PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED AUGUST 12, 2019

NEW ISSUE | **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

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

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

$2,000,000

CARTHAGE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

JEFFERSON and LEWIS COUNTIES, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

$2,000,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2019

(the "Notes")

Dated: August 29, 2019 | **Due: June 30, 2020**

The Notes are general obligations of the Carthage Central School District, Jefferson and Lewis Counties, New York (the "District"), all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount. See "THE NOTES – Nature of the Obligation" and "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein. **The Notes will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity**.

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

Alternatively, if the Notes are issued as registered notes, the Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. Noteholders will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the notes purchased if the Purchaser elects to register the Notes. Such Notes will be issued in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof, as may be determined by such successful bidder. If the Notes are issued as registered notes, payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes to the Beneficial Owner(s) of the Notes will be made by DTC Direct Participants and Indirect Participants in accordance with standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with municipal securities held for the accounts of customers registered in the name of the purchaser or registered in "street name". Payment will be the responsibility of such DTC Direct or Indirect Participants and the District, subject to any statutory and regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser and subject to the receipt of an approving legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, 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 agreed upon with the purchaser, on or about August 29, 2019.

ELECTRONIC BIDS for the Notes must be submitted on Fiscal Advisors Auction website ("Fiscal Advisors Auction") accessible via www.FiscalAdvisorsAuction.com, on August 20, 2019 no later than 11:00 A.M. EDT. Bids may also be submitted by facsimile at (315) 930-2354. No other form of electronic bidding services will be accepted. No phone bids will be accepted. No bid will be received after the time for receiving bids specified above. Once the bids are communicated electronically via Fiscal Advisors Auction or facsimile to the District, each bid will constitute an irrevocable offer to purchase the Notes pursuant to the terms provided in the Notice of Sale.

August __, 2019

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

CARTHAGE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
JEFFERSON AND LEWIS COUNTIES, NEW YORK

SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS

2019-2020 BOARD OF EDUCATION

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President

ANNE M. ROHR
Vice President

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JENNIFER PREMO
Assistant Superintendent for Curriculum and Instruction (K-12)

TRACY STROCK
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School District Treasurer

DOMINIC D'IMPERIO, BOCES
School District Attorney

KELLY O'CONNOR
School District Clerk

FF FERRARA FIORENZA PC
School District Attorney

FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.
School District Municipal Advisor

TRESPASZ & MARQUARDT, LLP
BOND COUNSEL

No person has been authorized by Carthage 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 Carthage Central School District.

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PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc.
120 Walton Street, Suite 600
Syracuse, New York 13202
(315) 752-0051
www.fiscaladvisors.com

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the

CARTHAGE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

JEFFERSON and LEWIS COUNTIES, NEW YORK

Relating To

$2,000,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2019

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and appendices, has been prepared by the Carthage Central School District, Jefferson and Lewis Counties, New York (the "School District" or "District", "Counties", and "State", respectively) in connection with the sale by the School District of $2,000,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2019 (the "Notes").

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

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

THE NOTES

Description of the Notes

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

The Notes will be dated August 29, 2019 and will mature, without option of prior redemption, on June 30, 2020. 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.

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.

No Optional Redemption

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

Purpose of Issue

The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution and Status of the State of New York, including the Education Law and the Local Finance Law, pursuant to a bond resolution duly adopted by the Board of Education on June 10, 2019 authorizing the issuance of $31,504,810 bonds and notes to finance a capital improvement project consisting of the construction of addition to the Carthage High School and Middle School and renovations, reconstruction, alterations and improvements of the District's Black River Elementary School, Carthage Elementary School, West Carthage Elementary School, Carthage High School, including athletic field, track and artificial turf improvements, Carthage Middle School, including athletic field, basketball and playground improvements and the Transportation Center at a maximum estimated cost of $34,504,810 (the "Capital Project").

The proceeds of the Notes will provide $2,000,000 in new monies for the Capital Project.

Nature of the Obligations

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

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

The Notes will be general obligations of the District and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon as required by the Constitution and laws of the State. For the payment of such principal and interest, the District has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all real property within the District subject to such taxation by the District, subject to applicable statutory limitations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

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

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, 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.

Redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the 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 District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the 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 OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE NOTES; (2) CONFIRMATIONS OF THEIR OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN THE NOTES; OR (3) OTHER NOTICES SENT TO DTC OR CEDE & CO., ITS PARTNERSHIP NOMINEE, AS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE NOTES, OR THAT THEY WILL DO SO ON A TIMELY BASIS, OR THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS WILL SERVE AND ACT IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

THE DISTRICT WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATIONS TO DTC, THE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, THE INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OR THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS WITH RESPECT TO (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC; (2) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY AMOUNT DUE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE NOTES; (3) THE DELIVERY BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY NOTICE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER; 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

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 discontinued, the following provisions will apply:

The Notes will be registered in the name of the purchaser in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable at a principal corporate trust office of a bank(s) or trust company(ies) located and authorized to do business in the State of New York to be named 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, with an area of approximately 270 square miles is located in Jefferson and Lewis Counties about 18 miles from the City of Watertown. The District includes the Towns of Champion, LeRay, Rutland and Wilna in Jefferson County, Croghan, Denmark, and Diana in Lewis County and the incorporated Villages of Black River, Carthage, Deferiet, Herrings and West Carthage.

The stable economy of the District is based on its diversified industry. In addition to being a well-known dairy farming area, the District is noted for wooden specialty products, paper folding boxes, fiber shipping drums, paper making machinery, granite and memorial monuments and industrial chemicals, as well as the location for the U.S. Army's Fort Drum (see "Fort Drum" herein).

Source: District officials.

District Population

The 2017 estimated population of the District is 18,026. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

Fort Drum

Fort Drum is the home of the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry). Fort Drum occupies a 107,265-acre tract in the eastern part of Jefferson County, including parts of the towns of Antwerp, Leray, Philadelphia, and Wilna. The military reservation also extends east into the town of Diana in Lewis County. Several villages in Jefferson County are on the border of Fort Drum: Antwerp, Black River, Carthage, Evans Mills, and Philadelphia. The nearest city is Watertown, New York, located 13 miles to the southwest, which is the service and shopping destination for Fort Drum personnel. Fort Drum's mission includes commanding active component units assigned to the installation, providing administrative and logical support to tenant units, providing support to tenant units, providing support to active and reserve units from all services in training at Fort Drum, and planning and providing support for mobilization and training of almost 80,000 troops annually. Fort Drum continues to be recognized as one of the most ready and capable installations supporting Forces Command (FORSCOM).

Fort Drum supports over 81,000 service members, families, civilians, contractors, retirees, and dependents. There are over 19,000 full-time military, civilian, and contractor jobs associated with Fort Drum. Annually, Fort Drum provides support to over 18,000 family members as well as over 3,100 retirees and over 200 survivors. Throughout Federal Fiscal Year ("FFY") 2018, Fort Drum provided training and base operations support to over 27,000 Reservist, National Guardsmen, as well as personnel from other Federal, State, and local agencies. Fort Drum, a Department of the Army (DA) designated Regional Collective Training Center, provides full spectrum training and base operations support to all the service branches, 11 states, and parts of Canada.

Fort Drum's economic impact for FFY 2018 was $1,483,207,185, an increase of $261,018,932 or 18% from FFY 2017. There was a 16% increase in total payroll, 30% increase in total contracts, 33% increase in Corp of Engineer contracts, and 62% increase in education tuition assistance. A portion of the increase is attributable to additional categories of direct economic impact in FFY 2018 such as construction of the new intercontinental hotel (Candlewood Suites), utilities, and strategic percentages of on-post retail sales.

School districts throughout Jefferson, Lewis & St. Lawrence Counties received over $40 million in Federal Impact Aid because of Fort Drum. Unlike many other installations, Fort Drum does not have a federally funded school, and affiliated children attend local schools within the tri-county area. Of the 13,159 children enrolled locally, 1,206 are Military children. Military children comprise 9% of the total local student population, with a single district high of 63.35% of the population.

Recent Economic Developments Related to Fort Drum

In November of 2018, the new Candlewood Suites Hotel on Fort Drum opened. The construction of the new hotel had an estimated economic impact of over $23 million. The new hotel is four stories, has 99 rooms, and is part of the Army Lodging Program.

The Bomporto Bridge was completed in August 2018. In 2015, New York State funded the $7.6 million bridge that connects Fort Drum's cantonment area with the airfield. The bridge will mitigate Fort Drum traffic and congestion on NYS Route 26, as well as increase safety and security.

Fort Drum did not have Military Construction (MILCON) Projects in FFY 2018. None are planned in Future Years Defense Program/Plan (FYDP) for FFY 2019.

There were no Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) transactions in FFY 2018. ACUB proactively addresses encroachment issues and/or supports conservation objectives by establishing buffers around installations. It helps sustain natural habitats, installation accessibility, training and testing capabilities.

Source: Fort Drum's 2018 Economic Impact Statement.

Factors Bearing on the School District's Future

As of the 2019 fiscal year, approximately 40% of the District's student population comes from military families. This density enables the District to take advantage of Federal sources of aid, specifically, Impact Aid under §8003 (b)(2) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended (No Child Left Behind). In general, to be eligible for Federal Impact Aid, a local school district must educate at least 400 such children in average daily attendance, or the federally connected children must make up at least 3 percent of the school district's total average daily attendance. School districts must conduct a "first count" student survey each year to identify the number of federally-connected students. School districts must then submit an application directly to the U.S. Department of Education by January 31 containing the results of the "first count." What has occurred in previous years in the District is that a fewer number of students are present for the fall survey which effects the District's projection of Federal Revenue. If students arrive after the survey date, the District has the expense of educating these students but the Federal Impact Aid will lag for several years due to the rules and time table established for funding.

Five Largest Employers

Name	Type	Employees
Fort Drum	US Army	19,044 [(1)]
Samaritan Medical Center	Hospital	2,455
New York State	Government	1,900
County of Jefferson	Government	830
Carthage Central School District	Education	624

(1) This amount includes military and civilians. Due to military deployment, the actual number of personnel is frequently changing.

Unemployment Rate Statistics

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

Annual Average

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Jefferson County	9.9%	9.2%	7.6%	6.6%	6.2%	6.5%	5.6%
Lewis County	10.0%	9.5%	7.9%	6.9%	6.7%	6.6%	5.5%
New York State	8.5%	7.7%	6.3%	5.3%	4.9%	4.7%	4.1%

2019 Monthly Figures

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Jefferson County	6.7%	6.6%	6.3%	5.3%	4.5%	4.2%	N/A
Lewis County	7.0%	7.1%	7.2%	5.8%	4.5%	3.9%	N/A
New York State	4.6%	4.4%	4.1%	3.6%	3.8%	3.8%	N/A

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

Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

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

	Per Capita Income			Median Family Income		
	2000	2006-2010	2012-2016	2000	2006-2010	2012-2016
Towns of:						
Champion	$ 15,951	$ 21,795	$ 26,339	$ 41,415	$ 47,034	$ 69,915
Croghan	13,408	21,230	24,878	39,267	47,868	56,875
Denmark	14,960	20,917	28,257	45,046	48,988	65,625
Diana	15,916	21,149	21,238	39,563	46,343	46,016
LeRay	14,140	17,940	21,133	33,806	40,836	50,038
Rutland	14,919	22,677	24,180	38,906	57,679	63,472
Wilna	13,556	20,994	20,925	35,022	54,140	52,500
Counties of:						
Jefferson	16,202	21,823	24,717	39,296	51,834	59,488
Lewis	14,971	20,970	25,779	39,287	49,554	61,780
State of:						
New York	23,389	30,948	31,177	51,691	67,405	70,850

Note: 2013-2017 American Community Survey estimates are not available as of the date of this Continuing Disclosure Statement.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census, 2006-2010 and 2012-2016 American Community Survey data.

Form of School Government

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

Budgetary Procedures and Recent Budget Votes

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

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

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

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

The State's 2018-19 Enacted Budget includes a school building-based budget approval review process. Beginning with the 2018-19 school year, any school district with at least four schools that receives at least 50% percent of its total revenue through State aid will be required to annually report its budgeted support for individual schools within the school district. The report must follow a format, to be developed by the State Division of Budget ("DOB") in consultation with SED. In 2019-20, this requirement will expand to all school districts with at least four schools, regardless of State aid. In 2020-21, the requirement will apply to all school districts in the State. This report will be due to the State by the beginning of the school year, and the State will have 30 days to respond. While DOB or SED will not formally approve a school district's school-based budget, DOB and SED will have authority to determine whether the information was provided in a timely and sufficient manner. The reporting must include demographic data, per pupil funding, source of funds and uniform decision rules regarding allocation of centralized spending to individual schools from all funding sources. Should either DOB or SED determine that a school district did not meet this requirement, the school district's State aid increase can be withheld for the applicable year until compliance is determined by DOB and SED. If either DOB or SED determines that a school district has not properly complied, the school district will have 30 days to "cure" the problem. In the event the problem is not cured in 30 days, the city comptroller or chief financial officer, and in the event a school district located outside a city, the chief financial officer in the municipality where the school district is most located, will be authorized, at his or her discretion, to gather information and submit on behalf of the school district. Under this newly enacted legislation, the School District will be required to annually report its budgeted support for individual schools beginning with the 2020-21 fiscal year.

Recent Budget Vote Results

The adopted budget for the 2018-19 fiscal year was approved by the qualified voters on May 15, 2018 by a margin of 302 yes to 48 no. The budget included no tax levy increase, which was below the District's tax levy limit of 0.04% for the 2018-19 fiscal year.

The adopted budget for the 2019-20 fiscal year was approved by the qualified voters on May 21, 2019 by a margin of 464 yes to 94 no. The budget included no tax levy increase, which was below the District's tax levy limit of 0.07% for the 2019-20 fiscal year.

Investment Policy

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

Consistent with the above statutory limitations, it is the School District's current policy to invest in: (1) Savings Accounts or Money Market Accounts of designated banks authorized to do business in New York State, (2) Certificates of Deposit issued by a bank or trust company authorized to do business in New York State, (3) Demand Deposit in a bank or trust company located in and authorized to do business in New York State, (4) Direct obligations of New York State, (5) Repurchase Agreements involving the purchase and sale of direct obligations of the United States (Direct Treasury Obligations only: T-Bills, notes or bonds), with third party collateral custodian and (6) revenue anticipation notes or tax anticipation notes of other School Districts (with the approval of the State Comptroller).

State Aid

The District receives financial assistance from the State. In its adopted budget for the 2019-20 fiscal year, approximately 66.5% 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”).

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

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

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

Potential reductions in Federal aid received by the State.

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

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

The Federal government may enact budgetary changes or take other actions that adversely affect State finances. State legislation adopted with the State's 2019-2020 Budget continues authorization for a process by which the State would manage significant reductions in Federal aid during fiscal year 2019-2020 and fiscal year 2020-2021 should they arise. Specifically, the legislation allows the State Budget Director to prepare a plan for consideration by the State Legislature in the event that the Federal government (i) reduces Federal financial participation in Medicaid funding to the State or its subdivisions by $850 million or more; or (ii) reduces Federal financial participation of other federal aid funding to the State that affects the State Operating Funds financial plan by $850 million or more, exclusive of any cuts to Medicaid. Each limit is triggered separately. The plan prepared by the State Budget Director must equally and proportionately reduce appropriations and cash disbursements in the State's General Fund and State Special Revenue Funds. Upon receipt of the plan, the State Legislature has 90 days to prepare its own corrective action plan, which may be adopted by concurrent resolution passed by both houses, or the plan submitted by the State Budget Director takes effect automatically.

Building Aid

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

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

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 760 of the Laws of 1963, the District is eligible to receive a Building Aid Estimate from the New York State Department of Education. Since the gross indebtedness of the District is within the debt limit, the District is not required to apply for a Building Aid Estimate. Based on 2019-20 preliminary building aid ratios, the District expects to receive State building aid of approximately 97.1% 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 (2015-2016): The 2015-2016 State budget included a partial reduction in the Gap Elimination Adjustment with $603 million in GEA cuts being restored, and provided an additional $428 million in foundation aid and $268 million in expense base aids which reimbursed school districts for prior year expenses in school construction, transportation, BOCES and special education services.

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

<u>*Gap Elimination Adjustment (GEA).*</u> The GEA law was first introduced for the 2010-2011 fiscal year (although it existed in 2009-10 and was called "Deficit Reduction Assessment") as a way to help close the State's then $10 billion budget deficit. Under the legislation, a portion of the funding shortfall at the State level is divided among all school districts throughout the State and reflected as a reduction in school district State aid. The GEA is a negative number, money that is deducted from the aid originally due to the District. The total GEA and Deficit Reduction Assessment reduction in school aid for the District amounted to approximately $10,941,091. The District did not lose any additional State aid as a result of the GEA in 2016-2017 fiscal year as the Gap Elimination Adjustment was completely eliminated in the 2016-2017 Enacted State Budget.

School district fiscal year (2017-2018): The State 2017-18 Enacted Budget increased State aid to education by $1.1 billion, including a $700 million increase in Foundation Aid, bringing the total amount of State aid to education to $25.8 billion or an increase of 4.4%. Expense-based aids to support school construction, pupil transportation, BOCES and special education were continued in full, as is the State's usual practice. Transportation aid increased by 5.5% and building aid increased by 4.8%. The State 2017-18 Enacted Budget continued to link school aid increases for 2017-18 and 2018-19 to teacher and principal evaluation plans approved by September 1 of the current year in compliance with Education Law Section 3012-d. The State 2017-18 Enacted Budget 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's 2018-19 Enacted Budget includes 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's 2018-19 Enacted Budget includes an increase of $618 million in Foundation Aid for school districts. Foundation Aid now totals nearly $17.8 billion statewide. For the seventh consecutive year, the Foundation Aid increase will be distributed using a one year, off formula methodology. The State's 2018-19 Enacted Budget guarantees that all school districts receive an increase in Foundation Aid over their 2017-18 levels. $50 million of the Foundation Aid increase will be "set aside" for certain school districts to fund community schools. The State's 2018-19 Enacted Budget fully funds 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 are less than what was expected.

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

State Aid Litigation

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

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

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

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

State Aid Revenues

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for each of the last five completed fiscal years, unaudited estimates for 2018-19 and budgeted figures for the 2019-20 fiscal year comprised of State aid.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total State Aid	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid [(1)]
2013-2014	$ 50,316,331	$ 33,890,979	67.36%
2014-2015	58,529,287	33,775,778	57.71
2015-2016	59,222,168	37,152,799	62.73
2016-2017	63,838,556	40,097,985	62.71
2017-2018	62,655,216	41,144,187	65.67
2018-2019 (unaudited)	72,224,114	42,850,479	59.93
2019-2020 (budgeted)	66,891,140	44,498,713	66.52

Source: 2013-14 through 2017-18 audited financial statements, 2018-19 unaudited estimates and 2019-20 adopted budget of the District. This table is not audited.

Federal Aid Revenues

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for each of the last five completed fiscal years, unaudited estimates for 2018-19 and budgeted figures for the 2019-20 fiscal year comprised of Federal aid.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total Federal Aid	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Federal Aid
2013-2014	$ 50,316,331	$ 6,315,658	12.55%
2014-2015	58,529,287	15,118,383	25.90
2015-2016	59,222,168	13,351,779	22.55
2016-2017	63,838,556	15,969,362	25.02
2017-2018	62,655,216	13,945,659	22.26
2018-2019 (unaudited)	72,224,114	21,502,928	29.77
2019-2020 (budgeted)	66,891,140	8,996,622	13.45

Source: 2013-14 through 2017-18 audited financial statements, 2018-19 unaudited estimates and 2019-20 adopted budget of the District. This table is not audited.

School District Facilities

Name	Grades	Capacity	Year(s) Built/Additions
Carthage Elementary	K-5	597	1975, '87, '04
Black River Elementary	K-4	864	1928, '88, '04
Great Bend [(1)]	K-4	189	1950, '04
New West Carthage Elementary	K-4	639	2001, '04
Carthage Middle School	5-8	716	1975, '95, '07
Carthage Senior High School	9-12	963	1958, '83, '02, '07

[(1)] District Offices are located in this School building.

Enrollment Trends

School Year	Actual Enrollment	School Year	Projected Enrollment
2015-16	3,479	2020-21	3,200
2016-17	3,348	2021-22	3,200
2017-18	3,206	2022-23	3,200
2018-19	3,220	2023-24	3,200
2019-20	3,210	2024-25	3,200

Note: The actual number of students may vary due to status of military deployments, and possible family relocations during deployments.

Source: District officials.

Employees

The District employs a total of approximately 624 full-time and part-time employees. Employees are represented by various unions as follows:

Members	Union Representation	Contract Expiration Date
348	Carthage Teachers' Association (NYSUT Affiliate)	June 30, 2020
235	Carthage School Related Personnel (NYSUT Affiliate)	June 30, 2021
11	Carthage Administrators' Association	June 30, 2020
17	Carthage District Office Personnel	June 30, 2021
4	Carthage Association of Middle Level Managers	June 30, 2019 (1)
3	Carthage District Administrative Support Staff	June 30, 2022

(1) Currently under negotiations.

Source: District officials.

Status and Financing of Employee Pension Benefits

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

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

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

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

The District is required to make contributions to the Retirement Systems at an actuarially determined rate. The actual contributions for the last five years and budgeted figures for the 2018-19 and 2019-20 fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending	ERS	TRS
2014-2015	$ 1,318,026	$ 3,191,189
2015-2016	1,089,760	2,501,029
2016-2017	903,413	2,287,121
2017-2018	1,051,883	1,977,540
2018-2019	1,036,001	2,138,831
2019-2020 (Budgeted)	1,192,273	2,450,000

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

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

A chart of average ERS and TRS rates as a percent of payroll (2014-15 to 2019-20) is shown below:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2014-15	20.1%	17.53%
2015-16	18.2	13.26
2016-17	15.5	11.72
2017-18	15.3	9.80
2018-19	14.9	10.62
2019-20	14.6	8.86*

* Estimated. The final rate will be adopted by the NYSTRS Board at its July 31, 2019 meeting.

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

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

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

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

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

The 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. As of the date of this Official Statement, the School District has not made a decision whether to establish such a fund.

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Healthcare Benefits. It should also be noted that the District provides employment healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs may be expected to rise substantially in the future. There is now an accounting rule that requires governmental entities, such as the District, to account for employment healthcare benefits as it accounts for vested pension benefits.

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

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

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

Summary of Changes from the Last Valuation. The District contracted with BPAS, an actuarial firm, to calculate its actuarial valuations under GASB 75 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and 2019.

The following outlines the changes to the Total OPEB Liability during the fiscal year, by source.

Balance at:	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018
	$ 137,313,733	$ 129,812,198
Changes for the year:		
Service cost	6,257,747	5,358,724
Interest	4,159,280	4,768,556
Differences between expected and actual experience	0	0
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(15,657,769)	(5,101,312)
Benefit payments	(2,260,793)	(2,445,426)
Net Changes	$ (7,501,535)	$ 2,580,542
Balance at:	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019
	$ 129,812,198	**$ 132,392,740**

Source: 2017 and 2018 actuarial valuation reports. The above table is not audited.
For additional information see "APPENDIX - E" attached hereto.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Statements

The School District retains independent Certified Public Accountants, Stackel & Navarra, C.P.A., P.C. to prepare its audited financial statements. The last audit report covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. A copy of the report is attached to this Official Statement as APPENDIX - E. Certain financial information of the School District can be found attached as Appendices to the Official Statement.

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

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

Unaudited Results for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

Summary unaudited projected information for the General Fund for the period ending June 30, 2019 is as follows:

Projected Revenues:	$	72,224,114
Projected Expenditures:		61,527,409
Projected Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures:	$	(10,696,705)
Total General Fund Balance at June 30, 2018:	$	27,873,362
Total Projected General Fund Balance at June 30, 2019:	$	38,611,362

Note: These projections are based upon certain current assumptions and estimates, and the audited results may vary therefrom.

New York State Comptroller Reports of Examination

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

The State Comptroller's office released an audit report of the District on July 27, 2018. The purpose of the audit was to Determine whether the Board and District officials adequately managed the District's financial condition for the period July 1, 2016 through November 30, 2017.

Key Findings:

- Unrestricted fund balance at the end of 2016- 17 was $6.2 million or 9.9 percent of the next year's budget – more than double the statutory limit.
- District officials underestimated Impact Aid revenues by an average of $5.9 million (68 percent) each year from 2014-15 to 2016-17.
- The District's budgets included appropriated fund balance that was not used as planned to fund operations.

Key Recommendations:

- Develop a plan to reduce the amount of unrestricted fund balance to comply with the statutory limit.
- Adopt budgets with realistic revenue estimates and discontinue the practice of appropriating fund balance that will not be used.
- Update long-term plans to include more realistic estimates of Impact Aid.

The District provided a complete response to the State Comptroller's office on July 17, 2018. A copy of the complete report and response can be found via the website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

The State Comptroller's office released an audit report of the District on August 1, 2014. The purpose of the audit was to examine the District's financial condition for the period July 1, 2012 through December 31, 2013.

Key Findings:

- District officials have consistently overestimated expenditures and increased the tax levy.
- The District ended the 2012-13 fiscal year with an unexpended surplus balance of almost $13 million, more than 23% of the following year's appropriations.
- The Board did not adopt written policies governing the establishment and use of reserve funds, and the balances in two of the funds are higher than necessary.

Key Recommendations:

- Develop and adopt budgets that include realistic estimates for appropriations and unexpended surplus funds.
- Develop a plan for the use of excess unexpended surplus funds.
- Develop a comprehensive policy for establishing and using reserve funds, assess current reserve levels and take action to reduce current levels to appropriate levels, if overfunded.

The District provided a complete response to the NYS Comptroller's office on July 21, 2014. A copy of the complete report and response can be found via the website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

There are no other State Comptrollers audits of the District that are currently in progress or pending release.

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

The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

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

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

The reports of the State Comptroller for the past 2014 through 2018 fiscal years of the District are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending In	Stress Designation	Fiscal Score
2018	No Designation	0.0%
2017	No Designation	0.0%
2016	No Designation	6.7%
2015	No Designation	6.7%
2014	No Designation	20.0%

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

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 School has complied with the procedure for the validation of the Notes as provided in Title 6 of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law.

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

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

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

TAX INFORMATION

Taxable Assessed Valuations

Year of District Tax Roll:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Towns of:					
Champion	$ 254,735,858	$ 256,838,747	$ 260,199,041	$ 261,489,414	$ 264,334,589
Croghan	19,564,393	20,121,369	20,314,498	20,359,614	20,759,620
Denmark	41,300,631	41,719,983	42,083,740	42,138,096	42,794,472
Diana	10,310,438	10,446,205	10,414,570	10,430,792	10,953,275
LeRay	68,534,205	69,705,918	70,182,508	78,277,608	78,163,498
Rutland	72,377,651	72,384,728	72,069,279	72,395,998	73,303,130
Wilna	293,166,861	292,838,397	301,737,438	301,887,245	303,287,249
Total Assessed Values	$ 759,990,037	$ 764,055,347	$ 777,001,074	$ 786,978,767	$ 793,595,833
State Equalization Rates					
Towns of:					
Champion	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	101.00%
Croghan	68.00%	67.00%	57.00%	57.00%	57.00%
Denmark	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	101.00%
Diana	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
LeRay	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Rutland	62.00%	62.00%	61.00%	61.00%	61.00%
Wilna	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	107.00%
Total Taxable Full Valuation	$ 813,557,306	$ 818,330,705	$ 838,403,126	$ 848,623,740	$ 833,240,431

Tax Rate Per $1,000 (Assessed)

Year of District Tax Roll:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Towns of:					
Champion	$ 10.66	$ 9.58	$ 8.37	$ 8.01	$ 8.09
Croghan	15.68	14.29	14.69	14.06	14.33
Denmark	10.66	9.58	8.37	8.01	8.09
Diana	10.66	9.58	8.37	8.01	8.17
LeRay	10.66	9.58	8.37	8.01	8.17
Rutland	17.19	15.45	13.72	13.14	13.39
Wilna	10.66	9.58	8.37	8.01	7.64

Tax Collection Procedure

Tax payments are due September 1st. There is no penalty charge for the first thirty days after taxes are due, but a 2% penalty is charged from October 1st to October 31st. On or about November 1st, uncollected taxes are returnable to the Counties of Jefferson and Lewis for collection. The District receives this amount from said Counties prior to the end of the District's fiscal year, thereby assuring 100% tax collection annually. Taxes unpaid after October 31st are re-levied at an additional 7% penalty with the Town and County taxes which are due on January 1st and, therefore, such taxes may no longer be paid between October 31st and January 1st.

Tax Levy and Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Tax Levy	$ 8,508,006	$ 7,656,536	$ 6,825,781	$ 6,590,603	$ 6,591,154
Amount Uncollected (1)	-	-	-	-	-
% Uncollected	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Ten Largest Taxpayers - 2018 Assessment Roll for 2018-19 District Tax Roll

Name	Type	Taxable Full Valuation
National Grid	Utility	$ 55,533,629
Erie Boulevard Hydropower	Utility	22,964,195
Carthage Energy	Utility	11,214,953
WDC Carthage Associates	Apartments	6,635,514
DC West Carthage & Carthage Associates	Apartments	6,039,604
Carthage Industrial Dev. (West End Dam)	Commercial	3,690,935
Verizon Telecommunications	Utility	2,813,914
Carthage SNF Reality LLC	Retail	2,617,757
Golub Properties, Inc.	Retail	2,271,386
Carthage Real Estate	Retail	2,013,564

The larger taxpayers listed above have a total estimated full valuation of $115,795,451 that represents 13.90% of the tax base of the District.

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

Source: District Tax Rolls.

STAR – School Tax Exemption

The STAR (School Tax Relief) program provides State-funded exemptions from school property taxes to homeowners for their primary residences. School Districts are reimbursed by the State for real property taxes exempted pursuant to the STAR Program. Chapter 60 of the Laws of 2016 has "converted" STAR to a personal income tax credit instead of a property tax exemption for all new homeowners who purchased their home after August 1, 2015.

Homeowners over 65 years of age with household adjusted gross incomes, less the taxable amount of total distributions from individual retirement accounts and undisclosed retirement annuities ("STAR Adjusted Gross Income") of $86,300 or less for 2019 benefits and $88,050 or less for 2020 benefits, increased annually according to a Cost-of-Living adjustment, are eligible for an "enhanced" exemption. Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross income not in excess of $250,000 ($500,000 in the case of a STAR credit, as discussed below) are eligible for a $30,000 "full value" exemption on their primary residence.

The 2019-20 Enacted State Budget makes several changes to the STAR program, which went into effect immediately. The changes are intended to encourage homeowners to switch from the STAR exemption to the STAR credit. The income limit for the exemption has been lowered to $250,000, compared with a $500,000 limit for the credit. The amount received for the STAR exemption will remain the same each year, while the amount of the STAR credit can increase up to two percent annually.

The below table lists the basic and enhanced exemption amounts for the 2019-20 School District tax roll for the municipalities applicable to the School District:

Towns of:	Enhanced Exemption	Basic Exemption	Date Certified
Champion	$ 69,390	$ 30,300	4/9/2019
Croghan	39,160	17,100	4/9/2019
Denmark	68,700	30,000	4/9/2019
Diana	68,700	30,000	4/9/2019
LeRay	68,700	30,000	4/9/2019
Rutland	41,910	18,300	4/9/2019
Wilna	73,510	32,100	4/9/2019

$853,735 of the District's $6,590,603 school tax levy for the 2017-18 fiscal year was exempted by the STAR Program. The District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January, 2018.

$815,085 of the District's $6,591,154 school tax levy for the 2018-19 fiscal year was exempted by the STAR Program. The District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January, 2019.

Real Property Tax Revenues

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for each of the last five completed fiscal years, unaudited estimates for 2018-19 and budgeted figures for the 2019-20 fiscal year comprised of real property taxes and tax items.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total Real Property Taxes and Tax Items	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Real Property Tax
2013-2014	$ 50,316,331	$ 9,203,748	18.29%
2014-2015	58,529,287	8,692,970	14.85
2015-2016	59,222,168	7,830,710	13.22
2016-2017	63,838,556	7,126,964	11.16
2017-2018	62,655,216	6,760,282	10.79
2018-2019 (unaudited)	72,224,114	5,764,508	7.98
2019-2020 (budgeted)	66,891,140	6,634,615	9.92

Source: 2013-14 through 2017-18 audited financial statements, 2018-19 unaudited estimates and 2019-20 adopted budget of the District. This table is not audited.

Additional Tax Information

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

Senior citizens' exemptions are offered to those who qualify.

Total assessed valuation of the District is estimated to be categorized as follows: Agricultural-40%, Residential-27%, State Land-13% and Commercial-20%.

The estimated total annual property tax bill of a $75,000 market value residential property located in the District is approximately $1,900 including County, Town or Village, School District and Fire District taxes.

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.

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

Real Property Tax Rebate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

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

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

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

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 School District is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest due during the year on its indebtedness and for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its serial bonds and such required annual installments on its notes.

Statutory Procedure

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

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

The School District is generally required by such laws to submit propositions for the expenditure of money for capital purposes to the qualified electors of the 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 School District has complied with this estoppel procedure in connection with the Notes.

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

The School District is further subject to constitutional limitation by the general constitutionally imposed duty on the State Legislature to restrict the power of taxation and contracting indebtedness; however, the State Legislature is prohibited by a specific constitutional provision from restricting the power of the School District to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" for a discussion of the limitations on the power of the School District to levy taxes imposed by Chapter 97.

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year Ending:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bonds	$ 23,900,000	$ 18,105,000	$ 14,265,000	$ 10,580,000	$ 7,040,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	1,594,217	0	0	0	0
Energy Performance Contract	200,046	0	0	0	0
Total Debt Outstanding	$ 25,694,263	$ 18,105,000	$ 14,265,000	$ 10,580,000	$ 7,040,000

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the School District as of August 12, 2019.

Type of Indebtedness	Maturity		Amount
Bonds	2020-2023		$ 7,040,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	--		0
		Total Indebtedness	$ 7,040,000

Debt Statement Summary

Summary of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as of August 12, 2019:

Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property			$ 833,240,431
Debt Limit 10% thereof			83,324,043
Inclusions:			
Bonds	$ 7,040,000		
Bond Anticipation Notes	0		
Principal of the Notes	2,000,000		
Total Inclusions		$ 9,040,000	
Exclusions:			
State Building Aid [1]	$ 0		
Total Exclusions		$ 0	
Total Net Indebtedness			$ 9,040,000
Net Debt-Contracting Margin			$ 74,284,043
The percent of debt contracting power exhausted is			10.85%

[1] Pursuant to the Provisions of Chapter 760 of the Laws of New York State of 1963, the School District receives aid on existing bonded debt. Since the gross indebtedness of the School District is within the debt limit, the School District is not required to apply for a Building aid Estimate. Over the years the building aid ratio has been adjusted based on State legislative changes with an effective date tied to voter authorization dates. Based on preliminary 2019-20 Building Aid Ratios, the School District anticipates State Building aid of 97.1% for debt service on SED approved expenditures from July 1, 2004 to the present. The School District has no reason to believe that it will not ultimately receive all of the Building aid it anticipates, however, no assurance can be given as to when and how much Building aid the School District will receive in relation to its capital project indebtedness.

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

Bonded Debt Service

A schedule of Bonded Debt Service may be found in the APPENDIX - B to this Official Statement.

Cash Flow Borrowings

The School District has not issued revenue or tax anticipation notes since 2006 and does not presently anticipate issuing revenue or tax anticipation notes in the foreseeable future.

Capital Project Plans

On January 20, 2015, the District received voter approval on an $11,980,000 capital project. The District has appropriated $1.4 million from its capital fund to the general fund to establish revenue for the initial project. The State Education Department ("SED") has approved the project and work is under-way. The District paid cash for project needs in the 2017-18 fiscal year with an appropriation included in the budget. Pending market conditions and cash flow needs, future borrowings will be pursuant on construction cash flow needs.

On May 21, 2019, the qualified voters of the District, approved a proposition authorizing a capital improvement project consisting of the construction of addition to the Carthage High School and Middle School and renovations, reconstruction, alterations and improvements of the District's Black River Elementary School, Carthage Elementary School, West Carthage Elementary School, Carthage High School, including athletic field, track and artificial turf improvements, Carthage Middle School, including athletic field, basketball and playground improvements and the Transportation Center at a maximum estimated cost of $34,504,810. The District plans to utilize up to $3,000,000 from the Capital Reserve, with the balance of $31,504,810 to be financed with the issuance of bonds and notes. The current issuance of the Notes will provide $2,000,000 in original financing for the project.

The District has no other authorized and unissued indebtedness for capital or other purposes.

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

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

Municipality	Status of Debt as of	Gross Indebtedness (1)	Exclusions (2)	Net Indebtedness	District Share	Applicable Indebtedness
County of:						
Jefferson	12/31/2017	$ 34,585,653	$ 5,799,153	$ 28,786,500	9.45%	$ 2,720,324
Lewis	12/31/2017	9,656,031	-	9,656,031	3.80%	366,929
Town of:						
Champion	12/31/2017	4,144,453	1,257,013	2,887,440	92.65%	2,675,213
Croghan	12/31/2017	391,852	48,045	343,807	10.11%	34,759
Denmark	12/31/2017	295,000	-	295,000	26.77%	78,972
Diana	12/31/2017	-	-	-	6.32%	-
LeRay	12/31/2017	12,385,485	12,385,485	-	16.72%	-
Rutland	12/31/2017	5,910,599	1,324,313	4,586,286	61.59%	2,824,694
Wilna	12/31/2017	319,218	239,218	80,000	100.00%	80,000
Village of:						
Black River	5/31/2018	2,468,484	220,000	2,248,484	100.00%	2,248,484
Carthage	5/31/2018	1,944,502	165,000	1,779,502	100.00%	1,779,502
Deferiet	5/31/2018	2,450,764	2,090,764	360,000	100.00%	360,000
Herrings	5/31/2018	-	-	-	100.00%	-
West Carthage	5/31/2018	-	-	-	100.00%	-
					Total:	$ 13,168,877

Notes:

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

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

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

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of August 12, 2019:

	Amount	Per Capita [a]	Percentage of Full Value [b]
Net Indebtedness [c]..$	9,040,000	$ 501.50	1.08%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness [d]............	22,208,877	1,232.05	2.67

(a) The 2017 estimated population of the District is 18,026. (See "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT - Population" herein.)
(b) The District's full value of taxable real estate for the 2018-19 fiscal year is $833,240,431. (See "TAX INFORMATION – Taxable Assessed Valuations" herein.)
(c) See "Debt Statement Summary" for the calculation of Net Direct Indebtedness, herein.
(d) Estimated net overlapping indebtedness is $13,168,877. (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 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 Bond when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the District and the holder thereof. Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors of the 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 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 District may not be enforced by levy and execution against property owned by the 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.

State Debt Moratorium Law. There are separate State law provisions regarding debt service moratoriums enacted into law in 1975.

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

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision in *Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), the constitutionality of that portion of Title 6-A of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law, described below enacted at the 1975 Extraordinary Session of the State legislature authorizing any county, city, town or village with respect to which the State has declared a financial emergency to petition the State Supreme Court to stay the enforcement against such municipality of any claim for payment relating to any contract, debt or obligation of the municipality during the emergency period, is subject to doubt. In any event, no such emergency has been declared with respect to the District.

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. See "NATURE OF THE OBLIGATION" and "State Debt Moratorium Law" herein.

No Past Due Debt. No principal of or interest on District indebtedness is past due. The District has never defaulted in the payment of the principal of and interest on any indebtedness.

MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

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

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

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

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

<u>Cybersecurity</u>. 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

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP (“Bond Counsel”), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings, and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) and is excluded from adjusted gross income for purposes of personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and the City of New York. Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual alternative minimum tax. A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth in “APPENDIX – D” hereto.

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

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

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

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

LEGAL MATTERS

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

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.

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 certain Material Events, the form of which is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – C".

Historical Continuing Disclosure Compliance

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

The District failed to file a notice of bond call relating to the redemption of its $6,949,000 School District (Serial) Bonds, 2006. The bonds were fully redeemed on June 15, 2016.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

CUSIP IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

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

RATINGS

The Notes are not rated. The purchaser(s) of the Notes may choose to have a rating completed after the sale upon approval by the District and at the expense of the purchaser(s), including any fees to be incurred by the District, as such rating action will result in a material event notification to be posted to EMMA which is required by the District's Continuing Disclosure Undertakings. (See "APPENDIX-C, MATERIAL EVENT NOTICES" herein.)

The District does not have any general obligation bonds rated by S&P Global Ratings.

Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") has maintained their underlying rating of "A1" with no outlook to the District, however, the bonds which were originally rated by Moody's are no longer outstanding and have been fully redeemed. This rating reflects only the view of Moody's and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from Moody's Investors Service, 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich St., New York, New York 10007. Phone: (212) 553-0038, Fax: (212) 553-1390.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Statements in the Official Statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which involve a number of risks and uncertainties, and which are based on the 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 EMMA. When used in District documents or oral presentation, the words "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "plan", "foresee", "likely", "estimate", "expect", "objective", "projection", "forecast", "goal", "will", or "should", or similar words or phrases are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

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

Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP, Syracuse, New York, Bond Counsel to the 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 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 limitation as to information in the Official Statement obtained from sources other than the District, as to which no representation can be made.

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

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

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

The District's contact information is as follows: Ms. Tracy Strock, Business Administrator, 25059 Woolworth Street, Carthage, New York 13619, Phone: (315) 493-5130, Fax: (315) 493-6252, Email: tstrock@carthagecsd.org.

The District's Bond Counsel information is as follows: Theodore A. Trespasz Jr. Esq., Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP, 251 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, New York 13202, Phone: (315) 466-4444 Ext. 1, Fax: (315) 466-5555, email: ttrespasz@lawtm.com.

CARTHAGE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Dated: August 12, 2019

GARRY SCHWARTZ
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
AND CHIEF FISCAL OFFICER

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ASSETS					
Unrestricted Cash	$ 10,393,011	$ 17,726,881	$ 13,735,847	$ 12,631,797	$ 14,034,447
Restricted Cash	5,576,786	4,275,663	6,373,971	10,656,235	10,492,269
State and Federal Aid Receivable	3,092,162	2,043,567	2,261,260	2,580,775	2,000,302
Due from Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Due from Fiduciary Funds	-	-	3,049	-	-
Other Receivables	74,212	12,994	15,794	50,886	29,741
Due from Other Funds	1,947,338	1,527,904	2,297,980	3,082,269	7,298,252
Prepaid Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 21,083,509	$ 25,587,009	$ 24,687,901	$ 29,001,962	$ 33,855,011
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY					
Accounts Payable	$ 110,209	$ 183,273	$ 105,863	$ 392,584	$ 378,524
Accrued Liabilities	35	2,723,424	2,723,424	1,895,650	77,017
Due to Other Governments	2,000	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	1,518	1,002,539	-	420,354	44,633
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	3,430,777	3,670,589	2,861,108	2,628,264	2,288,148
Due to Employees' Retirement System	363,858	390,436	384,210	341,930	337,910
Bond Interest and Matured Bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Anticipation Notes Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Compensated Absences	79,937	18,574	18,574	17,380	17,380
Overpayments	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Revenues	31,926	26,465	17,827	27,079	2,837,997
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,020,260	8,015,300	6,111,006	5,723,241	5,981,609
FUND EQUITY					
Nonspendable	$ 5,576,786	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Restricted	4,222,488	4,275,663	6,373,971	10,656,235	10,492,269
Assigned	7,263,975	6,114,009	6,139,967	6,440,643	6,086,378
Unassigned	-	7,182,037	6,062,957	6,181,843	11,294,755
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	17,063,249	17,571,709	18,576,895	23,278,721	27,873,402
TOTAL LIABILITIES and FUND EQUITY	$ 21,083,509	$ 25,587,009	$ 24,687,901	$ 29,001,962	$ 33,855,011

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

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 7,621,562	$ 7,284,964	$ 6,570,216	$ 6,001,039	$ 5,735,184
Other Tax Items	1,582,186	1,408,006	1,260,494	1,125,925	1,025,098
Charges for Services	59,037	72,355	86,446	98,586	77,580
Use of Money & Property	28,568	25,875	24,140	28,683	77,206
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	281,539	281,327	311,322	48,320	99,518
Miscellaneous	536,802	562,599	464,972	468,656	550,784
Interfund Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues from State Sources	33,890,979	33,775,778	37,152,799	40,097,985	41,144,187
Revenues from Federal Sources (1)	6,315,658	15,118,383	13,351,779	15,969,362	13,945,659
Total Revenues	$ 50,316,331	$ 58,529,287	$ 59,222,168	$ 63,838,556	$ 62,655,216
Other Sources:					
Interfund Transfers	-	990,565	11,372	6,727	5,549
Total Revenues and Other Sources	50,316,331	59,519,852	59,233,540	63,845,283	62,660,765
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 5,196,386	$ 5,422,883	$ 5,177,756	$ 5,660,633	$ 5,859,776
Instruction	24,384,348	24,835,752	25,705,776	26,996,393	27,467,457
Pupil Transportation	2,921,972	3,124,243	4,679,635	5,179,832	5,176,757
Community Services	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	13,903,770	14,231,069	13,727,935	13,730,536	13,671,504
Debt Service	6,180,506	9,506,053	7,218,470	6,541,269	4,331,894
Total Expenditures	$ 52,586,982	$ 57,120,000	$ 56,509,572	$ 58,108,663	$ 56,507,388
Other Uses:					
Interfund Transfers	406,077	1,425,610	1,718,782	1,034,794	3,454,138
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	$ 52,993,059	$ 58,545,610	$ 58,228,354	$ 59,143,457	$ 59,961,526
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	(2,676,728)	974,242	1,005,186	4,701,826	2,699,239
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	19,739,977	16,597,467	17,571,709	18,576,895	23,278,721
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	1,895,442
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 17,063,249	$ 17,571,709	$ 18,576,895	$ 23,278,721	$ 27,873,402

(1) A large portion of the District's student population comes from military families. This density enables the District to take advantage of Federal sources of aid, specifically, Heavily Impacted Aid. There is no assurance this Heavily Impacted Aid will continue to be received in the future. See "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT - Factors Bearing on the School District's Future" in the Official Statement for additional detail.

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

GENERAL FUND

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

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2018 Adopted Budget	2018 Modified Budget	2018 Actual	2019 Adopted Budget	2020 Adopted Budget
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 6,591,154	$ 5,737,419	$ 5,735,184	$ 6,591,154	$ 6,591,154
Other Tax Items	194,996	1,048,731	1,025,098	196,896	43,461
Charges for Services	54,000	54,000	77,580	87,039	80,435
Use of Money & Property	12,000	12,000	77,206	25,000	180,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	15,632	20,632	99,518	27,217	38,460
Miscellaneous	277,000	285,001	550,784	409,490	362,295
Interfund Revenues	-	-	-		
Revenues from State Sources	40,217,335	40,282,335	41,144,187	41,788,515	44,498,713
Revenues from Federal Sources	8,975,622	8,934,899	13,945,659	9,052,622	8,996,622
Total Revenues	$ 56,337,739	$ 56,375,017	$ 62,655,216	$ 58,177,933	$ 60,791,140
Other Sources:					
Interfund Transfers	-	-	5,549	-	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	56,337,739	56,375,017	62,660,765	58,177,933	60,791,140
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 6,198,399	$ 6,557,816	$ 5,859,776	$ 6,445,846	$ 8,230,105
Instruction	28,152,474	28,310,854	27,467,457	28,919,738	29,324,554
Pupil Transportation	5,647,667	5,753,214	5,176,757	5,806,493	5,958,454
Community Services	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	14,676,964	14,607,264	13,671,504	15,474,742	15,689,876
Debt Service	4,331,894	4,331,894	4,331,894	4,026,397	3,232,650
Total Expenditures	$ 59,007,398	$ 59,561,042	$ 56,507,388	$ 60,673,216	$ 62,435,639
Other Uses:					
Interfund Transfers	3,430,341	3,454,618	3,454,138	3,526,414	4,455,501
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	62,437,739	63,015,660	$ 59,961,526	64,199,630	66,891,140
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	(6,100,000)	(6,640,643)	2,699,239	(6,021,697)	(6,100,000)
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	6,100,000	6,640,643	23,278,721	6,021,697	6,100,000
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	1,895,442 (1)	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 27,873,402	$ -	$ -

(1) The beginning fund balance for the general fund has been restated for long-term debt erroneously included in payables at June 30, 2017. The net effect was to increase the beginning fund balance by $1,895,442.

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

BONDED DEBT SERVICE

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 2,090,000	$ 322,650	$ 2,412,650
2021	2,170,000	235,850	2,405,850
2022	1,355,000	127,350	1,482,350
2023	1,425,000	60,500	1,485,500
TOTALS	$ 7,040,000	$ 746,350	$ 7,786,350

CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2012 Refunding of 2002 bonds			2016 Refunding of 2009 Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 840,000	$ 86,000	$ 926,000	$ 1,250,000	$ 236,650	$ 1,486,650
2021	880,000	44,000	924,000	1,290,000	191,850	1,481,850
2022	-	-	-	1,355,000	127,350	1,482,350
2023	-	-	-	1,425,000	60,500	1,485,500
TOTALS	$ 1,720,000	$ 130,000	$ 1,850,000	$ 5,320,000	$ 616,350	$ 5,936,350

MATERIAL EVENT NOTICES

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

(a) principal and interest payment delinquencies

(b) non-payment related defaults, if material

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

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

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

(f) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701 TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Note, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes

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

(h) note calls, if material and tender offers

(i) defeasances

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

(k) rating changes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

August 29, 2019

Carthage Central School District
25059 Woolworth Street
Carthage, New York 13619

Re: Carthage Central School District, Jefferson and Lewis Counties, New York
$2,000,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2019

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have examined a record of proceedings relating to the issuance of $2,000,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2019 (the “Notes”) of the Carthage Central School District, Counties of Jefferson and Lewis, State of New York (the "District"). The Notes are dated August 29, 2019 and are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State of New York, including the Education Law and Local Finance Law, resolutions of the District and a Certificate of Determination dated on or before August 29, 2019 of the President of the Board of Education relative to the form and terms of the Notes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

TRESPASZ & MARQUARDT, LLP

CARTHAGE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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

Stackel & Navarra, C.P.A., P.C., the District's independent auditor, has not been engaged to perform, and has not performed, since the date of its report included herein, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in that report. Stackel & Navarra, C.P.A., P.C. also has not performed any procedures relating to this Official Statement.

Carthage Central School District
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June 30, 2018

STACKEL & NAVARRA, C.P.A., P.C.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

COMMUNITY BANK BUILDING – 216 WASHINGTON STREET
WATERTOWN, NY 13601-3336
TELEPHONE 315/782-1220
FAX 315/782-0118

Robert F. Stackel, C.P.A.
Jacob Navarra, C.P.A.
Mark B. Hills, C.P.A.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Education
Carthage Central School District

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 Carthage Central School District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Carthage Central 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity'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 entity'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 Carthage Central School District, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedule of funding progress - other post-employment benefits, the schedule of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balance – budget (non-GAAP basis) and actual – general fund, the schedules of District contributions – NYSTRS & NYSERS pension plans – last 4 fiscal years, and the schedules of District's proportionate share of the net pension liability – NYSTRS & NYSERS pension plans – last 4 fiscal years on pages 4-18 and 58-61 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 Carthage Central School District's basic financial statements. The schedule of change from adopted budget to final budget and the real property tax limit – general fund, schedule of project expenditures – capital projects fund, and net investment in capital assets are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are 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 schedule of change from adopted budget to final budget and the real property tax limit – general fund, schedule of project expenditures – capital projects fund, net investment in capital assets 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 basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of change from adopted budget to final budget and the real property tax limit – general fund, schedule of project expenditures – capital projects fund, net investment in capital assets and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September28, 2018, on our consideration of Carthage Central School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 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 Carthage Central School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Stackel & Navarra, C.P.A., P.C.

Watertown, NY
September 28, 2018

Carthage Central School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2018

The following is a discussion and analysis of Carthage Central School District's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. 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 government-wide and fund-based financial statements. This section is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the School District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section. Responsibility for completeness and fairness of the information contained rests with the School District.

OVERVIEW

The School District is governed by a seven-member Board of Education with each member elected to a three-year term.

The School District employs approximately 624 full and part-time professional and support staff. These employees are organized into six collective bargaining units (Carthage Teachers' Association, Carthage School Related Personnel, Carthage Administrators' Association, Carthage Association of Mid-Level Managers, Carthage District Office Personnel and Carthage District Administrative Support Staff).

The Carthage Teachers' Association and The Carthage Administrators Association contracts were agreed upon in August 2016 respectively, and will be in effect from July 1, 2016 until June 30, 2020. Carthage Association of Mid-Level Managers' contract was agreed upon in February, 2014 and will be effective from July 1, 2014 until June 30, 2019. Carthage District Administrative Support Staff agreed upon a new contract from July 1, 2018 until June 30, 2022. Carthage District Office Personnel contract was signed in July, 2016, and is in effect until June 30, 2021. The Carthage School Related Personnel contract was agreed upon in January, 2016 and will be effective from July 1, 2016 until June 30, 2021.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Carthage Central School District is located in Jefferson and Lewis Counties with an enrollment of approximately 3,200 students. The School District includes the Towns of Champion, Leray, Rutland, and Wilna in Jefferson County, and Croghan, Denmark, and Diana in Lewis County and the incorporated Villages of Black River, Carthage, Deferiet, Herrings, and West Carthage.

The proximity to Fort Drum has a significant effect on the School District's enrollment. Approximately 47% of the student population comes from military families associated with Fort Drum, the home of the Army's 10^{th} Mountain Division (Light Infantry).

The District recently received positive news from Fort Drum, in that the base was spared from potential down-sizing for the time being. Although sequestration looms, we are hopeful for the consistency of the base population. The percentage of student population associated with Fort Drum has fluctuated over the past several years. The Impact Aid survey results support that trend. Fort Drum students rose from 43% in 2009, to a high of 56% in 2012. The survey in October, 2013 dipped to 51%; the survey in October, 2014 remained at 51%, while the survey in October, 2015, showed a slight decrease to 49%. October of 2016 resulted in 48% and October of 2017 was 47%. This year our numbers are at 47% for 2018.

The School District receives Federal Impact Aid administered by the United States Department of Education and is directly related to this student population. This is notated in our financial statements and assists in calculating available revenues for the annual school budget document. The Federal Impact Aid received by the District follows the year after the survey of students has been filed. Although the 10th Mountain Division is the most deployed base in the army, the military enrollment remains stable.

The District Impact Aid application consists of a review under Section 7003(b)(1) and an application for Heavily Impacted Aid under Section 7003(b)(2). This latter aid stream provides for a greater payment but is subject to several qualifications. They include: meeting a threshold of at least 45% of the District's total student enrollment being federally connected, spending at or below the state or national average per pupil expenditure (whichever is higher) and taxing at least at 95% of the average state tax rate. The assessment reviews three-year-old data when making these determinations. In October, 2017 the District was informed that based on our Fiscal Year 2017 application (school year 2013-2014) we are no longer eligible for Section 7003 (b)(2) payments and we were placed in Hold Harmless status moving forward. This ineligibility will dramatically reduce the District's future revenue stream and makes the timing of future impact aid payments even more uncertain.

The District's revenue assumptions in this area are based not only on historical trends but in a large part on our level of confidence related to the best information we have at that time for impact aid. Although history demonstrates underestimates related to this revenue, future budgets must reflect the loss of Section 7003 (b)(2) aid moving forward and our uncertainty in the timing as to when our 7003 (b)(1) and 7003 (b)(2) hold harmless payments will occur.

The District has an approved capital project that was voted on in January 20, 2015 and is now in its final phase. It is anticipated that work will finish by the summer of 2019. The total budget for the project is $11,980,000 and is focused on technology infrastructure, security upgrades and building restorations. The final phase of the project involved further building restoration.

The District was successful in passing its last budget with resounding approval. The budget included a 0.00% tax levy. That, coupled with a 5.56% tax levy decrease in 2014-2015, a 10.00% decrease in 2015-2016, a 9.39% decrease in 2016-2017 and a 5% decrease in 2017-2018, has had a dramatic impact on our voters.

The District carries a very healthy fund balance in the general fund. A 2018 recent audit from the NYS Comptroller sited several areas that the District has focused on to improve its financial position. Those include:

- Pay off long term debt wherever possible. The District refinanced an outstanding bond to reduce long-term debt and pre-paid $2 million toward current debt. These decisions helped to dramatically save funds for the district over time. The benefits will be seen in future budgets for years to come. It is our intention to continue this practice where possible. At this time, we do not have any other callable bonds.

- Make one time expenditures. We began the practice of paying cash for our buses, vehicles and heavy equipment. We also implemented an appropriation to fund the purchase of classroom furniture, make technology purchases according to existing need and increased security purchases throughout the district.

- Pay cash for our current capital project. Rather than borrowing, we applied the concept of making one time expenditures to the payment of our capital project. Over the course of three budgets we appropriated funds to pay cash for our project. This decision will save the district approximately $2.7 million dollars in interest and closing costs.

- Funding and/or establishing reserve funds. We added funding to various reserve funds including: Employee Benefits, Unemployment and Capital Reserve and created new reserves for Property Loss, Liability and Repairs.

- Reduce property taxes. We steadily reduced taxes over the course of four years. The reduction resulted in a total decrease of $2.4M or 24%.

The report also noted the District's success in budgeting expenditures close to appropriations. The review focused on fiscal years 2014-15 through 2016-17. During that time, we worked to ensure that our appropriations are appropriate by reviewing historical expenses and assessing current needs during the budget development process.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts: MD&A (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. 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 ***fund financial statements*** that focus on ***individual parts*** of the School District, reporting the School District's operations in ***more detail*** than the district-wide statements. The 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 District had no non-major funds at June 30, 2017.

- The ***governmental funds*** *statements* tell how basic services such as regular and special education were financed in the ***short term*** as well as what remains for future spending.

- ***Fiduciary funds*** statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the School District acts solely as a ***trustee* or *agent*** for the benefit of others.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the statements and provide data that are more detailed. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the financial statements; the School District's general fund budget, including the original budget and actual amounts, is also included.

The following summarizes the major features of the School District's financial statements, including the portion of the School District's activities they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of MD&A highlights the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Major Features of the District-Wide and Fund Financial Statements			
		Fund Financial Statements	
	District-Wide	**Governmental Funds**	**Fiduciary Funds**
Scope	Entire District (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the School District that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as special education and building maintenance	Instances in which the School District administers resources on behalf of someone else, such as scholarship programs and student activities monies
Required financial statements	1. Statement of net position 2. Statement of activities	3. Balance sheet 4. Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance	5. Statement of fiduciary net position 6. Statement of changes in fiduciary net position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/ deferred outflows of resources/ liability/ deferred inflows of resources information	All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Generally, assets and deferred outflows of resources expected to be used up and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that come due or available during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets of long-term liabilities included	All assets deferred outflows of resources (if any) liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources (if any) both short-term and long-term; funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can
Type of inflow/ outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and the related liability is due and payable	Additions and deductions during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

District-Wide Statements

The district-wide 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 assets*** includes all of the School District's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the ***statement of activities*** regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two district-wide statements report the School District's *net assets* and how they have changed. Net assets, the difference between the School District's assets and liabilities, is one way to measure the School District's financial health or ***position.***

- Over time, increases or decreases in the School District's net assets are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

- To assess the School District's overall health, you need to consider additional non-financial 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 and Federal aid finance most of these activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the School District's funds, focusing on its most significant or "major" funds - 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:

- Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants.

- The School District establishes other funds to control and to manage money for particular purposes (such as, repaying its long-term debts) or to show that it is properly using certain revenues (such as, Federal grants).

The District has two kinds of funds:

1) **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 you 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 statements, additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statements explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

2) **Fiduciary Funds:** The School District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for assets that belong to others, such as the scholarship fund. 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 assets to finance its operations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the School District, liabilities exceeded assets by $25,689,219 at the close of the most recent fiscal year. The large shift in net position from last year is the result of a recently-enacted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Opinion (#75) that recognizes all of the district's Other Post-Employment Benefits and lists them as a long-term liability.

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

The following schedule summarizes the School District's net assets. The complete Statement of Net Position can be found in the School District's basic financial statements.

Condensed Statement of Net Position

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Assets		
Current & other assets (includes Deferred)	$ 48,502,842	$ 40,472,645
Capital assets, net	75,553,383	71,726,264
Total Assets (includes Deferred Outflows)	124,056,225	112,198,909
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	3,543,430	4,893,734
Unearned revenue	2,837,997	31,911
Long-term liabilities (includes Deferred Inflow)	165,100,867	65,418,638
Total liabilities (includes Deferred Inflow)	171,482,294	70,344,283
Net Assets		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	63,605,960	55,772,472
Restricted for capital projects (deficit)	7,726,702	7,675,995
Other Reserves (inc. Inflow of Resources)	3,214,612	4,340,581
Unrestricted	(121,973,343)	(25,934,422)
Total Net Position	$ (47,426,069)	$ 41,854,626

Details of net assets are included in the financial statements and are outlined in the Statement of Net Position. In general, current assets are those assets that are available to satisfy current obligations and current liabilities are those liabilities that will be paid within one year. Current assets consist primarily of cash equivalents of $25,265,813 and state and federal aid receivable of $3,379,506.

Current liabilities consist principally of accounts payable and accrued expenses ($889,754), the amount due to retirement systems ($2,626,058), and accrued interest on bonds payable and a small amount owed to other governments ($27,618) that total $3,543,430.

The Statement of Activities (displayed on the next page) shows the cost of program services net of charges for services and grants offsetting those services. General revenues including tax revenue, investment earnings and unrestricted state and federal aid must support the net cost of the School District's programs.

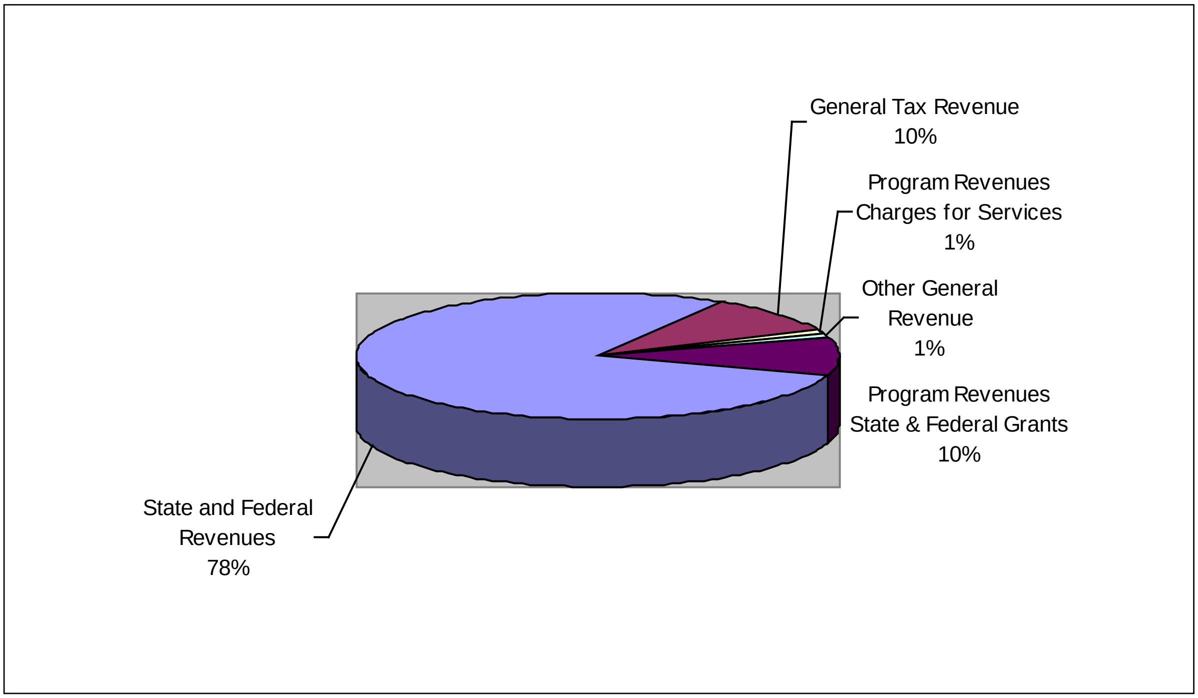
The following schedule summarizes the School District's activities. The complete Statement of Activities can be found in the School District's basic financial statements.

Condensed Statement of Activities

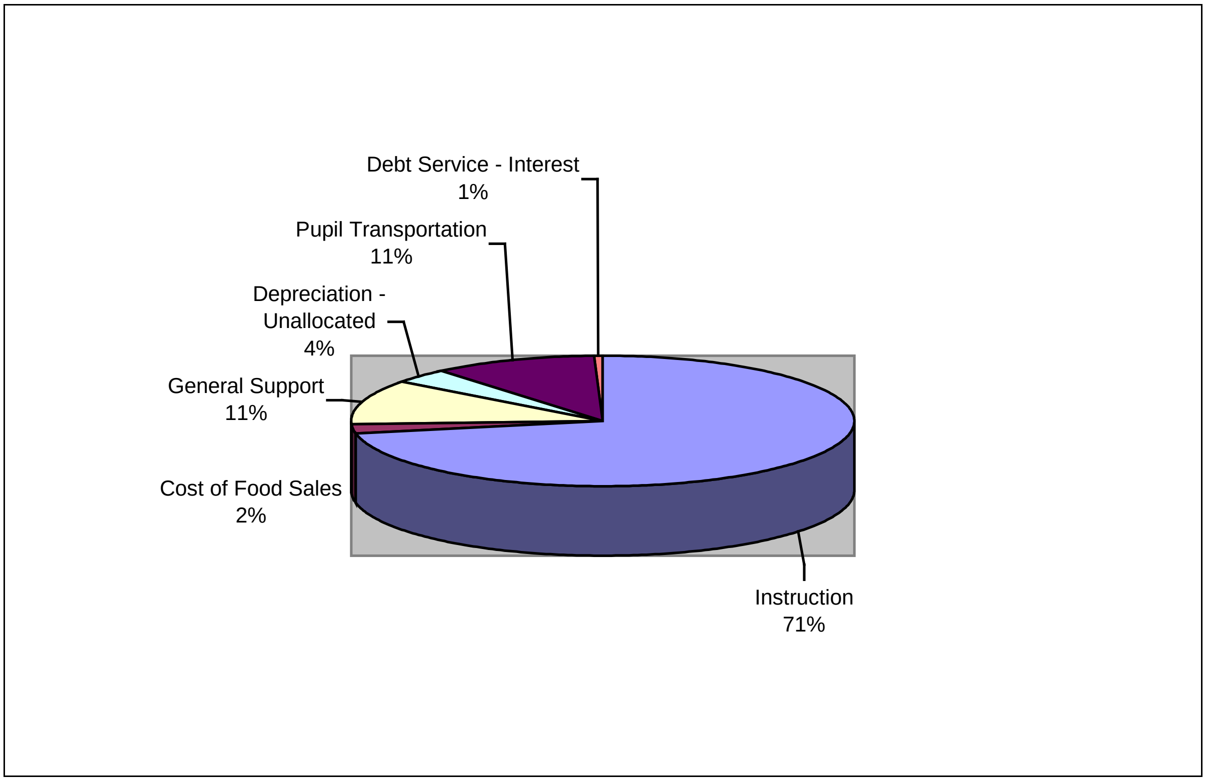
Program Revenues		
Charges for services	$ 609,674	$ 636,756
Operating grants	6,808,964	4,903,283
General Revenues		
Property and other tax items	6,760,282	7,126,964
Use of money and property	78,683	28,683
Sale of property and comp. for loss	99,518	48,320
State sources	41,144,187	40,097,985
Federal sources	13,945,659	15,969,362
Other	635,953	577,891
Total Revenues	70,082,920	69,389,244
Expenses		
General Support	7,587,190	7,469,219
Instruction	49,362,542	46,143,558
Pupil transportation	7,221,283	7,697,392
Debt service - interest	433,609	1,786,051
Depreciation - unallocated	2,434,589	2,059,457
School lunch program - cost of food sales	1,665,020	1,682,976
Total Expenses	68,704,233	66,838,653
Change in Net Assets	$ 1,378,687	$ 2,550,591

Carthage Central School District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2018

Revenues for Fiscal Year 2017-2018



Expenses for Fiscal Year 2017-2018



General Fund Highlights

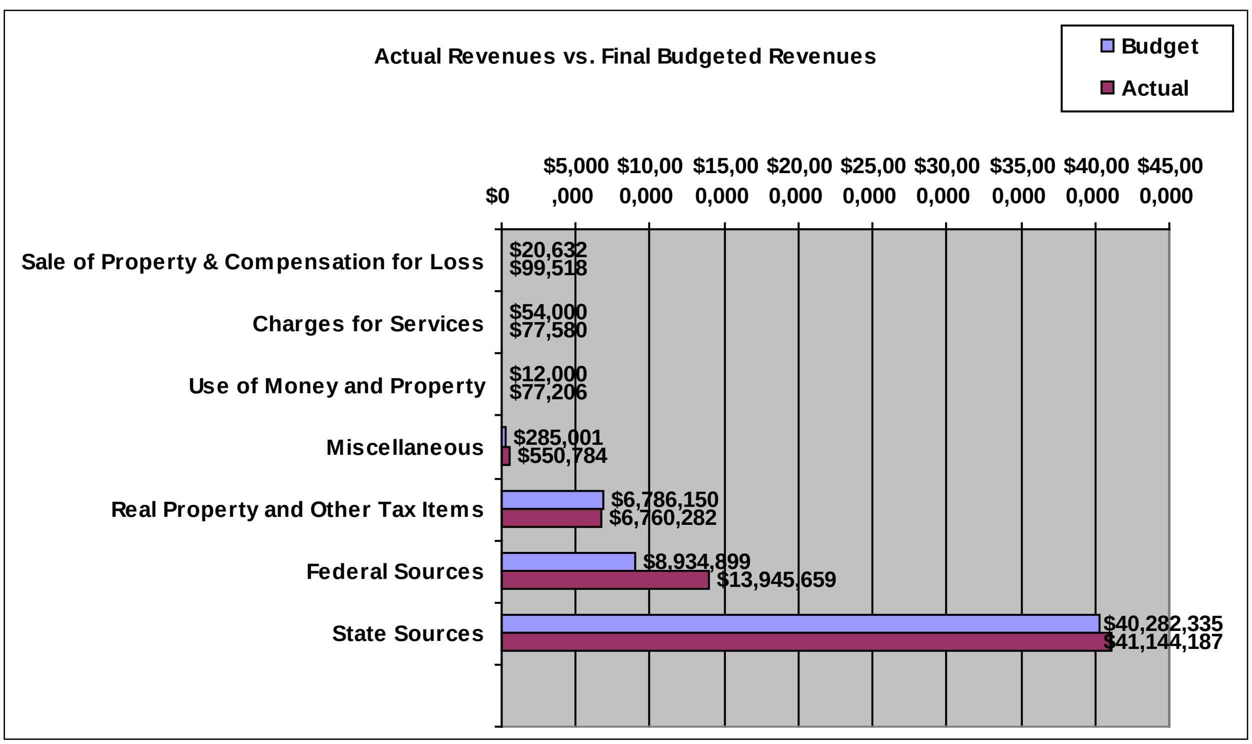
The fund balance in the General Fund showed an increase of $2,699,239. The beginning fund balance was $25,174,163 while the ending was posted at $27,873,402.

The district slightly reduced the amount of assigned additional funds to the 2018-2019 budget than it had in the past. Also, we chose to limit the use of reserve funds in 2017-2018 and intend to continue with that plan for 2018-2019, with the intention to use that in the future as they will become absolutely necessary.

Revenues

General Fund revenues for the fiscal year 2017-2018 totaled $62,655,216 of which $55,089,846 were from State and Federal sources. Those sources totaled over 87.9% of all General Fund revenues. The major source of those revenues was New York State aid at $41,144,187 (up from $40,097,985 last year); Federal Aid was $13,945,659 (down from $15,969,362 last year). Property taxes were $6,760,282 and represent just 10.8% of General Fund revenues. Charges for services, miscellaneous and sale of properties make up the remainder of General Fund revenues, albeit a very small portion of the total.

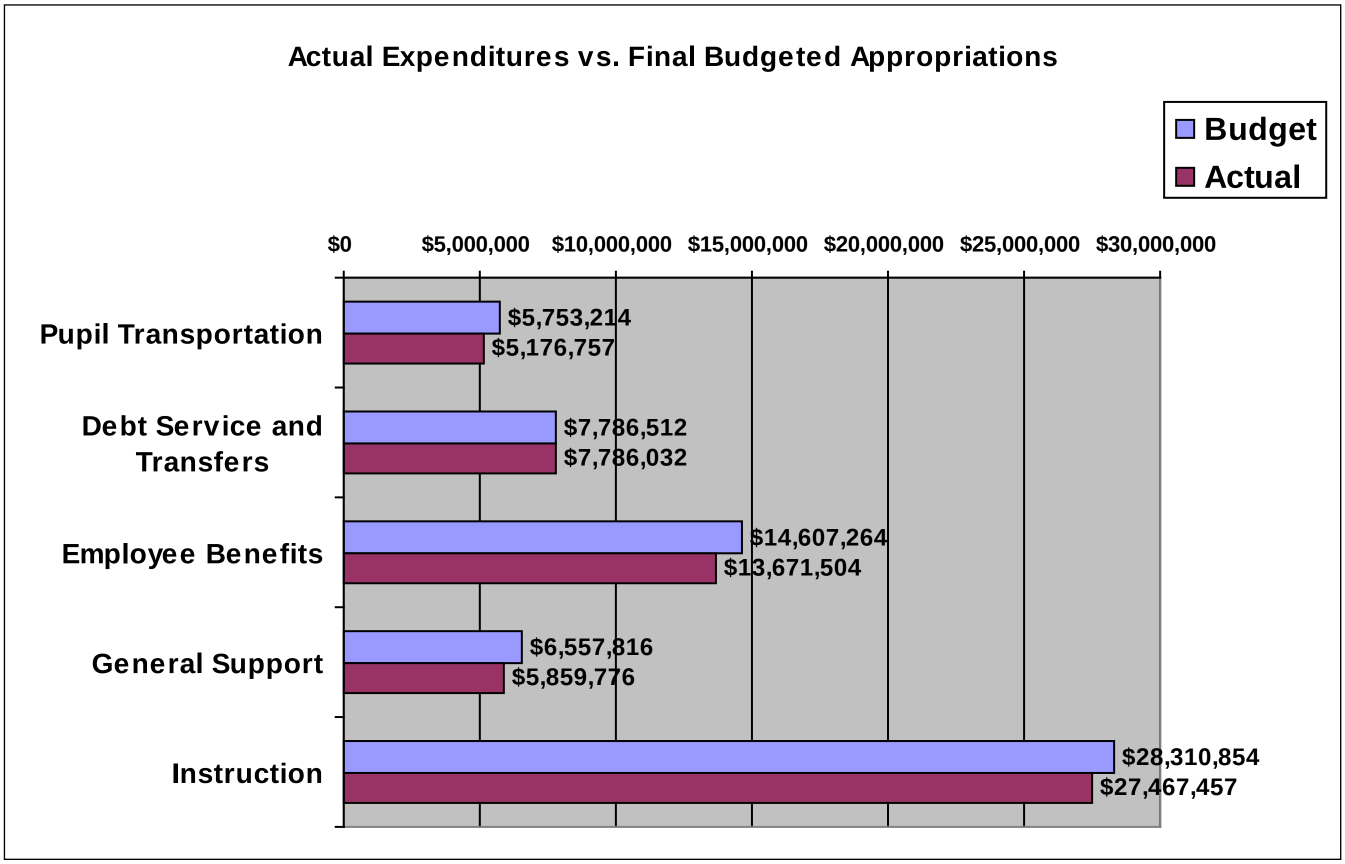
The graph below compares the final budgeted revenues with actual revenues in eight General Fund categories.



Expenses

The School District's adjusted budget for the 2017-2018 school year was $63,015,660. Actual expenditures totaled $59,961,526 with outstanding encumbrances of $64,681 carried forward into the 2018-2019 year. This resulted in a positive amount of $2,989,453 under budget.

The graph below summarizes in five general categories how the actual expenditures compare to budget amounts.



The major portion of the General Fund expenditures goes directly to the instructional program - $27,467,457 or 45.8% of all expenditures (these expenses do not include instructional related employee benefits, which are summarized for the district below).

Other major categories in the General Fund are: General Support, with expenses of $5,859,776 (9.7% of the total budget); the Debt Service Principal and Interest payments and other transfers $7,786,032 (13.0%), Benefits $13,671,504 (22.9%); and Transportation $5,176,757 (8.6%).

Special Aid Fund

The District receives State and Federal grants, with fund-specific academic activities. These grants are written for specific purposes and include reading improvement, staff development, technology improvements and needs related to students with disabilities.

It is important to note that most grants have a fiscal year, which runs from September 1 to August 31, which differs from the school fiscal year of July 1 to June 30. Therefore, there are funds being spent during the summer months which result in carry over amounts as of the June 30, 2018 school year.

The listing below demonstrates the positive financial impact that the major special aid funds have on our district in alleviating the general fund of potential expenses.

	Revenues 6/30/18
Title I - ESEA - Basic Grant	$ 1,317,887
IDEA - Part B - Section 611 and 619	729,626
DOD Educational Activity and Title IIA	1,085,858
Other Local Revenues and Programs	300,880
Universal Pre-Kindergarden	840,243
Total Special Aid Fund Revenues	$ 4,274,494

School Lunch Fund

The School Food Service Department has been nearly self-sustaining, and therefore operated with limited support from the General Fund in the past. Employee benefits for employees were paid completely from the School Lunch Fund in 2017-2018, a practice we are continuing from last school year.

The School Lunch Fund had expenditures of $1,665,020 (down last year from $1,682,976) and revenues of $1,633,298 (up slightly from $1,552,468). This resulted in a program loss of $31,722. However, the General Fund included a transfer of $140,000 which caused an increase in the fund equity as of June 30, 2018: the fund balance is now a bit higher than last year at $223,169.

Although the School Lunch Fund Balance improved from the prior year, it is still concerning for the district; however, most food services departments across the country are seeing this downward trend. As was the case in 2016-2017 and 2017-2018, the General Fund budget for 2018-2019 includes an appropriation to move $140,000 to the Food Service Fund.

Capital Fund

The District received voter approval on an $11,980,000 capital project on January 20, 2015. SED approved both phases of the project and work is now nearing completion. It is anticipated that work will finish by the summer of 2019. The final phase of the project involved further building restoration.

Originally, it was the District's intention to fund the project with $1,400,000 from its reserve funds and issue serial bonds for the remainder of the project. However, the District has begun appropriating funds to allow for paying cash for the current capital project rather than borrowing funds. There is an appropriation in the 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 budgets to fully fund the project. The plan will allow for substantial savings for the District, avoiding borrowing, legal and interest fees over time.

In addition, the District has abandoned its practice of issuing Serial Bonds and Bond Anticipation Notes for the purchase of buses. The 2017-2018 budget included an appropriation to purchase buses using cash from a General Fund rather than using borrowed funds. This practice saves the District interest and closing costs. The intent is to continue to budget for the purchase of buses using cash. Hence, future bus purchases will be made from the General Fund and will not be recorded in the Capital Fund.

Debt Administration

The following is a summary of long term outstanding bonds and installment purchase debt payable of the School District as of June 30, 2018.

	Amount	Date	Interest	Description
Serial Bonds	$ 305,000	12/15/18	1.0-1.375%	Bus Bond
Serial Bonds	1,575,000	6/15/19	5.00%	Serial Bonds
Serial Bonds	3,375,000	6/1/21	3.0-5.0%	DASNY Refinanced
Serial Bonds	5,325,000	6/15/23	2.0-5.0%	DASNY Refinanced
Total Bonds	$ 10,580,000			

FACTORS BEARING ON THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUTURE

The difficulty for many districts in New York State face is the unpredictable nature of New York State Aid. As a heavily state-aided district, we are continually faced with the difficulties that come with inconsistent state aid increases – covering increasing pension and health insurance costs from other sources. Thankfully, Federal Impact aid has provided additional aid which has helped shoulder much of the burden - and in the process allowed for unusually high fund balances.

Approximately 88% of District-wide revenues are derived from State and Federal sources. The general tax revenue provides approximately 11% of the District-wide revenues. This reliance on outside sources has caused some concern, especially when Fort Drum families are deployed and move away potentially lowering our percent of impact aid students (for 2013, our impact aid population was over 56%; for 2014, it dipped to 51%, for 2015 it remained consistent, for 2016 it decreased to 49%, for 2017 continued to decrease to 48% and for 2018 continued to decrease to 47%).). This drop in percentage, along with a dependence on State sources, causes some concern for the stability of a large part of our resources. In October, 2017 the District was informed that based on our Fiscal Year 2017 application (school year 2013-2014) we are no longer eligible for Section 7003 (b)(2) payments (heavily impacted aid) and we were placed in Hold Harmless status moving forward. This ineligibility will dramatically reduce the District's future revenue stream and makes the timing of future impact aid payments even more uncertain. The unpredictable nature of Federal aid forces the district to budget conservatively and continually plan for potential decreases in aid in the future.

Admittedly, our unassigned fund balance is in excess of the state-mandated 4%. A recent New York State Comptroller's audit stressed the importance of developing a plan to reduce such balances, an effort that the district has made its first priority. The Comptroller recommended retiring outstanding debt, making one-time equipment purchases, establishing reserves, and lowering the tax levy – all of which the district has put into place last year and will continue into 2018-2019.

As of this writing, district officials are finalizing an approved $11,980,000 capital project. The District appropriated $1.4 million in 2014-2015 from the Capital Fund Reserve to pay the initial portion of the project. The District has been and intends to continue to appropriate funds in the General Fund to pay cash over the course of three budgets to fully pay for the current Capital Project. This will result in a dramatic savings to the District long-term.

The District's educational program is among the most envied; State and Federal grants have added significant after school programs as well as providing reading and special education services. The technology infrastructure is being built to handle technology needs now and in the future. Its bus replacement plan provides for bus replacements every five years, thereby reducing costly repair and maintenance. And, the District has entered into long-term contracts with all bargaining units, as of this writing. All-in-all, taxpayers are being provided a well-rounded educational product – while keeping the tax levy at the same levy as in 2017-2018.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This report is designed to provide the 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 information, contact the Business Official at the following address: Carthage Central School District, 25059 Woolworth Street, Carthage, New York 13619.

Carthage Central School District
Statement of Net Position
Governmental Activities
June 30, 2018

Statement #1

ASSETS		
Cash		
Unrestricted	$ 14,324,499	
Restricted	10,941,314	
Receivables		
State and Federal aid	3,349,765	
Other	29,741	
Inventories	56,240	
Prepaids	210	
Land, buildings and equipment (net)	75,553,383	
Net pension asset - proportionate share	1,008,897	
Total Assets		$ 105,264,049
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Pensions	16,323,116	
OPEB (GASB 75)	2,445,426	
Deferred charge on refunding	23,634	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		$ 18,792,176
LIABILITIES		
Payables		
Accounts payable	578,832	
Accrued liabilities	77,017	
Retainage payable	233,905	
Due to other governments	239	
Accrued interest on bonds payable	27,379	
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	2,288,148	
Due to Employees' Retirement System	337,910	
Unearned credits		
Unearned revenues	2,837,997	
Long-term liabilities		
Due and payable within one year		
Bonds payable, net	3,540,000	
Compensated absences payable	17,380	
Due and payable after one year		
Bonds payable, net	8,407,423	
Compensated absences payable	595,766	
Other postemployment benefits payable	129,812,198	
Net pension responsibility-proportionate share	991,250	
Total Liabilities		$ 149,745,444

Carthage Central School District
Statement of Net Position
Governmental Activities
June 30, 2018

DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Pensions	6,079,081	
OPEB (GASB 75)	15,657,769	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		$ 21,736,850
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital asset	63,605,960	
Restricted		
Debt service	449,045	
Capital	7,277,657	
Other legal restrictions	3,214,612	
Unrestricted	(121,973,343)	
Total Net Position		$ (47,426,069)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Statement #2

Carthage Central School District
Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

		Program Revenues		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating & Capital Grants	Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS				
General support	$ 7,587,190	$ -	$ 1,518,435	$ (6,068,755)
Instruction	49,362,542	77,580	4,189,494	(45,095,468)
Pupil transportation	7,221,283	-	-	(7,221,283)
Debt service - interest	433,609	-	-	(433,609)
Depreciation - unallocated	2,434,589	-	-	(2,434,589)
School lunch program	1,665,020	532,094	1,101,035	(31,891)
Total Functions and Programs	$ 68,704,233	$ 609,674	$ 6,808,964	(61,285,595)
GENERAL REVENUES				
Real property taxes				5,735,184
Other tax items				1,025,098
Use of money and property				78,683
Sale of property and compensation for loss				99,518
Miscellaneous				635,953
State sources				41,144,187
Federal sources				13,945,659
Total General Revenues				62,664,282
Change in Net Position				1,378,687
Total Net Position - Beginning of year, as restated				(48,804,756)
Total Net Position - End of year				$ (47,426,069)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Statement #3

Carthage Central School District
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2018

	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Capital	Debt Service	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents						
Unrestricted	$ 14,034,447	$ 83,501	$ 196,109	$ 10,442	$ -	$ 14,324,499
Restricted	10,492,269	-	-	-	449,045	10,941,314
Receivables						
State and Federal aid	2,000,302	1,333,143	-	16,320	-	3,349,765
Due from other funds	7,298,252	44,633	-	-	-	7,342,885
Other	29,741	-	-	-	-	29,741
Inventories	-	-	56,240	-	-	56,240
Prepaids	-	210	-	-	-	210
Total Assets	$ 33,855,011	$ 1,461,487	$ 252,349	$ 26,762	$ 449,045	$ 36,044,654
LIABILITIES						
Payables						
Accounts payable	$ 378,524	$ 27,064	$ 28,941	$ 144,303	$ -	$ 578,832
Accrued liabilities	77,017	-	-	-	-	77,017
Retainage payable	-	-	-	233,905	-	233,905
Due to other funds	44,633	1,434,422	-	5,863,830	-	7,342,885
Due to other governments	-	-	239	-	-	239
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	2,288,148	-	-	-	-	2,288,148
Due to Employees' Retirement System	337,910	-	-	-	-	337,910
Compensated absences	17,380	-	-	-	-	17,380
Unearned credits						
Unearned revenues	2,837,997	-	-	-	-	2,837,997
Total Liabilities	5,981,609	1,461,486	29,180	6,242,038	-	13,714,313
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable	-	210	56,240	-	-	56,450
Restricted	10,492,269	-	-	-	449,045	10,941,314
Assigned	6,086,378	-	166,929	-	-	6,253,307
Unassigned	11,294,755	(209)	-	(6,215,276)	-	5,079,270
Total Fund Balances	27,873,402	1	223,169	(6,215,276)	449,045	22,330,341
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 33,855,011	$ 1,461,487	$ 252,349	$ 26,762	$ 449,045	$ 36,044,654

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Carthage Central School District
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2018

Statement #3A

Carthage Central School District
Reconciliation of Governmental Funds
Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2018

	Total Governmental Funds	Long-Term Assets & Liabilities	Reclassifications and Eliminations	Statement of Net Position Totals
ASSETS				
Cash				
Unrestricted	$ 14,324,499	$ -	$ -	$ 14,324,499
Restricted	10,941,314	-	-	10,941,314
Receivables				
State and Federal aid	3,349,765	-	-	3,349,765
Due from other funds	7,342,885	-	(7,342,885)	-
Other	29,741	-	-	29,741
Inventories	56,240	-	-	56,240
Prepaids	210	-	-	210
Land, buildings and equip. (net)	-	75,553,383	-	75,553,383
Net pension asset - proportionate share	-	1,008,897	-	1,008,897
Total Assets	$ 36,044,654	$ 76,562,280	$ (7,342,885)	$ 105,264,049
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES				
Prepaid expenses - bond refunding	$ -	$ 111,072	$ (111,072)	$ -
OPEB (GASB 75)	-	2,445,426	-	2,445,426
Pensions	-	16,323,116	-	16,323,116
Deferred charge on refunding	-	23,634	-	23,634
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ -	$ 18,903,248	$ (111,072)	$ 18,792,176
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Accounts payable	$ 578,832	$ -	$ -	$ 578,832
Accrued liabilities	77,017	-	-	77,017
Retainage payable	233,905	-	-	233,905
Due to other funds	7,342,885	-	(7,342,885)	-
Due to other governments	239	-	-	239
Accrued interest on bonds payable	-	27,379	-	27,379
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	2,288,148	-	-	2,288,148
Due to Employees' Retirement System	337,910	-	-	337,910
Unearned credits				
Unearned revenues	2,837,997	-	-	2,837,997
Long-term liabilities				
Due and payable within one year				
Bonds payable, net of unamortized premiums	-	3,540,000	-	3,540,000
Compensated absences payable	17,380	-	-	17,380
Due and payable after one year				
Bonds payable, net of unamortized premiums	-	8,407,423	-	8,407,423
Compensated absences payable	-	595,766	-	595,766
Other postemployment benefits payable	-	129,812,198	-	129,812,198
Net pension responsibility-proportionate share	-	991,250	-	991,250
Total Liabilities	$ 13,714,313	$ 143,374,016	$ (7,342,885)	$ 149,745,444
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES				
Pensions	-	6,079,081	-	6,079,081
OPEB (GASB 75)	-	15,657,769	-	15,657,769
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ -	$ 21,736,850	$ -	$ 21,736,850
TOTAL FUND BALANCE / NET POSITION				
Total Fund Balance/Net Position	$ 22,330,341	$ (95,784,770)	$ 26,028,360	$ (47,426,069)
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balance/Net Position	$ 36,044,654	$ 69,326,096	$ 18,685,475	$ 124,056,225

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Statement #4

Carthage Central School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Capital	Debt Service	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES						
Real property taxes	$ 5,735,184	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,735,184
Other tax items	1,025,098	-	-	-	-	1,025,098
Charges for services	77,580	-	-	-	-	77,580
Use of money and property	77,206	-	-	-	1,477	78,683
Sale of property and compensation for loss	99,518	-	-	-	-	99,518
Miscellaneous	550,784	85,000	169	-	-	635,953
State sources	41,144,187	981,122	37,702	1,518,435	-	43,681,446
Federal sources	13,945,659	3,208,372	944,167	-	-	18,098,198
Surplus food	-	-	119,166	-	-	119,166
Sales - school lunch	-	-	532,094	-	-	532,094
Total Revenues	$ 62,655,216	$ 4,274,494	$ 1,633,298	$ 1,518,435	$ 1,477	$ 70,082,920
EXPENDITURES						
General support	$ 5,859,776	$ 16,150	$ 674,650	$ -	$ -	$ 6,550,576
Instruction	27,467,457	3,531,342	-	-	-	30,998,799
Pupil transportation	5,176,757	55,980	-	-	-	5,232,737
Employee benefits	13,671,504	700,693	208,306	-	-	14,580,503
Debt service						
Principal	3,685,000	-	-	-	-	3,685,000
Interest	646,894	-	-	-	-	646,894
Cost of sales	-	-	782,064	-	-	782,064
Capital outlay	-	-	-	7,906,813	-	7,906,813
Total Expenditures	$ 56,507,388	$ 4,304,165	$ 1,665,020	$ 7,906,813	$ -	$ 70,383,386
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	$ 6,147,828	$ (29,671)	$ (31,722)	$ (6,388,378)	$ 1,477	$ (300,466)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND USES						
Operating transfers in	5,549	35,220	140,000	3,254,641	24,277	3,459,687
Operating transfers out	(3,454,138)	(5,549)	-	-	-	(3,459,687)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	$ (3,448,589)	$ 29,671	$ 140,000	$ 3,254,641	$ 24,277	$ -
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other (Uses)	$ 2,699,239	$ -	$ 108,278	$ (3,133,737)	$ 25,754	$ (300,466)
Fund Balance (Deficit) - Beginning of year (as restated)	25,174,163	1	114,891	(3,081,539)	423,291	22,630,807
Fund Balance (Deficit) - End of year	$ 27,873,402	$ 1	$ 223,169	$ (6,215,276)	$ 449,045	$ 22,330,341

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Carthage Central School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Carthage Central School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Carthage Central School District
Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Statement #4A

Net Change in Fund Balances			$ (300,466)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:			
(Increases) decreases in accrued compensated absences reported in the statement of activities do not provide for or require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenues or expenditures in the governmental funds.			32,409
On the Statement of Activities, the actual and projected long-term expenditures for postemployment benefits are reported, whereas, on the governmental funds, only the actual expenditures are recorded for postemployment benefits.			(5,710,808)
(Increases) decreases in proportionate share of net pension asset/liability reported in the statement of activities do not provide for or require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenues or expenditures in the governmental funds.			
	Teachers' Retirement System	$ (309,303)	
	Employees' Retirement System	(58,549)	(367,852)
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. This is the amount of debt payments made in the current period.			3,685,000
Interest on long-term debt in the statement of activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recorded as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and this requires the use of current financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. The interest reported in the Statement of Activities is decreased by the reduction in accrued interest on bonds and amortization of premium on bond issue.			213,285
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, asset with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 are capitalized and the cost is allocated over the estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.			
	Capital outlays	$ 8,362,152	
	Depreciation expense	(4,027,703)	4,334,449
In the statement of activities, the gain/loss on the disposal of assets is reported as an increase/decrease in the financial resources. Thus the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the assets disposed.			(507,330)
Changes in Net Position of Governmental Activities			$ 1,378,687

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Carthage Central School District
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
June 30, 2018

Statement #5

	Private Purpose Trusts	Agency
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 17,282	$ 844,829
Total Assets	$ 17,282	$ 844,829
LIABILITIES		
Extraclassroom activity balances	$ -	$ 138,188
Other liabilities	-	706,641
Total Liabilities	$ -	$ 844,829
NET POSITION		
Reserved for scholarships	$ 17,282	

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Private Purpose Trusts
ADDITIONS	
Gifts and contributions	$ 10,121
Total Additions	10,121
DEDUCTIONS	
Scholarships and awards	6,401
Total Deductions	6,401
Change in Net Position	3,720
Net Position - Beginning of Year	13,562
Net Position - End of Year	$ 17,282

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Note 1 – Summary of significant accounting policies:

The financial statements of Carthage Central School District (the "District") have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. Those principles are prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Significant accounting principles and policies used by the District are described below:

A. Reporting entity:

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

The reporting entity of the District is based upon criteria set forth by GASB Statement 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB Statement 39, *Component Units*. The financial reporting entity consists of the primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

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

1. Extraclassroom Activity Funds

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

B. Joint venture:

The District is a component district in the Jefferson-Lewis-Hamilton-Herkimer-Oneida Counties Board of Cooperative Educational 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.

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

During the year, the District was billed $4,580,217 for BOCES administrative and program costs.

The District's share of BOCES aid amounted to $2,712,258. This represents state aid distributions of $2,414,457 and 2017 fund balance returned to schools of $297,801.

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

C. Basis of presentation:

1. District-wide statements:

   The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present financial information about the District's governmental activities. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government in its entirety, except those that are fiduciary.

   Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, State aid, intergovernmental revenues, and other exchange and non-exchange transactions. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants, while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

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

2. Funds statements:

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

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

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

Special Revenue Funds: These funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that are 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 that are restricted for specific educational programs.

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

Capital Projects Funds: These funds are used to account for the financial resources used for acquisition, construction, or major repair of capital facilities. For these funds, each capital project is assessed to determine whether it is a major or non-major fund. Those capital projects that are determined to be major are reported in separate columns in the financial statements. Those that are determined to be non-major are reported in the supplemental schedules either separately or in the aggregate.

Debt Service Fund: This fund accounts for the accumulation of resources and the payment of principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental activities. When a capital asset is sold and all or a portion of the bonds used to finance the capital asset are outstanding, this fund must be used to account for the proceeds from the sale of capital assets up to the balance of related bonds outstanding.

The District reports the following fiduciary funds:

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

There are two classes of fiduciary funds:

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

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

D. Measurement focus and basis of accounting:

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

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

The fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collectible within 60 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.

E. Property taxes:

Real property taxes are levied annually by the Board of Education no later than September 1, 2017 and become a lien on August 21, 2017. Taxes are collected during the period September 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017.

Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by the Counties in which the District is located. The Counties pay an amount representing uncollected real property taxes transmitted to the Counties for enforcement to the District no later than the following April 1.

F. Restricted resources:

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

G. Interfund transactions:

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

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

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

Refer to Note 9 for a detailed disclosure by individual fund for interfund receivables, payables, expenditures, and revenues activity.

H. Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities 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, potential contingent liabilities and useful lives of long-lived assets.

I. Cash (and cash equivalents):

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

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

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

J. 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 since it is believed that such allowance would not be material.

K. 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 that approximates market. Purchases of inventoriable items in other funds are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase, and are considered immaterial in amount.

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

A portion of the fund balance in the amount of these non-liquid assets (inventories and prepaid items) has been identified as not available for other subsequent expenditures.

L. Capital assets:

Capital assets are reported at actual cost or estimated historical cost. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair market value at the time received.

Capitalization thresholds (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the District-wide statements are as follows:

	Capitalization Threshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings and improvements	5,000	SL	20-50 years
Furniture and equipment	5,000	SL	5-30 years

The School District does not possess any infrastructure.

M. Deferred outflows and inflows of resources:

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has four items that qualify for reporting in this category. First is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The second item is related to pensions reported in the district-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the District's proportion of the collective net pension asset or liability

and difference during the measurement period between the District's contributions and its proportion share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. The third item is the District's contributions to the pension systems (TRS and ERS Systems) subsequent to the measurement date. The fourth relates to OPEB reporting in the district-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of net change in the actual and expected experience.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has two items that qualifies for reporting in this category. The first item is related to pensions reported in the district-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the District's proportion of the collective net pension liability (ERS System) and difference during the measurement period between the District's contributions and its proportion share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. The second item is related to OPEB reported in the district-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net changes of assumptions or other inputs.

N. Unearned revenue:

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

O. Vested employee benefits:

Compensated absences

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

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

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

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

P. Other benefits:

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

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

In addition to providing pension benefits, the District provides postemployment health insurance coverage and survivor benefits to retired employees and their survivors in accordance with the provision of various employment contracts in effect at the time of retirement.

Substantially all of the District's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the District. Health care benefits are provided through plans whose premiums are based on the benefits paid during the year. The cost of providing post-retirement benefits is shared between the District and the retired employee. The District recognizes the cost of providing health insurance by recording its share of insurance premiums as an expenditure.

Q. Short-term debt:

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

The District may issue budget notes up to an amount not to exceed 5% of the amount of the annual budget during any fiscal year for expenditures for which there is an insufficient or no provision made in the annual budget. The budget note must be repaid no later than the close of the second fiscal year succeeding the year in which the note was issued.

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

The District may issue deficiency notes up to an amount not to exceed 5% of the amount of that same year's annual budget in any fund or funds arising from revenues being less than the amount estimated in the budget for that fiscal year. The deficiency notes may mature no later than the close of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which they were issued. However, they may mature no later than the close of the second fiscal year after the fiscal year in which they were issued, if the notes were authorized and issued after the adoption of the budget for the fiscal year following the year in which they were issued.

R. Accrued liabilities and long-term obligations:

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

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

S. Net Position/Fund Balance

Net Position Flow Assumption:

Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g. restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the district-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

Fund Balance Flow Assumption:

Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

Order or Use of Fund Balance:

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

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

Net investment in capital assets – consists of net capital assets (cost less accumulated depreciation) reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets.

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

Unrestricted net position – reports the balance of net position that does not meet the definition of the above two classifications and is deemed to be available for general use by the District.

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

Nonspendable – Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Nonspendable fund balance includes the inventory recorded in the School Lunch Fund of $56,240 and paid expenses in the Special Aid Fund of $210.

Restricted – Includes amounts with constraints placed on the use of resources either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The District has established the following restricted fund balances:

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

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

Retirement Contributions
According to General Municipal Law §6-r, must be used for 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.

Liability Claims and Property Loss
According to Education Law §1709(8)(c), must be used to pay for liability claims and property loss incurred. Separate funds for liability claims and property loss are required and these reserves may not exceed 3% of the annual budget or $15,000, whichever is greater. This type of reserve fund may be utilized only by school districts with a population under 125,000. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

Tax Certiorari
According to Education Law §3651.1-a, must be used to establish a reserve fund for tax certiorari and to expend from the fund without voter approval. The monies held in the reserve shall not exceed the amount that might reasonably be deemed necessary to meet anticipated judgments and claims arising out of tax certiorari proceedings. Any resources deposited to the reserve which are not expended for tax certiorari proceedings in the year such monies are deposited must be returned to the General Fund on or before the first day of the fourth fiscal year after deposit of these monies. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

Employee Benefit Accrued Liability
According to General Municipal Law §6-p, must be used for the payment of accrued employee benefit 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.

Capital
According to Education law §3651, must be used to pay the cost of any object or purpose for which bonds may be issued. The creation of a capital reserve fund requires authorization by a majority of the voters establishing the purpose of the reserve, the ultimate amount, its probable term and the source of the funds. 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.

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

Debt Service
According to General Municipal Law §6-l, the Mandatory Reserve for Debt Service must be established for the purpose of retiring the outstanding obligations upon the sale of District property or capital improvement that was financed by obligations that remain outstanding at the time of 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.

Restricted fund balance includes the following:

General Fund:	
Workers' Compensation	$ 506,347
Unemployment Insurance	298,236
Retirement Contributions	1,114,453
Property Loss	168,621
Liability	50,218
Tax Certiorari	323,728
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability	251,465
Capital	7,277,657
Repairs	501,544
Debt Service Fund	449,045
Total Restricted Funds	$ 10,941,314

Committed – Includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the School District's highest level of decision making authority, i.e., the Board of Education. The School District has no committed fund balances as of June 30, 2018.

Assigned – Includes amounts that are constrained by the School District's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The purpose of the constraint must be narrower than the purpose of the General Fund, and in funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the residual amount of fund balance. Assigned fund balance also includes an amount appropriated to partially fund the subsequent year's budget, as well as encumbrances not classified as restricted at the end of the fiscal year.

Unassigned – Includes all other General Fund amounts that do not meet the definition of the above four classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the District and could support a surplus or deficit. In funds other than the General Fund, the unassigned classification is used to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted or assigned.

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

T. New accounting standards:

The District has adopted and implemented the following (all) current Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) that are applicable as of June 30, 2018:

GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*
GASB Statement No. 81, *Split Interest Agreements*
GASB Statement No. 85, *Omnibus*
GASB Statement No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues*

U. Future changes in accounting standards:

GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2019
GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2020
GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2021
GASB Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowing and Direct Placements*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2020
GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period,* effective for the year ending June 30, 2021

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

Note 2 – Explanation of certain differences between fund statements and District-wide statements:

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the funds statements and the District-wide statements, certain financial transactions are treated differently. The basic financial statements contain a full reconciliation of these items. The differences result primarily from the economic focus of the District-wide statements, compared with the current financial resources focus of the governmental funds.

A) Total fund balances of governmental funds vs. net position of governmental activities:

   Total fund balances of the District's governmental funds differ from "net position" of governmental activities reported in the Statement of Net Position. This difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus of the Statement of Net Position versus the solely current financial resources focus of the governmental fund Balance Sheet, as applied to the reporting of capital assets and long-term liabilities, including pensions.

B) Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances vs. Statement of Activities:

   Differences between the funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance and the Statement of Activities fall into one of five broad categories. The amounts shown below represent:

   1. Long-term revenue differences:

      Long-term revenue differences arise because governmental funds report revenues only when they are considered "available," whereas the Statement of Activities reports revenues when earned. Differences in long-term expenses arise because governmental funds report on a modified accrual basis, whereas the accrual basis of accounting is used on the Statement of Activities.

   2. Capital related differences:

      Capital related differences include the difference between proceeds for the sale of capital assets reported on fund statements and the gain or loss on the sale of assets as reported on the Statement of Activities, and the difference between recording an expenditure for the purchase of capital items in the fund statements and depreciation expense on those items as recorded in the Statement of Activities.

   3. Long-term debt transaction differences:

      Long-term debt transaction differences occur because both interest and principal payments are recorded as expenditures in the fund statements, whereas interest payments are recorded in the Statement of Activities as incurred and principal payments are recorded as a reduction of liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

   4. Pension differences:

      Pension differences occur as a result of changes in the District's proportion of the collective net pension asset/liability and differences between the District's contributions and its proportionate share of the total contributions to the pension systems.

5. OPEB differences

   OPEB differences occur as a result of changes in the District's total OPEB liability and differences between the District's contributions and OPEB expense.

Note 3 – Changes in accounting principles:

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the District implemented GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The implementation of the statement requires Districts to report other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liabilities, OPEB expenses, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to OPEB. See note 10 for the financial statement impact of the implementation of the statement.

Note 4 – Stewardship, compliance and accountability:

Budgets

The District administration prepares a proposed budget for approval by the Board of Education for the following governmental fund for which legal (appropriated) budgets are adopted:

The voters of the District approved the proposed appropriation budget for the General Fund.

Appropriations are adopted at the program line item level.

Appropriations established by the adoption of the budget constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances) that may be incurred. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless expended or encumbered. Encumbrances will lapse if not expended in the subsequent year. Appropriations

authorized for the current year are increased by the planned use of specific reserves, and budget amendments approved by the Board of Education as a result of selected new revenue sources not included in the original budget (when permitted by law). These supplemental appropriations may occur subject to legal 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 current year:

a) Planned use of reserves - $200,000
b) Additional revenue sources designated for specific uses - $37,278

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

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

Encumbrances

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

The portion of the District's fund balance subject to the New York Real Property Tax §1318 limit exceeded the amount allowable, which is 4% of the District's budget for the upcoming school year. Actions the District plans to pursue to address this issue include decreasing property taxes to be collected, paying for items out of appropriations instead of reserves and paying for items such as buses and capital expenditures out of appropriations instead of incurring debt.

The Capital Projects Fund has a deficit fund balance of $6,215,276. This will be funded with transfers from the District's General Fund as appropriations.

The Special Aid Fund shows an unassigned fund balance deficit of $209. This deficit results from a corresponding amount shown in nonspendable fund balance for prepaid amounts. This amount will be removed in the ensuing year when prepaids are recognized as expenses.

Note 5 – Cash (and cash equivalents) – custodial credit, concentration of credit, interest rate and foreign currency risks:

Cash

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

Uncollateralized	$ -
Collaterized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or its trust department or agent, but not in the District's name	$ 25,825,876

Restricted cash represents cash and cash equivalents where use is limited by legal requirements. These assets represent amounts required by statute to be reserved for various purposes. Restricted cash as of year-end includes $10,941,314 within the governmental funds and $17,282 in the fiduciary funds.

Investment and Deposit Policy

The District follows an investment and deposit policy, the overall objective of which is to adequately safeguard the principal amount of funds invested or deposited; conformance with federal, state and other legal requirements; and provide sufficient liquidity of invested funds in order to meet obligations as they become due. Oversight of investment activity is the responsibility of the business administrator of the District.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of investments will be affected by changing interest rates. The District's investment policy does not limit investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk

The District's policy is to minimize the risk of loss due to failure of an issuer or other counterparty to an investment to fulfill its obligations. The District's investment and deposit policy authorizes the reporting entity to purchase the following types of investments:

- Interest-bearing demand accounts
- Certificates of deposit
- Obligations of the United States Treasury and United States agencies
- Obligations of New York State and its localities

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a failure of a depository financial institution, the reporting entity may not recover its deposits. In accordance with the District's investment and deposit policy, all deposits of the District including interest bearing demand accounts and certificates of deposit, in excess of the amount insured under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDIC) shall be secured by a pledge of securities with an aggregate value equal to 100% of the aggregate amount of deposits. The District restricts the securities to the following eligible items:

- Obligations issued, fully insured or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest, by the United States Treasury and United States agencies
- Obligations issued or fully insured or guaranteed by New York State and its localities

Note 6 – Capital assets:

Capital asset balances and activity were as follows:

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements/ Reclassifications	Ending Balance
Capital assets that are not depreciated:				
Land	$ 210,756	$ -	$ -	$ 210,756
Construction in progress	4,953,965	6,175,974	-	11,129,939
Total non-depreciable assests	5,164,721	6,175,974	-	11,340,695
Capital assets that are depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	93,766,012	218,969	-	93,984,981
Furniture and equipment	14,013,083	1,967,209	(1,902,448)	14,077,844
Total depreciable assests	107,779,095	2,186,178	(1,902,448)	108,062,825
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and improvements	33,770,183	1,929,703	-	35,699,886
Furniture and equipment	7,447,369	2,098,000	(1,395,118)	8,150,251
Totsl accumulated depreciation	41,217,552	4,027,703	(1,395,118)	43,850,137
Total depreciated assets, net	$ 66,561,543	$ (1,841,525)	$ (507,330)	$ 64,212,688

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Pupil transportation	$ 1,593,114
Depreciation not charged to a specific function	2,434,589
	$ 4,027,703

Note 7 – Long-term debt obligations:

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

	Beginning Balance (As Restated)	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Bonds and notes payable:				
General obligation debt:				
Serial bond	$ 14,265,000	$ -	$ (3,685,000)	$ 10,580,000
Premium on bonds	1,688,792	-	(321,369)	1,367,423
Total bonds and notes payable	$ 15,953,792	$ -	$ (4,006,369)	$ 11,947,423
Other liabilities:				
Compensated absences	$ 628,175	$ -	$ (32,409)	$ 595,766
Other postemployment benefits payable	137,313,733	-	(7,501,535)	129,812,198
Net pension liability - proportionate share	3,920,640	-	(2,929,390)	991,250
Total other liabilities	$ 141,862,548	$ -	$(10,463,334)	$ 131,399,214

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

Existing serial and statutory bond obligations:

Description	Issue Date	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Balance
Serial bond	6/17/2009	6/15/2019	5.00%	$ 1,575,000
Serial bond - refunding	10/31/2012	6/1/2021	3.0 - 5.0%	3,375,000
Serial bond	12/18/2013	12/15/2018	1.0 - 1.375%	305,000
Serial bond - refunding	5/27/2016	6/15/2023	2.0 - 5.0%	5,325,000
Total				$ 10,580,000

The following is a summary of debt service requirements:

	Principal	Interest	Total
2019	$ 3,540,000	$ 486,397	$ 4,026,397
2020	2,090,000	322,650	2,412,650
2021	2,170,000	235,850	2,405,850
2022	1,355,000	127,350	1,482,350
2023	1,425,000	60,500	1,485,500
2024-2028	-	-	-
Total	$ 10,580,000	$ 1,232,747	$ 11,812,747

Advance Refunding

In the current and prior years, the District defeased certain general obligations and other bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account asset and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the District's financial statements. $8,700,000 of bonds outstanding is considered defeased.

Interest on long-term debt for the year was composed of:

Interest paid	$ 646,894
Less interest accrued in the prior year	(37,456)
Plus interest accrued in the current year	27,379
Add net amortization of bond premium//deferred charges on refunding	(203,208)
Total expense	$ 433,609

Note 8 – Pension plans:

General information:

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

Provisions and administration:

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

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

Funding policies:

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

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

Contributions	TRS	ERS
2018	$2,627,558	$1,174,781

ERS has provided additional disclosures through entities that elected to participate in Chapter 260, 57, and 105.

Since 1989, the ERS billings have been based on Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1989 of the State of New York. This legislation requires participating employers to make payments on a current basis, while amortizing existing unpaid amounts relating to the System's fiscal years ending March 31, 1988 and 1989 over a 17-year period, with an 8.75% interest factor added. Local governments were given the option to prepay this liability, which the District exercised.

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

At June 30, 2018, the District reported the following asset/(liability) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability) for each of the Systems. The net pension asset/(liability) was measured as of June 30, 2017 for TRS and March 31, 2018 for ERS. The total pension asset/(liability) used to calculate the net pension asset/(liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation. The District's proportion of the net pension asset/(liability) was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the Systems relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by the TRS and ERS Systems in reports provided to the District.

	TRS	ERS
Measurement date	6/30/2017	3/31/2018
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability)	$ 1,008,897	$ (991,250)
District's portion of the Plan's total net pension asset/(liability)	0.13273%	0.03071%
Change in proportion since the prior measurement date	2,418,504	1,519,783

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the District recognized pension expense of $2,546,810 for TRS and $1,233,330 for ERS. At June 30, 2018 the 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	
	TRS	ERS	TRS	ERS
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 830,075	$ 353,547	$ 393,357	$ 292,158
Change of assumptions	10,265,727	657,280	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	1,439,712	2,376,245	2,841,846
Change in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	121,642	189,983	99,807	75,668
District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,465,150	-	-	-
Total	$ 13,682,594	$ 2,640,522	$ 2,869,409	$ 3,209,672

District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	TRS	ERS
Year ended:		
2018	$ 243,792	$ -
2019	2,726,318	247,157
2020	1,953,932	179,369
2021	492,822	(698,361)
2022	1,948,278	(297,316)
Thereafter	982,892	-

Actuarial Assumptions

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

	TRS	ERS
Measurement date	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2018
Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2016	April 1, 2017
Interest rate	7.25%	7.0%
Salary scale	1.9% - 4.72%	3.8%
Decrement tables	July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2014	April 1, 2010 - March 31, 2015
	System's experience	
Inflation rate	2.5%	2.5%

For TRS, annuitant mortality rates are based on July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2014 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale AA. For ERS, annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on MP-2014.

For TRS, the actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2014. For ERS, the actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2017 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015.

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 weighing the expected future real rates of return by each the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of the arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation are summarized below:

	TRS	ERS
Measurement date	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2018
Asset Type		
Domestic equity	5.90%	4.55%
International equity	7.40%	6.35%
Private equity		7.50%
Real estate	4.30%	5.55%
Absolute return strategies		3.75%
Opportunistic portfolio		5.68%
Real assets		5.29%
Bonds and mortgages		1.31%
Cash		-0.25%
Inflation-indexed bonds		1.25%
Alternative investments	9.00%	
Domestic fixed income securities	1.60%	
Global fixed income securities	1.30%	
Mortgages	2.80%	
High-yield fixed income securities	3.90%	
Short-term	0.60%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 7.25% for TRS and 7.0% for ERS. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the Systems' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25% for TRS and 7.0% for ERS, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.25% for TRS and 6.0% for ERS) or 1-percentage point higher (8.25% for TRS and 8.0% for ERS) than the current rate:

TRS	1% Decrease 6.25%	Current Assumption 7.25%	1% Increase 8.25%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (17,380,313)	$ 1,008,897	$ 16,408,949

ERS	1% Decrease 6.00%	Current Assumption 7.00%	1% Increase 8.00%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (7,500,062)	$ (991,250)	$ 4,514,946

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

	TRS	ERS	Total
Valuation date	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2018	
		(Dollars in Thousands)	
Employers' total pension liability	$ 114,708,261	$ 183,400,590	$ 298,108,851
Plan net position	115,468,360	180,173,145	295,641,505
Employers' net pension asset (liability)	$ 760,099	$ (3,227,445)	$ (2,467,346)
Ratio of plan net position to the employers' total pension asset(liability)	100.66%	-98.24%	-99.17%

Payables to the Pension Plan

For TRS, employer and employee contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 are paid to the System in September, October and November 2018 through a state aid intercept. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2018 represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 based on paid TRS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate and employee contributions for the fiscal year as reported to the TRS System. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2018 amounted to $2,288,148.

For ERS, employer contributions are paid annually based on the System's fiscal year which ends on March 31st. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2018 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018 based on paid ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2018 amounted to $337,910 of employer contributions. Employee contributions are remitted monthly.

Note 9 – Interfund transactions – governmental funds:

	Interfund		Interfund	
	Receivable	Payable	Revenues	Expenditures
General	$ 7,298,252	$ 44,633	$ 5,549	$ 3,454,138
Special Aid	44,633	1,434,422	35,220	5,549
School Lunch	-	-	140,000	-
Capital Projects	-	5,863,830	3,254,641	-
Debt Service	-	-	24,277	-
Total Governmental Activities	$ 7,342,885	$ 7,342,885	$ 3,459,687	$ 3,459,687

The District typically loans resources between funds for the purpose of mitigating the effects of transient cash flow issues.

Note 10 – Postemployment (health insurance benefits)/Prior period adjustment:

A. General information about the OPEB Plan

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

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – At June 30, 2018, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	282
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	-
Active employees	544
	826

B. Total OPEB liability

The District's total OPEB liability of $129,812,198 was measured as of June 30, 2017 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs – The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.25 percent
Salary increases	3.50 percent, average, including inflation
Discount rate	3.56 percent
Healthcare cost trend rates	7.25 percent for 2017, decreasing .25 percent to an ultimate rate of 3.886 percent for 2075 and later years
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	14 to 20 percent of projected health insurance premiums for retirees

The discount rate was based on the Fidelity General Obligation 20-Year AA Municipal Bond index.

Mortality rates were based on the sex-distinct RP-2014 Mortality Tables, adjusted backward to 2006 with scale MP-2014 and then adjusted for mortality improvements with scale MP-2017 mortality improvement scale on a fully generational basis.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017.

C. Changes in the total OPEB liability

Balance at June 30, 2017	$ 137,313,733
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	6,257,747
Interest	4,159,280
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(15,657,769)
Benefit payments	(2,260,793)
Net changes	(7,501,535)
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 129,812,198

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate 2.92 percent in 2017 to 3.56 percent in 2018.

The above balance at June 30, 2017 includes a prior period adjustment of $92,415,082, thus decreasing the beginning net position on the Statement of Activity by this amount.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.56%) or 1 percentage point higher (4.56%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
Total OPEB Liability	$ 155,391,381	$ 129,812,198	$ 109,586,076

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.25%) or 1 percentage point higher (8.25%) than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%) Decreasing to (2.886%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (7.25%) Decreasing to (3.886%)	1% Increase (8.25%) Decreasing to (4.886%)
Total OPEB Liability	$ 107,260,247	$ 129,812,198	$ 159,507,395

D. OPEB expense and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the District recognized negative OPEB expense of $7,501,535. At June 30, 2018, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	-	15,657,769
Benefit payments subsequent to the measurement period	2,445,426	-
Total	$ 2,445,426	$ 15,657,769

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
2019	$ (1,700,083)
2020	(1,700,083)
2021	(1,700,083)
2022	(1,700,083)
2023	(1,700,083)
Thereafter	(7,157,354)
	$(15,657,769)

Note 11 – Fund balance equity:

The following is a summary of the Governmental Funds fund balances of the District at the year ended June 30, 2018:

Fund Balances	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Total Governmental Funds
Non-spendable						
Supplies inventory	$ -	$ -	$ 56,240	$ -	$ -	$ 56,240
Prepaids	-	210	-	-	-	210
Restricted						
Debt service	-	-	-	-	449,045	449,045
Workers' compensation	506,347	-	-	-	-	506,347
Unemployment insurance	298,236	-	-	-	-	298,236
Retirement contribution	1,114,453	-	-	-	-	1,114,453
Property loss	168,621	-	-	-	-	168,621
Liability	50,218	-	-	-	-	50,218
Tax certiorari	323,728	-	-	-	-	323,728
Employee benefit liability	251,465	-	-	-	-	251,465
Capital	7,277,657	-	-	-	-	7,277,657
Repairs	501,544	-	-	-	-	501,544
Assigned						
Encumbrances	64,681	-	-	-	-	64,681
Designated for next year	6,021,697	-	-	-	-	6,021,697
School lunch	-	-	166,929	-	-	166,929
Capital projects	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	11,294,755	(209)	-	(6,215,276)	-	5,079,270
	$27,873,402	$ 1	$ 223,169	$ (6,215,276)	$ 449,045	$22,330,341

Note 12 – Risk management:

General

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

Consortiums and Self Insured Plans

The District participates in the Jefferson-Lewis et. al. School Employees' Healthcare Plan, a non-risk-retained public entity risk pool for its employee health and accident insurance coverage. The pool is operated for the benefit of 16 individual governmental units located within the pool's geographic area, and is considered a self-sustaining risk pool that will provide coverage for its members up to $750,000 per insured event. The pool obtains independent coverage for insured events in excess of the $750,000 limit, and the District has essentially transferred all related risk to the pool.

The District participates in the Black River Valley Schools Workers' Compensation Plan, a risk-sharing pool, to insure Workers' Compensation claims. This is a public entity risk pool created under Article 5 of the Workers' Compensation Law to finance liability and risks related to Workers' Compensation claims. The District's share of the liability for unbilled and open claims is $-0-.

Note 13 – Commitments and contingencies:

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

The District has signed contracts for a building reconstruction project. The total anticipated cost of this project is $11,980,000, of which $11,090,362 has been expended through the end of this fiscal year.

Note 14 – Lease obligations (operating leases):

The District leases copiers under the term of various non-cancelable leases. Rental expense for the year was $2,657. The District completed its lease term during the current year and did not enter into any new leases.

Note 15 – Donor-restricted endowments:

The District administers endowment funds, which are restricted by the donor for the purposes of scholarships.

Donor-restricted endowments are reported at fair value.

The District authorizes expenditures from donor-restricted endowments in compliance with the wishes expressed by the donor, which varies among the unique endowments administered by the District.

Note 16 – Tax abatements

The County of Jefferson enters into various property tax abatement programs for the purpose of economic development. The District property tax revenue was reduced $140,431. The District received payment in lieu of tax (PILOT) payments totaling $159,680.

Note 17 – Restated beginning fund balance

The beginning fund balance for the general fund has been restated for long-term debt erroneously included in payables at June 30, 2017. The net effect was to increase the beginning fund balance by $1,895,442.

Note 18 – Prior Period Adjustment

In addition to the OPEB prior period adjustment as described in Note 10, the beginning net assets have been adjusted to reflect increases in the deferred outflows due to payments made subsequent to the measurement year. The net effect was to increase beginning net position on the Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position by $2,692,958.

Carthage Central School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Funding Progress - Other Postemployment Benefits
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	2018
Measurement date	June 30, 2017
Total OPEB Liability	
Service cost	$ 6,257,747
Interest	4,159,280
Changes in benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience in the measurement of the total OPEB liability	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(15,657,769)
Benefit payments	(2,260,793)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(7,501,535)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	137,313,733
Total OPEB liability - ending	$ 129,812,198
Covered payroll	$ 30,280,512
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	428.70%

Note:

The District currently contributes enough money to the plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis.

See paragraph on supplementary schedules included in independent auditors' report.

Carthage Central School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual - General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual
REVENUES				
Local Sources				
Real property taxes	$ 6,591,154	$ 5,737,419	$ 5,735,184	$ (2,235)
Other tax items	194,996	1,048,731	1,025,098	(23,633)
Charges for services	54,000	54,000	77,580	23,580
Use of money and property	12,000	12,000	77,206	65,206
Sale of property and compensation for loss	20,632	20,632	99,518	78,886
Miscellaneous	272,000	285,001	550,784	265,783
Total Local Sources	7,144,782	7,157,783	7,565,370	407,587
State sources	40,282,335	40,282,335	41,144,187	861,852
Federal sources	8,910,622	8,934,899	13,945,659	5,010,760
Total Revenues	56,337,739	56,375,017	62,655,216	6,280,199
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers from other funds	-	-	5,549	5,549
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	$ 56,337,739	$ 56,375,017	$ 62,660,765	$ 6,285,748

EXPENDITURES	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Year-End Encumbrances	Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual & Encumbrances
General Support					
Board of education	$ 46,550	$ 46,550	$ 41,699	$ 1,684	$ 3,167
Central administration	203,244	204,894	204,304	-	590
Finance	755,394	879,794	868,235	-	11,559
Staff	207,315	225,815	224,559	-	1,256
Central services	4,196,977	4,411,844	3,755,472	-	656,372
Special items	788,919	788,919	765,507	-	23,412
Total General Support	6,198,399	6,557,816	5,859,776	1,684	696,356
Instruction					
Instruction, administration and improvement	1,764,477	1,872,634	1,723,659	-	148,975
Teaching - regular school	15,265,471	15,340,790	14,955,211	28,319	357,260
Program for children with handicap conditions	5,378,978	5,288,477	5,199,495	-	88,982
Occupational education	1,114,348	1,098,348	1,077,812	-	20,536
Instructional - special schools	104,843	104,843	95,553	-	9,290
Instructional media	2,615,864	2,690,599	2,593,358	19,004	78,237
Pupil services	1,908,493	1,915,163	1,822,369	15,674	77,120
Total Instruction	28,152,474	28,310,854	27,467,457	62,997	780,400
Pupil transportation	5,647,667	5,753,214	5,176,757	-	576,457
Employee benefits	14,676,964	14,607,264	13,671,504	-	935,760
Debt service	4,331,894	4,331,894	4,331,894	-	-
Total Expenditures	59,007,398	59,561,042	56,507,388	64,681	2,988,973
OTHER FINANCING USES					
Transfers to other funds	3,430,341	3,454,618	3,454,138	-	480
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	62,437,739	63,015,660	59,961,526	$ 64,681	$ 2,989,453
Net Change in Fund Balance	(6,100,000)	(6,640,643)	2,699,239		
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year, as Restated	25,174,163	25,174,163	25,174,163		
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 19,074,163	$ 18,533,520	$ 27,873,402		

See paragraph on supplementary schedules included in independent auditors' report.

Carthage Central School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of District Contributions
NYSTRS Pension Plan
Last 4 Fiscal Years
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 2,627,558	$ 2,861,108	$ 3,670,589	$ 3,405,405
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	2,627,558	2,861,108	3,670,589	3,405,405
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 21,042,819	$ 20,524,736	$ 20,213,206	$ 20,122,189
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	12.49%	13.94%	18.16%	16.92%

Schedule of District Contributions
NYSERS Pension Plan
Last 4 Fiscal Years
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 1,174,781	$ 1,046,323	$ 1,216,532	$ 1,455,430
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	1,174,781	1,046,323	1,216,532	1,455,430
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 7,985,137	$ 6,973,486	$ 7,045,629	$ 7,217,481
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	14.71%	15.00%	17.27%	20.17%

See paragraph on supplementary schedules included in independent auditors' report.

Carthage Central School District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
NYSTRS Pension Plan
Last 4 Fiscal Years
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	2018	2017	2016	2015
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.132732%	0.131611%	0.133220%	0.135000%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	$ (1,008,897)	$ 1,409,607	$ (13,837,281)	$ (15,038,545)
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 20,524,736	$ 20,213,206	$ 20,213,206	$ 20,122,189
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	4.92%	-6.97%	68.46%	74.74%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability (Asset)	100.66%	99.01%	110.46%	88.00%

Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
NYSERS Pension Plan
Last 4 Fiscal Years
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	2018	2017	2016	2015
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.030713%	0.026724%	0.028164%	0.028270%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	$ 991,250	$ 2,511,033	$ 4,520,317	$ 955,074
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 6,973,486	$ 7,045,629	$ 7,045,629	$ 7,217,481
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	14.21%	35.64%	64.16%	13.23%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability (Asset)	98.24%	94.70%	90.70%	101.00%

See paragraph on supplementary schedules included in independent auditors' report.

Carthage Central School District
Supplementary Information
Schedule of Change from Adopted Budget to Final Budget
And the Real Property Tax Limit
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET

Adopted budget		$ 62,097,096
Add: Prior year's encumbrances		340,643
Original budget		62,437,739
Budget revisions	377,921	
Appropriated from reserves	200,000	577,921
Final budget		$ 63,015,660

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION

2018-19 voter-approved expenditure budget		$ 64,199,630
Maximum allowed (4% of 2018-19 budget)		2,567,985
General Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law:		
Unrestricted fund balance:		
Assigned fund balance	$ 6,086,378	
Unassigned fund balance	11,294,755	
Total unrestricted fund balance	$ 17,381,133	
Less:		
Appropriated fund balance	$ 6,021,697	
Encumbrances included in assigned fund balance	64,681	
Total adjustments	$ 6,086,378	
General Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law		$ 11,294,755
Actual percentage		17.59%

See paragraph on supplementary schedules included in independent auditors' report.

Carthage Central School District
Supplementary Information
Schedule of Project Expenditures
Capital Projects Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

SS #6

	Original	Revised	Expenditures			Unexpended	Methods of Financing				Fund
			Prior	Current			Proceeds of	State	Local		Balance
	Appropriation	Appropriation	Years	Year	Total	Balance	Obligations	Aid	Sources	Total	June 30, 2018
PROJECT TITLE											
Renovations	$ 11,980,000	$ 11,980,000	$ 4,826,721	$ 6,263,641	$ 11,090,362	$ 889,638	$ -	$ -	$ 4,564,663	$ 4,564,663	(6,525,699)
Pole Barn	350,000	386,000	14,839	24,738	39,577	346,423	-	-	350,000	350,000	310,423
Smart Bonds	1,552,933	1,552,933	34,499	1,518,434	1,552,933	-	-	1,552,933	-	1,552,933	-
Minor Renovations	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-
Totals	$ 13,982,933	$ 14,018,933	$ 4,876,059	$ 7,906,813	$ 12,782,872	$ 1,236,061	$ -	$ 1,552,933	$ 5,014,663	$ 6,567,596	$ (6,215,276)

See paragraph on supplementary schedules included in independent auditors' report.

Carthage Central School District
Supplementary Information
Schedule of Project Expenditures
Capital Projects Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Carthage Central School District
Supplementary Information
Net Investment in Capital Assets
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Capital assets, net		$ 75,553,383
Deduct:		
Premium on bonds payable	1,367,423	
Short-term portion of bonds payable	3,540,000	
Long-term portion of bonds payable	7,040,000	11,947,423
Net Investment in Capital Assets		$ 63,605,960

See paragraph on supplementary schedules included in independent auditors' report.

Carthage Central School District
Supplementary Information
Net Investment in Capital Assets
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

STACKEL & NAVARRA, C.P.A., P.C.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

COMMUNITY BANK BUILDING – 216 WASHINGTON STREET
WATERTOWN, NY 13601-3336
TELEPHONE 315/782-1220
FAX 315/782-0118

Robert F. Stackel, C.P.A.
Jacob Navarra, C.P.A.
Mark B. Hills, C.P.A.

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
Carthage Central School District

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 Carthage Central School District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Carthage Central School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 28, 2018.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Carthage Central School District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Carthage Central School District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Carthage Central 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 Carthage Central School District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Stackel & Navarra, C.P.A., P.C.

Watertown, NY
September 28, 2018

STACKEL & NAVARRA, C.P.A., P.C.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

COMMUNITY BANK BUILDING – 216 WASHINGTON STREET
WATERTOWN, NY 13601-3336
TELEPHONE 315/782-1220
FAX 315/782-0118

Robert F. Stackel, C.P.A.
Jacob Navarra, C.P.A.
Mark B. Hills, C.P.A.

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

Board of Education
Carthage Central School District

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Carthage Central School District's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Carthage Central School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2018. Carthage Central School District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Carthage Central 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 the 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 Carthage Central 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 Carthage Central School District's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Carthage Central School District complied, in all material respects, with the types of 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, 2018.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of Carthage Central 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 Carthage Central 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 Carthage Central 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 weakness 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 the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Stackel & Navarra, C.P.A., P.C.

Watertown, NY
September 28, 2018

Carthage Central School District
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program Title	CFDA Number	Agency or Pass-through Number	Expenditures
U.S. Department of Education			
Passed-through NYS Education Department:			
Special Education Cluster:			
IDEA - Part B (Section 611)	84.027	0032-18-0325	$ 709,550
IDEA - Part B (Section 619)	84.173	0033-18-0325	20,076
Total Special Education Cluster			729,626
Title I - ESEA - Basic Grant	84.010	0021-17-1210	11,620
Title I - ESEA - Basic Grant	84.010	0021-18-1210	1,248,729
Title I - School Improvement Grant	84.010	0011-17-2208	6,914
Title I - School Improvement Grant	84.010	0011-18-2208	50,624
Total Title I			1,317,887
21st Century Community Learning Center	84.287	0187-18-6081	283,000
Title VI - Rural & Low Income Schools	84.358	0006-18-1210	58,851
Title II A - Teacher/Principal Training/Recruit	84.367	0147-17-1210	11,244
Title II A - Teacher/Principal Training/Recruit	84.367	0147-18-1210	89,649
Total Title II			100,893
Total Passed-through NYS Education Department			2,490,257
Direct Programs - Impact Aid	84.041		13,590,628
Total Direct Programs			13,590,628
Total, U.S. Department of Education			16,080,885
U.S. Department of Defense			
Direct Programs:			
Competitive Grants: Promoting K-12 Student Achievement at Military Connected Schools	12.556		267,230
Competitive Grants: Promoting K-12 Student Achievement at Military Connected Schools	12.556		284,480
Competitive Grants: Promoting K-12 Student Achievement at Military Connected Schools	12.556		150,255
Total Competitive Grants			701,965
Impact Aid (Supplement, CWSD, BRAC)	12.558		287,672
Total Direct Programs			989,637
Total, U.S. Department of Defense			989,637
U.S. Department of Agriculture			
Passed-through NYS Education Department:			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
Non-Cash Assistance (food distribution)			
National School Lunch Program	10.555		119,166
Non-Cash Assistance subtotal			119,166
Cash Assistance			
School Breakfast Program	10.553		206,127
Snack Program	10.555		8,399
National School Lunch Program	10.555		729,641
Cash Assistance subtotal			944,167
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			1,063,333
CN Equipment Grant	10.579		16,150
Total Passed-through NYS Education Department			1,079,483
Total, U.S. Department of Agriculture			1,079,483
Total Federal Awards Expended			$ 18,150,005

See Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

Carthage Central School District
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
June 30, 2018

Note 1 – Summary of certain significant accounting policies:

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards presents the activity of federal award programs administered by the District, which is described in Note 1 to the District's accompanying financial statements using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Federal awards that are included in the schedule may be received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards that are passed through from other government agencies. The information is presented in accordance with the 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). Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the financial statements.

Certain of the District's federal award programs have been charged with indirect costs, based upon a rate established by New York State, and the District has elected not to use the 10% deminimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance applied to overall expenditures.

Matching costs (the District's share of certain program costs) are not included in the reported expenditures. The basis of accounting varies by federal program consistent with the underlying regulations pertaining to each program. The amounts reported as federal expenditures were obtained from the federal financial reports for the applicable program and periods. The amounts reported in these reports are prepared from records maintained for each program, which are reconciled with the District's financial reporting system.

Note 2 – Subrecipients:

No amounts were provided to subrecipients.

Note 3 – Food distribution:

Nonmonetary assistance is recorded in the schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed. The District was granted $119,166 of commodities under the National School Lunch Program (CFDA 10.555).

Note 4 – 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 District's casualty insurance policies.

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

Carthage Central School District
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended June 30, 2018

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's opinion(s) issued:		Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:		
Material weakness(es) identified?	______ yes	X no
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	______ yes	X none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	______ yes	X no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:		
Material weakness(es) identified?	______ yes	X no
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	______ yes	X none reported
Type of auditor's opinion(s) issued on compliance for major programs:		Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with section 2 CFR-200.516(a)	______ yes	X no

Identification of major programs**:**

Name of federal program	CFDA Number
Impact Aid	84.041
Child Nutrition Cluster	10.553, 10.555

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B Programs		$750,000
Auditee qualified as low risk?	X yes	______ no

Section II - Financial Statements Findings

None

Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None

Carthage Central School District
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings
Year Ended June 30, 2018

There were no prior year audit findings.

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Board of Education
Carthage Central School District

Management Letter

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Carthage Central School District for the year ended June 30, 2018, we considered the School District's internal control structure to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control structure. However, during our audit we became aware of items that are opportunities for strengthening internal controls and operating efficiency.

We previously reported on the School District's internal control structure in our report dated September 28, 2018. This letter does not affect our report dated September 28, 2018, on the financial statements of Carthage Central School District.

We will review the status of these comments during our next audit engagement. We have already discussed these comments and suggestions with various School District personnel, and we will be pleased to discuss them in further detail at your convenience, to perform any additional study of these matters, or to assist you in implementing the recommendations.

Finding:

We noted the following exceptions in the Extraclassroom Activity Fund:

- We noted that 4 out of 25 cash receipts examined (all in the high school) did not have supporting documentation (i.e. copies of student sale sheet, listing of tickets sold). Because of this, we were unable to determine if deposits were made in a timely manner. In addition, statements of deposits do not have the signature of the activity treasurer for the high school.
- We noted that 1 out of 25 disbursements tested did not have supporting documentation and two disbursements did not have receiving documents attached showing evidence that goods had been received (in the high school).
- We tested five of the profit and loss statements for the middle school and noted that four did not have fundraising requests completed, one did not have the profit and loss calculated correctly, one was not dated, and one did not contain the anticipated profit and loss information to compare to actual results. We tested five of the profit and loss statements for the high school and noted that two did not have fundraising requests completed, three statements were missing activity dates, one was not signed by the activity treasurer, and all five did not contain the anticipated profit and loss information to compare to actual results.

- The District has two extraclassroom activities that have been inactive for at least two years (the SADD and the Ski Club - both in the high school). In addition, the high school has the Library Club and the middle school has the Piano Club that have no activity plus have zero cash balances for the entire year. It should be determined whether or not these clubs will become active again and, if not, the Board should authorize these clubs to be dissolved and any remaining funds to be disbursed to a club that benefits all students, typically student council or student government.

Recommendation:

Central treasurers, advisors, and student activity treasurers of the District should be provided Finance Pamphlet 2, *The Safeguarding, Accounting and Auditing of Extraclassroom Activity Funds* and should be strongly encouraged to follow the instruction therein. Additional training should be provided as necessary. Any inactive clubs should be dissolved if determined that they will not become active again.

Management's Response:

Corrective action planned:

1. Central Treasurers, Advisors and Student Activity Treasurers will be provided with Finance Pamphlet 2, The Safeguarding, Accounting and Auditing of Extraclassroom Activity Funds.
2. Training for all Central Treasurers, Advisors and Student Activity Treasurers occurred on October 5, 2018, conducted by the District's internal auditor.
3. Advisors and Activity Treasurers will be required to provide supporting documentation for all cash receipts and sign all statements of deposit, particularly at the High School.
4. Activity Treasurers will be required to provide supporting documentation for disbursements and receiving documents, as evidence that goods have been received, particularly at the High School.
5. Profit and loss statements will also be required for all fund raisers. They will include fundraising requests, a correction calculation of the profit and loss, complete dates and information related to anticipated profit and loss as compared to actual results.
6. The District will evaluate the need for any inactive clubs to continue. In the event that club activity will not occur in the future, clubs will be dissolved and any remaining funds will be disbursed to a club that benefits all students, typically student government.

Anticipated completion date: The end of the 2018-2019 school year and continuing with support as needed, into future years.

Finding:

It was noted that the Trust and Agency cash account for the dental plan had three outstanding checks to a dentist dating back to November 2017 that had not yet cleared in addition to five additional outstanding checks from January and February 2018 to the same dentist.

Recommendation:

The District should contact the dentist and investigate why the checks have not yet cleared. If checks need to be re- issued, then the District should put a stop payment on the checks that have not cleared and re-issue new checks.

Management's Response:

Corrective action planned:
The District contacted the dental office and provided them with a list of all outstanding checks. Many of the checks were located and cashed. For those checks that were not found (a total of 3), payment was stopped and checks were reissued. The District will continue to be aware of any checks to this office that are outstanding.

Anticipated completion date:
The end of the 2018-2019 school year and continuing to oversee this as needed, into future years.

Finding:

The unassigned fund balance exceeds the 4% allowed by Section 1318 of the Real Property Tax Law.

Recommendation:

The District should continue to work on reducing its fund balance to the allowable level. We have had discussions with business officials and the Superintendent and they have proposed reduction measures as recommended by the NYS Comptroller's Office.

Management's Response:

Corrective action planned:
- The Unassigned Fund Balance has declined over the past few years. Albeit slight, there was a decrease in the unassigned fund balance from 12.29% in 2014 to 11.92% in 2015, 9.95% in 2016 and 9.90% in 2017. Although our goal is to continue to reduce this Fund Balance over time to be more in line with the 4% recommendation, this year the District knowingly had an increased unassigned fund balance. The increase was created with the understanding that Impact Aid will steadily decline over the next few years, requiring the District to become reliant on fund balance. In October, 2017 the District was informed that based on our Fiscal Year 2017 application (school year 2013-2014) we are no longer eligible for Section 7003 (b)(2) payments and we were placed in Hold Harmless status moving forward. This ineligibility will dramatically reduce the District's future revenue stream, making the timing of future impact aid payments even more uncertain and our reliance on fund balance critical.

A 2018 recent audit from the NYS Comptroller sited several areas that the District has focused on to improve its financial position. At the guidance of the NYS Comptroller, the District will:

- Pay off long term debt wherever possible. The District refinanced an outstanding bond to reduce long-term debt and pre-paid $2 million toward current debt. These decisions helped to dramatically save funds for the district over time. The benefits will be seen in future budgets for years to come. It is our intention to continue this practice where possible. At this time, we do not have any other callable bonds.

- Make one-time expenditures. We began the practice of paying cash for our buses, vehicles and heavy equipment. We also implemented an appropriation to fund the purchase of classroom furniture, make technology purchases according to existing need and increased security purchases throughout the district.

- Pay cash for our current capital project. Rather than borrowing, we applied the concept of making one-time expenditures to the payment of our capital project. Over the course of three budgets we appropriated funds to pay cash for our project. This decision will save the district approximately $2.7 million dollars in interest and closing costs.

- Funding and/or establishing reserve funds. We added funding to various reserve funds including: Employee Benefits, Unemployment and Capital Reserve and created new reserves for Property Loss, Liability and Repairs.

- Reduce property taxes. We steadily reduced taxes over the course of four years. The reduction resulted in a total decrease of $2.4M.

- The report also noted the District's success in budgeting expenditures close to appropriations. The review focused on fiscal years 2014-15 through 2016-17. During that time, we worked to ensure that our appropriations are appropriate by reviewing historical expenses and assessing current needs during the budget development process.

Anticipated completion date:
Corrections have been occurring over the past five years and continual efforts will be focused on this area this year and into future budget seasons.

Stackel & Navarra, C.P.A., P.C.

Stackel & Navarra, C.P.A., P.C.
September 28, 2018