

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

NEW & RENEWAL ISSUE

BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings, and court decisions, and assuming continuing compliance by the District with its covenants relating to certain requirements contained in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and the accuracy of certain representations made by the District, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes and is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that under existing statutes interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). No opinion is expressed regarding other Federal or State tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes. See "TAX EXEMPTION" herein.

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

EVANS-BRANT (LAKE SHORE) CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK

\$1,575,000

BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2021A (the "Series A Notes")

Date of Issue: April 7, 2021

Maturity Date: April 7, 2022

\$3,300,000

BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2021B (the "Series B Notes", together with the Series A Notes, the "Notes")

Date of Issue: April 7, 2021

Maturity Date: June 25, 2021

The Notes are general obligations of the Evans-Brant (Lake Shore) Central School District (the "District"), in Erie County, New York, and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes and, unless paid from other sources, the Notes are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the District, without limitation as to rate or amount (see "APPENDIX A – TAX INFORMATION – Tax Levy Limitation Law" herein).

The Notes will be issued as registered notes, and at the option of each purchaser, may be registered to The Depository Trust Company ("DTC" or the "Securities Depository") or may be registered in the name of such purchaser.

If the Notes are issued through the DTC, the Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC in New York, New York, which will act as Securities Depository for the Notes. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry-only form, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. The purchaser of the Notes will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Notes. Payments of principal of and interest on the Notes will be made by the District to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants, for subsequent distribution to the Beneficial Owner of the Notes. (See "THE NOTES - Book-Entry-Only System" herein.)

If the Notes are registered in the name of the purchaser, principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable in Federal Funds at the office of the District Clerk, Angola, New York. In such case, the Notes will be issued in registered form in a denomination, equal to the aggregate principal amount of the Notes.

The Series A Notes are dated April 7, 2021 and will bear interest from that date until April 7, 2022, the maturity date.

The Series B Notes are dated April 7, 2021 and will bear interest from that date until June 25, 2021, the maturity date.

The Notes are NOT subject to redemption prior to maturity.

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchasers and subject to the receipt of the final approving opinion of Harris Beach PLLC, Pittsford, New York, Bond Counsel. Harris Beach PLLC has not participated in the preparation of the demographic, financial or statistical data contained in this Official Statement, nor verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness thereof, and, accordingly, expresses no opinion with respect thereto. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery on or about April 7, 2021.

THE DISTRICT DEEMS THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO BE FINAL FOR PURPOSES OF RULE 15c2-12 UNDER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 (AS AMENDED) (THE "RULE"), EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN OMITTED HEREFROM IN ACCORDANCE WITH SAID RULE AND THAT WILL BE SUPPLIED WHEN

THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS UPDATED FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT WILL BE SO UPDATED UPON REQUEST OF THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE NOTICE OF SALE WITH RESPECT TO THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. THE DISTRICT WILL COVENANT AND TO PROVIDE NOTICE OF CERTAIN EVENTS FOR THE NOTES AS REQUIRED BY THE RULE. SEE "DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING," HEREIN

Dated: March 17, 2021

**EVANS-BRANT (LAKE SHORE) CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK**

Board of Education

Ms. Jennifer MichalecPresident
Ms. Carla Thompson Vice President
Mr. Christopher Binder Board Member
Mr. William Connors, Jr. Board Member
Ms. Kathleen Chiavetta Board Member
Mr. Michael Franey Board Member
Ms. Cynthia Latimore Board Member

Dr. Charles A. GalluzzoSuperintendent of Schools
Mr. Daniel Pacos Assistant Superintendent for Administration & Finance
Ms. Nadine Kaczmarski District Treasurer
Webster Szanyi LLP (Ms. Marnie Smith, Esq.).....School District Attorney

BOND COUNSEL

**HARRIS BEACH PLLC
Pittsford, New York**

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR



**Capital Markets Advisors, LLC
Hudson Valley * Long Island * Southern Tier * Western New York
(716) 662-3910**

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the District to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this Official Statement and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the foregoing. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the Notes by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale. The information set forth herein has been obtained by the District from sources which are believed to be reliable but it is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District since the date hereon.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE NOTES	1	TAX EXEMPTION	6
Description of the Series A Notes	1	LEGAL MATTERS.....	7
Authority for and Purpose of the Series A Notes	2	DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING	8
Description of the Series B Notes	2	Prior Disclosure History	10
Authority for and Purpose of the Series B Notes	2	MUNICIPAL ADVISOR	10
Optional Redemption of the Notes.....	3	RATING	10
Nature of Obligation	3	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.....	10
Book-Entry-Only System.....	3		
Certificated Notes	5		
MARKET FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCINGS OF THE STATE AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THE STATE.....	5		
CYBERSECURITY	6		

APPENDIX A

THE DISTRICT	A-1	Real Property Tax Assessments and Rates	A-10
General Information.....	A-1	Tax Limit.....	A-11
District Organization	A-1	Tax Levy Limitation Law	A-11
Financial Organization	A-1	Tax Collection Procedure.....	A-12
Budgetary Procedure	A-1	STAR - School Tax Exemption.....	A-13
Financial Statements and Accounting Procedures	A-2	Ten of the Largest Taxpayers	A-14
School Enrollment Trends	A-2	DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS	A-14
District Facilities.....	A-2	Constitutional Requirements	A-14
Employees	A-2	Statutory Procedure	A-15
Employee Pension Benefits	A-3	Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness	A-16
Other Post-Employment Benefits	A-5	Remedies Upon Default	A-16
Investment Policy/Permitted Investments.....	A-5	Short-Term Note Indebtedness.....	A-17
FINANCIAL FACTORS.....	A-6	Outstanding Long-Term Bond Indebtedness.....	A-18
Real Property Taxes.....	A-6	Overlapping and Underlying Debt	A-18
State Aid	A-6	Debt Ratios.....	A-18
Recent Events Affecting New York School Districts	A-8	Authorized but Unissued Indebtedness	A-19
The State Comptrollers Fiscal Stress Monitoring System	A-9	Debt Service Schedule	A-19
New York State Comptroller’s Audit	A-10	ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	A-19
Independent Audit	A-10	Population	A-19
Other Revenues.....	A-10	Income.....	A-20
TAX INFORMATION	A-10	Employment and Unemployment	A-20
		LITIGATION	A-21

APPENDIX B – FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND BUDGET SUMMARIES
APPENDIX C – LINK TO FINANCIAL AUDIT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

EVANS-BRANT (LAKE SHORE) CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK

Relating To

**\$1,575,000
BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2021A**

And

**\$3,300,000
BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2021B**

This Official Statement, including the cover page and appendix hereto, presents certain information relating to the Evans-Brant (Lake Shore) Central School District in the County of Erie, State of New York (the "District," "County" and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale of \$1,575,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2021A (the "Series A Notes") \$3,300,000 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2021B (the "Series B Notes", together with the Series A Notes, the "Notes")..

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

THE NOTES

Description of the Series A Notes

The Serie A Notes are dated April 7, 2021 and will mature, without the option of prior redemption, on April 7, 2022.

The Series A Notes will be issued as registered notes, and at the option of each purchaser, may be registered to The Depository Trust Company ("DTC" or the "Securities Depository") or may be registered in the name of such purchaser.

If the Series A Notes are issued through DTC, the Series A Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC in New York, New York, which will act as Securities Depository for the Series A Notes. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry-only form, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. The purchaser of the Series A Notes will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Series A Notes. Payments of principal of and interest on the Series A Notes will be made by the District to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants, for subsequent distribution to the Beneficial Owners of the Series A Notes (See "Book-Entry-Only system" herein).

If the Series A Notes are registered in the name of the respective purchaser, principal of and interest on the Series A Notes will be payable in Federal Funds at the office of the District Clerk, Angola, New York. In such case, the Series A Notes will be issued in registered form in a denomination, equal to the aggregate principal amount of the Series A Notes.

Interest on the Series A Notes will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year, payable at maturity.

Authority for and Purpose of the Series A Notes

The Series A Notes are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and Laws of the State, including the Local Finance Law, Education Law and bond resolutions duly adopted by the District’s Board of Education to purchase various transportation vehicles from various dates of approval. See the chart below for details regarding each purpose.

<u>Date of Board Approval</u>	<u>Amount Approved</u>	<u>BANs Outstanding</u>	<u>Paydown</u>	<u>the Series A Notes</u>
05/24/2016	544,730	212,761	108,881	103,880
05/23/2017	486,885	292,131	97,377	194,754
05/22/2018	499,856	399,790	99,948	299,842
05/28/2019	570,048	558,318	99,948	458,370
06/23/2020	<u>520,439</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>518,154</u>
Total:	<u>\$2,630,958</u>	<u>\$ 1,463,000</u>	<u>\$406,154</u>	<u>\$ 1,575,000</u>

Description of the Series B Notes

The Series B Notes are dated April 7, 2021 and will mature, without the option of prior redemption, on June 25, 2021.

The Series B Notes will be issued as registered notes, and at the option of each purchaser, may be registered to The Depository Trust Company (“DTC” or the “Securities Depository”) or may be registered in the name of such purchaser.

If the Series B Notes are issued through DTC, the Series B Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC in New York, New York, which will act as Securities Depository for the Series B Notes. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry-only form, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. The purchaser of the Series B Notes will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Series B Notes. Payments of principal of and interest on the Series B Notes will be made by the District to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants, for subsequent distribution to the Beneficial Owners of the Series B Notes (See “Book-Entry-Only system” herein).

If the Series B Notes are registered in the name of the respective purchaser, principal of and interest on the Series B Notes will be payable in Federal Funds at the office of the District Clerk, Angola, New York. In such case, the Series B Notes will be issued in registered form in a denomination, equal to the aggregate principal amount of the Series B Notes.

Interest on the Series B Notes will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year, payable at maturity.

Authority for and Purpose of the Series B Notes

The Series B Notes are authorized to be issued pursuant to the Constitution and Laws of the State, including the Local Finance Law and Education Law and by two propositions approved by the qualified voters of the District on May 16, 2017, and two bond resolutions adopted by the District’s Board of Education on May 23, 2017. The bond resolutions authorize the issuance of serial bonds of the District in the respective amounts of \$43,350,095 and \$16,496,095 to finance alterations, renovations and improvements to the District’s existing buildings and facilities and the construction of additions to the Lake Shore Senior High School and the Lake Shore Middle School, improvements to outdoor athletic facilities, playgrounds and other site work improvements, the acquisition and installation of original furnishings, equipment, machinery, and apparatus, and all appurtenant, related and incidental improvements, costs and services. The proceeds of the Series B Notes will provide \$3,300,000 in new money financing for such purposes.

Optional Redemption of the Notes

The Notes are NOT subject to redemption prior to maturity.

Nature of Obligation

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

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. For the payment of such principal and interest the District has the power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all taxable real property in the District without limitation as to rate or amount.

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 the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate therefor.

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 the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate therefor (however, see "Appendix A-TAX INFORMATION- Tax Levy Limitation Law"). The State Constitution requires the District to provide by appropriation for the payment of interest on all obligations which will become due during the fiscal year. In addition, the State Constitution requires the District to provide in each year by appropriation for the payment of all installments of principal of The Notes which will become due and payable in such year.

Book-Entry-Only System

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

Purchases of the Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of

ownership interests in the Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the 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 the 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. Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Securities within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Notes unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the District as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Notes are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the 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 or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Payment of principal and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the 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, bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

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

THE INFORMATION IN THIS SECTION CONCERNING DTC AND DTC'S BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM SOURCES THAT THE 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 ASSURANCE 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 OBLIGATION TO DTC, THE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, THE INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OR THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS WITH RESPECT TO (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC (2) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY AMOUNT DUE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE NOTES; (3) THE DELIVERY BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY NOTICE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER THAT IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED TO BE GIVEN TO OWNERS; OR (4) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS THE REGISTERED HOLDER OF THE NOTES.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN CONCERNING DTC AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY 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 reasonable 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 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 issued in fully registered form in denominations of \$5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof for any single maturity, except for one necessary odd denomination. Principal of the Notes when due will be payable upon presentation at the principal corporate trust office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business and act as a fiscal agent in the state of New York to be named by the District. Notes may be transferred or exchanged at no cost to the registered owner at any time prior to maturity at the office of the fiscal agent for the Notes of the same if any other authorized denomination or denominations in the same aggregate principal amount upon the terms set forth in respective Certificates of Determination executed by the President of the Board of Education authorizing the sale of the Notes and fixing the details thereof and in accordance with the Local Finance Law.

MARKET FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCINGS OF THE STATE AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THE STATE

The financial condition of the District as well as the market for the Notes could be affected by a variety of factors, some of which are beyond the District's control. There can be no assurance that adverse events in the State, including, for example, the seeking by a municipality of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Act or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Notes. If a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or at 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 large part, on financial assistance from the State. However, if the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of the State taxes in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the District, in this year or future years, the District may be affected by a delay, until sufficient State taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments to the District.

The District relies in part on State aid to fund its operations. There can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to school districts will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies

available therefore. Further, the availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment may also be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget, the impact to the State's economy and financial condition due to the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreak and other circumstances, including State fiscal stress. In any event, State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. (See "State Aid" and "Recent Events Affecting New York School Districts" in APPENDIX A hereto).

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

Should the District fail to receive monies expected from the State in the amounts and at the times expected, the District is permitted to issue revenue anticipation notes in anticipation of the receipt of delayed State aid.

CYBERSECURITY

The District, like many other public and private entities, relies on technology to conduct its operations. As a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information, the District faces multiple cyber threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computer and other sensitive digital networks and systems. To mitigate the risk of business operations impact and/or damage from cyber incidents or cyber-attacks, the District carries insurance with coverage for cyber incidents or attacks and invests in various forms of cybersecurity and operational controls; however, no assurances can be given that such security and operational control measures will be completely successful to guard against cyber threats and attacks. The results of any such attack could impact business operations and/or damage District digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be substantial.

TAX EXEMPTION

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, based on existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and court decisions, and assuming compliance by the District with certain covenants and the accuracy of certain representations, interest on each of the Notes is excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes and is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of its Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), imposes various limitations, conditions and other requirements which must be met at and subsequent to the date of issue of the Notes in order that interest on the Notes, as applicable, will be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Included among these requirements are restrictions on the investment and use of proceeds of the Notes, as applicable, and in certain circumstances, payment of amounts in respect of such proceeds to the United States. Failure to comply with the requirement of the Code may cause interest on the Notes to be includable in gross income for purposes of federal income tax, possibly from the date of issuance of the Notes. In the arbitrage and use of proceeds certificate to be delivered by the District in connection with the issuance of the Notes, the District will covenant to comply with certain procedures, and it will make certain representations and certifications, designed to assure satisfaction of the requirements

of the Code in respect to the Notes. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes compliance with such covenants and the accuracy, in all material respects, of such representations and certificates.

Prospective purchasers of the Notes should be aware that ownership of the Notes, and the accrual or receipt of interest thereon, may have collateral federal income tax consequences for certain taxpayers, including financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, S corporations, certain foreign corporations, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad benefits and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry such obligations. Prospective purchasers should consult their tax advisors as to any possible collateral consequences of their ownership of the Notes and their accrual or receipt of interest thereon. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such collateral federal income tax consequences.

The Notes will not be designated or deemed designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" within the meaning of, and pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State or any political subdivision thereof, including the City of New York.

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 and delivery of the Notes may affect the tax status of interest on the Notes.

No assurance can be given that any future legislation or governmental actions, including amendments to the Code or State income tax laws, regulations, administrative rulings, or court decisions, will not, directly or indirectly, cause interest on the Notes to be subject to federal, State or local income taxation, or otherwise prevent holders of the Notes from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. Further, no assurance can be given that the introduction or enactment of any such future legislation, or any judicial decision or action of the Internal Revenue Service or any State taxing authority, including, but not limited to, the promulgation of a regulation or ruling, or the selection of the Notes for audit examination or the course or result of an audit examination of the Notes or of obligations which present similar tax issues, will not affect the market price, value or marketability of the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other state or local tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the receipt or accrual of interest on, the Notes.

Interest on the Notes may or may not be subject to state or local income taxes in jurisdictions other than the State of New York under applicable state or local tax laws. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion, however, as to the tax treatment of the Notes under other state or local jurisdictions. Each purchaser of the Notes should consult his or her own tax advisor regarding the taxable status of the Notes in a particular state or local jurisdiction other than the State of New York.

All summaries and explanations of provisions of law do not purport to be complete and reference is made to such laws for full and complete statements of their provisions.

ALL PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS OF THE NOTES SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR TAX ADVISORS IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE CODE AS TO THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING OR HOLDING THE NOTES.

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the authorization and issuance of the Notes will be covered by the approving legal opinion of Harris Beach PLLC, Bond Counsel, Pittsford, New York. Such legal opinion will state that in the opinion of Bond Counsel (i) the Notes have been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the District, all the taxable 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, provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Notes may be limited by any applicable existing or future bankruptcy, insolvency or other law (State or Federal) affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights; (ii) under existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and court decisions, interest on the

Notes is excluded from the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes and is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum taxes imposed on individuals; (iii) interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof, including The City of New York; and (iv) based upon Bond Counsel's examination of law and review of the arbitrage certificate executed by the President of the Board of Education of the District pursuant to Section 148 of the Code and the regulations thereunder, the facts, estimates and circumstances as set forth in said arbitrage certificate are sufficient to satisfy the criteria which are necessary under Section 148 of the Code to support the conclusion that the Notes will not be an "arbitrage bonds" within the meaning of said section, and no matters have come to Bond Counsel's attention which makes unreasonable or incorrect the representations made in said arbitrage certificate. Bond Counsel will express no opinion regarding other Federal income tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes.

Such legal opinion also will state that (i) in rendering the opinions expressed therein, Bond Counsel has assumed the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records, documents and proceedings examined by Bond Counsel which have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacities, and has not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof, and Bond Counsel also has assumed the genuineness of the signatures appearing upon such public records, documents and proceedings and such certifications thereof; (ii) the scope of Bond Counsel's 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 therein; (iii) the opinions expressed therein are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of real property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the District together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the District to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes as the same respectively become due and payable; (iv) reference should be made to the Official Statement for factual information which, in the judgment of the District, would materially affect the ability of the District to pay such principal and interest; and (v) while Bond Counsel has participated in the preparation of the Official Statement, Bond Counsel has not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the factual information contained therein and, accordingly, no opinion is expressed by Bond Counsel as to whether the District, in connection with the sale of the Notes, has made any untrue statement of a material fact, or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make any statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 15c2-12, as the same may be amended or officially interpreted from time to time (the "Rule"), promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the 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 is outstanding, to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Notes:

- (a) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (b) non-payment related defaults, if material;
- (c) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (d) in the case of credit enhancement, if any, provided in connection with the issuance of the Note, 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 Note;
- (g) modifications to rights of Note holders, if material;
- (h) note calls, if material and tender offers;

- (i) defeasances;
- (j) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the 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 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 County, any of which affect security holders, if material; and
- (p) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the County, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

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

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

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

With respect to events (o) and (p) described above, 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 Note; but the District does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any event except those events listed above.

The District's obligations pursuant to provide the aforementioned notices of certain events as set forth above, shall remain in full force and effect until such time as the principal of, and interest on the Notes shall have been paid in full; provided, however, that District reserves the right to terminate its obligation to provide the aforescribed notices of certain events, as set forth above, if and when the District no longer remains an obligated person with respect to the Note 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 Undertaking (as hereinafter defined) 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.

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

The District may amend the Undertaking without the consent of the holders of the Notes, provided that (a) the Undertaking, as amended, would have complied with the requirements of the Rule at the time of the offering of the Notes, after taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule, as well as any change in circumstances and (b) that no such amendment shall adversely affect the interests of the holders of the Notes (including holders of beneficial interests in the Notes) in any material respect. In making such determination, the District shall rely upon an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel.

Prior Disclosure History

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

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, Orchard Park, New York, (the "Municipal Advisor") is an independent municipal advisor registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The Municipal Advisor has served as the independent financial advisor to the District in connection with this transaction.

In preparing the Official Statement, the Municipal Advisor has relied upon governmental officials, and other sources, who have access to relevant data to provide accurate information for the Official Statement. The Municipal Advisor has not been engaged, nor has it undertaken, to independently verify the accuracy of such information. The Municipal Advisor is not a public accounting firm and has not been engaged by the District to compile, review, examine or audit any information in the Official Statement in accordance with accounting standards. The Municipal Advisor is not a law firm and does not provide legal advice with respect to this or any debt offerings of the District. The Municipal Advisor is an independent advisory firm and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, trading or distributing municipal securities or other public securities and therefore will not participate in the underwriting of the Notes.

RATING

The District has not applied for a rating on the Notes.

Moody's currently assigns the uninsured outstanding bonded indebtedness of the District a rating of "A1".

Such rating reflects only the view of such organization, and an explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained only from such rating agency, at the following address: Moody's Investors Service, Inc., 7 World Trade Center at 250 Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10007. There can be no assurance that such rating will continue for any specified period of time or that such rating will not be revised or withdrawn, if in the judgment of Moody's circumstances so warrant. Any such change or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of such bonds or the availability of a secondary market for those bonds.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may be obtained from Mr. Daniel Pacos, Assistant Superintendent for Administration & Finance and Paying Agent Contact: Phone (716) 926-2221; Email: Daniel.pacos@lscsd.org; Address: 959 Beach Road, Angola, NY 14006 or from the District's Financial Advisor, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, (716) 662-3910.

Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. No representation is made that any of such statements will be realized. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the District and the original purchasers or holders of any of the Notes. Harris Beach PLLC has not participated in the preparation of

the demographic, financial or statistical data contained in this Official Statement, nor verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness thereof, and, accordingly, expresses no opinion with respect thereto.

This 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.

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at www.capmark.org. 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. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC 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 Capital Markets Advisors, LLC assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC 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. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC and the District also assume no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

Harris Beach PLLC, Bond Counsel to the District, expresses no opinion as to the accuracy or completeness of information in any documents prepared by or on behalf of the District for use in connection with the offer or sale of the Notes, including but not limited to the financial or statistical information in this Official Statement.

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

EVANS-BRANT (LAKE SHORE) CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

By: /s/: Jennifer Michalec
Ms. Jennifer Michalec
President of the Board of Education

DATED: March 17, 2021

APPENDIX A

THE DISTRICT

General Information

The District, which comprises an area of approximately 75 square miles, and has a current estimated population of 18,400, is located in the southwest portion of Erie County, approximately 15 miles from the City of Buffalo and is comprised of the Towns of Brant, Eden and Evans. The Village of Angola lies wholly within the District.

The District is rural in character with numerous resort facilities along Lake Erie. Various retail and commercial centers in the Village of Angola and around the City of Buffalo accommodate residents with their shopping requirements.

The majority of the District's residents receive fire protection from local volunteer fire companies. Police protection is provided by the Town Police Department, the Erie County Sheriff Department and the New York State Police. Electric and Gas is supplied throughout the District by Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. and National Fuel Gas. Water and sewer services are provided to residents by local municipalities.

The following banks have offices within the District: Evans National Bank, Key Bank, and M&T Bank.

District Organization

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

The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education (the "Board"). Under current law, an election is held within the District boundaries on the third Tuesday of May each year to elect members of the Board. The Board consists of seven members serving overlapping five year terms.

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

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

Financial Organization

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the President of the Board is the chief fiscal officer of the District. However, certain of the financial functions of the District are the responsibility of the Superintendent of Schools and the Assistant Superintendent for Administration & Finance.

Budgetary Procedure

The District's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30. Starting in the fall or winter of each year, the District's financial plan and enrollment projection are reviewed and updated and the first draft of the next year's proposed budget is developed by the central office staff. During the winter and early spring the budget is developed and refined in conjunction with the school building principals and department supervisors. Under current law, the budget is submitted to voter referendum on the third Tuesday of May each year. Summaries of the District's adopted budgets for the current and previous fiscal year may be found in Appendix B, attached hereto.

On June 9, 2020 the qualified voters of the District will approved the the budget for the 2020-2021 fiscal year.

Financial Statements and Accounting Procedures

The financial accounts of the District are maintained in accordance with the New York State Uniform System of Accounting for School Districts. Such accounts are audited annually by independent auditors, and financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles are available for public inspection upon request. A copy of the District's most recent audited financial statement is contained in Appendix C.

School Enrollment Trends

The following table presents actual and projected school enrollment trends for the District.

TABLE 1
School Enrollment Trends

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Actual Enrollment</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Projected Enrollment</u>
2017-18	2,381	2021-22	2,242
2019-20	2,331	2022-23	2,229
2020-21	2,262	2023-24	2,219

Source: District Officials.

District Facilities

The District operates the following facilities; statistics relating to each are shown below.

TABLE 2
District Facilities

<u>Names</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Pupil Capacity</u>	<u>Insurable Value</u>
Anthony J. Schmidt Elementary	K-5	600	\$ 5,922,567
Highland Elementary	K-5	700	7,812,346
William T. Hoag Educational Center*		600	5,540,343
John T. Waugh Elementary	K-5	750	9,830,396
Lake Shore Middle	6-8	1,300	21,066,490
Lake Shore High	9-12	1,441	45,486,006
Bus Garage	N/A		<u>2,006,048</u>
	Total:		<u>\$97,664,196</u>

* The District is using this space for Special Education and Community Education offices as well as being rented to Erie 2 Chautauqua-Cattaraugus BOCES, Buffalo Hearing & Speech, and The Boys and Girls Club of Lake Shore.

Employees

The District provides services through both full-time and part-time employees, all of whom are represented by the following units of organized labor.

TABLE 3
Employees

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Contract Expiration Date</u>
258	Lake Shore Central Teachers Association	6/30/21
16	Lake Shore Administrative and Supervisors Association	6/30/23
181	Teamsters Local #264	6/30/23
5	Lake Shore Confidential / Exempt Employees	N/A

Source: District Officials.

Employee Pension Benefits

All non-teaching and non-certified administrative employees of the School District eligible for pension or retirement benefits under the Retirement and Social Security Law of the State of New York are members of the New York and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS").

Teachers and certified administrators are members of the New York State Teachers' Retirement System ("TRS"). Payments to the TRS are deducted from the School District's State aid payments.

Both the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System and the New York State Teachers Retirement System are non-contributing with respect to members hired prior to July 27, 1976. The Retirement Systems are non-contributory with respect to members working ten or more years. All members working less than ten years must contribute 3% of gross annual salary toward the cost of retirement programs.

The following table details the actual contributions to ERS and TRS for the past four audited fiscal years and the amount budgeted for the District's year ending June 30, 2020:

<u>Year</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>
2021 <i>Budgeted</i>	\$1,426,239	\$2,335,643
2020	1,158,251	1,878,835
2019	1,147,878	2,164,111
2018	1,133,619	1,972,976
2017	1,309,029	2,325,198

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 the 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 will be based on the valuation of the pension fund on the prior April 1 of the calendar year proceeding 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 .

On December 10, 2009, the Governor signed into law pension reform legislation that will provide (according to a Division of the Budget analysis) more than \$35 billion in long-term savings to State taxpayers over the next thirty years. The legislation creates 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 of which most civilians can retire without penalty from 55 to 62 and imposing a penalty of up to 38 percent for any civilian who retires prior to age 62.
- Requiring employees to continue contributing three percent of their salaries toward pension costs so long as they accumulate additional pension credits.
- Increasing the minimum years of service required to draw a pension from five 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 percent of non-overtime wages.

Members of the NYS Teachers Retirement System will have a separate Tier V benefit structure that will achieve equivalent savings as other civilian public employees. It includes:

- Raising the minimum age an individual can retire without penalty from 55 to 57 years.
- Contributing 3.5 percent of their annual wages to pension costs rather than 3.0 percent and continuing this increased contribution so long as they accumulate additional pension credits.

- Increasing the two percent multiplier threshold for final pension calculations from 20 to 25 years.

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, among other things, for increased employee contribution rates of between 3% and 6%, an increase in the retirement age from 62 to 63 years, a readjustment of the pension multiplier, and a change in the time period for 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 contributions throughout employment.

Pension reform legislation enacted in 2003 and 2004 changed the cycle of ERS billing to match budget cycles of the District. Under the previous method, the District was unsure of how much it paid to the system until after its budget was implemented. Under the current method the contribution for a given fiscal year will be based on the value of the pension fund on the prior April 1 instead of the following April 1 so that the District will be able to more accurately include the cost of the contribution into its budget. The reform legislation also (i) required the District to make a minimum contribution of 4.5% of payroll every year, including years in which the investment performance of the fund would make a lower contribution possible and (ii) moved the annual payment date for contributions from December 15th to February 1st, effective December 15, 2004.

The New York State ERS rate for the 2018-19 fiscal year was 14.9%. The New York State TRS rate for the 2018-19 fiscal year was 10.62%. The New York State 2019-20 TRS rate is 8.86%. The estimated 2020-21 TRS rate is 9.53%

Due to poor performance of the investment portfolio of the State Retirement System in the wake of the 2008-2009 financial crisis, the employer contribution rates for required pension payments to the TRS and ERS increased substantially, although have stabilized and actually reduced in recent years. To help mitigate the impact of such increases, legislation was enacted that permitted a school district to amortize a portion of its annual employer pension payment to the ERS only. Under such legislation, school districts that chose to amortize were required to set aside and reserve funds with the ERS for certain future rate increases. The District has not amortized any of its employer pension payments pursuant to this legislation, and expects to continue to pay all payments in full when due.

In Spring 2013, the State and TRS approved a Stable Contribution Option (“SCO”) that gives school districts the ability to better manage the spikes in Actuarially Required Contribution rates (“ARCs”). ERS followed suit and modified its existing SCO, which was adopted in 2010. Each plan allows school districts to pay the SCO amount in lieu of the ARC amount, which is higher, and defer the difference in payment amounts as described below. The plan, which was approved in Governor Cuomo’s 2014-15 budget would let districts contribute 14.13% of employee costs toward pensions. The District has not opted into the pension smoothing plan.

The TRS SCO deferral plan is available to school districts for the next 7 years. Under the TRS SCO plan, payment of the deferred amount will commence in year six of the program (2018-19) and continue for five years. School districts can elect to no longer participate in the plan at any time, resume paying the ARC and begin repayment of deferred amounts over five years. Under the ERS SCO, payment of deferred amounts begins the year immediately following the deferral and the repayment period is 12 years. Once made, the election to participate in the ERS SCO is permanent. However, the school districts can choose not to defer payment in any given year. In both plans, interest on the deferred amounts is based on the yield of 10-year U.S. Treasury securities plus 1%.

The primary benefit of participation in the SCO plans is the elimination of the uncertainty in the volatility of future pension contribution ARCs in the near term, thereby providing school districts with significant assistance in its ability to create a stable and reliable fiscal plan. The District has not and does not plan to participate in the ERS or TRS SCO program.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

The District provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs may be expected to rise substantially in the future. School Districts and Boards of Cooperative Education Services, unlike other municipal units of government in the State, have been prohibited from reducing retiree health benefits or increasing health care contributions received or paid by retirees below the level of benefits or contributions afforded to or required from active employees. This protection from unilateral reduction of benefits had been extended annually by the New York State Legislature until recently when legislation was enacted to make permanent these health

insurance benefit protections for retirees. Legislative attempts to provide similar protection to retirees of other local units of government in the State have not succeeded as of the date hereof. Nevertheless, many such retirees of all varieties of municipal units in the State do presently receive such benefits.

Effective July 1, 2016, the District adopted GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions* (OPEB), which supersedes GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions*. This statement requires the District to recognize the total OPEB liability and related deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources. The cumulative effect of implementing this required change in accounting principle resulted in a restatement of beginning net position as detailed in Note 2 to the financial statements. This statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for other postemployment benefits offered by the District and requires various note disclosures and required supplementary information.

The District is in compliance with the requirements of GASB 75, and a summary of the actuarial valuation is included in the District’s June 30, 2020 Financial Audit attached herein. The following table summarizes the District’s annual OPEB statements for the year ended June 30, 2020:

Balances at 6/30/19, as restated:	\$19,299,152
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	604,774
Interest	657,536
Changes of assumptions	1,778,632
Differences between expected and actual inputs	(3,536,743)
Benefit payments	<u>(789,494)</u>
Net changes	<u>(1,285,295)</u>
Balance at 6/30/2020	<u>\$18,013,857</u>

Investment Policy/Permitted Investments

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

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

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

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

FINANCIAL FACTORS

District finances are operated primarily through its General Fund. All taxes and most other revenues are paid into this fund and all current operating expenditures are made from it. A Statement of Revenues and Expenditures for the five-year period ending June 30th is contained in Appendix B. As reflected in Appendix B, the District derives the bulk of its annual revenues from a tax on real property. Capital improvements are generally financed by the issuance of bonds and bond anticipation notes.

Real Property Taxes

The District derives a major portion of its revenues from a tax on real property (see “Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance-General Fund” in Appendix B, herein). Property taxes accounted for 26.82% of total general fund revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, while State aid accounted for 55.47%.

The following table sets forth total general fund revenues and real property tax revenues during the last five audited fiscal years and the amount budgeted for the current and ensuing fiscal year.

TABLE 4
Property Taxes

<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ending June 30:</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Revenues⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Real Property</u> <u>Taxes⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Real Property</u> <u>Tax Revenues to</u> <u>Revenues</u>
2016	52,382,608	13,756,532	26.26%
2017	55,940,518	14,050,586	25.12%
2018	55,598,828	14,300,168	25.72%
2019	56,689,701	14,802,162	26.11%
2020	56,697,505	15,208,278	26.82%
2021 <i>Adopted Budget</i>	60,057,225	18,102,600	30.14%

(1) General Fund only.

(2) 2021 Budgeted amounts inclusive of other Real Property Tax Items which represent Star Tax Payments made to the District by the State.

Source: 2016-2020 Audited Financial Statements and 2021 Adopted Budget of the District.

State Aid

The District receives State aid for operating and other purposes at various times throughout its fiscal year, pursuant to formulas and payment schedules set forth by statute.

The following table sets forth total general fund revenues and State aid revenues during the last five audited fiscal years and the amount budgeted for the current and ensuing fiscal year.

TABLE 5
State Aid

<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ending June 30:</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Revenues⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>State Aid</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Revenues</u> <u>Consisting of State Aid</u>
2016	52,382,608	29,357,801	56.04%
2017	55,940,518	30,572,323	54.65%
2018	55,598,828	31,443,316	56.55%
2019	56,689,701	31,221,138	55.07%
2020	56,697,505	31,449,502	55.47%
2021 <i>Adopted Budget</i>	60,057,225	32,953,310	54.87%

(1) General Fund only.

Source: 2016-2020 Audited Financial Statements and 2021 Adopted Budget of the District. 2021 Budgeted amounts inclusive of other Real Property Tax Items which represent Star Tax Payments made to the District by the State.

In addition to the amount of State Aid budgeted by the District in its 2020-21 fiscal year, the State is expected to make payments of STAR aid representing tax savings provided by school districts to their taxpayers under the STAR (see

“STAR-School Tax Exemption”) Program. The District expects to receive timely receipt of STAR aid for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

In January 2001, the State Supreme Court issued a decision in Campaign for Fiscal Equity (“CFE”) 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.

A case related to the Campaign for Fiscal Equity was heard on appeal on May 30, 2017 in New Yorkers for Students’ Educational Rights (“NYSER”) v. State of New York and a consolidated case on the right to a sound basic education. The NYSER lawsuit asserted that the State has failed to comply with the original decision in the Court of Appeals in the Campaign for Fiscal Equity case, and asked 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 plaintiff’s 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 educational 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.

While the increases in State aid following this case have been targeted to high needs schools and other schools did share in the overall increase of State aid. The District is unable to predict whether this pattern of distribution will continue beyond that which is included in later legislation dealing with foundation aid. Increased State aid for New York City schools and other high needs schools may result in reductions in the future of State aid to certain school districts, including the District.

In any event, the outcome of this matter will not affect the validity of any obligations issued by the District, including the Notes, nor the ability of the District to levy taxes on the taxable real property in the District to pay the Notes and the interest thereon as the same shall become due and payable.

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

The Gap Elimination Adjustment (GEA) law was first introduced for the 2010-11 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 legislation, a portion of the funding shortfall at the state level is divided among all school districts throughout the State and reflected as a reduction in school district state aid. The GEA is a negative number, money that is deducted from the aid originally due to the District. Since the program began, the average GEA and Deficit Reduction Assessment reduction in State aid for the District has amounted to \$3,390,626 annually. As a result, the District was forced to reduce programs, services, and staff accordingly. Beginning in the 2014-15 fiscal year, the State made modest restorations to the GEA. In the 2014-15 fiscal year, the GEA was reduced by \$721,109, dropping the total GEA to \$2,901,396. In the 2015-16 fiscal year, it was further reduced by \$1,845,085, yielding a remaining GEA of \$1,056,311. In the 2016-17 fiscal year, the GEA was eliminated.

The Smart Schools Bond Act was passed as part of the Enacted 2014-2015 State Budget. The Smart Schools Bond Act authorizes the issuance of \$2 billion of general obligation bonds to financed improved educational technology and infrastructure to improve learning and opportunity for students throughout the State. The District's allocation of funds is \$2,715,167.

No delay in payment of State aid for the District's 2020-21 fiscal year is presently anticipated, although no assurance can be given that there will not be a delay in payment thereof. Should the District fail to receive monies expected from the State in the amounts and at the times expected, the District is permitted to issue revenue anticipation notes in anticipation of the receipt of delayed State aid.

On December 22, 2017, President Trump signed into law the significant tax reform legislation that is generally referred to as the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017" (the "TCJA"). The TCJA made significant changes to the Code, most of which became effective for the 2018 tax year. The TCJA made extensive changes to the deductibility of various taxes, including placing a cap of \$10,000 on a taxpayer's deduction of state and local taxes (the "SALT Deduction Limitation"). While it cannot yet be predicted what precise effects the SALT Deduction Limitation will have for the State, it is possible that government officials at both the State and local level may find it politically more difficult to raise new revenues via tax increases, since the deduction thereof, for taxpayers who itemize deductions, is now limited.

Recent Events Affecting New York School Districts

School district fiscal year (2015-16): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on April 1, 2015. The budget provides for school aid of approximately \$23.5 billion, which represents an increase of approximately \$1.3 billion, or 7.4%, in total school aid spending from the 2014-15 school year. The budget continues a three-year appropriation methodology established in the 2011-12 State fiscal year and limits future school aid increases to growth as measured by the total personal income of residents of the State.

School district fiscal year (2016-17): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 31, 2016. The budget includes an increase of \$991 million in State aid for school districts over the 2015-16 budget, \$863 million of which consists of traditional operating aid. In addition to the \$408 million of expense based aid, the budget includes a \$266 million increase in Foundation Aid and a \$189 million restoration to the Gap Elimination Adjustment. The majority of the remaining increase includes \$100 million in Community Schools Aid, a newly adopted aid category, to support school districts that wish to create community schools. The funds may only be used for certain purposes such as providing health, mental health and nutritional services to students and their families. The budget includes School Aid spending of \$24.8 billion, a \$1.5 billion increase (6.5% increase) from the prior fiscal year.

School district fiscal year (2017-18): The State budget included an increase of \$1.1 billion in State Aid to school districts, including a \$700 million increase in Foundation Aid. The budget included School Aid spending of \$25.8 billion, an increase of 4.4% from the prior fiscal year.

School district fiscal year (2018-19): The State budget increased Education Aid by \$1 billion, including a \$619 million increase in Foundation Aid, without revision to the formula, bringing the new Education Aid total to \$26.7 billion or an increase of 3.9 percent.

School district fiscal year (2020-2021): Due to the below-described decrease in State revenues as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the State budget includes an increase of only \$95 million in State Aid (0.035% increase from the prior budget year), and Foundation Aid remains the same as the 2019-2020 fiscal year. While the budget actually includes a decrease in State aid (referred to as a "Pandemic Adjustment"), the decrease in State aid will be fully offset by the State's allocation of federal stimulus funds. Absent the federal stimulus funds, there would have been a \$1.127 billion decrease in State aid from the 2019-2020 year.

It should be noted that the City of New York was an early epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States, and as a result the State has suffered (and expects to continue to suffer) significant revenue shortfalls and unanticipated expenses.

To mitigate a potential budget gap, the State's adopted budget for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2021 allows the State to reduce expenditures (including aid to local school districts and municipalities) if, during certain defined periods in 2020 (i.e., April 1 - April 30, May 1 - June 30, and July 1 - December 31), tax receipts are lower than anticipated or disbursements from the State's general fund are higher than anticipated. In such a scenario, the State Budget Director will develop a plan to make spending reductions. The State Budget Director's plan would take effect automatically unless the Legislature passes its own plan within ten days. It is theoretically possible for such reductions to later be restored under certain circumstances.

On April 25, 2020, the State Division of the Budget (the “DOB”) announced the release of the State’s Fiscal Year 2021 Enacted State Budget Financial Plan (the “Financial Plan”), which projected a \$13.3 billion (14%) shortfall in State revenues from the Executive Budget Forecast that was released in January and estimated a \$61 billion decline through Fiscal Year 2024 as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, in the absence of Federal assistance, initial budget control actions outlined in the Financial Plan will reduce spending by \$10.1 billion from the Executive Budget. This represents a \$7.3 billion reduction in State spending from FY 2020 levels.

On August 13, 2020, the DOB released a first quarter update to the Financial Plan, with a revised projection of a \$14.5 billion shortfall, over \$1 billion more than was projected in April. The updated Financial Plan also noted that, in the absence of additional federal aid, the DOB began withholding 20 percent of most local aid payments in June, pursuant to the withholding authority granted in the fiscal year 2021 enacted budget. As of the date of this Official Statement, the DOB has not converted such withholds to permanent reductions, but the DOB has stated that such a conversion may be made depending on the size and timing of new federal aid, if any.

On October 30, 2020, the DOB released a mid-year update, with a revised projection of a \$14.9 billion shortfall. This update noted that the State had reduced spending through September by \$4.3 billion compared to fiscal year 2020 spending over the same period through freezing hiring, new contracts and pay raises, and through the 20% withholding of payments that began in June.

As of February 1, 2021, the State Education Department (“SED”) has advised school districts that DOB will, at some point, be providing approval for SED to make the payments for State aid and other pre-K - 12 grant programs that had been subject to the above-referenced 20% withholding. While such approval is expected prior to the end of the 2020-21 State fiscal year, the date on which such funds will be released is unknown as of the date of this Official Statement.

The School District presently anticipates a decrease in its State Aid not related to building aid for its 2020-21 fiscal year in an amount of \$ 304,595.

The Enacted State Budget for the 2020-21 fiscal year provides \$30.90 million of State Aid to the District, a 2.30% decrease from the District’s 2019-20 school year.

It should also be noted that the School District receives federal aid for certain programs. In its last audited fiscal year, the School District received \$938,292 in such direct federal aid. It is not possible to predict whether such aid will continue in the future, or if continued, whether it will be funded at present levels.

The District cannot predict at this time whether there will be any reductions in and/or delays in the receipt of State aid during the District’s 2020-21 fiscal year. The District believes that it would mitigate the impact of any delays or the reduction in State aid by reducing expenditures, increasing revenues, appropriating other available funds on hand, and/or by any combination of the foregoing.

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 most current applicable report of the State Comptroller designates the District as “No Designation”.
(see <https://www.osc.state.ny.us/files/local-government/fiscal-monitoring/pdf/2020-school-summary-list.pdf>).

New York State Comptroller’s Audit

All school districts throughout the state can be subject to an audit of the New York State Office of the Comptroller (“OSC”) pursuant to Article V, Section 1 of the State Constitution and the State Comptroller’s authority as set forth in Article 3 of the New York State General Municipal Law.

On October 4, 2019 OSC, Division of Local Government and School Accountability released an audit of the District to Determine whether information technology (IT) assets are properly safeguarded, secured and accessed for appropriate District purposes. The audit found that District officials did not provide IT security awareness training for individuals who used District IT assets, and Personal Internet use was found on computers assigned to four employees who routinely accessed personal, private and sensitive information (PPSI). The audit recommended the District Provide periodic IT security awareness training, and Provide adequate oversight of employee Internet use to ensure it complies with Board policies and regulations. The District officials agreed with OSC findings and recommendations and indicated they planned to initiate corrective action.

The link to the most recent OSC report is as follows:
<https://osc.state.ny.us/localgov/audits/schools/2019/evans-brant-2019-121.pdf>

The OSC has not conducted any other audits of the District in the past three years.

Independent Audit

The District retains Drescher & Malecki, LLP as independent certified public accountants to audit its financial statements. Appendix C to the Official Statement presents a copy of the District’s most recent audited financial report. In addition, the District is subject to audit by the State Comptroller to review compliance with legal requirements and the rules and regulations established by the State.

Other Revenues

In addition to property taxes and State aid, the District receives other revenues from miscellaneous sources as shown in Appendix B.

TAX INFORMATION

Real Property Tax Assessments and Rates

TABLE 6
Real Property Tax Assessments and Rates
(Fiscal Years Ending June 30:)

Roll Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tax Year	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Town of Brant					
Assessed Value	\$96,100,974	\$94,855,687	\$95,369,580	\$95,707,723	\$95,522,357
Equalization Rate ⁽²⁾	82.00%	79.00%	78.00%	76.00%	73.00%
Full Value	\$117,196,310	\$120,070,490	\$122,268,692	\$125,931,214	\$130,852,544
Tax Rate ⁽¹⁾	\$20.03	\$19.82	\$20.24	\$19.89	\$19.70
Town of Eden					
Assessed Value	2,556,213	2,521,697	2,522,021	2,532,246	2,666,958
Equalization Rate ⁽²⁾	64.00%	63.00%	59.00%	57.00%	53.00%
Full Value	3,994,083	4,002,694	4,274,612	4,442,537	\$5,031,996
Tax Rate ⁽¹⁾	25.66	24.84	26.75	26.524579	27.129615

Town of Evans					
Assessed Value	853,104,688	851,144,739	855,561,560	861,098,363	864,789,354
Equalization Rate ⁽²⁾	93.00%	87.00%	87.00%	82.00%	77.00%
Full Value	917,316,869	978,327,286	983,404,092	1,050,119,955	\$1,123,103,057
Tax Rate ⁽¹⁾	17.66	17.99	18.14	18.437817	18.673631
Assessed Value	\$951,761,875	\$948,522,123	\$953,453,161	\$959,338,332	\$962,978,669
Full Value	\$1,038,507,261	\$1,102,400,470	\$1,109,947,396	\$1,180,493,706	\$1,258,987,597
Tax Levy	\$17,055,165	\$17,259,821	\$17,518,718	\$17,847,896	\$18,102,600

(1) Per \$1,000

(2) The equalization rates shown here were used to apportion the school tax levies and may not be the same as those required for debt limit purposes.

Source: School Officials

Tax Limit

The Constitution does not limit the amount that may be raised by the District-wide tax levy on real estate in any fiscal year. The District is not subject to constitutional real property taxing limitations. See, however, the discussion below — “Tax Levy Limitation Law,” herein.

Tax Levy Limitation Law

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (the “Tax Levy Limitation Law”). On April 12, 2019, the enacted State budget legislation made the Tax levy Limitation Law permanent. 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). The discussion herein does not include school districts in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, or Yonkers.

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”).

The Tax Levy Limitation Law now requires that a school district submit its proposed tax levy to the voters each year beginning with the 2012-2013 fiscal year. The Tax Levy Limitation Law restricts, among other things, the amount of real property taxes that may be levied by or on behalf of a school district in a particular year. It expires on June 16, 2020, unless extended. 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 would be permitted for taxable real property full valuation increases or 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 could exceed the tax levy limitation for the coming fiscal year only if the voters of such school district first approve a budget 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. 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 the Tax Levy Limitation Law, 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 this is an exclusion from the tax levy limitation.

Article 8 Section 2 of the State Constitution requires every issuer of general obligation notes and bonds in the State to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon. This 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 that is what courts have held they mean."

Article 8 Section 12 of the State Constitution specifically provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the legislature, subject to the provisions of this constitution, to restrict the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting indebtedness, and loaning the credit of counties, cities, towns and villages, so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessments and in contracting of indebtedness by them. Nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the legislature from further restricting the powers herein specified of any county, city, town, village or school district to contract indebtedness or to levy taxes on real estate. The legislature shall not, however, restrict the power to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted."

On the relationship of the Article 8 Section 2 requirement to pledge the faith and credit and the Article 8 Section 12 protection of the levy of real property taxes to pay debt service on bonds subject to the general obligation pledge, the Court of Appeals in the *Flushing National Bank* case stated:

"So, too, although the Legislature is given the duty to restrict school districts 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 of 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* 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 municipal corporations.

Therefore, while the Tax Levy Limitation Law may constrict a school district's power to levy real property taxes for the payment of debt service on debt contracted after the effective date of said Tax Levy Limitation Law, it is clear that no statute is able (1) to limit a school district's pledge of its faith and credit to the payment of any of its general obligation indebtedness or (2) to limit a school district's levy of real property taxes to pay debt service on general obligation debt contracted prior to the effective date of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. Whether the Constitution grants a school district authority to treat debt service payments as a constitutional exception to any such statutory tax levy limitation outside of any statutorily determined tax levy amount is not clear.

Although courts in New York have historically been protective of the rights of holders of general obligation debt of political subdivisions, the outcome of any such legal challenge cannot be predicted.

Tax Collection Procedure

The real property taxes of the District are collected by the Towns of Evans and Brant. Such taxes are due on September 15, and may be paid without penalty through October 15. The Towns pay to the District the amounts collected on a periodic basis. The penalty on unpaid taxes is 7.5% from October 16 to October 31 and 9% if paid

between November 1 to November 30. On or about December 1, the Town files a report of any uncollected District taxes with the County. The County thereafter on or before April pays to the District the full amount of its uncollected taxes. Thus, the full amount of the District's real property tax levy is collected by the District in the fiscal year of the levy. The County has the power to issue and sell tax anticipation notes to fund the reimbursement of uncollected taxes due to the District.

The District is not responsible for the collection of taxes of any other unit of government.

STAR - School Tax Exemption

The STAR (School Tax Relief) program provides State-funded exemption for 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.

For the 2020-21 school levy year, homeowners subject to certain household income limitations are eligible for an enhanced exemption and basic exemption as follows:

<u>Towns of:</u>	<u>Enhanced Exemption</u>	<u>Basic Exemption</u>
Brant	\$53,050	\$22,800
Eden	39,790	17,700
Evans	57,240	24,600

Updated 4/21/20

The enhanced or basic STAR exemption is the amount that an assessment will be reduced prior to the levy of school taxes. For example, if a home is assessed at \$150,000 and the enhanced STAR exemption for a municipality is \$50,000, the school taxes on the property would be paid on a taxable assessment of \$100,000 (\$150,000 - \$50,000 = \$100,000).

Since the 2011-12 school tax bills, there has been a 2% limit on STAR savings increases, the savings results from the Basic or Enhanced STAR exemptions are limited to a 2% increase over the prior year. When school district initially calculates their tax bills, for each municipal segment they will compare the amount of STAR savings to the maximum. If the STAR savings exceeded the maximum, the school district will use the maximum when calculating tax bills for the segment.

The maximum savings for each of the municipalities for the 2020-21 fiscal year are as follows:

<u>Municipality:</u>	<u>Enhanced Maximum Savings</u>	<u>Basic Maximum Savings</u>
Brant	\$466	\$1,066
Eden	469	1,063
Evans	474	1,054

Updated: 5/28/20

The District expects to receive full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State for the current fiscal year.

Ten of the Largest Taxpayers

The following table presents the taxable valuations of the District’s ten largest taxpayers on the 2020 Assessment Roll of the Town of Evans used to levy 2020-21 taxes.

TABLE 7
Taxable Assessments

<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Taxable Valuation</u>	<u>% of Total Taxable Valuation</u> ⁽¹⁾
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.	Utility	\$18,054,091	1.87%
National Fuel Gas Dist. Corp.	Utility	13,755,721	1.43%
Testamentary Credit Shelter	Mobile Homes	6,681,200	0.69%
CSX Transportation Inc.	Railroad	6,132,988	0.64%
MPDNY LLC	Retail	6,060,000	0.63%
Goya Foods Inc.	Manufacturing	3,942,500	0.41%
7008 Erie Road Associates, LLC	Retail	3,400,000	0.35%
CT Properties Acquisition LLC	Mobile Home	3,262,700	0.34%
ARC WGANGNY001 LLC	Retail	3,200,000	0.33%
Main Evans Associates	Retail	<u>3,195,000</u>	<u>0.33%</u>
		<u>\$67,684,200</u>	<u>7.03%</u>

(1) The Top Ten Highest Taxpayers represent 7.03% of the District’s 2020 Assessed Valuation of \$962,978,669 used to levy 2020-21 taxes.

Source: District Officials

DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

Statutory Procedure

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

The District 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. With respect to certain school building construction projects, the District is not permitted to spend in excess of \$100,000 until the plans and specification for such project have been approved by the Commissioner of Education of the State.

The Local Finance Law also provides a 20-day statute of limitations after publication of a bond resolution, together with a statutory form of notice which, in effect, stops legal challenges to the validity of obligations authorized by such bond resolution except for alleged constitutional violations. The District has complied with such procedure with respect to the bond resolution under which the Notes are being issued.

The Board of Education, as the finance board of the District, has the power to enact tax anticipation note resolutions. Such resolutions may authorize the issuance of tax anticipation notes in an aggregate principal amount necessary to fund anticipated cash flow deficits but in no event exceeding the amount of real property taxes levied or to be levied by the District, less any tax anticipation notes previously issued and less the amount of such taxes previously received by the District.

The Board of Education, as the finance board of the District, also has the power to authorize the sale and issuance of bonds and notes. However, such finance board may delegate the power to sell the Notes to the President of the Board of Education, the chief fiscal officer of the District, pursuant to the Local Finance Law.

Debt Limit. Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the District has the power to contract indebtedness for any District purpose authorized by the Legislature of the State of New York provided the aggregate amount thereof shall not exceed ten per centum of the full valuation of taxable real estate of the District and subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as State aid for building purposes. The constitutional and statutory method for determining full valuation consists of taking the 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 State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratio shall be determined by such authority.

Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness

The debt limit of the District is \$125,898,760. This is calculated by taking 10% of the current full value of the taxable real property of the District.

TABLE 8
Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness

(As of March 17, 2021)

<u>Town</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Equalization Rate</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>
Town of Brant	\$95,522,357	73.00%	\$130,852,544
Town of Eden	2,666,958	53.00%	5,031,996
Town of Evans	864,789,354	77.00%	1,123,103,057
Total Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property			\$1,258,987,597
Debt Limit (10% of Full Valuation)			\$125,898,760
Outstanding Indebtedness (Principal Only):			
Serial Bonds			7,910,000
Bond Anticipation Notes			<u>26,888,000</u>
Gross Indebtedness Outstanding			34,798,000
Exclusions:			
Estimated Building Aid ⁽¹⁾			<u>0</u>
Total Exclusions			<u>0</u>
Total Net Indebtedness			<u>\$34,798,000</u>
Net Debt-Contracting Margin			<u>\$91,100,760</u>
Percentage of Debt-Contracting Margin Exhausted			<u>27.64%</u>

⁽¹⁾ prior years the District received State debt service building aid in a calculated amount of approximately 82.2% of its outstanding bonded indebtedness. Given the new “assumed amortization” of State building aid as provided in Chapter 383 of the Laws of 2001, no assurance can be given regarding the direct or indirect effect that “assumed amortization” will have on the net indebtedness of the District, or the timing or amount of such building aid in connection with school facilities financed with the proceeds of the issuance of bonds or notes. See also “State Aid” herein.

Source: District Officials

Remedies Upon Default

Section 99-b of the State Finance Law (the “SFL”) provides for a covenant between the State of New York (the “State”) and the purchasers and the holders and owners from time to time of the bonds and notes issued by school districts in the State for school purposes that it will not repeal, revoke or rescind the provisions of Section 99-b of the SFL, 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 or note issued by a school district for school purposes shall file with the State Comptroller, a verified statement describing such bond or note 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 or note. Such investigation by the State Comptroller shall set forth a description of all such bonds and notes 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 and notes 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 the bonds and notes shall be forwarded promptly to the paying agent or agents for the bonds and notes in default of such school district for the sole purpose of the payment of defaulted principal of and interest on such bonds or notes. If any such successive allotments, apportionments or payment of such State aid so deducted or withheld shall be less than the amount of all principal and interest on the bonds and notes 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 and notes in default payable to such paying agent bears to the total amount of the principal and interest then in default on such bonds and notes 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 or notes pursuant to said section SFL.

Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors (including the Noteholders) of the District to enforce payments upon such contracts, if necessary, through court action, although the present statute limits interest on the amount adjudged due to creditors to nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation servicing 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 current funds or the proceeds of a tax levy.

Remedies for enforcement of payment are not expressly included in the District's contract with holders of its bonds and notes, although any permanent repeal by statute or constitutional amendment of a Noteholder's remedial right to judicial enforcement of the contract should, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, be held unconstitutional.

In recent times, certain events and legislation affecting remedies on default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have upheld and sustained the rights of bondholders and noteholders, such courts might hold that future events including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in municipalities of the State require the exercise by the State of its emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services.

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 such indebtedness."

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

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

Short-Term Note Indebtedness

Following the issuance of the Notes, the District will have \$28,725,000 and \$1,575,000 of outstanding bond anticipation notes that will mature on June 25, 2021 and April 7, 2022, respectively.

Outstanding Long-Term Bond Indebtedness

The following table provides information relating to long-term bond indebtedness outstanding at year-end for the last six fiscal years.

TABLE 9
Outstanding Long-Term Bond Indebtedness

Fiscal Year	
<u>Ending June 30:</u>	<u>Total Bonded Debt</u>
2015	24,595,000
2016	21,365,000
2017	18,060,000
2018	14,680,000
2019	12,125,000
2020	9,500,000

Source: Audited Financial Statements

Overlapping and Underlying Debt

In addition to the District, other 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 real property taxpayers of the District are responsible for a proportionate share of outstanding debt obligations of these subdivisions. Such taxpayers' share of overlapping and underlying debt is based on the amount of the District's equalized property values taken as a percentage of each separate unit's total values. The following table presents the amount of overlapping and underlying debt and the District's share of this debt. Authorized but unissued debt has not been included.

TABLE 10
Statement of Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness

<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Net Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>As of</u>	<u>District Share</u>	<u>Amount Applicable To District</u>
Erie County	\$327,310,000	09/01/20	1.82%	\$5,957,042
Town of Brant	259,334	12/31/19	77.73%	201,580
Town of Eden	610,000	06/26/20	0.72%	4,392
Town of Evans	1,032,000	05/07/19	94.05%	970,596
Village of Angola	893,000	05/31/19	100.00%	<u>893,000</u>
Total Net Overlapping Debt				\$ 8,026,610
Total Net Direct Debt				<u>\$34,798,000</u>
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt				<u>\$42,824,610</u>

Sources: Annual Reports of the last fiscal year on file with the State of New York Office of the State Comptroller.

Debt Ratios

The following table presents certain debt ratios relating to the District's direct and overlapping indebtedness.

TABLE 11
Debt Ratios

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Debt Per Capita</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Debt to Full Value</u> ⁽²⁾
Net Direct Debt	\$34,798,000	\$1,891	2.76%
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	\$42,824,610	\$2,327	3.42%

⁽¹⁾ The population of the District is currently estimated by District Officials to be 18,400.

⁽²⁾ The District's full value of taxable real property for fiscal year 2020-21 is \$1,258,987,597.

Authorized but Unissued Indebtedness

On May 23, 2017 the Board of Education of the District approved two bond resolutions authorizing the issuance of bonds and bond anticipation notes in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$59,846,825 to financial two Capital Improvement Projects. The the District has \$27,881,825 of authorized but unissued indebtedness under those resolutions. The District expects to issue debt for such purposes over the next three years.

On May 28, 2019 the Board of Education of the District approved a bond resolution authorizing the issuance of \$570,048 in serial bonds to finance the purchase of school transportation vehicles. This District has \$11,730 in authorized but unissued indebtedness under the resolution. [The Issuer does not expect to issue any further debt under this resolution.]

Debt Service Schedule

The following table shows the debt service requirements to maturity on the District’s outstanding bonded indebtedness, excluding refunded debt.

TABLE 12
Bond Principal and Interest Maturity Table

(as of March 17, 2021)

<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ending June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Total</u> <u>Debt Service</u>
2021	1,265,000	159,699	1,424,699
2022	1,260,000	252,425	1,512,425
2023	1,295,000	189,425	1,484,425
2024	1,335,000	133,875	1,468,875
2025	1,375,000	115,875	1,490,875
2026	1,000,000	41,400	1,041,400
2027	<u>380,000</u>	<u>11,400</u>	<u>391,400</u>
Totals:	<u>\$7,910,000</u>	<u>\$904,099</u>	<u>\$8,814,099</u>

(1) Column may vary slightly due to rounding.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population

The District estimates its population to be approximately 18,400. The following table presents population trends for the County and State, based upon recent census data. Data provided in the following table is not necessarily representative of the District.

TABLE 13
Population Trend

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Change</u>
County	950,265	919,040	(3.2%)
State	18,976,457	19,378,102	2.1%

Source: U.S. Census

Income

The following table presents median per capita income for the County and State. Data provided in the following table is not necessarily representative of the District.

TABLE 14
Median per Capita Income

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>
County	20,357	26,378
State	23,402	31,796

Source: New York State Department of Commerce; New York State Department of Economic Development.

Employment and Unemployment

Employment and unemployment data are not compiled for the District or the Town. The following tables provide information concerning employment and unemployment in the County and State. Data provided in the following tables is not necessarily representative of the District.

TABLE 15
Civilian Labor Force
(Thousands)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
County	448.6	445.1	444.1	442.1	441.3
State	9,558.8	9,551.9	9,549.1	9,521.9	9,514.4

Source: New York State Department Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 16
Yearly Average Unemployment Rates

<u>Year</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
2015	5.3%	5.3%
2016	4.9%	4.8%
2017	5.1%	4.7%
2018	4.4%	4.1%
2019	4.3%	4.0%

Source: New York State Department Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 17
Monthly Unemployment Rates

<u>Month</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
January 2020	5.9%	4.1%
February	5.6%	3.9%
March	5.8%	4.2%
April	15.7%	15.1%
May	10.9%	14.2%
June	11.4%	15.5%
July	12.4%	16.0%
August	9.4%	12.5%
September	6.6%	9.3%
October	6.7%	9.0%
November	5.9%	8.1%
December	7.6%	8.1%

Source: New York State Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information not seasonally adjusted.

Note: Unemployment has drastically increased since mid-March due to the COVID-19 global pandemic. See "MARKETFACTORS AFFECTING FINANCINGS OF THE STATE AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THE STATE" *herein*.

TABLE 18
Ten Largest Employers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type of Product or Service</u>	<u>Approximate Number of Employees</u>
Evans-Brant Central School District	Public Education	574
Tops Markets	Retail	255
Claddagh Commission Inc.	Human Resources	251
Flexovit	Manufacturing	164
Bird Technology	Manufacturing	100
Town of Evans	Government	98
Goya Foods	Production / Distribution	75
ENB Agency	Insurance	50
Shop n' Save	Retail	40

Source: School District Officials.

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.

END OF APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

**SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND BUDGETS**

**Evans-Brant (Lake Shore) Central School District
Statement of Budgeted Appropriations and Estimated Revenues
General Fund**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:

	<u>Adopted</u> <u>2019-20</u>	<u>Adopted</u> <u>2020-21</u>
<u>Revenues:</u>		
Real Property Taxes	\$17,847,896	\$18,102,600
Real Property Tax Items	99,950	74,170
Non-Property Taxes	2,825,000	2,260,000
Charges For Services	3,274,295	3,374,295
Use of Money & Property	166,600	186,600
Sale of Property & Compensation for Loss	36,750	41,750
Miscellaneous	224,500	239,500
State Aid	32,807,796	32,953,310
Federal Aid	950,000	1,075,000
Appropriation of Fund Balance	<u>1,750,000</u>	<u>1,750,000</u>
Total Est. Revenue and Fund Balance	<u><u>\$59,982,787</u></u>	<u><u>\$60,057,225</u></u>
<u>Appropriations:</u>		
General Support	\$6,814,564	\$7,006,558
Instruction	29,870,562	29,519,478
Pupil Transportation	3,061,877	3,008,951
Employee Benefits	15,384,510	15,523,448
Debt Service	4,611,274	4,753,790
Interfund Transfers	<u>240,000</u>	<u>245,000</u>
Total Appropriations	<u><u>\$59,982,787</u></u>	<u><u>\$60,057,225</u></u>

Source: Adopted Budgets of the District

**Evans-Brant (Lake Shore) Central School District
Comparative Balance Sheet
General Fund
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
<u>Assets:</u>		
Unrestricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$0	\$3,704,305
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,947,712	6,793,825
Other Receivables	4,206	208,388
Due from other Funds	1,675,459	1,302,073
Short-Term notes receivable	216,058	108,029
State and Federal Aid	6,326,350	4,440,575
Prepaid items	<u>26,834</u>	<u>41,783</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$14,196,619</u></u>	<u><u>\$16,598,978</u></u>
<u>Liabilities:</u>		
Accounts Payable	\$393,013	\$735,202
Accrued Liabilities	441,296	513,545
Unearned revenue	40,577	0
Due to other funds	0	2,010,134
Due to Retirement Systems	<u>2,509,242</u>	<u>2,168,401</u>
Total Liabilities	<u><u>3,384,128</u></u>	<u><u>5,427,282</u></u>
<u>Fund Balances:</u>		
Non-Spendable	26,834	41,783
Restricted	6,545,062	6,901,854
Assigned	1,841,285	1,825,806
Unassigned	<u>2,399,310</u>	<u>2,402,253</u>
Total fund balances	<u><u>10,812,491</u></u>	<u><u>11,171,696</u></u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Equity	<u><u>\$14,196,619</u></u>	<u><u>\$16,598,978</u></u>

Source: Audited Financial Statements (although this summary table itself has not been audited)

Evans-Brant (Lake Shore) Central School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
General Fund
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:

Revenues:	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Real Property Taxes	\$13,756,532	\$14,050,586	\$14,300,168	\$14,802,162	\$15,208,278
Other Tax Items	3,373,948	3,131,516	3,042,549	2,872,381	2,742,049
Non-Property Tax Items	2,625,908	2,645,669	2,861,472	2,781,058	2,558,337
Charges for Services	2,063,762	4,157,706	2,744,606	3,355,101	3,302,126
Use of Money and Property	140,558	149,254	161,156	192,855	196,940
Sale of Property	182,624	41,035	73,696	78,604	64,892
Miscellaneous	287,536	329,447	236,610	288,219	237,089
State Sources	29,357,801	30,572,323	31,443,316	31,221,138	31,449,502
Federal Sources	<u>593,939</u>	<u>862,982</u>	<u>735,255</u>	<u>1,098,183</u>	<u>938,292</u>
 Total Revenues	 <u>52,382,608</u>	 <u>55,940,518</u>	 <u>55,598,828</u>	 <u>56,689,701</u>	 <u>56,697,505</u>
 Expenditures:					
General Support	5,887,903	6,427,036	7,298,544	6,638,910	6,082,889
Instruction	25,488,539	26,542,862	26,344,010	27,008,512	27,455,979
Pupil Transportation	2,740,294	2,792,257	2,883,301	2,944,954	2,605,168
Employee Benefits	13,322,226	13,543,526	14,142,654	14,694,270	14,387,560
Debt Service	<u>4,442,465</u>	<u>4,104,074</u>	<u>4,081,223</u>	<u>3,358,489</u>	<u>3,525,251</u>
 Total Expenditures	 <u>51,881,427</u>	 <u>53,409,755</u>	 <u>54,749,732</u>	 <u>54,645,135</u>	 <u>54,056,847</u>
 Excess Revenues (Expenditures)	 501,181 #	 2,530,763 #	 849,096 #	 2,044,566 #	 2,640,658
 Other Sources and (Uses)					
Operating Transfers In	0	350951	0	0	0
Operating Transfers Out	<u>(194,239)</u>	<u>(640,001)</u>	<u>(781,972)</u>	<u>(2,299,136)</u>	<u>(2,281,453)</u>
Total Other Sources and (Uses)	<u>(194,239)</u>	<u>(289,050)</u>	<u>(781,972)</u>	<u>(2,299,136)</u>	<u>(2,281,453)</u>
 Excess Revenues (Expenditures) and other sources (uses)	 306,942	 2,241,713	 67,124	 (254,570)	 359,205
 Fund Balance - Beg. of Fiscal Year, as Restated	 <u>8,351,282</u>	 <u>8,658,224</u>	 <u>10,899,937</u>	 <u>11,067,061</u>	 <u>10,812,491</u>
 Fund Balance - End of Fiscal Year	 <u><u>\$8,658,224</u></u>	 <u><u>\$10,899,937</u></u>	 <u><u>\$10,967,061</u></u>	 <u><u>\$10,812,491</u></u>	 <u><u>\$11,171,696</u></u>

Source: Audited Financial Statements (although this summary table itself has not been audited)

APPENDIX C

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2020**

**Can be accessed on the Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) website
of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”)
at the following link:**

<https://emma.msrb.org/P11438062-P11115363-P11525449.pdf>

**The audited financial statements referenced above are hereby incorporated into the
attached Official Statement.**

*** Such Financial Statements and opinion are intended to be representative only as of the date thereof.
Drescher & Malecki LLP has not been requested by the District to further review and/or update such
Financial Statements or opinion in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Official
Statement.**