

## **OFFICIAL STATEMENT**

### **RENEWAL ISSUE**

### **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

*In the opinion of Bond Counsel under existing statutes, regulations and court decisions interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes, and, under the existing statutes, interest on the Notes is exempt from New York State and New York City personal income taxes. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Notes is not an item of tax preference for purposes of Federal alternative minimum tax. No opinion is expressed regarding other Federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes. See "Tax Exemption" herein.*

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

## **CANDOR CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TIOGA AND TOMPKINS COUNTIES, NEW YORK**

### **\$18,525,000 BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2018 (the "Notes")**

**Dated Date: June 27, 2018**

**Maturity Dates: April 3, 2019**

The Notes are general obligations of the Candor Central School District, in Tioga and Tompkins Counties, New York (the "District"), 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 "Tax Levy Limitation Law" herein).

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

If the Notes will be issued as registered Notes, the Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of the DTC, New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository for the Notes. Individual purchases may be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Notes. Payment of the 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 disbursement to the beneficial Owners of the Notes as described herein. See "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 such bank or trust company(ies) located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as may be selected by the successful bidder(s). In such case, the Notes will be issued in registered form in denominations of \$5,000, or multiples thereof, as may be determined by such successful bidder(s).

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 Timothy R. McGill, Esq., Fairport, New York, Bond Counsel. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery through the offices of DTC in New York, New York or at such place as may be agreed upon with the Purchaser on or about June 30, 2016.

The Notes are dated June 27, 2018 and will bear interest from that date until April 3, 2019, the maturity date. The Notes are NOT subject to redemption prior to maturity.

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

Dated: June 5, 2018

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 hereof.

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**CANDOR SCHOOL DISTRICT  
TIOGA AND TOMPKINS COUNTIES, NEW YORK**

**BOARD OF EDUCATION**

Raymond J. Parmarter  
PRESIDENT

Brent Doane ..... Vice President  
Michael Blake ..... Board Member  
Jonathon Edwards ..... Board Member  
Gary Henry ..... Board Member  
Hannah Murray ..... Board Member  
Josh Soper ..... Board Member

Jeffrey J. Kisloski ..... Superintendent of Schools  
Sydney Wade ..... Business Manager/Treasurer  
Kathy Hinkle..... District Clerk

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**BOND COUNSEL**

**Timothy R. McGill, Esq.**  
**Fairport, New York**

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**MUNICIPAL ADVISOR**



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

## **OFFICIAL STATEMENT**

### **CANDOR CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TIOGA AND TOMPKINS COUNTIES, NEW YORK**

#### **Relating to**

#### **\$18,525,000 BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2018 (the "Notes")**

This Official Statement (the "Official Statement"), which includes the cover page, inside cover page, and appendices hereto, presents certain information relating to the Candor Central School District, in Tioga and Tompkins Counties, in the State of New York (the "District," "County" and "State," respectively), in connection with the sale of \$18,525,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2018 (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***

The Notes are dated June 27, 2018 and will bear interest from that date until maturity on April 3, 2019 at the annual rate or rates specified by the purchaser. The Notes will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity.

If the Notes will be issued as registered Notes, the Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of the DTC, New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository for the Notes. Individual purchases may be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Notes. Payment of the 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 disbursement to the beneficial Owners of the Notes as described herein. See "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 such bank or trust company(ies) located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as may be selected by the successful bidder(s). In such case, the Notes will be issued in registered form in denominations of \$5,000, or multiples thereof, as may be determined by such successful bidder(s).

### ***Authority for and Purpose of Issue***

The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution and Laws of the State, including the Local Finance Law, the Education Law and bond resolution duly adopted by the Board of Education of the District on November 20, 2014, authorizing the District to issue bonds or bond anticipation notes in an amount not to exceed \$19,500,000, to finance various reconstruction projects of the District. Proceeds of the Notes along with \$625,000 budgetary appropriations will redeem and renew \$19,150,000 of the bond anticipation notes maturing on June 28, 2018.

## ***Nature of Obligation***

Each Note 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. (See "Tax Levy Limitation Law" herein.)

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.

## ***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](http://www.dtcc.com) and [www.dtc.org](http://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 County 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 County, 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

### **DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING DELIVERY OF THE NOTES**

Upon the delivery of the Notes, the Purchaser will be furnished with the following items: (i) a Certificate of the President of the Board of Education to the effect that as of the date of this Official Statement and at all times subsequent thereto, up to and including the time of the delivery of the Notes, this Official Statement did not and does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, and further stating that there has been no adverse material change in the financial condition of the District since the date of this Official Statement to the date of issuance of the Notes; and having attached thereto a copy of this Official Statement; and (ii) a Closing Certificate evidencing the due execution of the Notes, including statements that (a) no litigation of any nature is pending or, to the knowledge of the signers, threatened, restraining or enjoining the issuance and delivery of the Notes or the levy and collection of taxes to pay the principal of and interest thereon, nor in any manner questioning the

proceedings and authority under which the Notes were authorized or affecting the validity of the Notes thereunder, (b) neither the corporate existence or boundaries of the District nor the title of the signer to his office is being contested, and (c) no authority or proceedings for the issuance of the Notes have been repealed, revoked or rescinded, and (iii) an Arbitrage Certificate executed by the President of the Board of Education, as described under "Tax Matters" herein.

## **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 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.

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.

## **TAX MATTERS**

In the opinion of Timothy R. McGill, Esq. ("Bond Counsel"), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings, and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") and is excluded from adjusted gross income for purposes of personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and The City of New York. Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the Federal alternative tax. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding other federal income tax consequences caused by the receipt or accrual of interest on the Notes.

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

Certain requirements and procedures contained or referred to in the Arbitrage Certificate, and other relevant documents may be changed and certain actions (including, without limitation, economic defeasance of the Notes) may be taken or omitted under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in

such documents. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any Notes or the interest thereon if any such change occurs or action is taken or omitted upon the advice or approval of counsel other than Timothy R. McGill, Esq.

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

## **LEGAL MATTERS**

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Notes are subject to the approving legal opinion of Timothy R. McGill, Esq., Bond Counsel.

## **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 Note is outstanding, to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Note:

- (a) principal and interest payment delinquencies
- (b) non-payment related defaults, if material
- (c) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties
- (d) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties
- (e) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform
- (f) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701 TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Note, or other material events affecting the tax status of the 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, if material
- (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

All notices provided to the MSRB shall be accompanied by identifying information as prescribed by the MSRB. There is no obligated person under the Rule other than the School District.

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 material event except those events listed above.



The District reserves the right to terminate its obligation to provide the aforescribed notices of material 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 Note (including holders of beneficial interests in the Note). The right of holders of the Note to enforce the provisions of the undertaking will be limited to a right to obtain specific enforcement of the District's obligations under its material event notices undertaking and any failure by the District to comply with the provisions of the undertaking will neither be a default with respect to the Note nor entitle any holder of the Note to recover monetary damages.

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

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

### ***Prior Disclosure History***

For the past five years, the District has compiled, in all material respects, with its continuing disclosure undertakings to provide audited annual financial statements and statements of annual financial information. That being said, over the past five years there have been a variety of ratings changes to the municipal bond insurers which insure the outstanding serial bonds of the District, as well as the underlying general obligation rating of the District. Notices of these rating changes were not timely filed in accordance with the Rule. However, notices of these insurance ratings changes based on bond insurer downgrades were filed on August 1, 2014, and notices of rating changes based on the District's upgraded underlying rating were filed on June 20, 2016.

### **RATING**

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

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") has assigned an "A1" rating to the uninsured outstanding bonded indebtedness of the District.

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 Notes.

### **MUNICIPAL ADVISOR**

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has acted as Municipal Advisor to the District in connection with the sale of the Notes.

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, and 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 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.

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Additional information may be obtained from the District's Business Manager/Treasurer, Ms. Sydney Wade, 1 Academy Street, Candor, NY 13743, phone: (607) 659-5010, email: swade@candor.org, or from the District's Municipal 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.

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.

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

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

### **CANDOR CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

By: /s/ Raymond Parmarter  
Raymond Parmarter  
President of the Board of Education

Dated: June 5, 2018

## **APPENDIX A**

## **THE DISTRICT**

### ***General Information***

The Candor Central School District was formed in 1939. The District is located in the Towns of Candor, Tioga and Spencer in Tioga County and the Towns of Caroline and Danby in Tompkins County. The District covers approximately 87 square miles and has an estimated population of 5,500.

The District is approximately 18 miles south of Ithaca, 10 miles north of Owego and 25 miles northwest of Binghamton.

The District is primarily agricultural in nature and many residents are employed as dairy farmers. The majority of the residents commute to Ithaca, Binghamton, Syracuse and Elmira.

Major highways serving the School District include State Route #96 and Interstate #86. Air transportation is available in Elmira, Ithaca, and Binghamton.

Electricity and natural gas are provided by New York State Electric & Gas Company. Citizens Communications provides telephone service. The Village of Candor and the New York State Police provide police protection.

The School District provides public education for grades Pre K-12. Opportunities for higher education are available at the many colleges and universities in nearby Ithaca, Cortland, Binghamton and Elmira.

### ***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. Board members are generally elected for a term of three years.

In early 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 Business Manager/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, the Business Manager/Treasurer and the 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, the Business Manager/Treasurer.

### ***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 subsequent fiscal years may be found in Appendix B, herein.

The qualified voters approved the District's 2018-19 budget on May 15, 2018.

***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>
2015-16	730	2018-19	735
2016-17	730	2019-20	735
2017-18	735	2020-21	735

Source: District Officials.

***District Facilities***

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

**TABLE 2**  
**District Enrollment**

<u>Names</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Year Built</u>
Candor Junior-Senior High School	7-12	760	1909
Candor Elementary School	Pre K - 6	810	1955

***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>
83	Candor CSD Faculty Association	6/30/17*
84	Candor CSD Employee's Unit	6/30/17*
9	Candor Administration & Supervisors Assoc.	6/30/17*

\*Currently under negotiations

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 Teachers' Retirement System are deducted from the School District's State aid payments.

Both the ERS and the TRS 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.

According to the most recent audited financial statement included in Appendix C, the following schedule reflects the District's contribution to ERS and TRS for the last three audited fiscal years and the current budgeted year.

	<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>
2019 <i>Budgeted</i>	\$287,665	\$578,000
2018 <i>Budgeted</i>	287,665	585,000
2017	256,056	679,781
2016	269,173	843,701
2015	302,637	788,772

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 2017-18 fiscal year is 15.3%. The 2017-18 ERS rate is not expected to change. The New York State TRS rate for the 2017-18 fiscal year is 9.80%. The 2018-19 TRS rate is expected to be 10.68%.

Due to prior poor performance of the investment portfolio of the State Retirement System, New York State Comptroller Thomas DiNapoli announced that the employer contribution rates for required pension contributions to the SRS will continue to increase. To help mitigate the impact of their ERS increases, legislation has been enacted that permits local governments and school district to amortize a portion of such contributions. Under such legislation, local governments and school district that choose to amortize a portion of their ERS contributions will be required to set aside and reserve funds with the SRS for certain future rate increases. The District did not opt into the pension smoothing plan.

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 did not opt 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.

GASB Statement No. 45 ("GASB 45") of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), requires state and local governments to account for and report their costs associated with post-retirement healthcare benefits and other nonpension benefits ("OPEB"). GASB 45 generally requires that employers account for and report the annual cost of the OPEB and the outstanding obligations and commitments related to OPEB in essentially the same manner as they currently do for pensions. Under previous rules, these benefits have generally been administered on a pay-as-you-go basis and have not been reported as a liability on governmental financial statements. Only current payments to existing retirees were recorded as an expense.

GASB 45 will require municipalities and school districts to account for OPEB liabilities much like they already account for pension liabilities, generally adopting the actuarial methodologies used for pensions, with adjustments for the different characteristics of OPEB and the fact that most municipalities and school districts have not set aside any funds against this liability. Unlike GASB 27, which covers accounting for pensions, GASB 45 does not require municipalities or school districts to report a net OPEB obligation at the start.

Under GASB 45, based on actuarial valuation, an annual required contribution ("ARC") will be determined for each municipality or school district. The ARC is the sum of (a) the normal cost for the year (the present value of future benefits being earned by current employees) plus (b) amortization of the unfunded accrued liability (benefits already earned by current and former employees but not yet provided for), using an amortization period of not more than 30 years. If a municipality or school district contributes an amount less than the ARC, a net OPEB obligation will result, which is required to be recorded as a liability on its financial statements.

In April 2015, the State Comptroller announced legislation to create an optional investment pool to help the State and local governments fund retiree health insurance and other post-employment benefits. The State Comptroller's proposal would authorize the creation of irrevocable OPEB trusts so that the State and its local governments can help fund their OPEB liabilities, establish an OPEB investment fund in the sole custody of the State Comptroller for the investment of OPEB assets of the State and participating eligible local governments, designate the president of the Civil Service Commission as the trustee of the State's OPEB trust and the governing boards as trustee for local governments and allow school districts to transfer certain excess reserve balances to an OPEB trust once it is established. Under the State Comptroller's proposal, there are no limits on how much a local government can deposit into the trust.

GASB 45 does not require that the unfunded liability actually be amortized nor that it be advance funded, only that the municipality or school district account for its unfunded accrued liability and compliance in meeting its ARC. The District was in compliance with the requirements of GASB 45 by the applicable effective date, and a summary of the actuarial valuation is included in the District's June 30, 2016 Financial Audit attached herein.



	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Normal cost	\$2,410,227	\$2,021,001
Amortization of UAAL	<u>3,723,351</u>	<u>3,058,089</u>
Total ARC	6,133,578	5,079,090
Interest	954,750	816,594
Adjustment to ARC	<u>(1,588,163)</u>	<u>(1,321,254)</u>
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	5,500,165	4,574,430
Contributions made	<u>(1,174,160)</u>	<u>(1,120,523)</u>
Increase on net OPEB obligation	4,326,005	3,453,907
Net OPEB obligation – beginning of the year	<u>23,868,751</u>	<u>20,414,844</u>
Net OPEB obligation – end of year	<u>\$28,194,756</u>	<u>\$23,868,751</u>

*Source: Audited Financial Statements*

As of June 30, 2017, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was not funded. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability for benefits for governmental activities was \$53,806,572.

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

The District continues funding the expenditure on a pay-as-you-go basis.

### ***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 30<sup>th</sup> is contained in Appendix B.

### ***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 31.4% of total general fund revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, while State aid accounted for 64.9%.

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

**TABLE 4**  
**Property Taxes**

<b>Fiscal Year</b> <b><u>Ending June 30:</u></b>	<b>Total</b> <b><u>Revenues</u></b> <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>Real Property</b> <b>Taxes &amp;</b> <b><u>Tax Items</u></b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>Real Property</b> <b>Tax Revenues to</b> <b><u>Revenues</u></b>
2013	\$15,922,904	\$4,979,468	31.2%
2014	16,365,669	5,163,869	31.6%
2015	16,350,065	5,253,066	32.1%
2016	16,414,965	5,317,758	32.4%
2017	17,100,533	5,361,974	31.4%
2018 <i>Budget</i>	18,756,815	5,554,417	29.6%
2019 <i>Budget</i>	18,713,925	5,667,821	30.3%

(1) General Fund only.

(2) Budgeted Real Property Tax includes STAR – School Tax Exemption

Source: *Audited Financial Statements and 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 amounts budgeted for the current and ensuing fiscal year.

**TABLE 5**  
**State Aid**

<b>Fiscal Year</b> <b><u>Ending June 30:</u></b>	<b>Total</b> <b><u>Revenues</u></b> <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>Total</b> <b><u>State Aid</u></b>	<b>Percentage of</b> <b>Total Revenues</b> <b><u>Consisting of State Aid</u></b>
2013	\$15,922,904	10,297,379	64.7%
2014	16,365,669	10,602,464	64.8%
2015	16,350,065	10,643,921	65.1%
2016	16,414,965	10,791,117	65.7%
2017	17,100,533	11,097,321	64.9%
2018 <i>Budget</i>	18,756,815	11,820,564	63.0%
2019 <i>Budget</i>	18,713,925	12,019,104	64.2%

Source: *Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budget of the District.*

In addition to the amount of State Aid budgeted by the District in its 2017-18 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, Inc. v. State of New York is scheduled to be 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 asserts that the State has failed to comply with the original decision in the Court of Appeals in the Campaign for Fiscal Equity case, and asks the Court of Appeals to require the State to develop new methodologies, formulas and mechanisms for determining State aid, to fully fund the “foundation aid” formula, to eliminate the supermajority requirement for voter approval of budgets which increase school district property tax levies above the property tax cap limitation, and related matters. It is not possible to predict the outcome of this litigation.

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 does not affect the validity of any obligations issued by the District, including the Bonds, nor the ability of the District to levy taxes on the taxable real property in the District to pay the Bonds and the interest thereon as the same shall become due and payable.

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 GEA and Deficit Reduction Assessment reduction in State aid for the District has amounted to approximately \$644,985 annually. As a result, the District has been 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 \$400,881, dropping the total GEA to \$244,104. In the 2015-16 fiscal year, it has been further reduced by \$179,929, yielding a remaining GEA of \$64,175. 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 finance improved educational technology and infrastructure to improve learning and opportunity for students throughout the State. The District’s estimated allocation of funds is \$928,906.

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.

## ***Recent Events Affecting New York School Districts***

School district fiscal year (2012-13): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 30, 2012. The budget included an increase of \$751 million in State aid for school districts.

School district fiscal year (2013-14): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 29, 2013. The budget included an increase of \$1.0 billion in State aid for school districts.

School district fiscal year (2014-15): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on April 1, 2014. The budget included an increase of \$807 million in State aid for school districts totally \$21.88 billion in State aid for 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 Legislature adopted the State budget on April 9, 2017. The State budget included an increase \$1.1 billion in State aid to school districts, including a \$700 million increase in Foundation Aid. The Governor's proposal essentially replaced the Foundation Aid formula with a new formula based on prior year aid plus a base increase and a community schools aid increase for districts with failing or persistently failing schools or a concentration of English language learners. The Enacted Budget set aside \$50 million of the Foundation Aid increase to be used for community schools, putting the total amount set aside for community schools at \$150 million. The budget allocated an additional \$35 million for public after-school programs in the State's 16 Empire State Poverty Reduction Initiative communities. In addition, the Budget included an over \$800 million investment in prekindergarten to expand high-quality half-day and full-day prekindergarten for three- and four-year-old children in high-need school districts. 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 provisions relating to school districts for the 2018-19 School District fiscal year were adopted on March 30, 2018. The budget increases Education Aid by \$1 billion, including a \$619 million increase in Foundation Aid, without revision to the formula. The Budget set aside \$50 million of the Foundation Aid increase to be used for community schools, putting the total amount set aside for community schools at \$200 million. The approved spending plan also includes a \$15 million investment in prekindergarten to expand high-quality half-day and full-day prekindergarten instruction for 3,000 three- and four-year-old children across the state. The budget included School Aid spending of \$26.7 billion or an increase of 3.9 percent.

The budget continues to link school aid increases for 2017-18 and 2018-19 with teacher and principal evaluation plans approved by September 1 of the current year in compliance with Education Law section 3012-d.

The Enacted Budget for the 2018-19 fiscal year provides \$12.36 million of State Aid to the District, a 6.94% decrease from the District's 2017-18 school year.

The School District presently anticipates an increase in its State Aid not related to building aid for its 2018-2019 fiscal year in an amount of \$453,976.

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 \$143,902 in 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 2018-19 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.

### ***Other Revenues***

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

### ***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 "Susceptible to fiscal stress" (see <http://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/fiscalmonitoring/schools/pdf/2017/summary-list.pdf>).

### ***New York State Comptroller's Audit***

Many 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 November 27, 2015, OSC, Division of Local Government and School Accountability released an audit of the District to determine if District officials are ensuring that meals offered to students are both nutritious and economically prepared for the period July 1, 2013 to March 19, 2015. The audit found that, while the District is serving nutritious meals, the meals are more costly to prepare than the revenue generated by the sales and are not effectively produced as determined by industry averages for meals produced per labor hour. The audit recommended that the District more closely monitor cafeteria operational costs, implement plans to control the costs of production, and monitor the productivity rate with the aim of increasing efficiency.

The link to the OSC report is as follows:

http://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/audits/schools/2015/candor.pdf.  
 The OSC has not conducted any other audits of the District in the past three years.

## TAX INFORMATION

### *Real Property Tax Assessments and Rates*

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

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Town of Candor</b>					
Assessed Value	\$203,584,009	\$203,781,849	\$204,543,272	\$207,649,312	\$209,169,011
Equalization Rate (2)	100.00%	97.00%	98.50%	100.00%	98.00%
Full Value	203,584,009	210,084,380	\$207,658,144	\$207,649,312	\$213,437,766
Tax Rate <sup>(1)</sup>	\$21.73	\$22.16	\$22.29	\$22.12	\$22.76
<b>Town of Spencer</b>					
Assessed Value	3,320,352	3,345,500	\$3,363,796	\$3,378,271	\$3,333,270
Equalization Rate (2)	97.00%	96.00%	97.00%	95.00%	95.00%
Full Value	3,423,043	3,484,596	\$3,467,831	\$3,556,075	\$3,508,705
Tax Rate <sup>(1)</sup>	\$22.40	\$22.39	\$22.63	\$23.28	\$23.48
<b>Town of Tioga</b>					
Assessed Value	377,932	379,119	\$378,680	\$377,876	\$354,749
Equalization Rate (2)	7.00%	6.80%	6.80%	7.00%	6.60%
Full Value	5,399,029	5,575,279	\$5,568,824	\$5,398,229	\$5,374,985
Tax Rate <sup>(1)</sup>	\$310.36	\$316.08	\$322.83	\$315.95	\$337.92
<b>Town of Caroline</b>					
Assessed Value	23,411,958	23,795,488	\$24,170,122	\$24,454,580	\$25,907,893
Equalization Rate (2)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Full Value	23,411,958	23,795,488	\$24,170,122	\$24,454,580	\$25,907,893
Tax Rate <sup>(1)</sup>	\$21.73	\$21.49	\$21.95	\$22.12	\$22.30
<b>Town of Danby</b>					
Assessed Value	768,946	765,701	\$804,130	\$800,074	\$817,702
Equalization Rate (2)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Full Value	768,946	765,701	\$804,130	\$800,074	\$817,702
Tax Rate <sup>(1)</sup>	\$21.73	\$21.49	\$21.95	\$22.12	\$22.30
<b>Total:</b>					
Assessed Value	\$231,463,197	\$232,067,657	\$233,260,000	\$236,660,113	\$239,582,625
Full Value	\$236,586,985	\$243,705,745	\$241,669,051	\$241,858,269	\$249,047,051
Tax Levy	\$5,148,189	\$5,238,111	\$5,307,254	\$5,349,015	\$5,554,417

Per \$1,000

(1) 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. See, however, the discussion immediately below under the sub heading “Tax Levy Limit Law.”

## ***Tax Levy Limit Law***

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (the “Tax Levy Limitation Law”). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to all local governments, including school districts (with the exception of New York City, and the counties comprising New York City). 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. 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 the Tax Levy Limitation Law for other than Capital Local Expenditures after June 24, 2011, 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 is not clear.

It is possible that the Tax Levy Limitation Law will be subject to judicial review to resolve the constitutional issues raised by its adoption. 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.



## ***Real Property Tax Rebate (Chapter 20)***

Chapter 20 introduced a new real property tax rebate program that will provide state-financed tax rebate checks and credits to taxpayers who are eligible for the STAR exemption (see “STAR - School Tax Exemption,” herein) in the years 2016-2019. Residents of New York City are not eligible for the Chapter 20 Real Property Tax Rebate. For 2016, eligible taxpayers who reside outside New York City but within the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District (“MCTD”) received \$130, and eligible taxpayers who reside outside the MCTD received \$185. Credits in 2017-2018 will vary based on a taxpayer’s personal income level and STAR tax savings.

The eligibility of real property taxpayers for the tax credit in each year depends on such jurisdiction’s compliance with the provisions of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. However, for many taxpayers only the compliance of the school district in which the taxpayer resides is relevant. Municipal compliance with the Tax Levy Limitation Law is only required in the case of the “Big 4” cities that have fiscally dependent school districts. In such cases, the joint school/city levy must remain in compliance with the Tax Levy Limitation Law. In either scenario, the relevant jurisdiction (independent school district or joint city/school district) must certify its compliance with the provisions of the Tax Levy Limitation Law.

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

## ***Tax Collection Procedure***

The real property taxes of the District are collected by the Town. Such taxes are due on September 6, and may be paid without penalty through October 6. The Town pays to the District the amounts collected on a periodic basis. The penalty on unpaid taxes is 2% from October 6 to October 31 and additional 1% for each month thereafter. On or about November 6, the District files a report of any uncollected District taxes with the Counties. The Counties 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 Counties have 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 exemptions from school property taxes to homeowners for their primary residences. School districts are reimbursed by the State for real property taxes exempted pursuant to the STAR Program.

Homeowners over 65 years of age with subject to certain household income limitations are eligible as follows:

<u>Towns of:</u>	<u>Enhanced Exemption</u>	<u>Basic Exemption</u>
Candor	\$65,460	\$29,400
Spencer	63,460	28,500
Tioga	4,410	1,980
Caroline	67,760	30,430
Danby	67,760	30,430

*Date Certified: 04/09/2018*

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 2012-13 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 within the District for the 2018-19 are as follows:

<u>Towns of:</u>	Basic Maximum <u>Savings</u>	Enhanced Maximum <u>Savings</u>
Candor	\$569	\$1,136
Spencer	674	1,350
Tioga	556	1,113
Caroline	645	1,293
Danby	645	1,293

*Date Certified: 03/28/2018*

The District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State during 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 2017 Assessment Roll of the District used to levy 2017-18 taxes.

**TABLE 7**  
**Taxable Assessments**

<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Taxable Valuation</u> <sup>(1)</sup>	<u>Taxable Assessed Valuation</u>
NYS Electric & Gas Corp.	Utility	\$6,150,054	2.57%
State of New York	State Lands	4,826,960	2.01%
Inergy Pipeline East, LLC	Pipeline	2,495,233	1.04%
Double Aught Lunber, Inc.	Lumber Mill	1,430,000	0.60%
Cotton-Hanlon Inc.	Lumber Mill	1,384,600	0.58%
Phillip R. Beebe	Agriculture	1,000,265	0.42%
Midwest XX, LLC	Golf Course	965,000	0.40%
Robinson Family, LLC	Utility	758,312	0.32%
Whittemore Family Benefit Trust	Farm	755,407	0.32%
Millennium Pipeline Co, LLC	Pipeline	<u>622,243</u>	<u>0.26%</u>
		<u>\$20,388,074</u>	<u>8.51%</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents 8.51% of the District’s 2018 Assessed Valuation of \$239,582,625 used to levy 2017-18 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 Bonds.

***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 twenty-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 Bonds 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, including the Bonds. However, such finance board may delegate the power to sell such bonds and 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 Board of Real Property Services. The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratio shall be determined by such authority.

### ***Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness***

**TABLE 8**  
**Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness**  
*(As of June 5, 2018)*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Equalization Rate</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>
Candor	\$209,169,011	98.00%	\$213,437,766
Spencer	3,333,270	95.00%	3,508,705
Tioga	354,749	6.60%	5,374,985
Caroline	25,907,893	100.00%	25,907,893
Danby	817,702	100.00%	<u>817,702</u>
Total Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property			\$249,047,051
Debt Limit (10% of Full Valuation)			24,904,705
Outstanding Indebtedness (Principal Only):			
Bonds			3,725,000
BANs			<u>19,150,000</u>
Gross Indebtedness			<u>22,875,000</u>
Less: Exclusions <sup>(1)</sup>			<u>0</u>
Total Net Indebtedness			<u>\$ 22,875,000</u>
Net Debt-Contracting Margin			<u>\$ 2,029,705</u>
Percentage of Debt-Contracting Margin Exhausted			<u>95.12%</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> In prior years the District received State debt service building aid in a calculated amount of approximately 88.8% 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.

### ***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 Bondholders) 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 Bondholders 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, 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.” This provision does not apply to bond anticipation notes, revenue or tax anticipation notes.

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, the District will have \$18,525,000 of bond anticipation notes outstanding that mature on April 3, 2019.

***Trend of Capital Indebtedness***

The following table sets forth the amount of direct capital indebtedness outstanding for each of the last five fiscal years as of June 30 of each respective year, excluding refunded debt.

**TABLE 9**  
**Direct Capital Indebtedness Outstanding**  
(For Fiscal Year Ending June 30:)

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Bonds:	\$ 9,815,000	\$7,880,000	\$6,520,000	\$5,140,000	3,725,000
BANs:	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,500,000</u>	<u>12,000,000</u>	<u>19,150,000</u>
Total:	<u>\$ 9,815,000</u>	<u>\$7,880,000</u>	<u>\$13,020,000</u>	<u>\$17,140,000</u>	<u>\$22,875,000</u>

*Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District.*

***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 table on the following page 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>
Counties of:				
Tioga	\$ 13,775,000	06/29/17	8.22%	\$1,132,305
Tompkins	53,093,000	01/25/17	0.36%	191,135
Towns of:				
Candor	850,000	12/31/16	80.00%	680,000
Spencer	620,000	12/31/16	2.04%	12,648
Tioga	0	12/31/16	2.36%	0
Caroline	0	12/31/16	10.69%	0
Danby	136,244	12/31/16	0.27%	367
Village of:				
Candor	138,000	05/31/17	100.00%	<u>138,000</u>
Total Net Overlapping Debt				\$ 2,154,455
Total Net Direct Debt				<u>\$22,875,000</u>
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt				<u>\$25,029,455</u>

Source: NYS Comptroller's Office.

***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> <sup>(1)</sup>	<u>Debt to Full Value</u> <sup>(2)</sup>
Net Direct Debt	\$22,875,000	\$4,122	9.19%
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	\$22,059,455	\$4,509	10.05%

<sup>(1)</sup> The population of the District is currently estimated by District Officials to be 5,550.

<sup>(2)</sup> The District's full value of taxable real property for 2018 is \$249,047,051.

***Authorized and Unissued Indebtedness***

A bond resolution duly adopted by the Board of Education of the District on November 20, 2014, authorizing the District to expend up to \$21,500,000 and to issue bonds or bond anticipation notes in an amount not to exceed \$19,500,000, to finance various reconstruction projects of the District. The full \$19,500,000 has been issued so there is no remaining unissued authorization. The District transferred to the Projects \$2,000,000 of reserves and Fund Balance approved by the Voters in the proposition.

## ***Debt Service Schedule***

The following table shows the debt service requirements to maturity on the District's outstanding bonded indebtedness, as of June 5, 2018.

**TABLE 12**  
**Bond Principal and Interest Maturity Table**

<b>FYE</b>			
<b><u>June 30:</u></b>	<b><u>Principal</u></b>	<b><u>Interest</u></b> <sup>(1)</sup>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
			<b><u>Debt Service</u></b>
2018	\$1,440,000	\$51,921	\$1,491,921
2019	390,000	72,741	462,741
2020	400,000	62,591	462,591
2021	415,000	51,835	466,835
2022	265,000	39,869	304,869
2023	260,000	30,594	290,594
2024	270,000	21,169	291,169
2025	<u>285,000</u>	<u>11,044</u>	<u>296,044</u>
	<u>\$3,725,000</u>	<u>\$341,764</u>	<u>\$4,066,764</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> Columns may be off slightly due to rounding.

## **ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**

### ***Population***

The District estimates its population to be approximately 5,550. The following table presents population trends for the Town of Candor (the "Town"), Counties and State, based upon recent census data. Data provided in the following table is not necessarily representative of the District.

### ***Lease Obligations***

On October 30, 2017 the District issued an Energy Performance Contract in the amount of \$2,273,300 to finance the installation of solar panels. The District will make semi-annual payments of \$101,055 beginning on October 1, 2018 and ending on October 1, 2032.

**TABLE 13**  
**Population Trend**

	<b><u>2000</u></b>	<b><u>2010</u></b>	<b><u>Percentage Change</u></b>
			<b><u>2000/2010</u></b>
<b>Town</b>	5,317	4,690	(13.4%)
<b>Tioga County</b>	51,784	50,064	(3.4%)
<b>Tompkins County</b>	96,501	101,779	5.5%
<b>State</b>	18,976,457	19,378,102	2.1%

Source: US Census Bureau

### ***Income***

The following table presents median per capita income for the Town, 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>
<b>Town of Candor</b>	16,967	23,537
<b>Tioga County</b>	18,673	25,719
<b>Tompkins County</b>	19,659	26,199
<b>State</b>	23,389	31,796

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

***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>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Tioga County</b>	25.0	23.9	23.5	23.2	23.0
<b>Tompkins County</b>	55.1	55.9	50.9	50.1	50.34
<b>State</b>	9,659.2	9,591.3	9,644.6	9,668.7	9704.7

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

**TABLE 16**  
**Yearly Average Unemployment Rates**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tioga County</u>	<u>Tompkins County</u>	<u>State</u>
2013	7.1%	5.2%	7.7%
2014	6.1%	4.4%	6.3%
2015	5.5%	4.4%	5.3%
2016	5.1%	4.2%	4.8%
2017	5.2%	4.4%	4.7%

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

**TABLE 17**  
**Monthly Unemployment Rates**

<u>Month</u>	<u>Tioga County</u>	<u>Tompkins County</u>	<u>State</u>
May 2017	4.7%	4.0%	4.4%
June	4.8%	5.0%	4.6%
July	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%
August	4.9%	4.6%	4.9%
September	4.7%	4.5%	4.7%
October	4.5%	4.1%	4.4%
November	4.7%	4.3%	4.4%
December	5.1%	4.0%	4.4%
January 2018	6.6%	4.7%	5.1%
February	6.6%	4.7%	5.1%
March	6.0%	4.2%	4.8%
April	4.9%	3.9%	4.4%

Source: New York State Department of Labor, Bureau

## **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 Bonds or the levy and collection of taxes or assessments to pay same, or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Bonds or any proceedings or authority of the District taken with respect to the authorization, issuance or sale of the Bonds or contesting the corporate existence or boundaries of the District.

**END OF APPENDIX A**

**APPENDIX B**

**SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS AND BUDGETS**

**CANDOR CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**  
**General Fund**  
**Balance Sheets**  
**Fiscal Year Ended June 30:**

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
<u>Assets:</u>		
Cash		
Unrestricted	\$2,431,153	\$1,804,876
Restricted	2,316,323	2,545,412
Receivables		
Due from other funds	340,479	500,872
State and Federal Aid	162,268	170,078
Due from other governments	350,303	384,877
Other Receivables	<u>272,754</u>	<u>270,249</u>
 Total Assets	 <u><u>\$5,873,280</u></u>	 <u><u>\$5,676,364</u></u>
 <u>Liabilities and Fund Balance:</u>		
Accounts Payable	\$11,558	\$126,394
Accrued Liabilities	52,502	69,767
Due to Other Funds	723,143	481,548
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	746,824	663,430
Due to Employees' Retirement System	60,411	65,098
Compensated absences payable	21,588	21,588
Deferred Revenues	<u>290,191</u>	<u>146,290</u>
Total Liabilities	<u><u>\$1,906,217</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,574,115</u></u>
 <u>Fund Balance:</u>		
Restricted	2,311,359	2,044,675
Assigned	408,398	492,596
Unassigned	<u>1,247,306</u>	<u>1,564,978</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u><u>3,967,063</u></u>	<u><u>4,102,249</u></u>
 Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	 <u><u>\$5,873,280</u></u>	 <u><u>\$5,676,364</u></u>

Source: Audited Financial Statements  
Summary Not Audited

**CANDOR CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**  
**General Fund**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance**  
**Fiscal Year Ended June 30:**

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Real Property Taxes	\$4,065,237	\$4,196,378	\$4,299,432	\$4,320,470	\$4,382,296
Other Tax Items	914,231	967,491	953,634	997,288	979,678
Charges for Services	16,191	18,174	19,586	11,397	11,325
Use of Money & Property	17,796	11,960	4,763	4,430	5,628
Sale of Prop. & Comp. for Loss	4,818	5	0	0	5
Miscellaneous	355,076	449,490	394,384	258,099	433,371
State Aid	10,297,379	10,602,464	10,643,921	10,791,117	11,097,321
Medicaid Reimbursement	35,575	85,463	34,345	32,164	47,007
Federal Sources	216,601	34,244	0	0	143,902
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>15,922,904</u>	<u>16,365,669</u>	<u>16,350,065</u>	<u>16,414,965</u>	<u>17,100,533</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
General Support	2,142,131	1,938,253	1,927,769	1,876,067	1,980,238
Instruction	6,937,110	7,077,406	7,198,726	7,753,141	7,752,087
Pupil Transportation	698,444	978,290	792,421	742,056	764,727
Community Services	2,519	3,175	3,286	12,539	30,780
Employee Benefits	3,377,838	3,613,068	4,429,589	3,726,595	4,148,493
Debt Service	2,371,760	2,308,346	1,670,089	1,718,165	2,238,050
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>15,529,802</u>	<u>15,918,538</u>	<u>16,021,880</u>	<u>15,828,563</u>	<u>16,914,375</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures</b>	393,102	447,131	328,185	586,402	186,158
<b>Other Uses:</b>					
Interfund Transfers	<u>(57,417)</u>	<u>(161,522)</u>	<u>(2,039,295)</u>	<u>(35,889)</u>	<u>(50,972)</u>
<b>Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses</b>	<u>335,685</u>	<u>285,609</u>	<u>(1,711,110)</u>	<u>550,513</u>	<u>135,186</u>
<b>Fund Balance - Beg. of Year</b>	<u>4,506,366</u>	<u>4,842,051</u>	<u>5,127,660</u>	<u>3,416,550</u>	<u>3,967,063</u>
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$4,842,051</u>	<u>\$5,127,660</u>	<u>\$3,416,550</u>	<u>\$3,967,063</u>	<u>\$4,102,249</u>

Source: Audited Financial Statements  
Summary Not Audited

**CANDOR CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**  
**General Fund**  
**Statement of Estimated Revenues and Budget Appropriations**  
**Fiscal Year Ending June 30:**

	Adopted <u>Budget</u> 2017-18	Adopted <u>Budget</u> 2018-19
<b>Estimated Revenues:</b>		
Real Property Tax	\$5,554,417	\$5,667,821
Miscellaneous	285,000.00	\$285,000
State Aid	11,820,564.00	\$12,019,104
Transfer from Debt Service	125,834.00	-
Fund Balance Reserves	721,000	492,000
	<u>17,785,815.00</u>	<u>                  </u>
Appropriated Fund Balance	250,000.00	\$250,000
Total Estimated Revenues:	<u><u>\$18,756,815</u></u>	<u><u>\$18,713,925</u></u>
 <b>Appropriations:</b>		
Administration	\$1,653,527	\$1,684,717
Program	\$13,129,430	\$13,381,498
Capital	3,973,858	3,647,710
Total Appropriations:	<u><u>\$18,756,815</u></u>	<u><u>\$18,713,925</u></u>

Source: District Officials

**APPENDIX C**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
JUNE 30, 2017**

**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/ER1098826-ER859673-ER1260367.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. Insero & Co, CPA, P.C. 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.**