PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

NEW AND RENEWAL ISSUE **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

In the opinion of Bond, Schoeneck & King, PLLC, New York, Bond Counsel, assuming continuing compliance by the School District with its covenants relating to certain requirements contained in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), interest on the Notes is excluded from the gross income of the owners therefore for Federal income tax purposes under existing statutes and court decisions. Moreover, interest on the Notes is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of the alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals by the Code. So long as interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision therein (including the City of New York). See "TAX MATTERS" herein for discussion of certain Federal taxes applicable to corporate owners of the Notes.

The Notes will be designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

$2,135,000

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

CUSIP BASE: 69138S

$2,135,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2022

(the "Notes")

Dated: July 7, 2022 **Due: July 7, 2023**

The Notes are general obligations of the Oxford Academy and Central School District, Chenango County, New York (the "School District" or "District"), all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" and "THE NOTES – Nature of the Obligation" herein.

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

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

If the Notes are issued as registered in the name of the purchaser, principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable in Federal Funds at the office of the School District. The Notes will be issued in denominations of $5,000 or multiples thereof. A single note certificate will be issued for Notes bearing the same rate of interest in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser at such interest rate.

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

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser(s) and subject to the receipt of the approving legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Bond, Schoeneck & King, PLLC, Bond Counsel, Syracuse, New York. 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 on or about July 7, 2022.

ELECTRONIC BIDS for the Notes must be submitted via Fiscal Advisors Auction website ("Fiscal Advisors Auction") accessible via www.FiscalAdvisorsAuction.com on June 23, 2022 by no later than 10:45 A.M., Eastern Time, pursuant to the Notice of Sale. Bids may also be submitted by facsimile at (315) 930-2354. No other form of electronic bidding services will be accepted. Once the bids are communicated electronically via Fiscal Advisors Auction or via facsimile to the School District, each bid will constitute an irrevocable offer to purchase the Notes pursuant to the terms provided in the Notice of Sale.

June 9, 2022

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

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK

SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS

2021-2022 BOARD OF EDUCATION

TIMOTHY O'BRIEN
President

JULIE GATES
Vice President

BETSY LOCKE
NATHANIEL EMERSON
JOHN GODFREY

* * * * * * * *

JOHN HILLIS
Superintendent of Schools

ERIN GRAMSTAD
School Business Manager

MICHELE RICE
School District Clerk

FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.
Municipal Advisor

BOND, SCHOENECK & KING, PLLC
Bond Counsel

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

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PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc.
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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK

Relating To

$2,135,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2022

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, has been prepared by the Oxford Academy and Central School District, Chenango County, New York (the "School District" or "District", "County", and "State", respectively) in connection with the sale by the District of $2,135,000 principal amount of Bond Anticipation Notes, 2022 (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

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" and "Nature of the Obligation" herein.

The Notes will be dated July 7, 2022 and will mature July 7, 2023. The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. Interest will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis, payable at maturity. The District will act as Paying Agent for the Notes. Paying agent fees, if any, will be paid by the purchaser(s).

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

Purpose of Issue

On December 11, 2018, the qualified voters of the District approved a proposition authorizing the District to pay the cost of various improvements and reconstruction of the Oxford Academy and Central School District Primary School, Middle School, High School and Bus Garage at a maximum principal amount of $10,600,000 through the issuance of serial bonds. The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York, including among others, the Education Law and the Local Finance Law, and a bond resolution adopted by the Board of Education on April 1, 2019.

The proceeds of the Notes, along with $230,000 in available funds of the District, will partially redeem and renew a $1,365,000 portion of the $9,580,000 bond anticipation notes currently outstanding and maturing on July 8, 2022, and will provide $1,000,000 in new monies for this purpose. The remaining outstanding $8,215,000 bond anticipation notes have been permanently financed with the proceeds from the issuance of serial bonds through the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York on June 15, 2022.

Nature of the Obligation

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

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

The Notes will be general obligations of the District and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon as required by the Constitution and laws of the State. For the payment of such principal and interest, the District has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all real property within the District subject to such taxation by the District, without limitation as to rate or amount.

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

Under the Constitution of the State, the District is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes and is required to raise real estate taxes, and without specification, other revenues, if such levy is necessary to repay such indebtedness. While the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limitation on the District’s power to increase its annual tax levy, with the amount of such increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, it also provides the procedural method to surmount that limitation. See “TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW” herein.

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

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

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

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

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

In *Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp.*, the Court of Appeals described this as a “first lien” on revenues, but one that does not give holders a right to any particular revenues. It should thus be noted that the pledge of the faith and credit of a political subdivision in New York State is a pledge of an issuer of a general obligation bond or note to use its general revenue powers, including, but not limited to, its property tax levy to pay debt service on such obligations, but that such pledge may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues.

While the courts in New York State have historically been protective of the rights of holders of general obligation debt of political subdivisions, it is not possible to predict what a future court might hold.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

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

DTC, 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 upstate New York in the County of Chenango and includes, wholly or partially, the Towns of Coventry, McDonough, Norwich, Oxford, Pharsalia, Preston and Smithville. It is approximately 8 miles southwest of the City of Norwich and 32 miles northeast of the City of Binghamton. The District encompasses an area of approximately 126 square miles.

Major highways bisecting the District include State highways #12 and #220. Air transportation is available to residents through airports located in Oneonta and Binghamton. Bus transportation is available through terminals in Oneonta and Sidney.

The District is primarily residential and agricultural in nature. Commercial and professional services, as well as employment opportunities, are available in the Village of Oxford, located within the District. Such services and opportunities are also available in the City of Norwich.

NBT Bank, N.A. and Chase N.A. have offices located within or in close proximity to the District.

District Population

The current estimated population of the District is 5,196.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year estimate.

Larger Employers

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

Employer	Type	Number of Employees
New York State Veterans' Home at Oxford	Service	330
Professional Teleconcepts	Service	230
Oxford Academy and Central School District	Education	170
Blue Ox	Energy Product Sales and Services	85
Kutik's Honey Farm	Services	36

Source: District officials.

Unemployment Rate Statistics

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

Annual Averages

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Chenango County	5.5%	5.1%	5.3%	4.6%	4.3%	6.6%	4.4%
New York State	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.1	3.8	9.9	6.9

2021 Monthly Figures

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Chenango County	3.9%	4.1%	3.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York State	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.2	N/A	N/A

Note: Unemployment rates for April through June of 2022 are unavailable as of the date of this Official Statement.

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

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Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

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

	Per Capita Income			Median Family Income		
	2000	2006-2010	2016-2020	2000	2006-2010	2016-2020
Towns of:						
Coventry	$ 14,807	$ 18,525	$ 28,596	$ 38,906	$ 51,667	$ 65,298
McDonough	15,558	17,896	34,351	33,125	45,625	73,750
Norwich	18,474	25,237	29,071	42,763	47,028	71,915
Oxford	16,149	19,421	27,494	37,639	52,237	66,026
Pharsalia	17,752	17,308	24,565	37,917	55,375	51,042
Preston	14,760	23,884	32,633	37,917	64,167	78,333
Smithville	15,074	21,804	26,669	37,361	55,208	58,111
County of:						
Chenango	16,427	22,036	28,780	39,711	52,229	65,537
State of:						
New York	23,389	30,948	40,898	51,691	67,405	87,270

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

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Bureau Report, and 2006-2010 and 2016-2020 5-Year American Community Survey data.

Form of School Government

The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education (the "Board"). The Board consists of five elected members serving overlapping three-year terms. The Board meets for the purpose of reorganization during the first ten days of July each year. At that time, an election is held within the Board to elect a President and Vice President and to appoint other District officials.

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the President of the Board is the chief fiscal officer of the District. However, certain of the financial functions of the District are the responsibility of the Superintendent of Schools, the School Business Administrator and the District Treasurer. The duties of the administrative officers of the District include the implementation of the policies of the Board and the supervision of the operation of the school system.

Budgetary Procedures and Recent Budget Votes

Pursuant to the Education Law, the Board 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 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 third Tuesday in June, or adopt a contingency budget (which would provide for ordinary contingent expenses, including debt service) that levies a tax levy no greater than that of the prior fiscal year (i.e. a 0% increase in the tax levy).

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

Recent Budget Vote Results

The budget for the 2021-22 fiscal year was adopted by qualified voters on May 18, 2021 by a vote of 127 to 22. The District's adopted budget for the 2021-22 fiscal year remained within the Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The budget called for a total tax levy decrease of 0.34%, which was equal to the District tax levy limit of -0.34%.

The budget for the 2022-23 fiscal year was adopted by qualified voters on May 17, 2022 by a vote of 117 to 20. The District's adopted budget for the 2022-23 fiscal year remained within the Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The budget called for a total tax levy increase of 1.95%, which was below the District tax levy limit of 6.50%.

Investment Policy

Pursuant to the statutes of the State, the District is permitted to temporarily invest moneys which are not required for immediate expenditures, with the exception of moneys the investment of which is otherwise provided for by law, in the following investments: (1) special time deposit accounts or certificates of deposits issued by a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State, provided however, that such time deposit account or certificate of deposit is payable within such time as the proceeds shall be needed to meet the expenditures for which such moneys were obtained and provided further that such time deposit account or certificate of deposit, 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 law; (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; (5) with the approval of the State Comptroller, tax anticipation notes or revenue anticipation notes issued by any New York municipality, school district or district corporation, other than the District; (6) obligations of New York public benefit corporations which are made lawful investments by the District pursuant to another provision of law; (7) certain certificates of participation issued on behalf of political subdivisions of the State as those terms are defined in law; or (8) in the case of District moneys held in certain reserve funds established pursuant to law, obligations issued by the 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 District's current policy to invest in: (1) special time deposits; (2) certificates of deposits; (3) obligations of the United States of America; (4) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest are further guaranteed by the United States of America; (5) obligations of the State; (6) obligations (with approval of the State Comptroller) by any municipality, school district, or district corporation other than the District; (7) obligations of certain public authorities, public housing authorities, urban renewal agencies and industrial development agencies where the general State statutes governing such entitles or whose specific enabling legislation authorizes such investments; (8) certificates of participation issued pursuant to General Municipal Law Section 109-(b); (9) obligations of this District, but only with regard to monies in a reserve fund established pursuant to General Municipal Law Sections 6-d, 6-j, 6-m, 6-n; and (10) repurchase agreements authorized subject to the following restrictions: a) repurchase agreements must be entered into subject to a master repurchase agreement; b) trading partners are limited to banks or trust companies authorized to do business in the State or primary reporting dealers as designated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; c) obligations shall be limited to obligations of the United States of America and obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America; d) no substitution of securities will be allowed; and e) the custodian shall be a party other than the trading partner.

State Aid

The District receives financial assistance from the State. In its adopted budget for the 2022-2023 fiscal year, approximately 72.5% 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 (See also "MARKET AND RISK FACTORS").

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. As of the date of this Official Statement, the District has received $478,034 in American Rescue Plan funds.

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.

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 administration and Congress, the State budget may be adversely affected by other actions taken by the Federal government, including audits, disallowances, and changes to Federal participation rates or other Medicaid rules.

Building Aid

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

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

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 760 of the Laws of 1963, the District is eligible to receive a Building Aid Estimate from the New York State Department of Education. Since the gross indebtedness of the District is within the debt limit, the District is not required to apply for a Building Aid Estimate. Based on 2022-23 preliminary building aid ratios, the District expects to receive State building aid of approximately 95.0% of debt service on State Education Department approved expenditures from July 1, 2004 to the present.

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

State Aid History

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

School district fiscal year (2017-2018): The State 2017-18 Enacted Budget increased State aid to education by $1.1 billion, including a $700 million increase in Foundation Aid, bringing the total amount of State aid to education to $25.8 billion or an increase of 4.4%. Expense-based aids to support school construction, pupil transportation, BOCES and special education were continued in full, as is the State's usual practice. Transportation aid increased by 5.5% and building aid increased by 4.8%. The State 2017-18 Enacted Budget continued to link school aid increases for 2017-18 and 2018-19 to teacher and principal evaluation plans approved by September 1 of the current year in compliance with Education Law Section 3012-d. The State 2017-18 Enacted Budget allows the Governor to reduce aid to school districts mid-year if receipts from the federal government are less than what was expected. The Legislature then will have 90 days to approve the Governor's plan.

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

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

School district fiscal year (2020-2021): Due to 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 $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 was continued under existing aid formulas. Out-year growth in School Aid reflects current projections of the ten-year average growth in State personal income. The State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget 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. Pursuant to that provision, in October, 2020, the State announced that, in the absence of Federal funding to offset such lost revenue, the State had begun to take steps to reduce spending, including but not limited to, temporarily holding back 20% of most aid payments to local governments and school districts. However, the 2020-2021 State aid declines were offset, in part, by $1.1 billion of increased federal funding through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act. With these federal funds, State aid totaled $27.9 billion in the State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget, an annual increase of approximately $100 million or 0.4 percent from the 2019-2020 Enacted Budget. As of February 1, 2021, the State Education Department ("SED") advised school districts that the State Division of the Budget would, at some point, provide approval for SED to make the payments to school districts for State aid and other Pre-K-12 grant programs that had been subject to the above-referenced 20% withholding.

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

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

State Aid Litigation

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

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

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

A case related to the *Campaign for Fiscal Equity, Inc. v. State of New York* was heard on appeal on May 30, 2017 in New Yorkers for Students’ Educational Rights v. State of New York (“NYSER”) and a consolidated case on the right to a sound basic education. The NYSER lawsuit asserts that the State has failed to comply with the original decision in the Court of Appeals in the *Campaign for Fiscal Equity* case, and asks the Court of Appeals to require the State to develop new methodologies, formulas and mechanisms for determining State aid, to fully fund the foundation aid formula, to eliminate the supermajority requirement for voter approval of budgets which increase school district property tax levies above the property tax cap limitation, and related matters. On June 27, 2017, the Court of Appeals held that the plaintiffs’ causes of action were properly dismissed by the earlier Appellate Division decision except insofar as two causes of action regarding accountability mechanisms and sufficient State funding for a “sound basic education” as applicable solely to the school districts in New York City and Syracuse. The Court emphasized its previous ruling in the *Campaign for Fiscal Equity* case that absent “gross education inadequacies”, claims regarding state funding for a “sound basic education” must be made on a district-by-district basis based on the specific facts therein. 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

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

State Aid Revenues

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

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues [1]	Total State Aid	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid
2016-17	$ 18,756,220	$ 13,862,834	71.47%
2017-18	18,967,256	13,767,900	72.59
2018-19	19,559,878	14,422,188	73.73
2019-20	20,180,943	14,635,485	72.52
2020-21	18,530,138	12,794,678	69.05
2021-2022 (Budgeted)	19,475,132	14,015,239	72.00
2022-2023 (Budgeted)	20,218,184	14,659,058	72.50

[1] General Fund only, does not include inter-fund transfers or reserve funds.

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District for the 2016-17 fiscal year through the 2020-21 fiscal year, and the adopted budgets of the District for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 fiscal years. This table is not audited.

School Facilities

Name	Grades	Capacity	Construction/Additions
Oxford Primary School	K-4	594	1972, 2003
Oxford Middle School	5-8	625	1929, 2012
Oxford High School	9-12	525	2003
Bus Maintenance Facility	N/A	N/A	2021

Source: District officials.

Enrollment Trends

School Year	Actual Enrollment	School Year	Projected Enrollment
2017-18	761	2022-23	760
2018-19	751	2023-24	760
2019-20	742	2024-25	760
2020-21	698	2025-26	760
2021-22	708	2026-27	760

Source: District officials.

Employees

The District employs approximately 164 full-time employees. The number of employees represented by the various collective bargaining units and the expiration dates of the collective bargaining agreements are as follows:

Number of Employees	Bargaining Unit	Contract Expiration Date
83	Oxford Teachers' Association	June 30, 2022 [1]
65	Oxford Employees' Support Personnel Association	June 30, 2022 [1]
3	Oxford Administrators	June 30, 2022 [1]

[1] Currently under negotiation.

Source: District officials.

Status and Financing of Employee Pension Benefits

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

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

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

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

The District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The actual contributions for the last five fiscal years, and the budgeted figures for the 2022-2023 fiscal year, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2017-2018	$ 239,534	$ 580,499
2018-2019	239,123	649,648
2019-2020	244,001	610,026
2020-2021	228,571	620,368
2021-2022	251,337	607,401
2022-2023 (Budgeted)	314,836	695,992

Source: District records.

Pursuant to various laws enacted between 1991 and 2002, the State Legislature authorized local governments to make available certain early retirement incentive programs to its employees. There are three bargaining units for which the District offers early retirement incentives. Employees must meet certain requirements in order to become eligible. One employee will be retiring at the end of the 2021-2022 fiscal year and their position will not be filled, resulting in an annual savings of approximately $110,000.

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 (2017-2018 to 2022-2023) is shown below:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2017-18	15.3%	9.80%
2018-19	14.9	10.62
2019-20	14.6	8.86
2020-21	14.6	9.53
2021-22	16.2	9.80
2022-23	11.6	10.29*

* Estimated.

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

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

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

Stable Rate Pension Contribution Option. The 2013-14 State Budget included a provision that provides local governments and school districts, including the District, with the option to "lock-in" long-term, stable rate pension contributions for a period of years determined by the State Comptroller and ERS and TRS. The stable rates would be 12% for ERS and 14% for TRS. The pension contribution rates under this program would reduce near-term payments for employers, but will require higher than normal contributions in later years. The District did not participate in the Stable Rate Pension Contribution Option, nor does it intend to do so in the foreseeable future.

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

The State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget, which was signed into law as Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2019, includes a provision that will allow school districts in the State to establish a reserve fund for the purpose of funding the cost of TRS contributions, as a sub-fund of retirement contribution reserve funds presently authorized for amounts payable to the ERS by a school district. School districts will be permitted to pay into such reserve fund during any particular fiscal year, an amount not to exceed two percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year; provided that the balance of such fund may not exceed ten percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year. The District plans to establish a TRS reserve fund in the 2021-2022 fiscal year with excess fund balance of approximately $275,000. The District also has an ERS Reserve fund with a balance of approximately $974,364 as of the date of this Official Statement.

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 District implemented GASB 75 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. 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 school districts 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.

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

Balance beginning at July 1:	2019	2020
Changes for the year:	$ 33,381,598	$ 42,644,352
Service cost	1,447,262	917,228
Interest	1,205,393	957,578
Effect of demographic gains or losses	-	(23,884,788)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	7,394,983	940,573
Changes of benefit terms	-	-
Benefit payments	(784,884)	(467,101)
Net Changes	$ 9,262,754	$ (21,536,510)
Balance ending at June 30:	2020	2021
	$ 42,644,352	$ 21,107,842

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

The aforementioned liability is recognized and disclosed in accordance with GASB 75 standards in the District's audited financial statements for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2020.

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 object or purpose, or to accomplish the object or purpose, for which the Notes are to be issued is the Education Law and the Local Finance Law.

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

No principal or interest upon any obligation of the District is past due. On December 15, 2018, the District had an interest payment due for the $18,650,000 School District (Serial) Bonds, 2004 and $545,000 School District (Serial) Bonds, 2015. The payment was not made until December 26, 2018 due to a clerical error. A material event notice was filed to the Electronic Municipal Market Access website on December 28, 2018. The District has no reason to believe there will be any delinquent payments in the future.

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

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

Financial Statements

The District retains independent Certified Public Accountants. The last audited report covers the period ending June 30, 2021 and may be found attached hereto as "APPENDIX – D" to this Official Statement. In addition, 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.

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

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

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

State Comptroller Reports of Examination

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

There are no recent State Comptroller's audits of the District, nor are there any that are currently in progress or pending release.

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

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

The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

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

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

The reports of the State Comptroller for the past five years of the District are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending	Stress Designation	Fiscal Score
2021	No Designation	0.0
2020	Susceptible to Fiscal Stress	26.7
2019	Susceptible to Fiscal Stress	43.6
2018	Susceptible to Fiscal Stress	33.3
2017	Susceptible to Fiscal Stress	26.7

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

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

TAX INFORMATION

Taxable Assessed Valuation

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Towns of:					
Coventry	$ 1,682,064	$ 1,682,006	$ 1,681,809	$ 1,681,413	$ 1,683,007
McDonough	44,771,063	45,039,517	45,241,933	45,323,809	45,289,528
Norwich	3,502,138	3,509,346	3,621,701	3,600,174	3,597,649
Oxford	88,371,745	89,061,847	88,497,272	88,213,381	88,054,233
Pharsalia	268,624	268,630	266,505	266,035	279,775
Preston	14,029,548	14,071,318	14,040,150	13,949,189	14,260,222
Smithville	8,478,493	8,469,356	8,774,970	8,839,100	8,921,066
Total Assessed Values	$ 161,103,675	$ 162,102,020	$ 162,124,340	$ 161,873,101	$ 162,085,480
State Equalization Rates					
Towns of:					
Coventry	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
McDonough	78.19%	74.12%	73.76%	74.50%	73.20%
Norwich	51.50%	49.00%	49.00%	47.00%	45.00%
Oxford	66.70%	65.80%	63.50%	63.00%	60.00%
Pharsalia	56.60%	54.93%	54.11%	54.50%	51.10%
Preston	41.00%	41.90%	44.00%	44.00%	43.50%
Smithville	59.00%	58.00%	58.00%	58.00%	57.00%
Total Taxable Full Valuation	$ 247,296,362	$ 253,636,437	$ 257,306,710	$ 257,630,592	$ 267,286,395

Source: District officials.

Tax Rates Per $1,000 (Assessed)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Towns of:					
Coventry	$ 19.29	$ 18.70	$ 19.33	$ 19.83	$ 19.05
McDonough	24.67	25.22	26.20	26.62	26.02
Norwich	37.46	38.16	39.44	42.19	42.33
Oxford	28.92	28.42	30.44	31.48	31.75
Pharsalia	34.08	34.04	35.72	36.38	37.28
Preston	47.05	44.62	43.92	45.07	43.79
Smithville	32.70	32.24	33.32	34.19	33.42

Source: District officials.

Tax Levy and Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Tax Levy	$ 4,770,393	$ 4,742,139	$ 4,972,607	$ 5,108,486	$ 5,091,160
Amount Uncollected (1)	542,552	$ 523,845	564,307	533,794	555,943
% Uncollected	11.37%	11.05%	11.35%	10.45%	10.92%

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

Source: District officials.

Tax Collection Procedure

Tax payments are due September 1st. There is no penalty charge during the month of September, but a 2% penalty is charged from October 1st to October 31st. On or about November 1st, uncollected taxes plus penalties are returnable to the County of Chenango. The District receives this amount from the County prior to the end of the District's fiscal year, thereby assuring 100% tax collection annually. Tax sales are held annually by the County.

Real Property Tax Revenues

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

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues (1)	Property Taxes & Tax Items	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Real Property Taxes & Tax Items
2016-17	$ 18,756,220	$ 4,755,772	25.36%
2017-18	18,967,256	4,796,573	25.29
2018-19	19,559,878	4,764,235	24.36
2019-20	20,180,943	5,003,446	24.79
2020-2021	18,530,138	5,148,778	27.79
2021-2022 (Budgeted)	19,475,132	5,111,160	26.20
2022-2023 (Budgeted)	20,218,184	5,193,893	25.69

(1) General Fund only, does not include inter-fund transfers or reserve funds.

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District for the 2016-17 through 2020-21 fiscal years, and the adopted budgets for the 2021-22 and 2022-2023 fiscal years. This table is not audited.

Larger Taxpayers 2021 Tax Roll for 2021-22

Name	Type	Estimated Full Valuation
State of New York	Forests	$ 11,554,149
New York State Electric & Gas	Utility	4,577,208
Frontier Communications	Utility	2,612,490
Marshman Farms	Agriculture	867,000
Lake Ludlow Club, Inc.	Commercial	783,700
Frank, Robert & Bonnie	Agriculture	542,700
Genegantslet Lake Association	Commercial	475,900
Mirabito & Sons	Commercial	405,000
Burk Family Trust	Agriculture	357,200
TE Products Pipeline	Utility	273,936

The ten larger taxpayers listed above have a total full valuation of $22,449,283, which represents 8.40% of the tax base of the District for the 2021-22 fiscal year.

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

Source: District Tax Rolls.

STAR – School Tax Exemption

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

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

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

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

Towns of:	Enhanced Exemption	Basic Exemption	Date Certified
Coventry	$ 74,900	$ 30,000	4/7/2022
McDonough	54,830	21,960	4/7/2022
Norwich	33,710	13,500	4/7/2022
Oxford	44,940	18,000	4/7/2022
Pharsalia	38,270	15,330	4/7/2022
Preston	32,580	13,050	4/7/2022
Smithville	42,690	17,100	4/7/2022

$800,742 of the District’s $5,091,160 school tax levy for the 2021-2022 fiscal year was exempted by the STAR Program. The District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State by January 2022.

Approximately $830,463 of the District’s $5,190,393 school tax levy for the 2022-2023 fiscal year is expected to be exempt by the STAR Program. The District anticipates receiving full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State by January 2023.

Additional Tax Information

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

Senior citizens' exemptions are offered to those who qualify.

The assessed valuation of the District is approximately 70% residential, 5% commercial, and 25% agricultural in nature.

The total real property tax payment for a typical $50,000 market value house including School, Town and County tax is approximately $2,165.

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.

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

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 may be more than fifty percent in excess of the smallest prior installment. The District is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest due during the year on its indebtedness and for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its serial bonds and such required annual installments on its notes.

General. The District is further subject to constitutional limitation by the general constitutionally imposed duty of the State Legislature to restrict the power of taxation and contracting indebtedness to prevent abuses in the exercise of such power; however, as has been noted under "THE NOTES – Nature of the Obligation," the State Legislature is prohibited by a specific constitutional provision from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted.

There is no constitutional limitation on the amount that may be raised by the District by tax on real estate in any fiscal year to pay principal of and interest on all indebtedness. However, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 imposes a statutory limitation on the power of the District to increase its annual tax levy. The amount of such increases is limited by the formulas set forth in such law. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

Statutory Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th:	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bonds	$ 13,525,000	$ 13,560,000	$ 11,430,000	$ 9,160,000	$ 8,415,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	1,061,495	0	280,000	1,409,000	10,081,000
Revenue Anticipation Notes	0	0	0	0	0
Total Debt Outstanding	$ 14,586,495	$ 13,560,000	$ 11,710,000	$ 10,569,000	$ 18,496,000

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the District as of June 9, 2022.

Type of Indebtedness	Maturity	Amount
Bonds	2022-2033	$ 8,415,000
Bond Anticipation Notes		
Capital Project	July 8, 2022	$ 9,580,000 (1)
Purchase of Buses	August 12, 2022	585,000 (2)
	Total Indebtedness	$ 18,580,000

(1) To be partially redeemed and renewed at maturity with proceeds of the Notes, $230,000 available funds of the District, and $8,215,000 serial bonds to be issued through the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York on June 15, 2022.

(2) To be partially redeemed and renewed at maturity with proceeds of a bond anticipation note issue and $174,400 available funds of the District.

Debt Statement Summary

Summary of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as of June 9, 2022:

Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property			$ 267,286,395
Debt Limit – 10% thereof			26,728,640
Inclusions:			
Bonds	$ 8,415,000		
Bond Anticipation Notes	10,165,000		
Principal of This Issue (New Money)	1,000,000		
Total Inclusions		$ 19,580,000	
Exclusions:			
Building Aid [1]	$ 0		
Total Exclusions		$ 0	
Total Net Indebtedness			$ 19,580,000
Net Debt-Contracting Margin			$ 7,148,640
The percent of debt contracting power exhausted is			73.25%

[1] Based on 2022-2023 preliminary building aid estimates, the District anticipates State Building aid of 95.0% 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 District.

Bonded Debt Service

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

Cash Flow Borrowings

In 2018, the District borrowed for cash flow purposes through the issuance of revenue anticipation notes for the first time since the 2004 fiscal year. The District issued $700,000 revenue anticipation notes on August 15, 2018, which matured on March 15, 2019.

The District does not anticipate issuing tax anticipation notes or revenue anticipation notes in the foreseeable future.

Capital Project Plans

The District has substantially completed a $1,089,000 project under the SMART School Bond Act. The project is reimbursable and will not be financed.

On December 11, 2018, District voters approved a $10.6 million capital project for various improvements and reconstruction of the Oxford Academy and Central School District Primary School, Middle School, High School and Bus Maintenance Facility. On July 9, 2019, the District issued $950,000 bond anticipation notes as the first borrowing against said authorization. On July 8, 2020, the District issued $9,600,000 bond anticipation notes which redeem the previously outstanding $950,000 bond anticipation notes, and provided new monies for the capital project. The proceeds of $9,580,000 bond anticipation notes issued July 8, 2021, along with $20,000 available funds of the District, partially redeemed and renewed the $9,600,000 bond anticipation notes that matured on July 8, 2021. A $8,215,000 portion of the currently outstanding bond anticipation notes are anticipated to be permanently financed with the issuance of serial bonds through the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York on June 15, 2022. The Notes, along with $230,000 available funds of the District, will partially redeem and renew the remainder of said bond anticipation notes currently outstanding and maturing on July 8, 2022 for this purpose.

On May 18, 2021, School District voters approved a proposition for the reconstruction/renovation/improvement of energy systems for the School District buildings and facilities at a maximum cost not to exceed $2,900,000. The energy contract vendor plans to complete an audit for specific project scope, energy savings and costs this summer. After SED approval, the project is expected to be undertaken in the Summer of 2022. Funding is planned to be provided with the proceeds of a lease purchase contract, the debt service for which is expected to be realized from energy savings.

The District issued $585,000 bond anticipation notes on August 12, 2021 for the purchase of buses. The notes mature on August 12, 2022. The District anticipates issuing $410,600 bond anticipation notes in August 2022 for the purchase of buses.

There are presently no other capital projects authorized and unissued by the District.

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

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

Municipality	Status of Debt as of	Gross Indebtedness [1]	Exclusions [2]	Net Indebtedness	District Share	Applicable Indebtedness
County of:						
Chenango	12/31/2020	$ -	$ -	$ -	10.06%	$ -
Town of:						
Coventry	12/31/2020	-	-	-	1.81%	-
McDonough	12/31/2020	-	-	-	84.84%	-
Norwich	12/31/2020	207,663	109,663	98,000	3.50%	3,430
Oxford	12/31/2020	-	-	-	85.74%	-
Pharsalia	12/31/2020	-	-	-	0.95%	-
Preston	12/31/2020	-	-	-	64.09%	-
Smithville	12/31/2020	-	-	-	16.62%	-
Village of:						
Oxford	5/31/2021	2,534,800	2,356,800	178,000	100.00%	178,000
					Total:	$ 181,430

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

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

Source: Comptroller's Special Report on Municipal Affairs for Local Finance Years Ended in 2020 and 2021.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of June 9, 2022:

	Amount	Per Capita [a]	Percentage of Full Value [b]
Net Indebtedness [c]	$ 19,580,000	$ 3,768.28	7.33%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness [d]	19,761,430	3,803.20	7.39%

(a) The current estimated population of the District is 5,196. (See "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT – District Population" herein.)

(b) The District's full value of taxable real estate for 2021-2022 is $267,286,395. (See "TAX INFORMATION – Valuations" herein.)

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

(d) Estimated net overlapping indebtedness is $181,430. (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 District's credit rating could be affected by circumstances beyond the District's control. Economic conditions such as the rate of unemployment and inflation, termination of commercial operations by corporate taxpayers and employers, as well as natural catastrophes, could adversely affect the assessed valuation of District property and its ability to maintain fund balances and other statistical indices commensurate with its current credit rating. As a consequence, a decline in the District's credit rating could adversely affect the market value of the Notes.

If and when an owner of any of the Notes should elect to sell all or a part of the Notes prior to maturity, there can be no assurance that a market will have been established, maintained and continue in existence for the purchase and sale of any of those Notes. The market value of the Notes is dependent upon the ability of holder to potentially incur a capital loss if such Notes are sold prior to its maturity.

There can be no assurance that adverse events including, for example, the seeking by another municipality in the State or elsewhere of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Act or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Notes. In particular, if a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or any of its municipalities, public authorities or other political subdivisions thereby possibly further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by those entities, both the ability of the District to arrange for additional borrowing(s) as well as the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Notes, could be adversely affected.

The District relies in part on State aid to fund its operations. There can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to school districts will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment may also be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget, the impact to the State's economy and financial condition due to the COVID-19 outbreak and other circumstances, including State fiscal stress. In any event, State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. (See "*State Aid*" herein). Should the District fail to receive State aid expected from the State in the amounts or at the times expected, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such monies or by a reduction in State aid, the District is authorized by the Local Finance Law to provide operating funds by borrowing on account of the uncollected State aid

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

The enactment of the Tax Levy Limit Law, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the District, without providing exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by municipalities and fire districts, may affect the market price and/or marketability for the Notes. (See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.)

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

Cybersecurity

The District, like many other public and private entities, relies on 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.

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, a description of which is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – C".

Historical Continuing Disclosure 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, however; on December 1, 2017, S&P Global Ratings withdrew the rating of National Public Finance Guarantee Corp., which is the bond insurer of the District's 2004 serial bonds. A material event notice disclosing the rating withdrawal and the failure to file event information was posted to the Electronic Municipal Market Access website on April 17, 2018.

TAX MATTERS

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 excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. These requirements include provisions which prescribe yield and other limits relative to the investment and expenditures of the proceeds of the Notes and other amounts and require that certain earnings be rebated to the federal government. The District will agree to comply with certain provisions and procedures, pursuant to which such requirements can be satisfied. Non-compliance with such requirements may cause interest on the Notes to become included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance thereof, irrespective of the date on which non-compliance is ascertained.

The Code imposes a 30% branch profits tax on the earnings and profits of a United States branch of certain foreign corporations attributable to its income effectively connected (or treated as effectively connected) with a United States trade or business. Included in the earnings and profits of the United States branch of a foreign corporation is income that would be effectively connected with the United States trade or business if such income were taxable, such as the interest on the Notes. Existing United States income tax treaties may modify, reduce, or eliminate the branch profits tax, except in cases of treaty shopping.

The Code further provides that interest on the Notes is included in the calculation of modified adjusted gross income in determining whether a portion of Social Security or railroad retirement benefits is to be included in taxable income of individuals. In addition, certain S Corporations may have a tax imposed on passive income, including tax-exempt interest, such as interest on the Notes.

Prospective purchasers should consult their tax advisors with respect to the calculations of the alternative minimum tax or foreign branch profits tax liability, and the tax on passive income of S Corporations or the inclusion of Social Security or other retirement payments in taxable income.

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, assuming compliance with certain requirements of the Code, under existing laws, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed by the Code. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes.

The opinion of Bond Counsel described herein with respect to the federal income tax treatment of interest paid on the Notes is based upon the current provisions of the Code. There can be no assurance that the Code will not be amended in the future so as to reduce or eliminate such favorable federal income tax treatment on the Notes. Any such future legislation would have an adverse effect on the market value of the Notes.

In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing laws, so long as interest is excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State or any political subdivision thereof, including the City of New York.

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the authorization and issuance of the Notes will be covered by the unqualified legal opinion of Bond, Schoeneck & King, PLLC, Bond Counsel, Syracuse, New York. Such legal opinion will state that in the opinion of Bond Counsel (i) the Notes have been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the District, all the taxable property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amounts (ii) interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof, including the City of New York; and (iii) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. The opinions of Bond Counsel set forth in (iii) above are subject to the condition that the District comply with all requirements of the Code that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Notes in order that interest thereon be, or continue to be, excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The District has covenanted to comply with each such requirement. Failure to comply with certain of such requirements may cause the inclusion of interest on the Notes in gross income for federal income tax purposes to be retroactive to the date of issuance of the Notes. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes. It is to be understood that the rights of the holders of the Notes and the enforceability thereof may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights heretofore or hereafter enacted to the extent constitutionally applicable and that their enforcement may be also subject to exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.

Bond Counsel has not been engaged or undertaken to review the accuracy, completeness or sufficiency of the Official Statement (except to the extent, if any, stated in the Official Statement) or any other offering material relating to the Notes, and Bond Counsel expresses no opinion relating thereto (excepting only matters set forth as Bond Counsel's opinion in the Official Statement).

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.

RATINGS

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

The District does not have an underlying rating on its outstanding general obligation serial bonds.

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.

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 the Municipal Advisor are partially contingent on the successful closing of the Notes.

CUSIP IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

If the Notes are issued in registered book-entry form, 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, that the District assumes no responsibility for any CUSIP Service Bureau charge or other charge that may be imposed for the assignment of such numbers.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

Bond, Schoeneck & King, PLLC, 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 SEC.

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 Bond Counsel contact information is as follows: Matthew N. Wells, Esq., Bond, Schoeneck & King, PLLC, One Lincoln Center – 18th Floor, Syracuse, New York 13202, Phone (315) 218-8174, Fax (315) 218-8100, Email: mwells@bsk.com.

The District’s contact information is as follows: Erin Gramstad, Business Manager, 10 Fort Hill Park, P.O. Box 192, Oxford, New York 13830, Phone: (607) 843-2025, Fax: (607) 843-3241, Email: egramstad@oxac.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 and www.fiscaladvisorsauction.com.

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Dated: June 9, 2022

TIMOTHY O’BRIEN
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND
CHIEF FISCAL OFFICER

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
ASSETS					
Unrestricted Cash	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,689,667
Restricted Cash	1,974,479	1,924,278	2,286,819	2,084,739	2,424,868
Accounts Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Due from Other Funds	2,099,870	1,573,668	1,501,075	1,752,436	451,815
Due from Other Governments	808,696	806,422	1,175,010	649,206	656,394
State and Federal Aid Receivable	-	-	-	483,938	257,150
Due From Fiduciary Funds	-	-	-	1,453	-
Other Receivables	119	56,267	89,589	-	9,281
Prepaid Expenditures	-	79,057	-	274,330	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 4,883,164	$ 4,439,692	$ 5,052,493	$ 5,246,102	$ 6,489,175
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY					
Accounts Payable	$ 53,264	$ 20,708	$ 894,099	$ 831,278	$ 1,113,406
Accrued Liabilities	180,240	109,708	6,875	80,949	103,530
Notes Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Revenues	-	4,533	11,250	1,406	1,133
Due to Other Funds	499,991	854,185	399,318	373,215	865,110
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	726,522	612,877	693,645	594,501	607,168
Due to Employees' Retirement System	60,249	60,563	60,007	62,809	70,957
Overpayments	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,520,266	1,662,574	2,065,194	1,944,158	2,761,304
FUND EQUITY					
Nonspendable	$ -	$ 79,057	$ -	$ 274,330	$ -
Restricted	2,336,667	2,011,998	2,013,158	2,013,457	1,273,456
Assigned	312,905	4,329	3,303	263,517	62,790
Unassigned	713,326	681,734	970,838	750,640	2,391,625
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	3,362,898	2,777,118	2,987,299	3,301,944	3,727,871
TOTAL LIABILITIES and FUND EQUITY	$ 4,883,164	$ 4,439,692	$ 5,052,493	$ 5,246,102	$ 6,489,175

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

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 3,785,544	$ 3,804,157	$ 3,863,406	$ 3,849,327	$ 4,125,977
Real Property Tax Items	973,164	951,615	933,167	914,908	877,469
Charges for Services	7,512	7,812	5,570	10,283	36,875
Use of Money & Property	28,360	21,797	23,694	27,890	25,891
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	31,087	49,775	88,815	15,929	33,560
Miscellaneous	1,483,042	485,909	255,016	246,285	330,776
Revenues from State Sources	13,320,614	13,405,438	13,767,900	14,422,188	14,635,485
Revenues from Federal Sources	19,474	29,717	29,688	73,068	114,910
Total Revenues	$ 19,648,797	$ 18,756,220	$ 18,967,256	$ 19,559,878	$ 20,180,943
Other Sources:					
Interfund Transfers	-	-	332,712	280,000	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	19,648,797	18,756,220	19,299,968	19,839,878	20,180,943
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 2,318,404	$ 2,304,269	$ 2,419,974	$ 2,402,170	$ 2,536,833
Instruction	8,518,107	8,785,949	9,084,702	9,370,614	9,427,431
Pupil Transportation	719,574	711,381	738,802	714,370	662,752
Community Services	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	4,077,049	4,512,898	4,952,158	4,293,876	4,376,467
Debt Service	2,905,769	2,619,697	2,645,112	2,803,667	2,817,815
Total Expenditures	$ 18,538,903	$ 18,934,194	$ 19,840,748	$ 19,584,697	$ 19,821,298
Other Uses:					
Interfund Transfers	235,053	261,869	45,000	45,000	45,000
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	18,773,956	19,196,063	19,885,748	19,629,697	19,866,298
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	874,841	(439,843)	(585,780)	210,181	314,645
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	2,927,900	3,802,741	3,362,898	2,777,118	2,987,299
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 3,802,741	$ 3,362,898	$ 2,777,118	$ 2,987,299	$ 3,301,944

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

GENERAL FUND

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

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2021 Original Budget	2021 Final Budget	2021 Actual	2022 Adopted Budget	2023 Adopted Budget
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 4,086,814	$ 4,086,814	$ 4,305,214	$ 5,091,160	$ 5,190,393
Real Property Tax Items	1,041,672	1,041,672	843,564	3,500	3,500
Charges for Services	7,299	7,299	23,971	16,500	16,500
Use of Money & Property	21,500	21,500	24,511	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	500	500	16,920	-	-
Miscellaneous	219,433	219,433	256,977	248,733	248,733
Revenues from State Sources	12,784,070	12,784,070	12,794,678	14,015,239	14,659,058
Revenues from Federal Sources	19,990	19,990	264,303	100,000	100,000
Total Revenues	$ 18,181,278	$ 18,181,278	$ 18,530,138	$ 19,475,132	$ 20,218,184
Other Sources:					
Appropriated Reserves	151,709	151,709	-	-	230,000
Appropriated Fund Balance	177,555	177,555	-	-	449,975
Designated Fund Balance and Encumbrances Carried Forward from Prior Year	85,962	85,962	-	-	-
Interfund Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	18,596,504	18,596,504	18,530,138	19,475,132	20,898,159
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 2,595,807	$ 2,528,884	$ 2,405,609	$ 3,155,418	$ 3,383,790
Instruction	9,012,303	8,722,035	8,484,870	8,771,654	8,832,295
Pupil Transportation	791,359	737,467	676,632	774,583	867,365
Community Services	-	-	-		
Employee Benefits	4,765,666	4,491,111	4,420,093	5,112,088	5,315,139
Debt Service	1,406,369	1,225,985	1,225,985	1,586,389	2,424,570
Total Expenditures	$ 18,571,504	$ 17,705,482	$ 17,213,189	$ 19,400,132	$ 20,823,159
Other Uses:					
Interfund Transfers	25,000	891,022	891,022	75,000	75,000
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	18,596,504	18,596,504	18,104,211	19,475,132	20,898,159
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-	425,927	-	-
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	-	-	3,301,944	-	-
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 3,727,871	$ -	$ -

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

BONDED DEBT SERVICE

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 780,000	$ 407,806.25	$ 1,187,806.25
2023	820,000	369,593.75	1,189,593.75
2024	860,000	329,381.25	1,189,381.25
2025	905,000	287,256.25	1,192,256.25
2026	950,000	242,881.25	1,192,881.25
2027	985,000	204,175.00	1,189,175.00
2028	765,000	155,750.00	920,750.00
2029	800,000	117,500.00	917,500.00
2030	835,000	77,500.00	912,500.00
2031	255,000	35,750.00	290,750.00
2032	265,000	23,000.00	288,000.00
2033	195,000	9,750.00	204,750.00
TOTALS	$ 8,415,000	$ 2,260,343.75	$ 10,675,343.75

CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2015 Capital Project Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 45,000	$ 9,956.25	$ 54,956.25
2023	45,000	8,493.75	53,493.75
2024	50,000	7,031.25	57,031.25
2025	50,000	5,406.25	55,406.25
2026	55,000	3,781.25	58,781.25
2027	55,000	1,925.00	56,925.00
TOTALS	$ 300,000	$ 36,593.75	$ 336,593.75

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2016 - DASNY Capital Project Principal	Interest	Total	2018 - DASNY Capital Project Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 625,000	$ 309,600.00	$ 934,600.00	$ 110,000	$ 88,250.00	$ 198,250.00
2023	655,000	278,350.00	933,350.00	120,000	82,750.00	202,750.00
2024	690,000	245,600.00	935,600.00	120,000	76,750.00	196,750.00
2025	725,000	211,100.00	936,100.00	130,000	70,750.00	200,750.00
2026	760,000	174,850.00	934,850.00	135,000	64,250.00	199,250.00
2027	790,000	144,750.00	934,750.00	140,000	57,500.00	197,500.00
2028	615,000	105,250.00	720,250.00	150,000	50,500.00	200,500.00
2029	645,000	74,500.00	719,500.00	155,000	43,000.00	198,000.00
2030	675,000	42,250.00	717,250.00	160,000	35,250.00	195,250.00
2031	85,000	8,500.00	93,500.00	170,000	27,250.00	197,250.00
2032	85,000	4,250.00	89,250.00	180,000	18,750.00	198,750.00
2033	-	-	-	195,000	9,750.00	204,750.00
TOTALS	$ 6,350,000	$ 1,599,000.00	$ 7,949,000.00	$ 1,765,000	$ 624,750.00	$ 2,389,750.00

MATERIAL EVENT NOTICES

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 15c2-12, as the same may be amended or officially interpreted from time to time (the "Rule"), promulgated by the Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the School District has agreed to provide or cause to be provided, in a timely manner not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event, during the period in which the 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) 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 School District

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

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

(o) incurrence of a "financial obligation" of the School District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the School District, any of which affect security holders, if material; and

(p) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the School 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 School 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 School District in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the School District, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the School District.

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

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

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

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

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

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

CHENANGO COUNTY NEW YORK

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

JUNE 30, 2021

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

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Oxford, New York

FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Certified Public Accountants | Business Advisors

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Education
Oxford Academy and Central School District
Oxford, New York

Report on the Financial Statements
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Oxford Academy and Central School District (the School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

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

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

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

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

Emphasis of a Matter
During the year ended June 30, 2021, the District adopted Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, "Fiduciary Activities." As discussed in Note 16 to the financial statements, net position as of June 30, 2020 for the governmental funds and fiduciary activities were restated to reflect this change in accounting principle. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, budgetary comparison schedules, the Schedules of School District's Contributions - NYSLRS and NYSTRS Pension Plans, the Schedules of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset) Liability, Schedule of Changes in the School District's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios, and related notes on pages 4-4i and 46-55 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements. The combining non-major fund financial statements, the Schedules of Change from Adopted Budget to Final Budget and the Real Property Tax Limit, Schedule of Project Expenditures - Capital Projects Fund, and Net Investment in Capital Assets (supplementary information) on pages 56-60 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the 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 and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 13, 2021 on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 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 School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Respectfully submitted,

Insero & Co. CPAs, LLP

Insero & Co. CPAs, LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Ithaca, New York
September 13, 2021

The following is a discussion and analysis of the Oxford Academy and Central School District's (the School District) financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This section is a summary of the School District's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions. It is also based on both the District-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. The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) 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

- Total revenues exceeded total expenditures by $361,055 in 2021, compared to expenditures exceeding revenues in the amount of $2,789,806 in 2020.

- Liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the School District exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at June 30, 2021 by $21,166,318 (net deficit), largely due to the other postemployment benefits liability and related deferred inflows and outflows of $36,221,954.

- General Fund budgeted expenditures were underspent by $429,503, while actual revenues were in excess of budgeted amounts by $348,860.

- The School District invested $7,120,458 in capital assets, disposed of assets with a net book value of $36,604, and incurred depreciation expense of $1,685,709, resulting in an increase in capital assets of $5,398,145.

- The School District's total debt obligation increased $7,791,895 mainly as a result of increased financing for a capital project in 2021.

- The unassigned fund balance in the General Fund showed an increase from $750,640 to $2,391,625. Total General Fund fund balance, including reserves, was $3,727,871 at June 30, 2021, compared to $3,301,944 at June 30, 2020.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts: MD&A (this section), the basic financial statements, and supplementary information, both required and not required. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the School District.

- The first two statements are District-wide financial statements that provide both short-term and long-term information about the School District's overall financial status.

- The remaining statements are Governmental Fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the School District, reporting the School District's operations in greater detail than the District-wide financial statements. The Governmental Fund financial statements concentrate on the School District's most significant funds with all other Non-Major Funds listed in total in one column.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the School District's budget for the year; a Schedule of Changes in the District's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios related to the School District's unfunded actuarial liability for postemployment benefits; and information related to the School District's pension obligations.

District-Wide Financial Statements

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

The two District-wide financial statements report the School District's net position and how it has changed. Net Position (the difference between the School District's assets and deferred outflows of resources, and the School District's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources) is one way to measure the School District's financial health or position. Over time, increases or decreases in the School District's net position are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating.

To assess the School District's overall health, one needs to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the School District's property tax base and the condition of school buildings and other facilities.

In the District-wide financial statements, the School District's activities are shown as Governmental Activities. Most of the School District's basic services are included here, such as regular and special education, transportation, and administration. Property taxes and state formula aid finance most of these activities.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

The Governmental Fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the School District's funds, focusing on its most significant or "Major" Funds and not the School District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices the School District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs. The School District has two kinds of funds:

- Governmental Funds: Most of the School District's basic services are included in Governmental Funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out, and (2) the balances left at year end that are available for spending. Consequently, the Governmental Funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps one determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the District-wide financial statements, additional information following the Governmental Fund financial statements explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

- Fiduciary Funds: The School District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for assets that belong to others, such as the Student Activities Funds. The School District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. The School District excludes these activities from the District-wide financial statements because it cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Our analysis below focuses on the net position (*Figure 1*) and changes in net position *(Figure 2)* of the School District's Governmental Activities.

Figure 1

Condensed Statement of Net Position	*Governmental Activities and Total School District*		*Total Dollar Change*
	2021	*2020*	*2020 - 2021*
Current Assets	$ 5,385,292	$ 1,816,746	$ 3,568,546
Noncurrent Assets	1,923,503	3,025,504	(1,102,001)
Capital Assets, Net	29,114,496	23,716,351	5,398,145
Total Assets	**36,423,291**	**28,558,601**	**7,864,690**
Pensions	4,615,455	4,022,729	592,726
Other Postemployment Benefits	6,700,199	6,955,196	(254,997)
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	**11,315,654**	**10,977,925**	**337,729**
Current Liabilities	13,363,710	3,996,445	9,367,265
Noncurrent Liabilities	31,622,066	54,570,266	(22,948,200)
Total Liabilities	**44,985,776**	**58,566,711**	**(13,580,935)**
Pensions	2,105,176	1,311,067	794,109
Other Postemployment Benefits	21,814,311	1,186,121	20,628,190
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	**23,919,487**	**2,497,188**	**21,422,299**
Net Investment in Capital Assets	10,467,289	11,505,467	(1,038,178)
Restricted	2,042,606	2,728,562	(685,956)
Unrestricted	(33,676,213)	(35,761,402)	2,085,189
Total Net Position (Deficit)	**$ (21,166,318)**	**$ (21,527,373)**	**$ 361,055**

Total assets increased 27.54%. This change stems from increased Construction in Process for projects yet to be completed. In addition, there was more cash at year end in the District.

The change in deferred outflows and inflows of resources is the result of changes in the actuarial assumptions related to NYSTRS and NYSLRS pension plans, as well as changes in actuarial assumptions for the other postemployment benefits (OPEB) plan.

Total liabilities decreased 23.2%. The decrease is largely the result of a $21.5 million dollar decrease in the School District's OPEB liability, offset by the District's share of the NYSTRS pension plan becoming a liability in 2021 and an increase of $8.6 million in short term financing.

Total net (deficit) decreased 1.7%. Net investment in capital assets decreased due to debt proceeds, net book value of disposed assets, and depreciation expense exceeding capital outlay, unspent debt proceeds, and debt principal payments for the current year.

Unrestricted net position (deficit) improved primarily due to the change in GASB Statement No. 75 OPEB liability and GASB Statement No. 68, and results of operations. Our analysis in *Figure 2* considers the operations of the School District's activities.

Figure 2

Changes in Net Position	Governmental Activities and Total School District		Total Dollar Change
	2021	2020	2020 - 2021
REVENUES			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services	$ 32,172	$ 51,303	$ (19,131)
Operating Grants	1,140,396	1,055,013	85,383
General Revenues:			
Real Property Taxes	4,305,214	4,125,977	179,237
Real Property Tax Items	843,564	877,469	(33,905)
State Sources	12,723,084	14,561,390	(1,838,306)
Medicaid Reimbursement	64,555	114,910	(50,355)
Use of Money and Property	24,519	34,482	(9,963)
Other General Revenues	244,304	363,373	(119,069)
Total Revenues	**19,377,808**	**21,183,917**	**(1,806,109)**
PROGRAM EXPENSES			
General Support	$ 3,110,926	$ 3,560,515	$ (449,589)
Instruction	14,081,155	18,175,943	(4,094,788)
Pupil Transportation	1,034,137	1,211,276	(177,139)
School Lunch Program	412,645	598,074	(185,429)
Interest on Debt	377,890	427,915	(50,025)
Total Expenses	**19,016,753**	**23,973,723**	**(4,956,970)**
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION	**$ 361,055**	**$ (2,789,806)**	**$ 3,150,861**

Total revenues and expenses for the School District's Governmental Activities decreased 8.5% and 20.7%. The decrease in total revenues is primarily due to a decrease in general state aid as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. This is offset by an increase in state lottery aid and property taxes.

The decrease in total expenses is primarily due to a decrease in GASB 68 and 75 related expenses in comparison to the expenses recorded in the prior year.

Figures 3 and *4* show the sources of revenue for 2021 and 2020.

Figure 3
Sources of Revenue for 2021

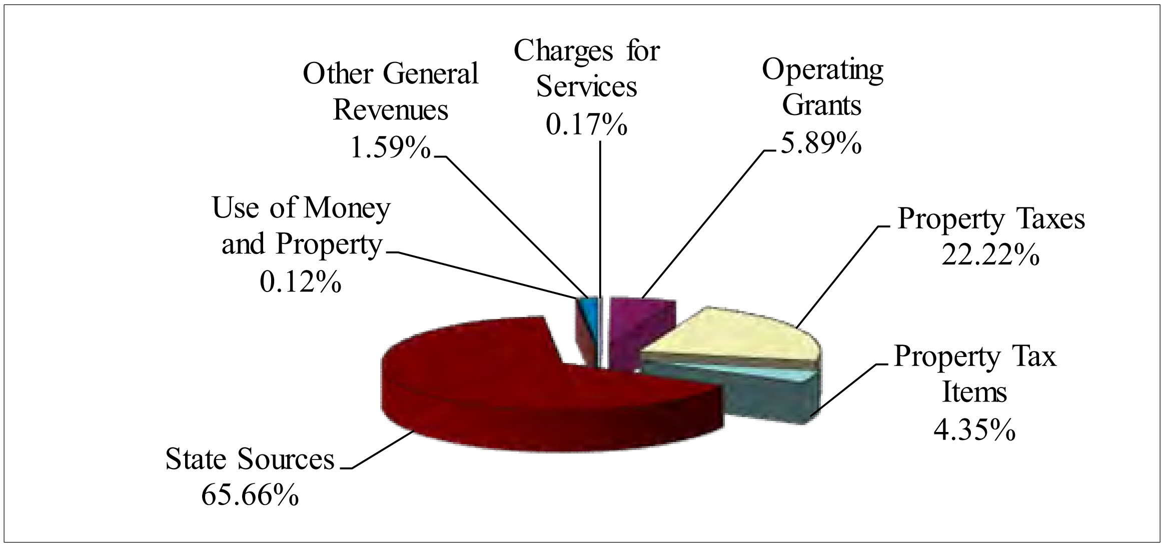
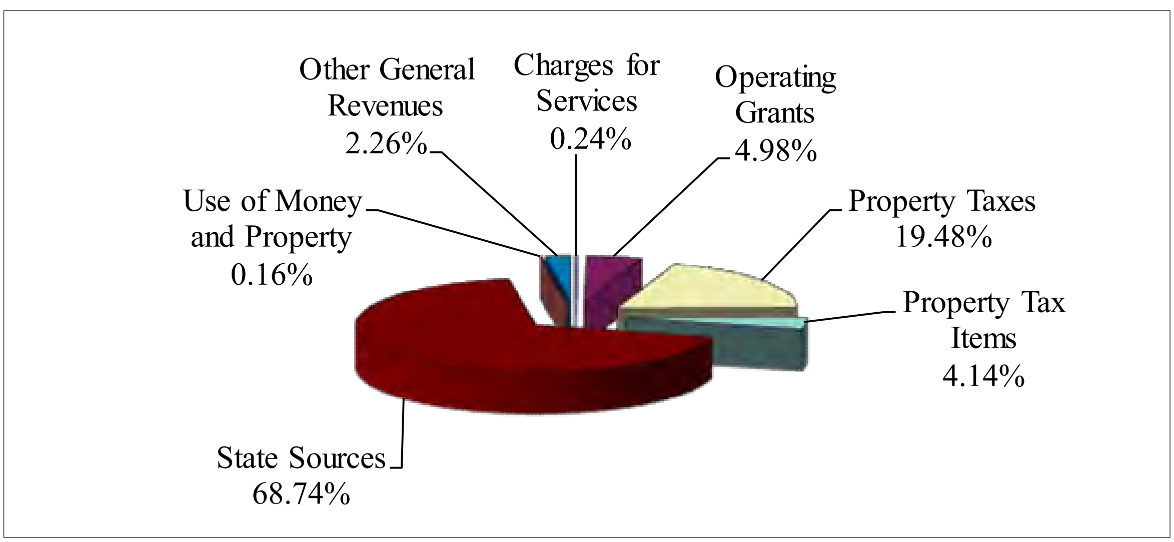


Figure 4
Sources of Revenue for 2020



Figures 5 and *6* present the cost of each of the School District's programs for 2021 and 2020.

Figure 5
Cost of Programs for 2021

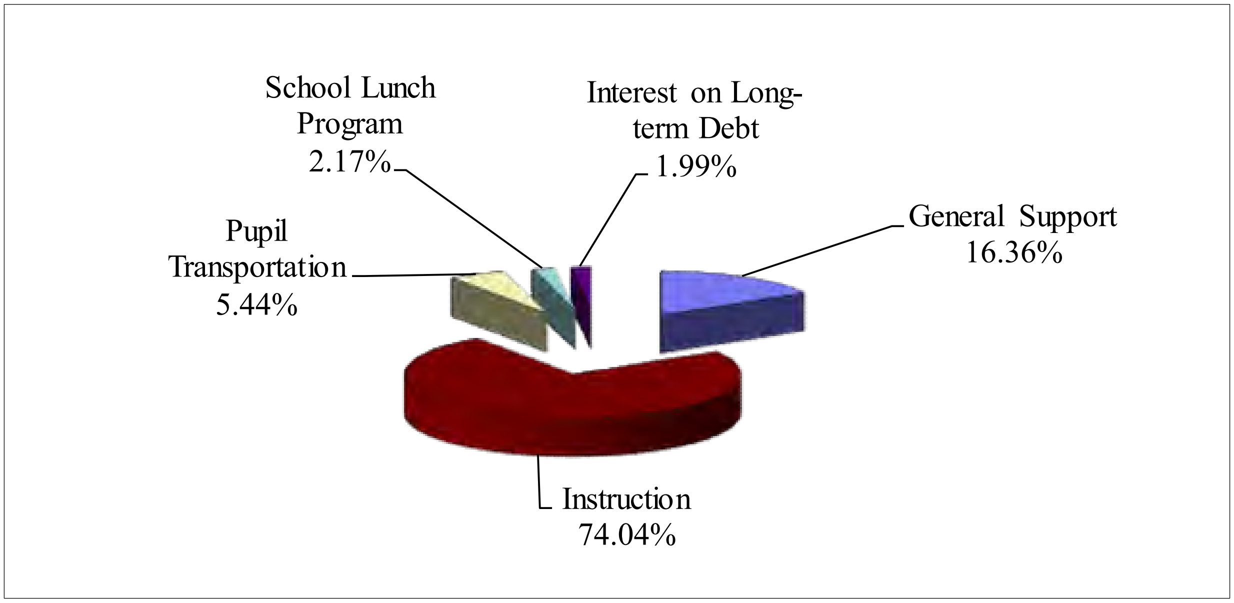
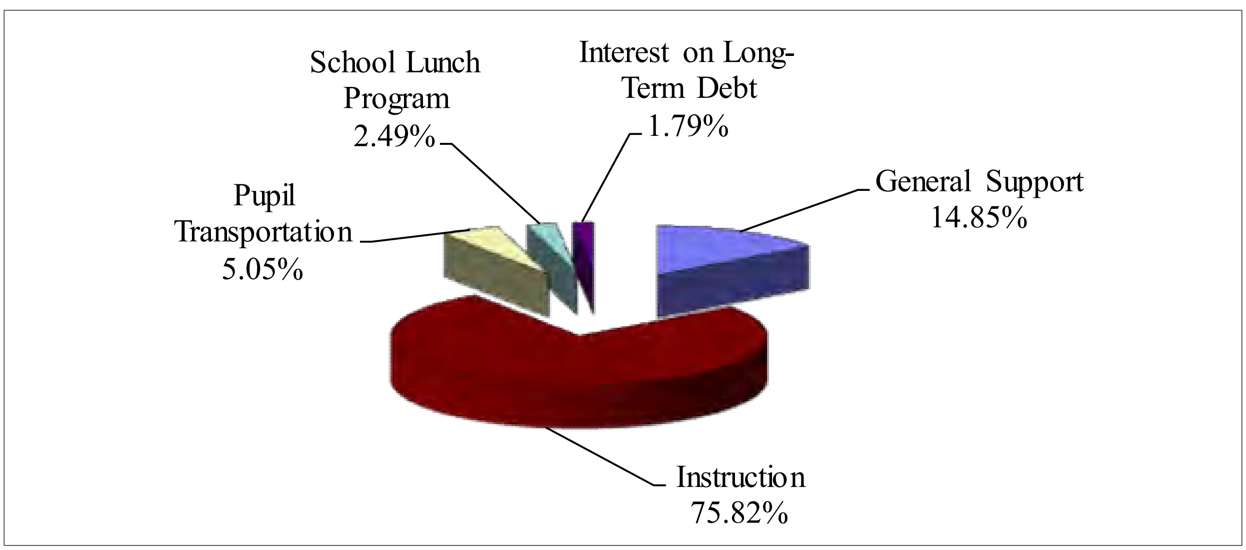


Figure 6
Cost of Programs for 2020



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS

Figure 7 shows the change in fund balances for the year for the School District's Governmental Funds. Fund balances decreased by 694.2%. This is attributable to a decrease in the Capital Projects Fund due to current year project expenditures and the addition of a BAN payable in advance of permanent financing.

Figure 7

Governmental Fund Balances	*2021*	*2020*	*Total Dollar Change 2020-2021*
Major Funds:			
General Fund	$ 3,727,871	$ 3,301,944	$ 425,927
Capital Projects Fund	(9,507,127)	(2,971,669)	(6,535,458)
Nonmajor Funds:			
School Lunch Fund	7,884	(203,577)	211,461
Debt Service Fund	650,047	597,996	52,051
Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund	119,103	117,109	1,994
Total Governmental Funds	**$ (5,002,222)**	**$ 841,803**	**$ (5,844,025)**

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Over the course of the year, the Board of Education (Board) approves budgetary transfers that revise the School District budget line items and the Board reviews the transfers. Typically, these budget amendments consist of budget transfers between functions, which do not increase the overall budget.

The School District received $348,860 more revenue than budgeted, primarily from state, federal, and other sources. Expenditures were less than budget (with carryover encumbrances) by $429,503. This is primarily due to lower than expected costs throughout all functions.

Figure 8

Condensed Budgetary Comparison General Fund - 2021	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual w/ Encumbrances	Favorable (Unfavorable) Variance
REVENUES				
Real Property Taxes	$ 4,086,814	$ 4,086,814	$ 4,305,214	$ 218,400
Other Tax Items	1,041,672	1,041,672	843,564	(198,108)
State Sources	12,784,070	12,784,070	12,794,678	10,608
Other, Including Financing Sources	268,722	268,722	586,682	317,960
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	**$ 18,181,278**	**$ 18,181,278**	**$ 18,530,138**	**$ 348,860**
Appropriated Fund Balances, Reserves and Encumbrances	**$ 415,226**	**$ 415,226**		
EXPENDITURES				
General Support	$ 2,595,807	$ 2,528,884	$ 2,407,512	$ 121,372
Instruction	9,012,303	8,722,035	8,545,757	176,278
Pupil Transportation	791,359	737,467	676,632	60,835
Employee Benefits	4,765,666	4,491,111	4,420,093	71,018
Debt Service	1,406,369	1,225,985	1,225,985	-
Other Financing Uses	25,000	891,022	891,022	-
Total Expenditures and Other Financing (Uses)	**$ 18,596,504**	**$ 18,596,504**	**$ 18,167,001**	**$ 429,503**

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of June 30, 2021, the School District had invested in a broad range of capital assets. Net capital assets increased, due primarily to CIP costs exceeding depreciation expense. Depreciation expense amounted to $1,685,709 for the current year.

Figure 9

Changes in Capital Assets	Governmental Activities and Total School District		Total Dollar Change
	2021	2020	2020 - 2021
Land	$ 236,850	$ 236,850	$ -
Construction in Progress	9,089,030	2,092,307	6,996,723
Buildings, Net	18,746,114	20,199,556	(1,453,442)
Equipment, Net	1,042,502	1,187,638	(145,136)
Total	**$ 29,114,496**	**$ 23,716,351**	**$ 5,398,145**

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2021 included the following:

Construction in Progress	$ 6,996,723
Buses	123,735
Total Additions	7,120,458
Less Net Book Value of Disposed Assets	(36,604)
Less Depreciation Expense	(1,685,709)
Net Increase in Capital Assets	**$ 5,398,145**

Debt Administration
Debt, considered a liability of Governmental Activities, increased in 2021, as shown in *Figure 10*. The increase is due to the issuance of a larger BAN in 2021 to finance the capital project offset by regular principal payments on long-term debt. Total indebtedness represented 71.8% of the constitutional debt limit, exclusive of building aid estimates.

Figure 10

Outstanding Debt	*Governmental Activities and Total School District*		*Total Dollar Change*
	2021	*2020*	*2020 - 2021*
Bond Anticipation Notes	$ 10,081,000	$ 1,409,000	$ 8,672,000
Serial Bonds	8,415,000	9,160,000	(745,000)
Premium on Obligations	1,506,779	1,641,884	(135,105)
Total	**$ 20,002,779**	**$ 12,210,884**	**$ 7,791,895**

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

- The COVID pandemic crisis has resulted in economic uncertainty on state and federal revenues streams. The school district is proactively planning various contingent outcomes.

- The amount of State aid revenue that the District receives is very important to the financial health of Oxford Academy and Central School District. Measures have been taken for the past five years to curb expenditures and maximize revenues in anticipation of reduced funding from both the Federal government and New York State. It is the School District's hope that these actions will help to stabilize budget decisions necessary to weather the uncertainty of future revenue streams.

  The Oxford community is a rural low wealth district. The downturn in the economy has had a major impact on its residents. The School District is meeting the Board of Education vision; "To be A leader in Achievement, One Student at a Time." and mission; "To develop self-directed learners who are able to make intelligent choices and contribute positively to society." We continue to have strong community support in working towards achieving this vision and mission.

- The Oxford Community approved a $10,600,000 capital project. The project includes STEAM Classrooms in all three buildings, a fabrication lab in the middle school, infrastructure work and a new bus maintenance facility. State Building Aid is expected to fund 81% of the project. Construction started in the 2019-2020 year. The capital project will be substantially completed in the 2021-2022 school year. Input for the project was solicited from students, staff, and the community for the scope of the projects.

- New York State has mandated a 2% maximum increase on real property taxes plus or minus reconciliation items. The reconciling items resulted in an increase in the 2020-2021 levy. The 2020-2021 tax levy is $135,879 or 2.73% higher than the 2019-2020 tax levy of $4,972,607. The School District is uncertain on what effect the 2% mandate will have on future budgets and the educational programs of its children.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
This financial report is designed to provide the Oxford Academy and Central School District's citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to demonstrate the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Business Office, Oxford Academy and Central School District, 50 S Washington Ave, Oxford, NY.

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2021

ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unrestricted	$ 2,690,328
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	1,488,961
Due from State and Federal Governments	532,444
Due from Other Governments	656,394
Other Receivables, Net	9,281
Inventories	7,884
Total Current Assets	5,385,292
Noncurrent Assets	
Restricted Cash	1,923,503
Capital Assets, Net:	
Land and Construction in Progress, Nondepreciable	9,325,880
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	19,788,616
Total Noncurrent Assets	31,037,999
Total Assets	36,423,291
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pensions	4,615,455
Deferred Outflows of Resources - OPEB	6,700,199
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	11,315,654

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Continued)
JUNE 30, 2021

LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$ 1,438,958
Accrued Liabilities	103,530
Due to Other Governments	117
Bond Interest and Matured Bonds	137,588
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable	10,081,000
Overpayments and Collections in Advance	4,250
Unearned Revenues - Other	5,037
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	607,168
Due to Employees' Retirement System	70,957
Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations	
Bonds Payable	915,105
Total Current Liabilities	13,363,710
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Bonds Payable	9,006,674
Compensated Absences	529,976
Other Postemployment Benefits Liability	21,107,842
Net Pension Liability - Proportionate Share	977,574
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	31,622,066
Total Liabilities	44,985,776
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pensions	2,105,176
Deferred Inflows of Resources - OPEB	21,814,311
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	23,919,487
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	10,467,289
Restricted	2,042,606
Unrestricted Net (Deficit)	(33,676,213)
Total Net (Deficit)	**$ (21,166,318)**

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants	Program Revenues: Capital Grants	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS					
General Support	$ 3,110,926	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (3,110,926)
Instruction	14,081,155	23,971	863,996	-	(13,193,188)
Pupil Transportation	1,034,137	-	-	-	(1,034,137)
School Lunch Program	412,645	8,201	276,400	-	(128,044)
Interest on Debt	377,890	-	-	-	(377,890)
Total Functions and Programs	**$ 19,016,753**	**$ 32,172**	**$1,140,396**	**$ -**	(17,844,185)

GENERAL REVENUES	
Real Property Taxes	4,305,214
Real Property Tax Items	843,564
Use of Money and Property	24,519
State Sources	12,723,084
Medicaid Reimbursement	64,555
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	(19,649)
Miscellaneous	262,172
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,781
Total General Revenues	18,205,240
Change in Net Position	361,055
Total Net (Deficit) - Beginning of Year	(21,527,373)
Total Net (Deficit) - End of Year	**$ (21,166,318)**

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2021

	Major Funds			
	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unrestricted	$ 2,689,667	$ -	$ 661	$ 2,690,328
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	2,424,868	254,329	733,267	3,412,464
Due From Other Funds	451,815	882,429	242,922	1,577,166
Due From State and Federal Governments	257,150	-	275,294	532,444
Due From Other Governments	656,394	-	-	656,394
Other Receivables, Net	9,281	-	-	9,281
Inventories	-	-	7,884	7,884
Total Assets	**$ 6,489,175**	**$ 1,136,758**	**$ 1,260,028**	**$ 8,885,961**
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	$ 1,113,406	$ 323,867	$ 1,685	$ 1,438,958
Accrued Liabilities	103,530	-	-	103,530
Due to Other Funds	865,110	239,018	473,038	1,577,166
Due to Other Governments	-	-	117	117
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable	-	10,081,000	-	10,081,000
Overpayments and Collections in Advance	-	-	4,250	4,250
Unearned Revenues	1,133	-	3,904	5,037
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	607,168	-	-	607,168
Due to Employees' Retirement System	70,957	-	-	70,957
Total Liabilities	2,761,304	10,643,885	482,994	13,888,183
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	-	-	7,884	7,884
Restricted	1,273,456	-	769,150	2,042,606
Assigned	62,790	-	-	62,790
Unassigned (Deficit)	2,391,625	(9,507,127)	-	(7,115,502)
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)	3,727,871	(9,507,127)	777,034	(5,002,222)
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	**$ 6,489,175**	**$ 1,136,758**	**$ 1,260,028**	**$ 8,885,961**

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2021

Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		**$ (5,002,222)**
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, used in Governmental Activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Total Historical Cost	$ 50,921,232	
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(21,806,736)	29,114,496
The School District's proportion of the collective net pension liability is not reported in the funds.		
TRS Net Pension Liability - Proportionate Share	$ (972,152)	
ERS Net Pension Liability - Proportionate Share	(5,422)	(977,574)
Deferred outflows of resources, including OPEB and pensions, represents a consumption of net position that applies to future periods and, therefore, is not reported in the funds. Deferred inflows of resources, including unavailable revenue, OPEB, and pensions, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future periods and, therefore, is not reported in the funds.		
Deferred Outflows of Resources - OPEB	$ 6,700,199	
Deferred Inflows of Resources - OPEB	(21,814,311)	
ERS Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pension	1,198,780	
ERS Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pension	(1,597,058)	
TRS Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pension	3,416,675	
TRS Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pension	(508,118)	(12,603,833)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and bond premium, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Bonds Payable	$ (8,415,000)	
Bond Premium	(1,506,779)	(9,921,779)
Certain accrued obligations and expenses reported in the Statement of Net Position do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds.		
Accrued Interest on Long-Term Debt	$ (137,588)	
Compensated Absences	(529,976)	
Other Postemployment Benefits Liability	(21,107,842)	(21,775,406)
Net (Deficit) of Governmental Activities		**$ (21,166,318)**

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Major Funds			
	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Real Property Taxes	$ 4,305,214	$ -	$ -	$ 4,305,214
Real Property Tax Items	843,564	-	-	843,564
Charges for Services	23,971	-	-	23,971
Intergovernmental	1,781	-	-	1,781
Use of Money and Property	24,511	-	8	24,519
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	16,920	-	35	16,955
Miscellaneous	255,196	-	6,976	262,172
State Sources	12,794,678	-	184,166	12,978,844
Medicaid Reimbursement	64,555	-	-	64,555
Federal Sources	199,748	-	678,117	877,865
Surplus Food	-	-	6,771	6,771
Sales - School Lunch	-	-	8,201	8,201
Total Revenues	18,530,138	-	884,274	19,414,412
EXPENDITURES				
General Support	2,405,609	-	-	2,405,609
Instruction	8,484,870	-	775,041	9,259,911
Pupil Transportation	676,632	-	-	676,632
Employee Benefits	4,420,093	-	91,312	4,511,405
Debt Service:				
Principal	745,000	-	-	745,000
Interest	480,985	-	-	480,985
Cost of Sales	-	-	110,453	110,453
Capital Outlay	-	7,120,458	-	7,120,458
Total Expenditures	17,213,189	7,120,458	976,806	25,310,453
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	1,316,949	(7,120,458)	(92,532)	(5,896,041)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND (USES)				
Premium on Obligations	-	-	52,016	52,016
Operating Transfers In	-	585,000	306,022	891,022
Operating Transfers (Out)	(891,022)	-	-	(891,022)
Total Other Sources (Uses)	(891,022)	585,000	358,038	52,016
Net Change in Fund Balances	425,927	(6,535,458)	265,506	(5,844,025)
Fund Balances (Deficit) - Beginning of Year	3,301,944	(2,971,669)	511,528	841,803
Fund Balances (Deficit) - End of Year	**$ 3,727,871**	**$ (9,507,127)**	**$ 777,034**	**$ (5,002,222)**

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		**$ (5,844,025)**
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental Funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense and disposals exceeded capital outlay.		
Capital Additions	$ 7,120,458	
Net Book Value of Disposed Assets	(36,604)	
Depreciation Expense	(1,685,709)	5,398,145
Long-term debt proceeds and deferred amounts on refunding provide current financial resources to Governmental Funds, but issuing debt and the related premiums increase long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the Governmental Funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.		
Principal Payments on Bonds		745,000
Long-term liabilities, such as those associated with employee benefits, are reported in the Statement of Net Position. Therefore, expenses which result in an (increase) or decrease in these long-term liabilities are not reflected in the Governmental Fund financial statements. In addition, changes in the School District's deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits do not affect current financial resources and are, also, not reported in the Governmental Funds.		
Other Postemployment Benefits Obligations	$ 653,323	
Compensated Absences	(22,254)	631,069
Certain expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in Governmental Funds. These include the change in accrued interest, amortization of bond premiums, and deferred amounts from refunding bonds.		
Amortization of Premiums on Obligations, Net	$ 135,105	
Change in Accrued Interest	(84,026)	51,079
Changes in the School District's proportionate share of net pension (assets) and liabilities have no effect on current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the Governmental Funds. In addition, changes in the School District's deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions do not affect current financial resources and are, also, not reported in the Governmental Funds.		
TRS	$ (737,287)	
ERS	117,074	(620,213)
Net Change in Net (Deficit) of Governmental Activities		**$ 361,055**

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUND
JUNE 30, 2021

	Custodial Fund
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Extracurricular Activities	$ 46,791
Total Assets	46,791
NET POSITION	
Unassigned - Extracurricular Activities	**$ 46,791**

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Custodial Fund
ADDITIONS	
Extracurricular Activities Cash Receipts	$ 29,143
Total Additions	29,143
DEDUCTIONS	
Extracurricular Activities Cash Disbursements	30,282
Total Deductions	30,282
Change in Net Position	(1,139)
Net Position - Beginning of Year	47,930
Net Position - End of Year	**$ 46,791**

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Note 1 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The accompanying financial statements of the Oxford Academy and Central School District (the School District) have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) for governments, as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

Reporting Entity

Essentially, the primary function of the School District is to provide education for pupils. Services such as transportation of pupils, administration, finance, and plant maintenance support the primary function.

The School District is governed by the laws of New York State. The School District is an independent entity governed by an elected Board of Education (Board) consisting of five 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 School District. Board members have authority to make decisions, power to appoint management, and primary accountability for all fiscal matters.

The financial reporting entity consists of the following, as defined by GASB Statement No. 14, as amended.

- The primary government, which is the School District;
- 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 basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the School District. The School District is not a component unit of another reporting entity.

The decision to include a potential component unit in the School 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 Extraclassroom Activity Funds are included in the School District's reporting entity.

The Extraclassroom Activity Funds of the Oxford Academy and Central Schools represent funds of the students of the School District. The Board of Education exercises general oversight of these funds. The Extraclassroom Activity Funds are independent of the School 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 obtained from the School District's office, located at 12 Fort Hill Park, Oxford, NY.

Note 1 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued**

Joint Venture
The Oxford Academy and Central School District is a component district in Delaware, Chenango, Madison, Otsego (DCMO) Board of Cooperative Education Services (BOCES). A BOCES is a voluntary, cooperative association of School Districts, in a geographic area that shares planning, services, and programs that 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 (GML).

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 §1950(4)(b)(7). In addition, component School Districts pay tuition or a service fee for programs in which its students participate.

Separate financial statement of DCMO BOCES may be obtained by contacting the Business Office, DCMO BOCES, 6678 County Road 32, Norwich, New York, 13815.

Basis of Presentation - District-Wide Financial Statements
The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present financial information about the School 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 nonexchange 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 Net Position presents the financial position of the School District at fiscal year-end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the School District's Governmental Activities. Direct expenses are those specifically associated with and 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 restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Note 1 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued**

Basis of Presentation - Governmental Fund Financial Statements
The Governmental Fund financial statements provide information about the School District's funds, including Fiduciary Funds. Separate statements for each fund category (Governmental and Fiduciary) are presented. The emphasis of Governmental Fund financial statements is on major Governmental Funds, each displayed in a separate column. The following are the District's Governmental Funds.

Major Funds

- General Fund: The School District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial transactions not required to be accounted for in another fund.

- Capital Projects Fund: Accounts for financial resources used for renovation of Oxford Academy and Central School District buildings.

Non-Major Funds

- Special Revenue Funds: Account for proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than capital projects) legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. Special revenue funds include the following:

    - Special Aid Fund: Used to account for proceeds received from state and federal grants restricted for special educational programs.

    - School Lunch Fund: Used to account for child nutrition activities whose funds are restricted as to use.

    - Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund: Used to account for student scholarships whose funds are restricted as to use.

- Debt Service Fund: Accounts for accumulation of resources and payment of principal and interest of long-term general obligation debt of governmental activities.

Fiduciary Activities are those in which the School 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 School District and are not available to be used.

The School District reports the following Fiduciary Funds:

- Custodial Fund: Assets are held by the School District as agent for Extraclassroom Activity Funds.

Note 1 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued**

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting
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 School 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 state aid is recognized in the fiscal year it is apportioned by the state. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

The Governmental 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 School District considers all revenues reported in the Governmental Funds to be available if the revenues are collected within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, 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.

Cash and Investments
The School 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 date of acquisition. New York State law governs the School District's investment policies. Resources must be deposited in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (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 school districts. Investments are stated at fair value.

Accounts Receivable
Accounts receivable are shown gross, with uncollectible amounts recognized under the direct write-off method. No allowance for uncollectible accounts has been provided, as it is believed that such allowance would not be material. All receivables are expected to be collected within the subsequent fiscal year.

Note 1 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued**

Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories of food in the School Lunch Fund are recorded at cost on a first-in, first-out basis, or in the case of surplus food, at stated value, which approximates fair value. Purchases of inventory 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 School 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 Governmental Fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the Statement of Net Position or Balance Sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of purchase and an expense/expenditure is reported in the year the goods or services are consumed.

A portion of fund balance equal to inventories and prepaid amounts is reported as nonspendable, as these assets are not in spendable form in the current period.

Due To/From Other Funds

Eliminations have been made for amounts due to and due from within the same fund type. A detailed description of the individual fund balances at year-end is provided subsequently in these notes.

Capital Assets

Capital assets with a historical cost greater than $3,500 (the dollar value above which assets acquisitions for grouped like assets or individual assets) and a useful life of at least one year are reported at actual cost for acquisition. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair market value at the time received.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings and Improvements	20 - 30 Years
Furniture, Equipment, and Vehicles	4 - 20 Years

Note 1 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued**

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources
In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The School District reports deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB plans in the District-wide Statement of Net Position. The types of deferred outflows related to pensions and OPEB plans are described in Notes 10 and 11, respectively.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The School District reports deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB plans which are further described in Notes 10 and 11, respectively.

Vested Employee Benefits - Compensated Absences
Compensated absences consist of unpaid accumulated annual sick leave, vacation, and sabbatical time.

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

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

Consistent with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," the liability is included in the District-wide financial statements. The compensated absences liability is calculated based on the pay rates in effect at year end.

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

Note 1 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued**

Other Postemployment Benefits
School 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 School District provides health insurance coverage and survivor benefits for retired employees and their survivors. Substantially all of the School District's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the School 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 is shared between the School District and the retired employee. The School District recognizes the cost of providing health insurance by recording its share of insurance premiums as an expenditure or operating transfer to other funds in the General Fund in the year paid.

The School District follows GASB Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions." The School District's liability for other postemployment benefits has been recorded in the Statement of Net Position, in accordance with the statement. See Note 11 for additional information.

Unearned and Unavailable Revenues
Unearned revenues arise when resources are received by the School District before it has legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incidence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when the School District has legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenues is removed and revenues are recorded.

Restricted Resources
When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, it is the School District's policy to apply restricted funds before unrestricted funds, unless otherwise prohibited by legal requirements.

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 judgements, other postemployment benefits payable and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds, are reported as a liability in the fund's 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 School District's future obligations or future economic outflows. The liabilities are reported as current or noncurrent in the Statement of Net Position.

Note 1 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued**

Equity Classifications - District-Wide Financial Statements
Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- Net Investment in Capital Assets - Consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

- Restricted - Consists of resources with constraints placed on their use either by 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

- Unrestricted - Consists of all other resources that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

Equity Classifications - Governmental Fund Financial Statements
The School District follows GASB Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions," which changed the terminology and classification of fund balance to reflect spending constraints on resources, rather than availability for appropriation. This approach is intended to provide users more consistent and understandable information about a fund's net resources.

Fund balances are allocated into five classifications: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned. These classifications serve to inform readers of the financial statements of the extent to which the School District is bound to honor any constraints on specific purposes for which resources in a fund can be spent.

- Nonspendable - Consists of assets inherently nonspendable in the current period either because of their form or because they must be maintained intact; including prepaid items, inventories, long-term portions of loans receivable, financial assets held for resale, and endowments principal.

- Restricted - Consists of amounts subject to legal purpose restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments and enforced externally; or through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Most of the School District's legally adopted reserves are reported here.

- Committed: Consists of amounts subject to a purpose constraint imposed by formal action of the School District's highest level of decision-making authority prior to the end of the fiscal year and requires the same level of formal action to remove said constraint.

Note 1 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued**

Equity Classifications - Governmental Fund Financial Statements - Continued

- Assigned - Consists of amounts subject to a purpose constraint representing an intended use established by the School District's highest level of decision-making authority or their designated body or official. The purpose of the assignment must be narrower than the purpose of the General Fund. In funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the residual amount of fund balance.

- Unassigned - Represents the residual classification of the School District's General Fund and could report a surplus or deficit. In funds other than the General Fund, the unassigned classification should only be used to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending amounts restricted, committed, or assigned for specific purposes.

Real Property Tax Law §1318 limits the amount of unexpended surplus funds a school district can retain in the General Fund to no more than 4% of the next year's budgetary appropriations. Funds properly retained under other sections of law (i.e., reserve funds established pursuant to Education Law or GML) are excluded from the 4% limitation. The 4% limitation is applied to unrestricted fund balance (i.e., the total of the committed, assigned, and unassigned classifications), minus appropriated fund balance, amounts reserved for insurance recovery, amounts reserved for tax reduction, and encumbrances included in committed and assigned fund balance.

The Board of Education of the School District may adopt resolutions to commit or assign fund balance. By resolution, fund balance of the School District may be committed for a specific source by formal action of the Board of Education. Furthermore, the Board of Education delegates authority to assign fund balance for a specific purpose to the Business Official of the School District. The Board of Education, by resolution, approves fund balance appropriations for next year's budget. The School District applies expenditures against nonspendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance.

Note 1 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued**

Legally Adopted Reserves
Fund balance reserves are created to satisfy legal restrictions, plan for future expenditures, or relate to resources not available for general use or appropriation. Except for the Encumbrance Reserve, these reserve funds are established through board action or voter approval and a separate identity must be maintained for each reserve. Earnings on the invested resources become part of the respective reserve funds; however, separate bank accounts are not necessary for each reserve fund. Reserves currently in use by the School District include the following:

- Capital Reserve (Education Law §3651) - 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. Expenditure may be made from the reserve only for a specific purpose further authorized by the voters. The form for the required legal notice for the vote on establishing and funding the reserve and the form of the proposition to be placed on the ballot are set forth in §3651 of the Education Law. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

- Mandatory Debt Service Reserve (GML §6-l) - Used to establish a reserve for the purpose of retiring the outstanding obligations upon the sale of School District property or capital improvement financed by obligations which remain outstanding at the time of sale. The funding of the reserve is from the proceeds of the sale of School District property or capital improvement. This reserve is accounted for in the Debt Service Fund.

- Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve (GML §6-p) - Used to reserve funds for the payment of accrued employee benefits due an employee upon termination of the employee's service. This reserve may be established by a majority vote of the Board and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other reserves and funds that may be legally appropriated. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

- Retirement Contribution Reserve (GML §6-r) - Used for the purpose of 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. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

Property Taxes
Real property taxes are levied annually by the Board of Education no later than October 31 and became a lien on August 3, 2020. Taxes were collected during the period September 1, 2020 to October 30, 2020.

Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by Chenango County (the County). An amount representing uncollected real property taxes transmitted to the County for enforcement is paid by the County to the School District no later than the following April 1.

Note 1 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued**

Interfund Transfers
The operations of the School District give rise to certain transactions between funds, including transfers, to provide services and construct assets. The amounts reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance-Governmental Funds for interfund transfers have been eliminated from the Statement of Activities. A detailed description of the individual fund transfers that occurred during the year is provided subsequently in these notes.

Use of Estimates
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are made in a variety of areas, including computation of encumbrances, compensated absences, other postemployment benefits payable, potential contingent liabilities and useful lives of long-lived assets.

Future Changes in Accounting Standards

- GASB has issued Statement No. 87, "Leases," delayed by GASB Statement No. 95 to June 30, 2022.

- GASB has issued Statement No. 89, "Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period," delayed by GASB Statement No. 95 to June 30, 2022.

- GASB has issued Statement No. 92, "Omnibus 2020," effective for the year ending June 30, 2022.

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

Note 2 **Participation in BOCES**
During the year ended June 30, 2021, the School District's share of BOCES income amounted to $1,458,619. The School District was billed $3,314,980 for BOCES administration and program costs. Financial statements for the DCMO BOCES are available from the BOCES administrative office at 6678 County Road 32, Norwich, New York 13815.

Note 3 **Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments - Custodial Credit, Concentration of Credit, Interest Rate, and Foreign Currency Risks**

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District's deposits may not be returned to it. While the School District does not have a specific policy for custodial credit risk, New York State statutes govern the School District's investment policies, as discussed previously in these notes. GASB Statement No. 40 directs that deposits be disclosed as exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and that the deposits are either uncollateralized or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the School District's name.

The School District's aggregate bank balances of $5,809,064 were either insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution in the School District's name as required.

Restricted cash and investments at June 30, 2021 consisted of the following:

Restricted for Debt Service	$	650,047
Unspent Debt Proceeds		1,355,572
Restricted for School Lunch		12,848
Restricted for General Fund Reserves		1,273,456
Other Restricted		120,541
Total	**$**	**3,412,464**

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

The School District does not typically purchase investments denominated in a foreign currency and is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

Note 4 **Due From State and Federal/Other Governments**

Due from State and Federal/Other Governments consisted of the following, which are stated at net realizable value.

Description	Amount
BOCES	$ 656,394
Excess Cost	209,972
CARES Act (ESSER)	40,992
CARES Act (GEER)	6,186
Title IA	148,197
Title IV	11,328
IDEA	56,260
Other	59,509
Total	**$ 1,188,838**

Note 5 **Interfund Balances and Activity**

Interfund balances at June 30, 2021, are as follows:

	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable	Interfund Revenues	Interfund Expenditures
General Fund	$ 451,815	$ 865,110	$ -	$ 891,022
Capital Projects Fund	882,429	239,018	585,000	-
Non-Major Funds	242,922	473,038	306,022	-
Total	**$ 1,577,166**	**$ 1,577,166**	**$ 891,022**	**$ 891,022**

Note 5 **Interfund Balances and Activity - Continued**

Interfund receivables and payables are eliminated on the Statement of Net Position.

The School District typically transfers funds from the General Fund to the Special Aid Fund to provide for the School District's share of expenditures of a Special Aid Fund grant projects. The School District also transfers funds from the Capital Reserve in the General Fund to Capital Funds, as needed, to fund capital projects. The School District transfers funds as needed to subsidize the School Lunch Fund.

The School District typically loans resources between funds for the purpose of mitigating the effects of transient cash flow issues. All interfund payables are expected to be repaid within one year.

Note 6 **Capital Assets**

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2021, were as follows:

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reclassifications and Disposals	Ending Balance
Capital Assets That Are Not Depreciated:				
Land	$ 236,850	$ -	$ -	$ 236,850
Construction in Progress	2,092,307	6,996,723	-	9,089,030
Total Nondepreciable Historical Cost	2,329,157	6,996,723	-	9,325,880
Capital Assets That Are Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	38,816,074			38,816,074
Furniture and Equipment	2,969,080	123,735	(313,537)	2,779,278
Total Depreciable Historical Cost	41,785,154	123,735	(313,537)	41,595,352
Total Historical Cost	44,114,311	7,120,458	(313,537)	50,921,232
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	(18,616,518)	(1,459,874)	6,432	(20,069,960)
Furniture and Equipment	(1,781,442)	(225,835)	270,501	(1,736,776)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(20,397,960)	(1,685,709)	276,933	(21,806,736)
Total Historical Cost, Net	**$ 23,716,351**	**$ 5,434,749**	**$ (36,604)**	**$ 29,114,496**

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General Support	$ 269,713
Instruction	1,247,424
Pupil Transportation	134,857
School Lunch Program	33,715
Total	**$ 1,685,709**

Note 7 **Short-Term Debt**

The School District may issue revenue anticipation notes (RANs) and tax anticipation notes (TANs), 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 School District may issue bond anticipation notes (BANs) 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. The School District has issued bonds to fund capital projects. State law requires that BANs issued for capital purposes be converted to long-term financing within five years after the original issue date. Changes in short-term debt for the current year are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Balance
BAN Maturing 09/09/2020 at 3.00%	$ 950,000	$ -	$ (950,000)	$ -
BAN Maturing 08/14/2020 at 1.79%	459,000	-	(459,000)	-
BAN Maturing 08/13/2021 at 0.75%	-	481,000	-	481,000
BAN Maturing 07/08/2021 at 1.25%	-	9,600,000	-	9,600,000
Total Short-Term Debt	**$ 1,409,000**	**$ 10,081,000**	**$ (1,409,000)**	**$ 10,081,000**

Interest expense on short-term debt during the year was:

Interest Paid	$ 36,716
Less Interest Accrued in the Prior Year	(34,988)
Plus Interest Accrued in the Current Year	120,512
Less Amortization of BAN Premium	(52,016)
Total	**$ 70,224**

Note 8 **Long-Term Debt**

At June 30, 2021, the total outstanding indebtedness of the School District represented 71.8% of its statutory debt limit, exclusive of building aids. Long-term debt is classified as follows:

- Serial Bonds - The School District borrows money in order to acquire land or equipment or construct buildings and improvements. This enables the cost of these capital assets to be borne by the present and future taxpayers receiving the benefit of the capital assets.

The following is a summary of the School District's bonds payable for the year ended June 30, 2021:

	Issue Date	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Outstanding June 30, 2021
Serial Bonds				
School Renovations	06/25/2015	06/15/2027	3.25-3.50%	$ 300,000
DASNY Bond	06/15/2017	06/15/2032	2.00-5.00%	6,350,000
DASNY 2019a	06/07/2018	06/15/2033	5.00%	1,765,000
Total				**$ 8,415,000**

Interest expense on long-term debt during the year was:

Interest Paid	$ 444,269
Less Interest Accrued in the Prior Year	(18,574)
Plus Interest Accrued in the Current Year	17,076
Less Amortization of Bond Premium	(135,105)
Total	**$ 307,666**

Note 8 **Long-Term Debt - Continued**

Interest rates on the serial bonds vary from year to year, in accordance with the interest rates specified in the bond agreements.

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

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Serial Bonds	$ 9,160,000	$ -	$ (745,000)	$ 8,415,000	$ 780,000
Premium on Obligations	1,641,884	-	(135,105)	1,506,779	135,105
Total	**$ 10,801,884**	**$ -**	**$ (880,105)**	**$ 9,921,779**	**$ 915,105**

The following is a summary of the maturity of long-term indebtedness.

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 780,000	$ 407,806	$ 1,187,806
2023	820,000	369,594	1,189,594
2024	860,000	329,382	1,189,382
2025	905,000	287,256	1,192,256
2026	950,000	242,882	1,192,882
2027-2031	3,640,000	590,676	4,230,676
2032-2033	460,000	32,750	492,750
Total	**$ 8,415,000**	**$ 2,260,346**	**$ 10,675,346**

Note 9 **Compensated Absences**

Compensated absences represent the value of the earned and unused portion of the liability for compensated absences. This liability is liquidated from the General and School Lunch Funds.

A summary of 2020 - 2021 activity follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Compensated Absences	$ 507,722	$ 22,254	$ -	$ 529,976	$ -
Total	**$ 507,722**	**$ 22,254**	**$ -**	**$ 529,976**	**$ -**

Changes to long-term compensated absences are reported net, as it is impractical to individually determine the amount of additions and deletions during the fiscal year.

Note 10 **Pension Obligations - New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State Teachers' Retirement (TRS) (the Systems)**

Plan Descriptions and Benefits Provided

Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) (System)
The School District participates in the New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system. The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits to plan members and beneficiaries as authorized by the Education Law and the Retirement and Social Security Law (RSSL) of the State of New York. The System is governed by a 10-member Board of Trustees. System benefits are established under New York State Law. Membership is mandatory and automatic for all full-time teachers, teaching assistants, guidance counselors, and administrators employed in New York Public Schools and BOCES who elected to participate in TRS. Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a state statute. Additional information regarding the System may be obtained by writing to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System, 10 Corporate Woods Drive, Albany, New York 12211-2395 or by referring to the NYSTRS Comprehensive Annual Financial report which can be found on the System's website at www.nystrs.org.

Tier 3 and Tier 4 members are required by law to contribute 3% of salary to the System. Effective October 2000, contributions were eliminated for Tier 3 and 4 members with 10 or more years of service or membership. Effective January 1, 2010, Tier 5 members are required by law to contribute 3.5% of salary throughout their active membership. Effective April 1, 2012, Tier 6 members are required by law to contribute between 3% and 6% of salary throughout their active membership in accordance with a salary based upon salary earned. Pursuant to Article 14 and Article 15 of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (RSSL), those member contributions are used to help fund the benefits provided by the System. However, if a member dies or leaves covered employment with less than 5 years of credited service for Tiers 3 and 4, or 10 years of credited service for Tiers 5 and 6, the member contributions with interest calculated at 5% per annum are refunded to the employee or designated beneficiary. Eligible Tier 1 and Tier 2 members may make member contributions under certain conditions pursuant to the provisions of Article 11 of the Education Law and Article 11 of the RSSL. Upon termination of membership, such accumulated member contributions are refunded. At retirement, such accumulated member contributions can be withdrawn or are paid as a life annuity.

Note 10 **Pension Obligations - New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State Teachers' Retirement (TRS) (the Systems) - Continued**

Plan Descriptions and Benefits Provided - Continued

Employees' Retirement System (ERS) (System)
The School District participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS). This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan. The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the Fund), which was established to hold all 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. System benefits are established under the provisions of the RSSL. Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a state statute. The School 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. That report, including information with regard to benefits provided, may be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.php or obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, New York 12244.

Generally, Tier 3, 4, and 5 members must contribute 3% of their salary to the System. As a result of Article 19 of the RSSL, eligible Tier 3 and 4 employees, with a membership date on or after July 27, 1973, who have ten or more years of membership or credited service with the System, are not required to contribute. Members cannot be required to begin making contributions or to make increased contributions beyond what was required when membership began. For Tier 6 members, the contribution rate varies from 3% to 6% depending on salary. Generally, Tier 5 and 6 members are required to contribute for all years of service.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
The Systems' financial statements from which the Systems' fiduciary respective net position is determined are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan member contributions are recognized when due and the employer has a legal requirement to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the System. System investments are reported at fair value. For detailed information on how investments are valued, please refer to the Systems' annual reports.

Note 10 **Pension Obligations - New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State Teachers' Retirement (TRS) (the Systems) - Continued**

Contributions
The School District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The School District's contributions made to the Systems were equal to 100% of the contributions required for each year. The required contributions for the current year and two preceding years were:

	ERS	TRS
2021	**$ 255,757**	**$ 551,102**
2020	244,001	649,658
2019	241,441	612,877

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions
At June 30, 2021, the School District reported the following liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for each of the Systems. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2021 for ERS and June 30, 2020 for TRS. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation. The School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the School District's long-term share of contributions to the Systems relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was derived from reports provided to the School District by the ERS and TRS Systems.

	ERS	TRS
Actuarial Valuation Date	4/01/2020	6/30/2019
Net Pension Liability	$ 99,573,957	$ 2,763,270,835
School District's Proportionate Share of the Plan's Total Net Pension Liability	5,422	972,152
School District's Share of the Net Pension Liability	0.005445%	0.035181%

Note 10 **Pension Obligations - New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State Teachers' Retirement (TRS) (the Systems) – Continued**

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions - Continued

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the School District recognized pension expense of $531,841 for ERS and $1,322,720 for TRS in the District-wide financial statements. At June 30, 2021, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	ERS	**TRS**	**ERS**	**TRS**
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 66,223	$ 851,799		$ 49,821
Changes of Assumptions	997,023	1,229,545	18,804	438,269
Net Differences Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		634,900	1,557,661	
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between the School District's Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	64,527	93,262	20,593	20,028
School District's Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	71,007	607,169		
Total	**$ 1,198,780**	**$ 3,416,675**	**$ 1,597,058**	**$ 508,118**

School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date, reported as deferred outflows of resources, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension asset/liability in the year ending 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 Ending	**ERS**	**TRS**
2022	$ (75,251)	$ 392,568
2023	(19,077)	778,342
2024	(76,617)	642,904
2025	(298,340)	406,048
2026		28,028
Thereafter		53,498

Note 10 **Pension Obligations - New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State Teachers' Retirement (TRS) (the Systems) - Continued**

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 asset/liability to the measurement date.

Significant actuarial assumptions used in the valuations were as follows:

	ERS	TRS
Measurement Date	March 31, 2021	June 30, 2020
Actuarial Valuation Date	April 1, 2020	June 30, 2019
Investment Rate of Return	5.9%	7.1%
Salary Scale	4.4%	1.9% - 4.72%
Cost of Living Adjustments	4.4%	1.3%
Inflation Rate	2.7%	2.2%

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

For ERS, the actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2020 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2020. For TRS, the actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2019.

For ERS, the long-term rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by each the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. For TRS, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 27, Selection of Economic Assumptions for Measuring Pension Obligations. ASOP No. 27 provides guidance on the selection of an appropriate assumed investment rate of return. Consideration was given to expect future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class as well as historical investment data and plan performance. Best estimates of the arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation are summarized as follows:

Note 10 **Pension Obligations - New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State Teachers' Retirement (TRS) (the Systems) - Continued**

Actuarial Assumptions - Continued

	ERS	TRS
Measurement Date	March 31, 2021	June 30, 2020
Asset Type		
Domestic Equities	4.05%	7.10%
International Equities	6.30%	7.70%
Global Equities	-	7.40%
Real Estate	4.95%	6.80%
Private Equity/Alternative Investments	6.75%	10.40%
Opportunistic Portfolio	4.50%	-
Real Assets	5.95%	-
Cash	0.50%	-
Credit	3.63%	-
Domestic Fixed Income Securities	-	1.80%
Global Fixed Income Securities	-	1.00%
Private Debt	-	5.20%
Real Estate Debt	-	3.60%
High-Yield Fixed Income Securities	-	3.90%
Short-Term	-	0.70%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension asset/liability was 5.9% for ERS and 7.1% 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 contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based on 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 asset/liability.

Note 10 **Pension Obligations - New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State Teachers' Retirement (TRS) (the Systems) - Continued**

The following presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 5.9% for ERS and 7.1% for TRS, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or higher than the current rate:

ERS	1% Decrease (4.9%)	Current Assumption (5.9%)	1% Increase (6.9%)
School District's Proportionate Share Net Pension Liability	$ 1,505,076	$ 5,422	$ (1,377,609)

TRS	1% Decrease (6.1%)	Current Assumption (7.1%)	1% Increase (8.1%)
School District's Proportionate Share Net Pension Liability	$ 6,140,746	$ 972,152	$ (3,365,609)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the current-year net pension liability of the employers as of the respective measurement dates were as follows:

	Dollars in Thousands	
	ERS	TRS
Measurement Date	March 31, 2021	June 30, 2020
Employers' Total Pension Liability	$ 220,680,157	$ 123,242,776
Plan Net Position	(220,580,583)	(120,479,505)
Employers' Net Pension Liability	**$ 99,574**	**$ 2,763,271**
Ratio of Plan Net Position to the Employers' Total Pension Liability	99.95%	97.8%

Note 10 **Pension Obligations - New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State Teachers' Retirement (TRS) (the Systems) - Continued**

Payables to the Pension Plan

For ERS, employer contributions are paid annually based on the System's fiscal year which ends on March 31. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2021 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2021 through June 30, 2021 based on estimated ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2021 amounted to $70,957.

For TRS, employer and employee contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 are paid to the System in September, October, and November 2021 through a state aid intercept. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2021 represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 based on paid TRS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier and employee contributions for the fiscal year as reported to the TRS System. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2021 amounted to $607,168.

Effect on Net Position

Changes in the net pension liability and deferred outflows and inflows of resources for the year ended June 30, 2021 resulted in the following effect on the net position:

	Beginning Balance	Change	Ending Balance
ERS			
Net Pension Liability	$ 1,496,413	$ (1,490,991)	$ 5,422
Deferred Outflows of Resources	(1,005,808)	(192,972)	(1,198,780)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	30,169	1,566,889	1,597,058
Subtotal	520,774	(117,074)	403,700
TRS			
Net Pension Liability	(937,669)	1,909,821	972,152
Deferred Outflows of Resources	(3,016,921)	(399,754)	(3,416,675)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,280,898	(772,780)	508,118
Subtotal	(2,673,692)	737,287	(1,936,405)
Total	**$ (2,152,918)**	**$ 620,213**	**$ (1,532,705)**

Note 11 Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

General Information about the OPEB Plan

The School District provides medical benefits to its eligible retirees. The benefits are provided through fully insured plans that are sponsored by a regional health insurance consortium.

Obligations of Plan members, employers, and other entities are established by action of the School District pursuant to applicable collective bargaining and employment agreements. The required contribution rates of the employer and the members vary depending on the applicable agreement. The School District pays between 50% and 79% of the retiree's benefits depending on the employee group. The School District also contributes toward the cost of eligible spouses during the retiree's lifetime. Spouses pay from 61% to 65% for coverage. The employer currently contributes enough money to the Plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you go basis. The costs of administering the Plan are paid by the School District.

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the District introduced a Medicare Advantage Plan for its retired employees; this caused a significant reduction in the calculated OPEB liability.

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

Active Employees	148
Retirees	98
Beneficiaries	1
Spouses of Retirees	43
Total	**290**

Note 11 **Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB) - Continued**

Total OPEB Liability

The School District's total OPEB liability of $21,107,842 was measured as of June 30, 2021 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020.

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

Long-Term Bond Rate:	2.16%
Single Discount Rate	2.16%
Salary Scale	2.60%
Rate of Inflation	2.60%
Marital Assumption	70.00%
Participation Rate	100.00%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	5.3% to 4.1% Over 55 Years

The long-term bond rate is based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20- Bond Municipal Index as of the measurement date (or the nearest business day thereto).

Mortality: PubT-2010 Headcount-Weighted Mortality Table for Teaching Positions and PubG-2010 Headcount-Weighted Mortality Table for Non-teaching positions, both generationally projected using the MP-2019 Ultimate Scale, with employee rates before commencement and healthy annuitant rates after benefit commencement. This assumption includes a margin for future improvements in longevity

Future Retiree Coverage: 90% of current active members are assumed to elect coverage at retirement.

Future Dependent Coverage: 75% of current active members are assumed to elect dependent coverage at retirement. All female spouses are assumed to be three years younger than males. For current retirees, actual census information was used. No surviving spouses are assumed to continue coverage after the death of the retiree.

Note 11 **Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB) - Continued**

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2020 valuation were consistent with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 75 and Actuarial Standards of Practice (ASOPs).

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at June 30, 2020	$ 42,644,352
Changes for the Year	
Service Cost	917,228
Interest Cost	957,578
Effect of Plan Changes	-
Effect of Demographic Gains or Losses	(23,884,788)
Effect of Assumption Changes or Inputs	940,573
Benefit Payments	(467,101)
Net Change	(21,536,510)
Balance at June 30, 2021	**$ 21,107,842**

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 2.21% percent in 2020 to 2.16% in 2021.

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

	1% Decrease	(2.16%) Discount Rate	1% Increase
Total OPEB Liability	$ 24,927,149	$ 21,107,842	$ 18,065,788

Note 11 **Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB) - Continued**

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

	1% Decrease	Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
Total OPEB Liability	$ 17,378,775	$ 21,107,842	$ 26,042,907

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

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the School District recognized OPEB expense of $186,222.

At June 30, 2021, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 61,162	$ 21,814,311
Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs	6,639,037	-
Total	**$ 6,700,199**	**$ 21,814,311**

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2022	$ (2,061,028)
2023	(2,061,028)
2024	(2,061,028)
2025	(2,061,028)
2026	(2,061,028)
2027 and Thereafter	(4,808,972)

Note 11 **Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB) - Continued**

Effect on Net Position
Changes in the OPEB liability and deferred outflows and inflows of resources for the year ended June 30, 2021 resulted in the following effect on net position:

	Beginning Balance	Change	Ending Balance
OPEB			
Other Postemployment Benefits Liability	$ 42,644,352	$ (21,536,510)	$ 21,107,842
Deferred Outflows of Resources	(6,955,196)	254,997	(6,700,199)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,186,121	20,628,190	21,814,311
Total Effect on Net Position	**$ 36,875,277**	**$ (653,323)**	**$ 36,221,954**

Note 12 **Commitments and Contingencies**

Risk Financing and Related Insurance

General Information
The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to, but not limited to, torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; errors and omissions; natural disasters. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. Settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the past three years.

Other Items
The School District has received grants which are subject to audit by agencies of the state and federal governments. Such audits may result in disallowances and a request for a return of funds. Based on prior audits, the School District's administration believes disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.

Note 13 **Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability**

The School District is allowed, under New York State Real Property Tax Law (Code §1318), to retain up to 4% of the succeeding year's budget in unassigned fund balance. At June 30, 2021, the unassigned fund balance was $1,612,620 in excess of the allowable amount.

Deficit Net Position

At June 30, 2021, the District-wide Statement of Net Position had an unrestricted net deficit of $(33,676,213). This is the result of the requirement to record other postemployment benefit liability with no requirement or mechanism to fund this liability. (See Note 11.) The deficit is not expected to be eliminated during the normal course of operations.

Deficit Unassigned Fund Balance

At June 30, 2021, the Capital Projects Fund had an unrestricted fund balance deficit of $(9,507,127). This deficit is expected to be eliminated through the conversion of Bond Anticipation Notes to long-term debt.

Note 14 **Fund Balance Detail**

At June 30, 2021, nonspendable, restricted, and assigned fund balance in the governmental funds were as follows:

	General Fund	Non-Major Funds
Nonspendable		
Inventory	$ -	$ 7,884
Total Nonspendable Fund Balance	**$ -**	**$ 7,884**
Restricted		
Retirement Contribution Reserve	$ 974,364	$ -
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve	299,092	-
Scholorhsips	-	119,103
Debt	-	650,047
Total Restricted Fund Balance	**$ 1,273,456**	**$ 769,150**
Assigned		
Appropriated for Next Year's Budget	$ -	$ -
Encumbered For:		
General Support	1,903	-
Instruction	60,887	-
Total Assigned Fund Balance	**$ 62,790**	**$ -**

Note 15 **Restricted Fund Balances**

Portions of restricted fund balance are reserved and are not available for current expenditures as reported in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet. Balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2021 of the General Fund reserves were as follows:

General Fund	Beginning Balance	Additions	Interest Earned	Appropriated	Ending Balance
Retirement Contribution Reserve	$ 974,364	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 974,364
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve	299,060	32	-	-	299,092
Capital Reserve	740,033	42	-	(740,075)	-
Total Restricted Fund Balance	**$ 2,013,457**	**$ 74**	**$ -**	**$ (740,075)**	**$ 1,273,456**
Debt Service Fund	**$ 597,996**	**$ 52,016**	**$ 35**	**$ -**	**$ 650,047**

Note 16 **Restatement**

During the year, the District adopted GASB Statement No. 84. The District's June 30, 2020 net position for governmental funds has been restated to reflect the following:

Net (Deficit) Beginning of Year	$ (21,644,482)
GASB Statement No. 84 Implementation	$ 117,109
Net (Deficit) Beginning of Year, as Restated	**$ (21,527,373)**

In addition, net position for the custodial fund has been restated to reflect the following:

Net Position Beginning of Year	$ -
GASB Statement No. 84 Implementation	$ 47,930
Net Position Beginning of Year, as Restated	**$ 47,930**

Note 17 **Subsequent Events**

Subsequent to year end, the School District issued two bond anticipation notes (BANs). The District's first BAN was issued on July 8, 2021 to provide short-term financing for the School Districts capital projects in the amount of $9,580,000. The BAN matures July 8, 2022 and yields interest at 2.00%. The District's second BAN was issued on August 12, 2021 to provide short-term financing for the School District's purchase of school buses in the amount of $585,000. The BAN matures August 12, 2022 and yields interest at 1.00%.

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES COMPARED TO BUDGET (NON-U.S. GAAP)
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES				
Local Sources				
Real Property Taxes	$ 4,086,814	$ 4,086,814	$ 4,305,214	$ 218,400
Real Property Tax Items	1,041,672	1,041,672	843,564	(198,108)
Charges for Services	7,299	7,299	23,971	16,672
Use of Money and Property	21,500	21,500	24,511	3,011
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	500	500	16,920	16,420
Miscellaneous	219,433	219,433	256,977	37,544
Total Local Sources	5,377,218	5,377,218	5,471,157	93,939
State Sources	12,784,070	12,784,070	12,794,678	10,608
Federal Sources	-	-	199,748	199,748
Medicaid Reimbursement	19,990	19,990	64,555	44,565
Total Revenues	18,181,278	18,181,278	**$ 18,530,138**	**$ 348,860**
Appropriated Fund Balance	177,555	177,555		
Appropriated Reserves	151,709	151,709		
Designated Encumbrances Carried Forward From Prior Year	85,962	85,962		
Total Revenues, Appropriated Reserves, and Designated Fund Balance	**$ 18,596,504**	**$ 18,596,504**		

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES COMPARED TO BUDGET (NON-U.S. GAAP)
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Encumbrances	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
EXPENDITURES					
General Support					
Board of Education	$ 14,253	$ 19,481	$ 13,741	$ -	$ 5,740
Central Administration	196,135	200,606	193,121	-	7,485
Finance	422,171	428,910	417,398	636	10,876
Staff	146,056	153,703	132,220	-	21,483
Central Services	1,265,504	1,174,931	1,099,883	1,267	73,781
Special Items	551,688	551,253	549,246	-	2,007
Total General Support	2,595,807	2,528,884	2,405,609	1,903	121,372
Instruction					
Instruction, Administration and Improvement	378,780	485,740	431,305	-	54,435
Teaching - Regular School	4,198,964	4,233,512	4,202,863	652	29,997
Programs For Children With Handicapping Conditions	2,082,004	1,765,435	1,748,697	2,343	14,395
Occupational Education	804,456	755,220	738,455	3,791	12,974
Teaching - Special School	93,555	11,897	10,664	-	1,233
Instructional Media	685,037	785,269	714,929	50,097	20,243
Pupil Services	769,507	684,962	637,957	4,004	43,001
Total Instruction	9,012,303	8,722,035	8,484,870	60,887	176,278
Pupil Transportation	791,359	737,467	676,632	-	60,835
Employee Benefits	4,765,666	4,491,111	4,420,093	-	71,018
Debt Service					
Principal	765,000	745,000	745,000	-	-
Interest	641,369	480,985	480,985	-	-
Total Debt Service	1,406,369	1,225,985	1,225,985	-	-
Total Expenditures	18,571,504	17,705,482	17,213,189	62,790	429,503
OTHER FINANCING USES					
Operating Transfers Out	25,000	891,022	891,022	-	-
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	**$ 18,596,504**	**$ 18,596,504**	**$ 18,104,211**	**$ 62,790**	**$ 429,503**
Net Change in Fund Balance			425,927		
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			3,301,944		
Fund Balance - End of Year			**$ 3,727,871**		

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS
NYSLRS PENSION PLAN
FOR THE LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

	2021	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
Contractually Required Contribution	**$255,757**	$244,001	$241,441	$240,841	$237,649	$ 263,909	$ 282,439	$ 280,734	$ 241,090	$ 204,580
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	**255,757**	244,001	241,441	240,841	237,649	263,909	282,439	280,734	241,090	204,580
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School District's Covered Payroll	**1,774,086**	1,717,528	1,675,443	1,619,048	1,570,480	1,990,899	1,344,948	1,517,841	1,268,895	1,239,879
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	**14.4%**	14.2%	14.4%	14.9%	15.1%	13.3%	21.0%	18.5%	19.0%	16.5%

SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS
NYSTRS PENSION PLAN
FOR THE LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

	2021	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
Contractually Required Contribution	**$607,168**	$551,102	$649,658	$612,877	$726,522	$ 787,149	$ 938,976	$ 892,153	$ 633,463	$ 580,125
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	**607,168**	551,102	649,658	612,877	726,522	787,149	938,976	892,153	633,463	580,125
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School District's Covered Payroll	**6,371,123**	6,220,113	6,128,849	6,253,847	6,198,993	5,833,931	5,356,395	5,490,172	5,350,194	5,221,647
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	**9.5%**	8.9%	10.6%	9.8%	11.7%	13.5%	17.5%	16.3%	11.8%	11.1%

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY NYSLRS PENSION PLAN FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	**0.005446%**	0.005651%	0.005465%	0.005459%	0.005648%	0.005618%	0.005665%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	**$ 5,422**	$ 1,496,413	$ 387,176	$ 176,200	$ 530,711	$ 901,691	$ 191,392
School District's Covered Payroll During the Measurement Period	**1,770,678**	1,706,847	1,675,443	1,619,048	1,570,480	1,990,899	1,344,948
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	**0.3%**	87.7%	23.1%	10.9%	33.8%	45.3%	14.2%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	**99.9%**	86.4%	96.3%	98.2%	94.7%	90.7%	97.9%

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY NYSTRS PENSION PLAN FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
School District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	**0.035181%**	0.036092%	0.036373%	0.037181%	0.036894%	0.036557%	0.036230%
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	**$ 972,152**	$ (937,669)	$ (657,720)	$ (282,612)	$ 395,148	$ (3,797,145)	$ (4,035,843)
School District's Covered Payroll During the Measurement Period	**6,220,113**	6,128,849	6,253,847	6,198,993	5,833,931	5,356,395	5,490,172
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	**15.60%**	15.30%	10.50%	4.80%	6.77%	70.89%	73.51%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	**97.80%**	102.20%	101.50%	100.70%	99.01%	110.46%	111.50%

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS FOR THE LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Service Cost	**$ 917,228**	$ 1,447,262	$ 1,412,210	$ 1,316,157	$ *	$ *	$ *	$ *	$ *	$ *
Interest Cost	**957,578**	1,205,393	1,010,493	958,524	*	*	*	*	*	*
Effect of Demographic Gains or Losses	**(23,884,788)**	-	(1,575,013)	106,466	*	*	*	*	*	*
Effect of Assumption Changes or Inputs	**940,573**	7,394,983	629,043	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
Benefit Payments	**(467,101)**	(784,884)	(726,712)	(762,805)	*	*	*	*	*	*
	(21,536,510)	9,262,754	750,021	1,618,342	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	**42,644,352**	33,381,598	32,631,577	31,013,235	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	**$ 21,107,842**	$ 42,644,352	$ 33,381,598	$ 32,631,577	$ 31,013,235	$ *	$ *	$ *	$ *	$ *
Covered Employee Payroll	**$ 7,137,098**	$ 6,725,219	$ 6,725,219	$ 7,198,448	$ *	$ *	$ *	$ *	$ *	$ *
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	**296%**	634%	496%	453%	*	*	*	*	*	*
Discount Rate	2.16%	2.21%	3.50%	3.00%	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Information for periods prior to implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 is unavailable and will be completed as it becomes available.

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
JUNE 30, 2021

Note 1 **Budgetary Procedures and Budgetary Accounting**

The School District administration prepares a proposed budget for approval by the Board of Education for the General Fund for which a legal (appropriated) budget is adopted. The voters of the School District approved the proposed appropriation budget for the General Fund.

Appropriations are adopted at the program line level. Appropriations established by the adoption of the budget constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances), which may be incurred. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless expended or encumbered. Encumbrances will lapse if not expended in the subsequent year. Supplemental appropriations may occur subject to legal restrictions, if the Board approves them because of a need that exists which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted.

The following supplemental appropriations occurred during the year:

Adopted Budget	$ 18,510,542
Carryover Encumbrances	85,962
Original Budget	18,596,504
Final Budget	**$ 18,596,504**

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

Annual legal budgets are not adopted for the Special Revenue Funds (Special Aid, School Lunch, and Miscellaneous Special Revenue). Budgetary controls for the Special Aid Fund are established in accordance with the applicable grant agreements. Special Aid grants may also cover a period other than the School District's fiscal year. Budgetary controls for School Lunch Fund are established internally.

Note 2 **Reconciliation of the General Fund Budget Basis to U.S. GAAP**

No adjustment is necessary to convert the General Fund's excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses on the U.S. GAAP basis to the budget basis. Encumbrances, if present, are presented in a separate column and are not included in the actual results at June 30, 2021.

Note 3 **Schedule of Changes in the School District's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios**

Changes in Demographics

From July 1, 2018 to July 1, 2020, the overall membership decreased from 299 to 290. The number of active members decreased from 165 to 148, and the number of inactive members increased from 134 to 142.

The average age of active members increased from 47.3 to 47.9, and the average age of retired members increased from 72.2 to 73.2.

The introduction of a Medicare Advantage Plan reduced per capita healthcare costs for post-65 benefits, which decreased the Accrued Liability by about $17.1 million (54.7%).

Note 3 **Schedule of Changes in the School District's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Continued**

Changes of Assumptions
The actuarial valuation reflects the adoption of the Pub-2010 Mortality Table (from RP-2014 Adjusted to 2006 Total Dataset Mortality Table) with generational projection of future improvements per the MP-2019 Ultimate Scale. Additionally, retirement and turnover rates were updated to reflect the assumptions used in the 2020 Annual Report to the Comptroller on Actuarial Assumptions for the New York State and Local Retirement System. The valuation of the future implementation of the excise tax on medical benefits is no longer used, as it has been officially repealed as of December 20, 2019. Finally, the spousal election and married assumptions has been combined into one assumption and also updated the retiree election assumption slightly to reflect anticipated future experience. The combined impact of these assumption changes was a decrease in the Accrued Liability of about $0.7 million (4.3%).

Given the substantial uncertainty regarding the impact of COVID-19 on plan costs, including whether the pandemic will increase or decrease costs during the term of projections, the election has been made to make an adjustment in the expected plan costs. It is possible that the COVID-19 pandemic could have a material impact on the projected costs.

The discount rate was changed to 2.21% (from 3.87%) since this is the discount rate that will be used to measure the Total OPEB Liability for purposes of GASB 75. This increased the Accrued Liability by about $4.5 million (28.8%) after the inclusion of all assumption changes described above.

Note 4 **Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset) Liability**
The Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset) Liability, required supplementary information, presents seven years of information. These schedules will present ten years of information as it becomes available from the pension plans.

Note 5 **Schedules of School District Contributions - NYSLRS and NYSTRS Pension Plan and Schedules of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset) Liability**

NYSLRS
Changes in Benefit Terms
There were no significant legislative changes in benefits for the April 1, 2020 actuarial valuation.

Note 5 **Schedules of School District Contributions - NYSLRS and NYSTRS Pension Plan and Schedules of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset) Liability - Continued**

Changes of Assumptions

2021: The demographic assumptions (pensioner mortality and active member decrements) were updated based on the System's experience from April 1, 2015 through March 31, 2020, the mortality improvement assumption was updated to Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2020, inflation was updated to 2.7%, cost-of-living updated to 1.4%, salary scale updated to 4.4%, and the interest rate assumption was reduced to 5.9% for the April 1, 2020 actuarial valuation.

2020: The interest rate assumption was reduced to 6.8% and the mortality improvement assumption was updated to Societies of Actuaries' Scale MP-2018 for the April 1, 2019 actuarial valuation.

2019: The salary scales for both plans used in the April 1, 2018 actuarial valuation were increased by 10%.

2016: There were changes in the economic (investment rate of return, inflation, COLA, and salary scales) and demographic (pensioner mortality and active member decrements) assumptions used in the April 1, 2015 actuarial valuation.

Methods and Assumptions Used in Calculations of Actuarially Determined Contributions

The April 1, 2019 actuarial valuation determines the employer rates for contributions payable in fiscal year 2021. The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used:

Actuarial Cost Method	The System is funded using the Aggregate Cost Method. All unfunded actuarial liabilities are evenly amortized (as a percentage of projected pay) over the remaining worker lifetimes of the valuation cohort.
Asset Valuation Period	5-year level smoothing of the difference between the actual gain and expected gain using the assumed investment rate of return.
Inflation	2.5%
Salary Scale	4.2% in ERS, indexed by service.
Investment Rate of Return	6.8% compounded annually, net of investment expenses, including inflation.
Cost of Living Adjustments	1.3% annually.
ActiveMember Decrements	Based upon FY 2011-2015 experience
Pensioner Mortality	Gender/Collar specific tables based upon FY2011-2015 experience
Mortality Improvement	Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2018

Note 5 **Schedules of School District Contributions - NYSLRS and NYSTRS Pension Plan and Schedules of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset) Liability - Continued**

NYSTRS

Changes in Benefit Terms

Effective with the 2019 actuarial valuation, an increase in the NYS Governor's salary limit from $179,000 to $250,000 per annum went into effect, impacting Tier 6 members. The Governor's salary limit was $200,000 in 2019, $225,000 in 2020 and $250,000 thereafter.

Changes of Assumptions

Actuarial assumptions are revised periodically to reflect more closely actual, as well as anticipated, future experience. The actuarial assumptions were revised and adopted by the Retirement Board on October 29, 2015 and first used in the 2016 determination of the Total Pension Liability.

The System’s long-term rate of return assumption for purposes of the NPL is 7.10%, effective with the 2019 actuarial valuation. For the 2018 and 2017 actuarial valuations, the System’s long-term rate of return assumption was 7.25%. For the 2016 actuarial valuation, the System’s long-term rate of return assumption was 7.5%. Prior to the 2016 actuarial valuation, the System’s long-term rate of return was 8.0%.

The System's assumed annual inflation rate is 2.2%, effective with the 2019 actuarial valuation. For the 2018 and 2017 actuarial valuations, the System's annual inflation assumption was 2.25%. For the 2016 actuarial valuation, the System's annual inflation assumption was 2.5%. Prior to the 2016 actuarial valuation, the System's annual inflation assumption was 3.0%.

Effective with the 2019 actuarial valuation, COLAs are projected to increase at a rate of 1.30% annually. Effective with the 2015 actuarial valuation, COLAs were projected to increase at a rate of 1.50% annually. Prior to the 2015 actuarial valuation, COLAs were projected to increase at a rate of 1.625% annually.

Effective with the 2020 actuarial valuation, the assumed scale for mortality improvement was changed from MP2018 to MP2019. Effective with the 2019 actuarial valuation, the assumed scale for mortality improvement was changed from MP2014 to MP2018.

Effective with the 2019 actuarial valuation, there is a change in the actuarial valuation software that resulted in a slight change in the determination of Entry Age Normal Total Pension Liability and Service Cost.

Note 5 **Schedules of School District Contributions - NYSLRS and NYSTRS Pension Plan and Schedules of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension (Asset) Liability - Continued**

Methods and Assumptions Used in Calculations of Actuarially Determined Contributions

The actuarially determined contribution rates in the Schedule of School Districts' Contributions are calculated as of June 30, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported. The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine school districts' contributions in 2020. For assumptions and plan provisions used in contributions reported for years prior to 2020, refer to the Annual Actuarial Report for two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.

Actuarial Cost Method — The System is funded in accordance with the Aggregate Cost Method, which does not identify nor separately amortize unfunded actuarial liabilities. Costs are determined by amortizing the unfunded present value of benefits over the average future working lifetime of active plan members, which currently for NYSTRS is approximately 13 years.

Asset Valuation Method — Five-year phased-in deferred recognition of each year's net investment income/loss in excess of (or less than) the assumed valuation rate of interest at a rate of 20% per year, until fully recognized after five years

Inflation — 2.25%

Projected Salary Increases — Rates of increase differ based on service. They have been calculated based upon recent NYSTRS member experience.

Service	Rate
5	4.72%
15	3.46%
25	2.37%
35	1.90%

Valuation Rate of Interest — 7.25% compounded annually, net of investment expenses, including inflation.

Cost of Living Adjustments — 1.3%

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

BALANCE SHEET - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2021

	Special Revenue Funds				Total
	Special Aid Fund	School Lunch Fund	Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unrestricted	$ 661	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 661
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	-	12,848	120,541	599,878	733,267
Due From Other Funds	3,904	-	-	239,018	242,922
Due From State and Federal Governments	251,714	23,580	-	-	275,294
Inventories	-	7,884	-	-	7,884
Total Assets	**$ 256,279**	**$ 44,312**	**$ 120,541**	**$ 838,896**	**$ 1,260,028**
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable	$ -	$ 1,685	$ -	$ -	$ 1,685
Due to Other Funds	252,375	30,376	1,438	188,849	473,038
Due to Other Governments	-	117	-	-	117
Overpayments and Collections in Advance	-	4,250	-	-	4,250
Unearned Revenues	3,904	-	-	-	3,904
Total Liabilities	256,279	36,428	1,438	188,849	482,994
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	-	7,884	-	-	7,884
Restricted	-	-	119,103	650,047	769,150
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)	-	7,884	119,103	650,047	777,034
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	**$ 256,279**	**$ 44,312**	**$ 120,541**	**$ 838,896**	**$ 1,260,028**

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Special Revenue Funds				
	Special Aid Fund	School Lunch Fund	Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Use of Money and Property	$ -	$ -	$ 8	$ -	$ 8
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	35	35
Miscellaneous	-	-	6,976	-	6,976
State Sources	170,576	13,590	-	-	184,166
Federal Sources	422,078	256,039	-	-	678,117
Surplus Food		6,771			6,771
Sales - School Lunch	-	8,201	-	-	8,201
Total Revenues	592,654	284,601	6,984	35	884,274
EXPENDITURES					
Instruction	592,654	177,397	4,990	-	775,041
Employee Benefits	-	91,312		-	91,312
Debt Service:					
Cost of Sales	-	110,453	-	-	110,453
Total Expenditures	592,654	379,162	4,990	-	976,806
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	-	(94,561)	1,994	35	(92,532)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND (USES)					
Premium on Obligations	-	-	-	52,016	52,016
Operating Transfers In	-	306,022	-	-	306,022
Total Other Sources (Uses)	-	306,022	-	52,016	358,038
Net Change in Fund Balances	-	211,461	1,994	52,051	265,506
Fund Balances (Deficit) - Beginning of Year	-	(203,577)	117,109	597,996	511,528
Fund Balances (Deficit) - End of Year	**$ -**	**$ 7,884**	**$ 119,103**	**$ 650,047**	**$ 777,034**

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULES OF CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET AND THE REAL PROPERTY TAX LIMIT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET		
Adopted Budget		$ 18,510,542
Prior Year's Encumbrances		85,962
Original Budget		18,596,504
Final Budget		**$ 18,596,504**
§1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION		
Next Year's Budget is a Voter Approved Budget	**$ 19,475,132**	
2021-2022 Voter-Approved Expenditure Budget Maximum Allowed (4% of the 2021-2022 Budget)		**$ 779,005**
GENERAL FUND FUND BALANCE SUBJECT TO §1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW		
Unrestricted Fund Balance:		
Assigned Fund Balance	$ 62,790	
Unassigned Fund Balance	2,391,625	
Total Unrestricted Fund Balance	2,454,415	
Less:		
Encumbrances Included in Assigned Fund Balance	$ 62,790	
Total Adjustments	62,790	
General Fund Fund Balance Subject to § 1318 of Real Property Law		**$ 2,391,625**
Actual Percentage		**12.28%**

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF PROJECT EXPENDITURES
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

			Expenditures				Methods of Financing				Fund
PROJECT TITLE	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Prior Years	Current Year	Total	Unexpended Balance	Proceeds of Obligations	State and Federal Aid	Local Sources	Total	Balance (Deficit) June 30, 2021
Buses - 2021	$ 123,735	$ 123,735	$ -	$ 123,735	$ 123,735	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 123,735	$ 123,735	-
Buses - 2020	232,713	232,713	232,713		232,713	-	-	-	232,713	232,713	-
Buses - 2019	348,576	348,576	348,576		348,576	-	215,928	-	228,552	444,480	95,904
Buses - 2018	265,072	265,072	265,072		265,072	-	265,072	-		265,072	-
Phase III Projects	1,084,397	1,154,664	1,157,209	-	1,157,209	(2,545)	280,237	-		280,237	(876,972)
Smart Bond Project	1,089,409	1,089,409	1,029,931	-	1,029,931	59,478	-	1,029,300		1,029,300	(631)
$10.6M Renovations	10,600,000	10,600,000	1,247,705	6,996,723	8,244,428	2,355,572	9,600,000	-		9,600,000	1,355,572
Unredeemed BANs	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,081,000)	-		(10,081,000)	(10,081,000)
Totals	**$ 13,743,902**	**$ 13,814,169**	**$ 4,281,206**	**$7,120,458**	**$ 11,401,664**	**$ 2,412,505**	**$ 280,237**	**$1,029,300**	**$ 585,000**	**$ 1,894,537**	**$ (9,507,127)**

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Capital Assets, Net	$ 29,114,496
Add:	
Unspent Debt Proceeds	1,355,572
Deduct:	
Bond Anticipation Notes	(10,081,000)
Premium on Bonds Payable	(1,506,779)
Short-Term Portion of Bonds Payable	(780,000)
Long-Term Portion of Bonds Payable	(7,635,000)
Net Investment in Capital Assets	**$ 10,467,289**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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*

Board of Education
Oxford Academy and Central School District
Oxford, New York

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Oxford Academy and Central School District (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 13, 2021.

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or 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.

Compliance and Other Matters
As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the 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 one instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 2021-001.

The School District's Response to the Finding
Oxford Academy and Central School District's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The School District's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of This Report
The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School 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 entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

Insero & Co. CPAs, LLP

Insero & Co. CPAs, LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Ithaca, New York
September 13, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Board of Education
Oxford Academy and Central School District
Oxford, New York

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program
We have audited Oxford Academy and Central School District's (the School District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2021. The School District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

Management's Responsibility
Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the School District's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the School District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the School District's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program
In our opinion, the School District, complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance
Management of the School District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the School District's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over compliance.

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

Insero & Co. CPAs, LLP

Insero & Co. CPAs, LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Ithaca, New York
September 13, 2021

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOLS

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
JUNE 30, 2021

Federal Grantor/Pass -Through Grantor Program Title	Federal CFDA #	Pass -Through Grantor #	Pass - Through to Subrecipients	Expenditures
U.S. Department of Education				
Passed Through NYS Department of Education:				
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0021210460	$ -	$ 195,840
Title IV	84.186	0204210460	-	14,159
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	0147210460	-	2,500
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	0147200460	-	11,944
Special Education Cluster:				
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	0032210129	-	193,789
Special Education - Preschool Grants	84.173	0033210129	-	3,846
Total Special Education Cluster			-	197,635
Education Stabilization Fund				
Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund	84.425C	5895210465	-	28,948
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund	84.425D	5890210465	-	170,800
Total Education Stabilization Fund				199,748
Total U.S. Department of Education			-	621,826
U.S. Department of Agriculture				
Passed Through NYS Department of Education:				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
COVID-19 Summer Food Service Program for Children	10.559	006731	-	262,810
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			-	262,810
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			-	262,810
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			**$ -**	**$ 884,636**

See Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOLS

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
JUNE 30, 2021

Note 1 **Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents the activity of all Federal awards programs administered by the Oxford Academy and Central School District, an entity as defined in Note 1 to the Oxford Academy and Central School District's basic financial statements. Federal awards received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards passed through from other government agencies, are included on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

Note 2 **Basis of Accounting**

The basis of accounting varies by federal program consistent with the underlying regulations pertaining to each program. The information is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in, preparation of the financial statements.

Note 3 **Indirect Costs**

Indirect costs are included in the reported expenditures to the extent they are included in the federal financial reports used as the source for the data presented. The Oxford Academy and Central School District has elected not to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under Uniform Guidance.

Note 4 **Matching Costs**

Matching costs, such as the Oxford Academy and Central School District 's share of certain program costs, are not included in the reported expenditures.

Note 5 **Non-Monetary Federal Program**

The Oxford Academy and Central School District is the recipient of a federal award program that does not result in cash receipts or disbursements termed a "non-monetary program." During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Oxford Academy and Central School District received $6,771 worth of commodities under the Summer Food Service Program for Children (CFDA #10.559).

Note 6 **Subrecipients**

No amounts were provided to subrecipients.

Note 7 **Other Disclosures**

No insurance is carried specifically to cover equipment purchased with federal funds. Any equipment purchased with federal funds has only a nominal value and is covered by the School District's casualty insurance policies.

There were no loans or loan guarantees outstanding at year end.

OXFORD ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Section I Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified?	____ yes	√ no
Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weakness(es)?	____ yes	√ none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	√ yes	____ no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

Material weakness(es) identified?	____ yes	√ no
Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weakness(es)?	____ yes	√ none reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs: Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200 516(a)?	____ yes	√ no

Identification of major programs:

CFDA Numbers	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
84.425C, 84.425D	Education Stabilization Fund (ESF)
84.027, 84.173	Special Education Cluster

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B Programs: $ 750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk?	____ yes	√ no

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Section II Financial Statement Findings

2021-001 Fund Balance Limitation

Condition:
At June 30, 2021, unassigned fund balance in the General Fund was $1,612,620 in excess of the allowable limit.

Criteria:
The School District is allowed, under New York State Real Property Tax Law (§1318), to retain up to 4% of the succeeding year's budget in unassigned fund balance.

Cause:
The School District did not spend $429,503 of its 2020-2021 appropriations. Additionally, actual revenue exceeded budgeted amounts by $348,860.

Effect:
The School District is not in compliance with New York State Real Property Tax Law (§1318).

Recommendation:
We recommend continued formal long-term (three to five years) budgetary planning in conjunction with the annual budgetary process. We also recommend current fund balance reserve accounts be reviewed to determine appropriate levels from both a short-term and long-term planning perspective. As part of the budgeting process, we recommend the School District estimate the amount of unassigned fund balance anticipated at year end in order to determine amounts which should be used to reduce the tax levy in accordance with New York State Real Property Tax Law (Code §1318).

Response:
The School District has reviewed various reserve funds for appropriate funding levels and established and funded reserves that include Retirement Contribution, and Employee Benefit Accrued Liability to meet the future needs of the district. The School District also intends to establish a Capital Reserve in the 2022 fiscal year which will substantially reduce the surplus funds. The School District has projected future estimates of revenues and expenditures. The estimates show a decline in the unassigned fund balance to the 4% limit over the next few years. The School District has experienced an increase in students with special needs. If the increase continues, it will result in an increased cost function.

Section III Uniform Guidance Findings
None