

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JULY 8, 2025

NEW ISSUE

BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under the existing statutes, regulations and court decisions, interest on the Notes is excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes, and, under the existing statutes, interest on the Bonds and 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 a specific preference item for purposes of Federal alternative minimum tax; interest on the Notes is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code. No opinion is expressed regarding other Federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes. See "Tax Exemption" herein.

The Notes **WILL** be designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended.

**REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**\$3,600,000
Bond Anticipation Notes, 2025**

Dated: July 29, 2025

Due: June 25, 2026

The Notes are general obligations of the Remsen Central School District, Oneida County, New York, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount, subject to applicable statutory limitations. See "Nature of the Obligation" and "Tax Levy Limitation Law" herein. The Notes will be issued without the option of prepayment, with interest payable at maturity.

The Notes will be dated July 29, 2025 and will mature, without option of prior redemption, on June 25, 2026.

At the option of the Purchaser(s), the Notes will be issued as registered notes payable to the Purchaser(s) or registered in the names of Cede & Co. as nominee of the Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, which will act as the securities depository for the Notes.

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 located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as may be selected by the successful bidder. In such case, one fully registered note certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Notes.

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

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser(s) and subject to the receipt of an unqualified legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Timothy R. McGill, Esq., Fairport, New York. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery on or about July 29, 2025.

Facsimile or telephone bids will be received TUESDAY July 15, 2025 until 11:00 a.m. Prevailing Time, pursuant to the terms of the Notice of Sale.

THE DISTRICT DEEMS THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO BE FINAL FOR PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12, 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 NOTES. 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 NOTES. THE SCHOOL DISTRICT WILL COVENANT IN AN UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICE OF CERTAIN MATERIAL EVENTS AS REQUIRED BY SAID RULE.

DATED: July 8, 2025

**REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK**

School District Officials

2024-25 BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mary Lou Allen - President
Patrick Nolan - Vice President

Stephanie Karis
Tara Kennerknecht
Jeannie Scouten

Timothy Jenny - Superintendent
John McKeown – Business Administrator
Abigail Roberts - District Clerk

School District Attorneys

Ferrara Fiorenza, PC

BOND COUNSEL

Timothy R. McGill, Esq.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR



R. G. Timbs, Inc.

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

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PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF:

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

**REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK**

Relating To

\$3,600,000

Bond Anticipation Notes, 2025

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, has been prepared by the Remsen Central School District, Oneida County, New York (the “District” or “School District”, “County” and “State,” respectively) in connection with the sale by the District of its \$3,600,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2025 (the “Notes”).

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

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

The Notes are dated July 29, 2025 and mature, without option of prior redemption, June 25, 2026. Interest will be calculated on a 30-day month and a 360 day-year basis, payable at maturity.

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 may be registered in the name of the purchaser.

If the Notes are issued through DTC, the Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC in New York, New York, which will act as Securities Depository for the Notes. Payments of principal of and interest on the Notes will be made by the District to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants, for subsequent distribution to the Beneficial Owners of the Notes.

If the Notes are registered in the name of the purchaser, principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable in Federal Funds by the District.

Authority for and Purpose of the Notes

The Notes are authorized to be issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State of New York, including among others, the Education Law, the Local Finance Law, and pursuant to a Bond Resolution dated January 10, 2024 authorizing the issuance of up to \$7,680,000 in Bond Anticipation Notes or Bonds for the financing of certain capital improvements consisting of construction and reconstruction of school buildings and facilities.

This is the first issuance against said authorization and will provide \$3,600,000 of new money.

Nature of the Obligation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Book-Entry-Only System

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the Notes, if so requested. The Notes will be issued as fully-registered 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, only if requested by the purchaser prior to the initial issuance of Notes. One fully-registered note certificate will be issued for each of the notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number and will be deposited with DTC.

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

U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”). The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

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

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

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

Redemption proceeds, distributions and dividend payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC’s practice is to credit Direct Participants’ accounts upon DTC’s receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC’s records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in “street name,” and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC not its nominee or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

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

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

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

Certificated Notes

In the event the purchaser does not request the DTC book-entry-only system apply to the Notes on the date of initial issuance thereof, or in the event that book-entry only system is requested but subsequently discontinued by either DTC or the District, the following provisions will apply: The Notes will be issued registered in the name of the purchaser in denominations of \$5,000 each or integral multiples thereof. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable at a principal corporate trust office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York to be named as a fiscal agent by the District. The Notes will remain not subject to redemption prior to their stated final maturity date.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

General Information

The Remsen Central School District was organized as a central school district in 1935 and covers portions of the Towns of Boonville, Forestport, Remsen, Steuben and Trenton in Oneida County and the Towns of Ohio and Russia in Herkimer County, New York.

The School District is served by New York State Route 12 and the New York State Thruway. Bus service and air transportation are available in nearby Utica.

The School District is primarily an agricultural/residential area with residents commuting to such areas as Rome and Utica for employment.

Electricity is provided by Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation; telephone service is provided by Citizens GTE. Water service is provided by the Village of Remsen and sewer service is provided by a private septic system connected to the Village. Police protection is provided by the County Sheriff's Departments, supplemented by the New York State Police. Ambulance and fire protection are provided primarily by volunteer organizations.

The School District provides public education for grades K-12. Higher educational opportunities are available in the nearby Rome/Utica area.

Residents find limited commercial services in the Village of Remsen and the Town of Boonville. Banking services are provided in Boonville at an office of Community Bank, N.A and Adirondack Bank, N.A.

District Population

The 2023 population of the School District is estimated to be 2,844. (Source: 2023 U.S. Census Bureau estimate)

Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

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

	<u>Per Capita Income</u>			<u>Median Family Income</u>		
	<u>2006-2010</u>	<u>2016-2020</u>	<u>2019-2023</u>	<u>2006-2010</u>	<u>2016-2020</u>	<u>2019-2023</u>
Village Of:						
Remsen	\$14,954	\$18,914	\$31,371	\$40,000	\$48,462	\$59,231
Towns Of:						
Boonville	22,472	26,417	38,663	55,233	64,776	99,028
Forestport	22,062	29,420	38,437	49,732	59,875	96,250
Ohio	21,811	21,426	57,041	54,583	39,844	98,047
Remsen	22,664	28,418	37,592	58,229	66,587	92,292
Russia	23,567	27,639	41,845	57,500	64,375	101,321
Steuben	26,929	27,115	36,408	65,000	72,292	82,596
Trenton	29,860	32,804	44,506	76,324	85,455	95,750
County Of:						
Oneida	23,458	26,577	36,865	58,017	63,182	88,011
Herkimer	21,908	24,678	35,959	53,288	61,510	88,417
State Of:						
New York	30,948	34,212	49,520	67,405	74,036	105,060

Note: 2020-2024 American Community Survey Estimates are not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010, 2016-2020 and 2019-2023 American Survey data.

District Facilities

<u>Name</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Current Maximum Capacity</u>	<u>Date of Last Addition or Alteration</u>
Elementary School	PreK- 6	1979	432	2019
Junior/Senior High School	7-12	1935	349	2019

Source: District Official

District Employees

The School District employs 92 full-time employees and 13 part-time employees. The number of members, the collective bargaining units which represent them and their current contract expiration dates are as follows:

<u>Bargaining Unit</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>
Remsen Teacher's Association	58	6/13/2026
Civil Service Employees' Association	24	6/30/20230
Administration and Confidential (Non-Union)	9	6/30/2026*

*Currently under negotiations.

Source: District Officials

Historical and Projected Enrollment

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Projected</u>
2020-21	430	2025-26	423
2021-22	427	2026-27	420
2022-23	428	2027-28	421
2023-24	420	2028-29	420
2024-25	423	2029-30	422

Source: District Officials

Employee Pension Benefits

All non-teaching and non-certified administrative employees of the 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 TRS are deducted from the School District's State aid payments. Both the ERS and the TRS (together, the "Retirement Systems") are non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 27, 1976. Other than those in Tier V and Tier VI, all members hired on or after July 27, 1976, with less than 10 years of service must contribute 3% of their gross annual salary toward the cost of retirement programs.

On December 10, 2009, pension reform legislation was signed into law that created a new Tier V pension level. Key components of Tier V include:

- Raising the minimum age at which most civilians can retire without penalty from 55 to 62 and imposing a penalty of up to 38% for any civilian who retires prior to age 62.
- Requiring ERS employees to continue contributing 3% of their salaries toward pension costs so long as they accumulate additional pension credits.
- Increasing the minimum years of service required to draw a pension from 5 years to 10 years, which has been changed to 5 years as of April 9, 2022 (for both Tier V and Tier VI).
- Capping the amount of overtime that can be considered in the calculation of pension benefits for civilians at \$15,000 per year, and for police and firefighters at 15% of non-overtime wages.

Members of the TRS 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% of their annual wages to pension costs rather than 3% and continuing this increased contribution so long as they accumulate additional pension credits.
- Increasing the 2% multiplier threshold for final pension calculations from 20 to 25 years.

In accordance with constitutional requirements, Tier V applies only to public employees hired after December 31, 2009, and before April 2, 2012.

On March 16, 2012, the Governor signed into law the new Tier VI pension program, effective for new ERS and TRS employees hired after April 1, 2012. The Tier VI legislation provides for increased employee contribution rates of between 3% and 6% and contributions at such rates continue so long as such employee continues to accumulate pension credits, an increase in the retirement age from 62 years to 63 years, a readjustment of the pension multiplier, and a change in the time period for the final average salary calculation from 3 years to 5 years. Tier VI employees would vest in the system after ten years of employment; and employees will continue to make employee contribution throughout employment. As of April 9, 2022, vesting requirements were modified, resulting in employees becoming vested after five years.

The State's enacted budget for the 2024-25 fiscal year, which was signed into law on April 22, 2024, further reformed Tier 6 by changing the final average year salary to determine a public employee's retirement benefit from the highest five consecutive years to the highest three consecutive years, and by extending the two-year exclusion of overtime earnings when determining a Tier 6 member's contribution rate to their pension benefit.

The District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The actual contribution for the last five years and the budgeted figures for the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 fiscal years are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>
2019-2020	\$135,161	\$399,337
2020-2021	132,336	403,952
2021-2022	130,540	447,352
2022-2023	109,851	449,110
2023-2024	130,557	422,461
2024-2025 (Budgeted)	160,857	579,167
2025-2026 (Budgeted)	162,456	584,958

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2020-2021 fiscal year through the 2023-2024 fiscal year and the adopted budgets of the District for the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 fiscal years. This table is not audited.

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

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

A chart of average ERS and TRS rates as a percent of payroll (2019-20 to 2025-26) is shown below:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>
2020-2021	14.6%	9.53%
2021-2022	16.2	9.80
2022-2023	11.6	10.29
2023-2024	13.1	9.76
2024-2025	15.2	10.11
2025-2026	16.5	9.59*

*Estimated.

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

Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2010 (Part TT) amended the Retirement and Social Security Law to authorize participating employers, if they so elect, to amortize an eligible portion of their annual required contributions to ERS when employer contribution rates rise above certain levels. The option to amortize the eligible portion began with the annual contribution

due February 1, 2011. The amortizable portion of an annual required contribution is based on a “graded” rate by the State Comptroller in accordance with formulas provided in Chapter 57. Amortized contributions are to be paid in equal annual installments over a ten-year period; but may be prepaid at any time. Interest is to be charged on the unpaid amortized portion at a rate to be determined by State Comptroller, which approximates a market rate of return on taxable fixed rate securities of a comparable duration issued by comparable issuers. The interest rate is established annually for that year’s amortized amount and then applies to the entire ten years of the amortization cycle of that amount. When in any fiscal year, the participating employer’s graded payment eliminates all balances owed on prior amortized amounts, any remaining graded payments are to be paid into an employer contribution reserve fund established by the State Comptroller for the employer, to the extent that amortizing employer has no currently unpaid prior amortized amounts, for future such use.

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

Stable Rate Pension Contribution Option - The 2013-14 State Budget included a provision that provides local governments and school districts, including the District, with the option to “lock-in” long-term, stable rate pension contributions for a period of years determined by the State Comptroller and ERS and TRS. The stable rates would be 12% for ERS and 12.5% for TRS. The pension contribution rates under this program would reduce near-term payments for employers; but will require higher than normal contributions in later years.

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

The State’s 2019-2020 Enacted Budget will allow school districts in the State to establish a reserve fund for the purpose of funding/offsetting the cost of TRS contributions. School districts may pay into such fund, during any particular fiscal year, an amount not to exceed two percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year; provided that the balance of such fund may not exceed ten percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year. As of the date of this Official Statement, the District has contributed \$100,000 to such fund.

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits

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

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

GASB 75 - requires 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. However, GASB 75 also addresses certain circumstances in which a non-employer entity provides financial support for OPEB of employees of another entity and requires: (a) explanations of how and why the OPEB liability changed from year to year (b) amortization and reporting of deferred inflows and outflows due to assumption changes, (c) use of a discount rate that takes into account resources of an OPEB plan and how they will be invested to maximize coverage of the liability (d) a single actual cost method and (e) immediate recognition of OPEB expense and effects of changes to benefit terms.

Under GASB 75, a total OPEB liability is determined for each municipality or school district. A net change in the total OPEB Liability is calculated as the sum of changes for the year including service cost, interest, difference between expected and actual experience, changes in benefit terms, changes in assumptions or other inputs, less the benefit payments made by the School District for the year.

Based on the most recent actuarial valuation dated July 1, 2022 and financial data as of June 30, 2024, the School District's beginning year total OPEB liability was \$30,878,832, the net change for the year was \$588,155 resulting in a total OPEB liability of \$31,466,987 for a fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. The aforementioned liability is recognized and disclosed in accordance with GASB 75 standards in the School District's June 30, 2024 financial statements.

The total OPEB liability is required to be determined through an actuarial valuation every two years, at a minimum. However, OPEB plans with fewer than 100 members may use an alternative measurement method in place of an actuarial valuation. Additional information about GASB 75 and other accounting rules applicable to municipalities and school districts may be obtained from GASB.

There is no authority in current State law to establish a trust account or reserve fund for this liability. While State Comptroller Thomas P. DiNapoli proposed a bill in April of 2015 that would create an optional investment pool to help local governments fund their OPEB liabilities, such legislation has not advanced past the committee stage.

The School District's total OPEB liability is expected to increase. As is the case with most municipalities, this is being handled by the School District on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. Substantial future increases could have a material adverse impact upon the School District's finances and could force the School District to reduce services, raise taxes or both.

Major Employers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Employees</u>
Remsen Central School District	Public Education	105
Evans Equipment/Agway	Retail-Farm Implements	9
Cindy's	Restaurant	5
Hiffas	Restaurant	5
Amerigas	Utility	2
Express Auto	Auto Shop	2
Stingers	Restaurant	2

Source: District Official

Unemployment Rate Statistics

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

Year	Oneida County Unemployment Rate	Herkimer County Unemployment Rate	New York State Unemployment Rate	U.S. Unemployment Rate
2020	8.1%	8.2%	10.0%	8.3%
2021	5.0%	5.8%	6.9%	3.9%
2022	3.6%	3.9%	4.3%	3.6%
2023	3.7%	4.1%	4.2%	3.7%
2024	3.7%	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%

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

2024-2025 Monthly Figures

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Herkimer County	3.8%	3.8%	4.1%	3.9%	3.2%	3.3%	3.6%	4.0%	5.4%	5.7%	4.8%	3.6%
Oneida County	3.4%	3.6%	4.0%	3.9%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%	4.3%	4.6%	4.1%	3.2%
New York State	4.0%	4.3%	4.8%	4.8%	4.0%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.6%	4.3%	4.1%	3.7%

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

Investment Policy

Pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, the School District is permitted to invest only in the following investments: (1) special time deposit accounts in, certificates of deposit issued by or a deposit placement program (as provided by statute) with a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York; (2) obligations of the United States of America; (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America; (4) obligations of the State of New York; (5) obligations issued pursuant to Local Finance Law Sections 24.00 (tax anticipation notes) or 25.00 (revenue anticipation notes) with approval of the State Comptroller, by any municipality, school district or district corporation other than the School District; and (6) in the case of the School District moneys held in certain reserve funds established pursuant to law, obligations issued by the School District. These statutes further require that all bank deposits, in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, be secured by a pledge of eligible securities, an eligible letter of credit or an eligible surety bond, as each such term is defined in the law, or satisfy the statutory requirements of the deposit placement program.

Consistent with the above statutory limitations, it is the School District's current policy to invest in: (1) certificates of deposit or time deposit accounts that are fully secured as required by statute, (2) obligations of the United States of America or (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America. In the case of obligations of the United States government, the School District may purchase such obligations pursuant to a written repurchase agreement that requires the purchased securities to be delivered to a third party custodian. The School District is not authorized by State Law to invest in reverse repurchase agreements or similar derivative-type investments.

Form of School Government

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

Budgetary Procedures

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

Pursuant to Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 of the State of New York ("Chapter 97"), beginning with the 2012-13 fiscal year, if the proposed budget requires a tax levy increase that does not exceed the lesser of 2% (plus certain adjustments, if applicable) or the rate of inflation (the " Tax Cap"), then a majority vote is required for approval. If the proposed budget requires a tax levy increase that exceeds the Tax Cap, the budget proposition must include special language and a 60% vote is required for approval. Any separate proposition that would cause the School District to exceed the School District Tax Cap also must receive at least 60% voter approval.

If the proposed budget is not approved by the required margin, the Board of Education may resubmit the original budget or a revised budget to the voters on the third Tuesday in June; or adopt a contingency budget (which would provide for ordinary contingent expenses, including debt service) that levies a tax levy no greater than that of the prior fiscal year (i.e.: a 0% increase in the tax levy).

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

The budget for the 2023-24 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 16, 2023 by a vote of 182 to 38. The School District's 2023-24 Budget remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the laws of 2011.

The budget for the 2024-25 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 21, 2024 by a vote of 165 to 19. The School District's 2024-25 Budget remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the laws of 2011.

The budget for the 2025-26 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 20, 2025 by a vote of 166 to 29. The School District's 2025-26 Budget remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the laws of 2011.

State Aid

The District receives appropriations from the State. In its adopted budget for the 2025-26 fiscal year, approximately 56.19% of the revenues of the District are estimated to be received in the form of State aid. If the State should not adopt its budget in a timely manner, in any year, municipalities and school districts in the State, including the District, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid.

In addition to the amount of State aid budgeted annually by the District, the State makes payments of STAR aid representing tax savings provided by school districts to their taxpayers under the STAR Program.

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

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

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

The amount of State aid to school districts can vary from year to year and is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. During the 2011 to 2019 fiscal years of the State, State aid to school districts was paid in a timely manner; however, during the State's 2010 and 2020 fiscal years, State budgetary restrictions resulted in delayed payments of State aid to school districts in the State. In addition, the availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in adoption of the State budget, which is due at the start of the State's fiscal year of April 1. Since the 2010-11 State fiscal year, the State budget has been generally adopted on or before April 1, with the exception of the 2016-17 State budget which was not adopted until April 9, 2017, the 2023-24 State budget which was not adopted until May 3, 2023 and the 2024-25 State budget which was not adopted until April 20, 2024. No assurance can be given that the State will not experience delays in the adoption of the budget in future fiscal years. Significant delays in the adoption of the State budget could result in delayed payment of State school districts in the State which could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

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

Federal Aid Received by the State –

The State receives a substantial amount of federal aid for health care, education, transportation, and other governmental purposes, as well as federal funding to respond to, and recover from, severe weather events and other disasters. Many of the policies that drive this federal aid may be subject to change under the federal administration and Congress. Current federal aid projections, and the assumptions on which they rely, are subject to revision in the future as a result of changes in federal policy, the general condition of the global and national economies and other circumstances.

President Trump signed an executive order that directs the Secretary of Education to take all necessary steps to facilitate the closure of the U.S. Department of Education. The executive order aims to minimize the federal role in education but stops short of completely closing the Department as this would require 60 votes in the U.S. Senate. President Trump also indicated his preference that critical functions, like distributing Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funding, would be the responsibility of other federal agencies. The impact that the executive order will have on the State and school districts in the State is unknown at this time.

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

State Aid History

The State's 2020- 2021 Enacted Budget - Due to the anticipated impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on State revenues, State aid in the State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget was 3.7% lower than in the State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget but was offset in part with increased Federal support. This reduction in State Operating Funds support was offset by approximately \$1.1 billion in funding provided to the State through the Federal CARES Act, including the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Education Relief Fund and the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund. With these Federal funds, State aid in the school district fiscal year 2020-2021 was approximately \$27.9 billion, an annual increase of approximately \$100 million or 0.4%. The State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget continued prior year funding levels for existing programs, including Foundation Aid, Community Schools and Universal Prekindergarten. The 2020-2021 Enacted Budget also provided over \$200 million in support for competitive grant programs, including \$1 million for development of a new Civics Education curriculum and \$10 million for a Student Mental Health program. Funding for expense-based aids, such as Building Aid, Transportation Aid, and Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) Aid continued under existing aid formulas. Out-year growth in School Aid reflected then current projections of the ten-year average growth in State personal income. The State's 2020- 2021 Enacted Budget authorized the State's Budget Director to make periodic adjustments to State Aid, in the event that actual State revenues come in below 99% of estimates or if actual disbursements exceed 101% of estimates. Pursuant to that provision, in October, 2020, the State announced that, in the absence of Federal funding to offset such lost revenue, the State had begun to take steps to reduce spending, including but not limited to, temporarily holding back 20% of most aid payments to local governments and school districts. However, the 2020-2021 State aid declines were offset, in part, by \$1.1 billion of increased federal funding through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act. With these federal funds, State aid totaled \$27.9 billion in the State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget, an annual increase of approximately \$100 million or 0.4% from the 2019-2020 Enacted Budget. As of February 1, 2021, the State Education Department ("SED") advised school districts that the State Division of the Budget would, at some point, provide approval for SED to make the payments to school districts for State aid and other Pre-K-12 grant programs that had been subject to the above-referenced 20% withholding. Such approval was received and the State released all of the withheld funds prior to June 30, 2021.

The State 2021-22 Budget included \$29.5 billion in state aid to school districts, and significantly increased funding for schools and local governments, including a \$1.4 billion increase in Foundation Aid and a three-year phase in of the full restoration to school districts of Foundation Aid that was initially promised in 2007. Additionally, the budget includes the use of \$13 billion of federal funds for emergency relief, along with the Governor's Emergency Education Relief, which

includes, in part, the allocation of \$629 million to school districts as targeted grants in an effort to address learning loss as a result of the loss of enrichment and after-school activities. In addition, \$105 million of federal funds are to be allocated to expand full-day kindergarten programs. Under the budget, school districts are to be reimbursed for the cost of delivering school meals and instructional materials in connection with COVID-19-related school closures in spring 2020, along with the costs of keeping transportation employees and contractors on stand-by during the short-term school closures prior to the announcement of the closure of schools for the remainder of the 2019-20 year. Under the budget, local governments are to receive a full restoration of proposed cuts to Aid and Incentives for Municipalities (AIM) funding, and will receive a full restoration of \$10.3 million in proposed Video Lottery Terminal (VLT) aid cuts where applicable.

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

The State's 2023-24 Enacted Budget included \$34.5 billion for school aid, an increase of \$3.1 billion or 10%. The States 2023-24 Budget also provided a \$2.6 billion increase in Foundation Aid, fully funding the program for the first time in history. The State's 2023-24 Enacted Budget provided \$134 million to increase access to free school meals. An additional \$20 million in grant funding established new Early College High School and Pathways in Technology Early College High School Programs. An investment of \$10 million over two years in competitive funding for school districts, boards of cooperative educational services, and community colleges will be made to promote job readiness. An additional \$150 million will be used to expand high-quality full-day prekindergarten, resulting in universal prekindergarten to be phased into 95% of the State.

The State's 2024-25 Enacted Budget provides \$35.9 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2024-25 school year, the highest level of State aid ever. This represents an increase of \$1.3 billion compared to the 2023-24 school year and includes a \$934 million or 3.89 percent Foundation Aid increase. The State's 2024-25 Enacted Budget maintains the "save harmless" provision, which currently ensures a school district receives at least the same amount of Foundation Aid as it received in the prior year. The State's 2024-25 Enacted Budget also authorizes a comprehensive study by the Rockefeller Institute and the State Department of Education to develop a modernized school funding formula.

The State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget provides \$37.6 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2025-26 school year, the highest level of State aid ever. This represents an increase of \$1.7 billion or 4.9 percent compared to the 2024-25 school year and includes a \$1.4 billion or 5.6 percent Foundation Aid increase. The State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget includes a 2% minimum increase in Foundation Aid to all school districts and makes a number of alterations to the Foundation Aid formula designed to reflect low-income student populations and provide additional aid to low-wealth school districts.

Provisions in the State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget grant the State Budget Director the authority to withhold all or some of the amounts appropriated therein, including amounts that are to be paid on specific dates prescribed in law or regulation (such as State Aid) if, on a cash basis of accounting, a "general fund imbalance" has or is expected to occur in fiscal year 2025-26. Specifically, the State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget provides that a "general fund imbalance" has occurred, and the State Budget Director's powers are activated, if any State fiscal year 2025-26 quarterly financial plan update required by Subdivision 4 of Section 23 of the New York State Finance Law reflects, or if at any point during the final quarter of State fiscal year 2025-26 the State Budget Director projects, that estimated general fund receipts and/or estimated general fund disbursements have or will vary from the estimates included in the State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget financial plan required by sections 22 and 23 of the New York State Finance Law results in a cumulative budget imbalance of \$2 billion or more. Any significant reductions or delays in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

State Aid Litigation - In January 2001, the State Supreme Court issued a decision in Campaign for Fiscal Equity v. New York mandating that the system of apportionment of State aid to school districts within the State be restructured by the

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

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

A case related to the Campaign for Fiscal Equity, Inc. v. State of New York was heard on appeal on May 30, 2017 in New Yorkers for Students' Educational Rights v. State of New York ("NYSER") and a consolidated case on the right to a sound basic education. The NYSER lawsuit asserts that the State has failed to comply with the original decision in the Court of Appeals in the Campaign for Fiscal Equity case, and asks the Court of Appeals to require the State to develop new methodologies, formulas and mechanisms for determining State aid, to fully fund the foundation aid formula, to eliminate the supermajority requirement for voter approval of budgets which increase school district property tax levies above the property tax cap limitation, and related matters. On June 27, 2017, the Court of Appeals held that the plaintiffs' causes of action were properly dismissed by the earlier Appellate Division decision except insofar as two causes of action regarding accountability mechanisms and sufficient State funding for a "sound basic education" as applicable solely to the school districts in New York City and Syracuse. The Court emphasized its previous ruling in the Campaign for Fiscal Equity case that absent "gross education inadequacies", claims regarding State funding for a "sound basic education" must be made on a district-by-district basis based on the specific facts therein. On October 14, 2021, Governor Hochul announced that New York State has reached an agreement to settle and discontinue the New Yorkers for Students' Educational Rights v. New York State case, following through on the State's commitment to fully fund the current Foundation Aid formula to New York's school districts over three years and ending the State's prior opposition to providing such funding. The litigation, which has been ongoing since 2014, sought to require New York State to fully fund the Foundation Aid formula that was put into place following the Campaign for Fiscal Equity cases, and has been previously opposed by the State. Foundation Aid was created in 2007 and takes school district wealth and student need into account to create an equitable distribution of state funding to schools, however, New York State has never fully funded Foundation Aid, The new settlement requires New York to phase-in full funding of Foundation Aid by the FY 2024 budget. In the 2022 Enacted State Budget approved in April 2022, the Executive and Legislature agreed to fully fund the Foundation Aid by FY 2024 budget and enacted this commitment into law. A breakdown of the currently anticipated Foundation Aid funding is available below:

- FY 2022: \$19.8 billion, covering 30% of existing shortfall
- FY 2023: Approximately \$21.3 billion, cover 50% of the anticipated shortfall
- FY 2024: Approximately \$23.2 billion, eliminating the anticipated shortfall, and funding the full amount of Foundation Aid for all school Districts
- FY 2025: Funding the full amount of Foundation Aid for all school districts.
- FY 2026: 2% minimum increase in Foundation Aid to all school districts. The State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget makes a number of alterations to the Foundation Aid formula designed to reflect low-income student populations and provide additional aid to low-wealth school districts.

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenue of the District for each of the below fiscal years comprised of State aid and budgeted figures for 2024-25 and 2025-26 fiscal years.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total State Aid	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid
2020-2021	\$13,291,102	\$6,867,106	51.67%
2021-2022	13,121,767	7,154,003	54.52
2022-2023	13,508,922	7,553,875	55.92
2023-2024	13,853,765	7,778,363	56.15
2024-2025 (Budgeted)	14,168,318	7,947,078	56.09
2025-2026 (Budgeted)	14,331,899	8,053,418	56.19

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2020-2021 fiscal year through the 2023-2024 fiscal year and the adopted budgets of the District for the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 fiscal years. This table is not audited.

Fiscal Stress Monitoring

The New York State Comptroller has developed a Fiscal Stress Monitoring System ("FSMS") to provide independent information to School District officials, taxpayers and policy makers regarding the various levels of fiscal stress under which the State's diverse school districts are operating.

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

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

<u>Fiscal Year Ending In</u>	<u>Stress Designation</u>	<u>Fiscal Score</u>
2024	No Designation	0.0
2023	No Designation	0.0
2022	No Designation	0.0
2021	No Designation	0.0
2020	No Designation	3.3

Note: See the official website of the New York State Comptroller for more information on FSMS. Reference to websites implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

New York State Comptroller Report of Examination

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

The State Comptroller's office released an audit report of the District on July 3, 2019. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether the claims auditor audited and approved claims before payment for the period July 1, 2017 through December 31, 2018.

Key Findings:

The claims auditor did not:

- Receive claims paid by check disbursement for audit and approval until after payment and did not receive claims paid electronically for audit and approval.
- Audit and approve 116 claims we reviewed totaling \$1.9 million (19 percent) until after the claims were paid, including five claims for travel reimbursements totaling \$1,260 that were not submitted for payment within District policy timeframes.
- Audit and approve 20 electronic payments for credit card charges totaling \$11,600 and nine postage claims totaling \$11,442.

Key Recommendations

- Ensure all claims against the District, other than those allowed under law, are presented to the claims auditor for audit and approval before payment.
- Ensure each claim is accurate, properly supported, for a valid purpose and in compliance with required statutes and policies.

District officials agreed with our recommendations and have initiated or indicated they planned to initiate corrective action.

A copy of the complete report and response can be found via the website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

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

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

Other Information

The statutory authority for the power to spend money for the object or purpose, or to accomplish the object or purpose, for which the Notes were issued is the Education Law and the Local Finance Law.

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

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

Other than "Estimated Calculation of Overlapping Indebtedness", this Official Statement does not include the financial data of any other political subdivisions of the State having power to levy taxes within the School District.

Financial Statements

The School District retains an independent Certified Public Accountant, whose most recent report covers the period ended June 30, 2024 and may be found attached hereto as Appendix B.

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

TAX INFORMATION

Assessed and Full Valuations

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Assessed Valuations:					
Boonville	\$ 7,025,603	\$ 7,243,604	\$ 7,025,603	\$ 7,643,324	\$ 7,705,024
Forestport	15,545,408	15,638,753	15,545,408	15,838,555	15,849,912
Ohio	9,748,260	9,594,145	9,748,260	9,496,703	9,382,293
Remsen	71,495,652	72,551,498	71,495,652	73,639,837	74,196,602
Russia	27,072,095	27,111,677	27,072,095	26,921,836	27,290,648
Steuben	38,705,489	38,828,527	38,705,489	39,118,945	39,651,018
Trenton	<u>7,418,312</u>	<u>7,539,526</u>	<u>7,418,312</u>	<u>7,656,555</u>	<u>7,614,926</u>
Total	\$ 177,010,819	\$ 178,507,730	\$ 177,010,819	\$ 180,315,755	\$ 181,690,423
Equalization Rates:					
Boonville	60.00%	59.00%	60.00%	50.00%	48.00%
Forestport	80.00%	78.00%	80.00%	68.00%	60.00%
Ohio	95.00%	81.00%	95.00%	73.00%	71.00%
Remsen	50.00%	48.00%	50.00%	45.00%	42.00%
Russia	95.90%	84.75%	95.90%	75.00%	71.90%
Steuben	84.00%	75.00%	84.00%	70.00%	67.00%
Trenton	60.00%	53.00%	60.00%	46.00%	46.00%
Full Valuations:					
Boonville	\$ 11,709,338	\$ 12,277,295	\$ 11,709,338	\$ 15,286,648	\$ 16,052,133
Forestport	19,431,760	20,049,683	19,431,760	23,291,993	26,416,520
Ohio	10,261,326	11,844,623	10,261,326	13,009,182	13,214,497
Remsen	142,992,804	151,148,954	142,991,304	163,644,082	176,658,576
Russia	28,229,505	31,990,179	28,229,505	35,895,781	37,956,395
Steuben	46,079,463	51,771,369	46,077,963	55,884,207	59,180,624
Trenton	<u>12,363,853</u>	<u>14,225,521</u>	<u>12,363,853</u>	<u>16,644,685</u>	<u>16,554,187</u>
Total	\$ 271,068,050	\$ 293,307,625	\$ 271,065,050	\$ 323,656,578	\$ 346,032,933

Equalized values shown here are those used by the School District for tax levy purposes as provided in the Real Property Tax Law. In some cases, equalization rates established specifically for school tax apportionment may have been used, as is also provided in the Real Property Tax Law.

Tax Rate per \$1,000 Assessed Value

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Boonville	\$ 34.03	\$ 34.03	\$ 34.03	\$ 34.89	\$34.33
Forestport	25.16	25.52	25.52	25.65	27.46
Ohio	21.64	21.49	21.49	23.90	23.21
Remsen	41.76	40.84	40.84	38.76	39.24
Russia	21.20	21.29	21.29	23.29	22.92
Steuben	21.20	24.31	24.31	24.92	24.60
Trenton	34.80	34.03	34.03	37.92	35.82

Tax Collection Procedure

School taxes are due September 1. If paid by October 15, no penalty is imposed. There is a 2% penalty if paid by October 30. In November a list of all unpaid taxes is given to the County Treasurers for relevy on County/Town tax rolls. The School District is reimbursed by the Counties for all unpaid taxes in April of each year and is thus assured of 100% collection of its annual levy.

Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:

	2021	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025*</u>
General Fund Tax Levy	\$5,472,359	\$5,534,568	\$5,589,914	\$5,645,813	\$5,702,271
Omissions/Loss of Exemptions - Prior years	0	0	0	0	0
Levy for Library	41,500	41,500	41,500	41,500	59,500
 Total Levy for All Purposes	 \$5,513,859	 \$5,576,068	 5,631,414	 5,687,313	 5,761,771
 Excess (Deficit) on Tax Rolls	 0	 0	 0	 0	 0
Taxes Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0
Net Taxes on Roll	\$5,513,859	\$5,576,068	\$5,631,414	\$5,687,313	\$5,761,771
 STAR Program	 665,748	 656,327	 \$642,642	 \$618,707	 \$590,672
 Net Taxes After STAR Program	 \$4,848,111	 \$4,919,741	 \$4,988,772	 \$5,068,606	 \$5,171,099
 Taxes Collected Prior to Return	 \$4,422,685	 \$4,521,671	 \$4,498,759	 \$4,659,616	 \$4,649,852
Uncollected Date of Return	\$425,426	\$398,070	\$490,013	\$408,990	\$521,247
 Percentage Collected Prior to Return	 91.22%	 91.91%	 89.11%	 91.93%	 89.92%

Note: * Collection information is as of December 3, 2024.

Real Property Tax Revenues

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

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total Real Property Taxes	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Real Property Taxes
2020-2021	\$13,291,102	\$4,813,364	36.21%
2021-2022	13,121,767	4,878,774	37.18
2022-2023	13,508,922	4,880,316	36.13
2023-2024	13,853,765	5,028,709	36.30
2024-2025 (Budgeted)	14,168,318	5,702,271	40.25
2025-2026 (Budgeted)	14,331,899	5,759,294	40.19

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2020-2021 fiscal year through 2023-2024 fiscal year and the adopted budgets of the District for the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 fiscal years. This table is not audited

Major Taxpayers 2025

For 2024-25 Tax Roll

Name	Type	Assessed Value
Iroquois Gas	Utility	\$ 7,435,323
Remsenberg Patent	State Land	6,265,553
National Grid	Utility	1,921,938
NYS Land	Public land	1,810,744
State of NY	State	4,276,809
Adirondack Forest	State Land	1,105,354
Aaron Sylvia Pertz	Camp	1,080,078
Jennifer Redhead	Residential	903,357
Happy Lake	Campground	659,526
Daniel Hudon	Residential	424,056
Total		\$25,882,736

1. The above taxpayers represent 14.25% of the School District's 2024-25 Assessed value of \$181,690,423

General Fund Operations

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 such revenues and expenditures for the five-year period ending June 30, 2024, is contained in the Appendices). As reflected in the Appendices, the District derives the bulk of its annual revenues from a tax on real property and from State aid. Capital improvements are generally financed by the issuance of bonds and bond anticipation notes.

STAR – School Tax Exemption

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

Homeowners over 65 years of age with household adjusted gross incomes, less the taxable amount of total distributions from individual retirement accounts and individual retirement annuities (“STAR Adjusted Gross Income”) of \$98,700 or less in 2024 and \$107,300 or less in 2025, increased annually according to a cost-of-living adjustment, are eligible for a "full value" exemption of the first \$84,000 for the 2024-25 school year and the first \$86,100 for the 2025-26 school year (adjusted annually). Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross Income not in excess of \$250,000 (\$500,000 in the case of a STAR Credit, as discussed below) are eligible for a \$30,000 “full value” exemption on their primary residence.

The 2019-20 Enacted State Budget made several changes to the STAR program, which went into effect immediately. The changes are intended to encourage homeowners to switch from the STAR exemption to the STAR credit. The income limit for the exemption was lowered to \$250,000, compared with a \$500,000 limit for the credit. The amount received for the STAR exemption will remain the same each year, while the amount of the STAR credit can increase up to two percent annually. Homeowners with STAR Adjusted Gross Income of \$250,000 or less have the option to select the credit or the exemption.

The 2020-21 Enacted State Budget further modified the STAR program. Under such legislation, property owners with property tax delinquencies greater than one year are not eligible for the Basic STAR exemption or the Basic STAR credit. Recipients of the Enhanced STAR exemptions and credits are not impacted by this program; they may continue to receive STAR benefits even if their property taxes are delinquent.

Real Property Tax Rebate

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

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

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

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

An additional real property tax rebate program applicable solely to school districts was enacted by Chapter 20 of the Laws of 2015 and was signed into law by the Governor on June 26, 2015. The program began in 2016 and was fully phased in 2019.

TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor. The Tax Levy Limit Law modifies current law by imposing a limit on the amount of real property taxes that a school district may levy. The Law affected school district tax levies for the school district fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012.

Prior to the enactment of the Law, there was no statutory limitation on the amount of real property taxes that a school district could levy 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 Limit Law requires that a school district hereafter submit its proposed tax levy (not its proposed budget) to the voters each year and imposes a limitation on the amount of tax levy growth from one fiscal year to the next. Such limitation is the lesser of (i) 2% or (ii) the annual percentage increase in the CPI, as described in the Law. Tax levies that do not exceed such limit will require approval by at least 50% of the voters. Approval by at least 60% of the voters will be required for a tax levy in excess of the limit. In the event the voters reject the tax levy, the school district's tax levy for the ensuing fiscal year may not exceed the amount of the tax levy for the prior fiscal year, without any stated exceptions.

There are exceptions for school districts to the tax levy limitation provided in the 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 is an exclusion from the tax levy limitation.

On February 20, 2013, the New York State United Teachers ("NYSUT") and several individuals filed a lawsuit in State Supreme Court seeking a declaratory judgment and a preliminary injunction that the Tax Levy Limitation Law is unconstitutional as it applies to public school districts. On September 23, 2014, a Justice of the State Supreme Court dismissed each of NYSUT's causes of action but granted NYSUT's motion to amend the complaint. After the ruling, NYSUT amended its complaint to include a challenge to the Real Property Tax Rebate, also on Federal and State constitutional grounds. On March 16, 2015, all causes of action contained in the amended complaint were dismissed. On May 5, 2016, the dismissal was upheld by the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Judicial Department to dismiss the complaint. An additional appeal by NYSUT was dismissed on October 20, 2016 by the Court of Appeals, New York's highest court, on the grounds that no substantial constitutional question was directly involved, and thereafter, leave to appeal was denied on January 14, 2017 by the Court of Appeals.

STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

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

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

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

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

Debt Limit. The District has the power to contract indebtedness for any school district purpose so long as the principal amount thereof shall not exceed ten per centum of the full valuation of the taxable real estate of the District and subject to certain enumerated deductions. The constitutional method for determining full valuation by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the last completed assessment roll and applying thereto the ratio which such assessed valuation bears to the full valuation as determined by the State Office of Real Property Services. The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratio shall be determined.

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 for construction costs until the plans and specifications for such project have been approved by the Commissioner of Education of the State. The District has obtained such approval with respect to the project to be financed by the Notes.

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

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

- (1) Such obligations are authorized for a purpose for which the District is not authorized to expend money, or
- (2) There has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of law which should have been complied within the authorization of such obligations and an action contesting such validity, is commenced within twenty days after the date of such publication or,
- (3) Such obligations are authorized in violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

The Board of Education, as the finance board of the District, has the power to enact bond resolutions. In addition, such finance board has the power to authorize the sale and issuance of obligations. However, such finance board may delegate the

30 power to sell the obligations to the President of the Board of Education, the chief fiscal officer of the District, pursuant to the Local Finance Law.

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

Statutory law in the State permits bond anticipation notes to be renewed each year provided annual principal installments are made in reduction of the total amount of such notes outstanding, commencing no later than 2 years from the date of the first issuance of such notes and provided that such renewal issues do not exceed 5 years beyond the original date of borrowing.

In general, the Local Finance Law contains provisions providing the District with power to issue certain other short-term general obligation indebtedness including revenue, tax anticipation, budget and capital notes.

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Serial Bonds	\$6,365,501	\$5,843,000	\$5,381,134	\$5,048,018	\$4,601,888
Bond Anticipation Notes	0	0	0	0	0
Energy Performance Contracts	1,093,788	1,027,720	959,541	889,184	816,579
Total Debt Outstanding	\$7,459,289	\$6,870,720	\$6,340,675	\$5,937,202	\$5,418,467

Status of Outstanding Bond Issues

Year of Issue:	2019		2019	
Amount Issued:	\$160,501		\$5,840,000	
Final Maturity:	8/15/2024		6/15/2034	
Purpose:	Buses		DASNY SB	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2025	\$ 35,000 *	\$ 450	\$ 335,000 *	\$ 187,700
2026	-	-	350,000	170,950
2027	-	-	365,000	153,450
2028	-	-	385,000	135,200
2029	-	-	405,000	115,950
2030	-	-	425,000	95,700
2031	-	-	440,000	74,450
2032	-	-	450,000	61,250
2033	-	-	465,000	47,750
2034	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>24,500</u>
Totals:	\$ 35,000	\$ 450	\$ 4,110,000	\$ 1,066,900

Year of Issue:	2020		2021	
Amount Issued:	\$53,000		\$136,134	
Final Maturity:	8/15/2025		8/15/2026	
Purpose:	Buses		Buses	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2025	\$ 10,000 *	\$ 375	\$ 25,000 *	\$ 1,269
2026	10,000	133	30,000	788
2027	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>263</u>
Totals:	\$ 20,000	\$ 508	\$ 85,000	\$ 2,320

Year of Issue:	2022		2023	
Amount Issued:	\$253,018		\$151,888	
Final Maturity:	8/15/2027		8/15/2028	
Purpose:	Buses		Buses	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2025	\$ 50,000 *	\$ 7,613	\$ 26,888 *	\$ 8,765
2026	50,000	5,438	30,000	5,465
2027	50,000	3,263	30,000	4,130
2028	50,000	1,088	30,000	2,683
2029	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>963</u>
Totals:	\$ 200,000	\$ 17,400	\$ 151,888	\$ 22,005

Year of Issue	2024	
Amount Issued	\$255,000	
Final Maturity	8/15/2029	
Purpose:	Buses	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2025	\$ -	\$ -
2026	40,000	11,411
2027	50,000	7,156
2028	55,000	5,354
2029	55,000	3,374
2030	<u>55,000</u>	<u>1,185</u>
Totals:	\$ 255,000	\$ 28,480

* Principal Reduction Made Prior to date of Debt Statement.

Total Annual Bond Principal and Interest Due

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Debt Service</u>	<u>%Paid</u>
2025	\$ 481,888	\$ 206,171	\$ 688,059	11.48%
2026	510,000	194,185	704,185	23.22%
2027	525,000	168,261	693,261	34.79%
2028	520,000	144,324	664,324	45.87%
2029	495,000	120,287	615,287	56.13%
2030	480,000	96,885	576,885	65.76%
2031	440,000	74,450	514,450	74.34%
2032	450,000	61,250	511,250	82.86%
2033	465,000	47,750	512,750	91.42%
2034	<u>490,000</u>	<u>24,500</u>	<u>514,500</u>	100.00%
Totals:	\$ 4,856,888	\$ 1,138,063	\$ 5,994,951	

Status of Short-Term Indebtedness

The District does not currently have any outstanding short-term indebtedness.

Cash Flow Borrowings

The School District, historically, does not issue Tax Anticipation Notes or Revenue Anticipation Notes.

Energy Performance Contract

The School District entered into an energy performance contract during the year ended November 21, 2017. The contract is accounted for as a capital lease. The total amount outstanding of the lease as of June 30, 2024 is \$816,579.

Capital Project Plans

The School District continues to perform annual maintenance, repairs, and improvements through \$100,000 Capital Outlay Projects which are funded by State Aid revenues received the subsequent year.

On December 5, 2023, the District voters approved a \$9,905,000 capital project. This project will consist of construction and reconstruction of existing school buildings and facilities. The District will expend \$2,225,000 from its existing capital reserve funds. The remaining amount will be issued through serial bonds not to exceed \$7,680,000.

This is the first issuance against said project and will provide \$3,600,000 of new money.

Building Aid Estimate

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 760 of the Laws of 1963, the District is eligible to receive a Building Aid Estimate from the New York State Department of Education. The District has not applied for such estimate, but anticipates that aid may be received on its outstanding indebtedness at their Building Aid Ratio of 83.5%

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

A fundamental reform of building aid was enacted as Chapter 383 of the Laws of 2001. The provisions legislated, among other things, a new "assumed amortization" payout schedule for future State building aid payments based on an annual "average interest rate" and mandatory periods of probable usefulness with respect to the allocation of building aid. The School District has no reason to believe that it will not ultimately receive all of the building aid it anticipates; however, no assurance can be given as to when and how much building aid the School District will receive in relation to its outstanding debt. See "State Aid" herein.

Debt Statement Summary

As of July 7, 2025

<u>Town</u>	<u>Taxable Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>State Equalization Rate</u>	<u>Taxable Full Valuation</u>
Boonville	\$ 7,705,024	48.00%	\$ 16,052,133
Forestport	15,849,912	60.00%	26,416,520
Ohio	9,382,293	71.00%	13,214,497
Remsen	74,196,602	42.00%	176,658,576
Russia	27,290,648	71.90%	37,956,395
Steuben	39,651,018	67.00%	59,180,624
Trenton	7,614,926	46.00%	16,554,187
			<u>\$ 346,032,933</u>
Debt Limit: 10% of Full Valuation			\$ 34,603,293
Inclusions:			
Serial Bonds			\$ 4,375,000
Bond Anticipation Notes			-
Total Inclusions:			<u>\$ 4,375,000</u>
Exclusions:			
Building Aid Estimate ¹			<u>\$0</u>
Total Exclusions:			<u>\$0</u>
Total Net Indebtedness Before Giving Effect to This Issue:			\$ 4,375,000
New Monies This Issue:			<u>3,600,000</u>
Total Net Indebtedness After Giving Effect to This Issue			<u>\$ 7,975,000</u>
Net Debt Contracting Margin			\$ 26,628,293
Percentage of Debt-Contracting Power Exhausted			23.05%

Notes:

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 760 of the Laws of New York State of 1963, the School District receives aid on existing building debt. Since the Gross Indebtedness of the School District is within the debt limit, the School District is not required to apply for a Building Aid Estimate and therefore is not permitted to deduct Estimated Building Aid

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

<u>Overlapping Unit</u>	<u>Applicable Equalized Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Gross Indebtedness</u>	¹ <u>Exclusions</u>	<u>Net Indebtedness</u>	<u>Estimated Applicable Overlapping Indebtedness</u>
Oneida County	\$ 294,862,040 \$ 14,482,609,789	2.04%	\$ 503,163,433	N/A	\$ 503,163,433	\$ 10,244,272
Herkimer County	\$ 51,170,892 \$ 5,912,152,367	0.87%	14,623,229	N/A	14,623,229	126,567
Town of Boonville	\$ 16,052,133 \$ 349,278,658	4.60%	19,953	N/A	19,953	917
Town of Forestport	\$ 26,416,520 \$ 352,350,751	7.50%	642,664	N/A	642,664	48,182
Town of Ohio	\$ 13,214,497 \$ 253,067,756	5.22%	25,979	N/A	25,979	1,357
Town of Remsen	\$ 176,658,576 \$ 176,658,576	100.00%	-	N/A	-	-
Town of Russia	\$ 37,956,395 \$ 233,970,854	16.22%		N/A	-	-
Town of Steuben	\$ 59,180,624 \$ 93,424,693	63.35%	-	N/A	-	-
Town of Trenton	\$ 16,554,187 \$ 381,884,872	4.33%	587,877	N/A	587,877	25,484
Village of Remsen	\$ 16,132,139 \$ 16,132,139	100.00%	770,176	N/A		0
Total						<u>\$ 10,446,778</u>

Source: Comptroller's Special Report on Municipal Affairs for Local Fiscal Years Ended in 2023.

Notes: 1 Bonds and Bond Anticipation notes as of 2024 fiscal year. Not adjusted to include subsequent bond and note sales.
N/A Information not available from source document.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of July 7, 2025:

	Amount	Per Capita ^(a)	Percentage of Full Value ^(b)
Net Indebtedness	\$ 7,975,000	\$ 2,804.15	2.305%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness	\$ 18,421,778	\$ 6,477.42	5.324%

(a) The District's estimated population is 2,844. (Source: 2023 U.S. Census Bureau estimate)

(b) The District's full valuation of taxable real estate for 2024-2025 is \$346,032,933.

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

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

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

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

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

the chief fiscal officer of such school district of any payment or payments made to any paying agent or agents of defaulted bonds pursuant to said Section 99-b.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

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

The financial and economic 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 and in other jurisdictions in the country, including for example, the seeking by a municipality or large taxable property owner of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Code or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Notes. If a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or any other jurisdiction or any of its agencies or political subdivisions thereby further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by borrowers within the State, both the ability of the District to arrange for additional borrowings, and the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Notes, could be adversely affected.

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

Cyber Security

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

TAX EXEMPTION

The delivery of the Notes is subject to the opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that interest on the Notes for federal income tax purposes (1) will be excludable from gross income, as defined in Section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date of such opinion (the "Code"), pursuant to Section 103 of the Code and existing regulations, published rulings, and court decisions, and (2) is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax; interest on the Notes is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code. The statutes, regulations, rulings, and court decisions on which such opinion is based are subject to change.

In rendering the foregoing opinions, Bond Counsel will rely upon representations and certifications of the District made in a certificate (the "Tax Certificate") dated the date of delivery of the Notes pertaining to the use, expenditure, and investment of the proceeds of the Notes and will assume continuing compliance by the District with the provisions of the Tax Certificate subsequent to the issuance of the Notes. The Tax Certificate contains covenants by the District with respect to, among other matters, the use of the proceeds of the Notes and the facilities financed therewith by persons other than state or local governmental units, the manner in which the proceeds of the Notes are to be invested, the periodic calculation and payment to the United States Treasury of arbitrage "profits" from the investment of proceeds, and the reporting of certain information to the United States Treasury. Failure to comply with any of these covenants may cause interest on the Notes to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof from the date of the issuance.

Bond Counsel's opinion is not a guarantee of a result, but represents its legal judgment based upon its review of existing statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions and the representations and covenants of the District described above. No ruling has been sought from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") with respect to the matters addressed in the opinion of Bond Counsel, and Bond Counsel's opinion is not binding on the IRS. The IRS has an ongoing program of auditing the tax-exempt status of the interest on tax-exempt obligations. If an audit of the Notes is commenced, under current

procedures the IRS is likely to treat the District as the “taxpayer,” and the owners of the Notes would have no right to participate in the audit process. In responding to or defending an audit of the tax-exempt status of the interest on the Notes, the District may have different or conflicting interests from the owners of the Notes. Public awareness of any future audit of the Notes could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Notes during the pendency of the audit, regardless of its ultimate outcome.

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

Except as described above, Bond Counsel expresses no opinion with respect to any federal, state or local tax consequences under present law, or proposed legislation, resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition or disposition of, the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations such as the Notes may result in collateral federal tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, life insurance companies, property and casualty insurance companies, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, S corporations with subchapter C earnings and profits, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit, owners of an interest in a FASIT, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred certain expenses allocable to, tax-exempt obligations. Prospective purchasers should consult their own tax advisors as to the applicability of these consequences to their particular circumstances. Existing law may change to reduce or eliminate the benefit to bondholders of the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any proposed legislation or administrative action, whether or not taken, could also affect the value and marketability of the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to any proposed or future changes in tax law.

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the authorization and issuance of the Notes will be covered by the unqualified legal opinions of Timothy R. McGill Esq., Fairport, New York, Bond Counsel, each to the effect that the Notes as the case may be, are valid and legally binding obligations of the District, that all the taxable real property therein will be subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and the interest thereon without limitations as to rate or amount, the interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax; however interest on the Notes is included in the “adjusted financial statement income” of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code and that interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by New York State or any political subdivision thereof, including The City of New York. The opinion set forth in the preceding sentence is subject to the condition that the District comply with all requirements of the Code that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Notes in order that interest thereon be, or continue to be, excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The District will covenant to comply with all such requirements. Failure to comply with all such requirements may cause interest of the Notes to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the Notes. Such opinion will state that (a) the rights of the owners of the Notes and the enforceability of the Notes may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors’ rights generally and by equitable principles, whether considered at law or in equity; (b) Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to the accuracy, adequacy, or completeness of the Official Statement relating to the Notes; and (c) such opinion is given as of its dated date and that Bond Counsel assumes no obligation to update or supplement their opinion to reflect any facts or circumstance that may thereafter come to their attention or any changes in law.

The proposed form of such opinion is attached hereto as Appendix C.

LITIGATION

The School District is subject to a number of lawsuits in the ordinary conduct of its affairs including pending tax certiorari proceedings. The School 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 School District.

RATINGS

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

Currently, the School District does not have a recent underlying rating assigned to them by Moody's Investors Service Inc. ("Moody's") or by S&P Global Ratings, a division of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("Standard & Poor's"). With the issuance by the School District of the \$5,840,000 School District DASNY (Serial) Bonds, 2019, Series A, Moody's and Fitch have each assigned underlying ratings of "Aa3" and "AA-", respectively, to the Series 2019A Bonds

A rating reflects only the view of the rating agency assigning such rating and an explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from such rating agency. Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on the information and materials furnished to it and on investigations, studies and assumptions by the respective rating agency. There is no assurance that a rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by such rating agency if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any downward revision or withdrawal of the rating of the District's outstanding serial bonds may have an adverse effect on the market price of the bonds.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE COMPLIANCE

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 pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the School District will enter into an Undertaking to provide Material Event Notices, the description of which is attached hereto as "Appendix D".

The District is in compliance in all material respects within the last five years with all previous undertakings made pursuant to the Rule 15c2-1.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

R.G. Timbs, Inc. is a Municipal Advisor, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The Municipal Advisor serves as independent municipal advisor to the District on matters relating to debt management. The Municipal Advisor is a municipal advisory and consulting organization and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, marketing, or trading municipal securities or any other negotiated instruments. The Municipal Advisor has provided advice as to the plan of financing and the structuring of the Notes and has reviewed and commented on certain legal documents, including this Official Statement. The advice on the plan of financing and the structuring of the Notes was based on materials provided by the District and other sources of information believed to be reliable. The Municipal Advisor has not audited, authenticated, or otherwise verified the information provided by the District or the information set forth in this Official Statement or any other information available to the District with respect to the appropriateness, accuracy, or completeness of disclosure of such information and no guarantee, warranty, or other representation is made by the Municipal Advisor respecting the accuracy and completeness of or any other matter related to such information and this Official Statement.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The District hereby disclaims any obligation to update developments of the various risk factors or to announce publicly any revision to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein or to make corrections to reflect future events or developments except to the extent required by Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission. reference or constitutes a part of this Official Statement. R.G. Timbs, Inc. has prepared such website information for convenience, but no decisions should be made in reliance upon that information. Typographical or other errors may have occurred in converting original source documents to digital format, and neither the School District nor R.G. Timbs, Inc. assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, R.G. Timbs, Inc. and the School District disclaim any duty or obligation either to update or to maintain that information or any responsibility or liability for any damages caused by viruses in the electronic files on the website.

R.G. Timbs, Inc. may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at www.RGTimbsInc.net. Unless this Official Statement specifically indicates otherwise, no statement on such website is included by specific.

The School District contact information is as follows: John McKeown, School Business Administrator, phone: (315) 205-4300 email: jmckeown@remsencsd.org.

Additional copies of the Notice of Sale and the Official Statement may be obtained from the offices of R.G. Timbs, Inc., telephone number (877) 315-0100 x 5 or at www.RGTimbsInc.net.

Remsen Central School District

**Dated: July 8, 2025
Remsen, New York**

Mary Lou Allen
President of the Board of Education
and Chief Fiscal Officer

APPENDIX A

Financial Information

General Fund – Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balance

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Budget					
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Beginning Fund Balance - July 1	\$2,817,586	\$3,236,177	\$4,945,442	\$5,538,230	\$6,856,273 ^E	\$8,112,773 ^E
<u>Revenues:</u>						
Real Property Taxes	\$5,351,624	\$4,813,364	\$4,878,774	\$4,880,316	\$5,028,709	\$5,702,271
Other Tax Items	0	684,474	673,388	674,420	633,298	13,424
Charges for Services	2,750	0	0	0	0	0
Use of Money & Property	6,700	9,093	1,058	2,585	21,534	2,000
Miscellaneous	328,419	751,633	290,536	328,005	384,214	478,545
State Aid	7,124,233	6,867,106	7,154,003	7,553,875	7,778,363	7,947,078
Federal Aid	31,233	165,432	124,008	69,721	7,647	25,000
Interfund Transfer	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Revenues	\$12,844,959	\$13,291,102	\$13,121,767	\$13,508,922	\$13,853,765	\$14,168,318
<u>Expenditures:</u>						
General Support	\$1,403,053	\$1,281,148	\$1,417,671	\$1,511,171	\$1,604,055	\$1,799,065
Instruction	6,092,361	5,646,944	6,074,038	5,738,807	6,015,740	7,128,587
Transportation	503,499	525,246	639,177	674,790	680,308	817,672
Employee Benefits	3,341,052	3,250,434	3,332,418	3,231,169	3,265,555	3,843,636
Debt Service	986,403	961,879	957,905	926,609	925,267	988,502
Interfund Transfer	<u>100,000</u>	<u>3,246</u>	<u>107,825</u>	<u>108,664</u>	<u>106,340</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Total Expenditures	\$12,426,368	\$11,668,897	\$12,529,034	\$12,191,210	\$12,597,265	\$14,677,461
Adjustments	0	87,060	55	331	0	0
Year End Fund Balance	\$3,236,177	\$4,945,442	\$5,538,230	\$6,856,273	\$8,112,773 ^E	\$7,603,630 ^E
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	\$418,591	\$1,622,205	\$592,733	\$1,317,712	\$1,256,500 ¹	(\$509,143) ¹

Source: Audited Annual Financial Reports and Annual Budget. This table is NOT audited.

Note: 1. Appropriated Fund Balance planned to be used.

E. Estimated

General Fund - Budget Summary

2025-26 Adopted Budget

Revenues:

Real Property Taxes & STAR	\$5,759,294
Other Tax Items	13,642
Charges for Services	0
Use of Money & Property	2,000
Sale of Property	0
Miscellaneous	478,545
State Aid	8,053,418
Federal Aid	25,000
Interfund Transfers	
Appropriated Fund Balance	637,607
Total Revenues	<u>\$14,969,506</u>

Expenditures:

General Support	\$1,797,678
Instruction	7,330,964
Transportation	798,778
Employee Benefits	3,994,955
Debt Service	947,132
Interfund Transfers	100,000
Total Expenditures	<u>\$14,969,506</u>

Source: Adopted Budget of the School District.
This table is NOT audited

General Fund – Comparative Balance Sheet

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Assets:					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$1,020,304	\$3,297,981	\$4,491,944	\$3,582,560	\$4,021,863
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	1,896,280	1,897,589	1,897,214	2,897,546	3,223,170
Other Receivables	0		0	0	1,263
Due from Other Funds	587,636	577,776	1,129,938	1,029,415	1,500,485
State and Federal Aid	0	411,648	385,916	499,203	443,506
Due from Other Governments	428,760	0	0	0	
Total Assets	\$3,932,980	\$6,184,994	\$7,905,012	\$8,008,724	\$9,190,287
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$7,936	\$1,538	\$716,291	\$19,234	\$11,349
Accrued Liabilities	103,021	489,215	403,226	320,922	317,747
Due to Other Funds	41,540	279,139	740,315	298,331	228,956
Due to State Teachers Retirement System	426,250	434,235	480,184	483,651	478,977
Due to Employees' Retirement System	32,303	35,425	26,766	30,313	40,485
Unearned Revenues	85,753	0	0	0	0
Total Liabilities:	\$696,803	\$1,239,552	\$2,366,782	\$1,152,451	\$1,077,514
Fund Balances:					
Restricted	1,896,280	1,897,589	1,897,214	2,997,546	3,223,170
Assigned					
Encumbrances	24,183	0	0	0	0
Appropriated Fund Balance	371,430	250,624	434,880	336,502	534,763
Unassigned					
Unappropriated Fund Balance	944,284	2,797,229	3,206,136	3,522,225	4,354,840
Total Fund Balance	\$3,236,177	\$4,945,442	\$5,538,230	\$6,856,273	\$8,112,773
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$3,932,980	\$6,184,994	\$7,905,012	\$8,008,724	\$9,190,287

Source: Audited Financial Reports. This table is NOT audited.

APPENDIX B

Audited Financial Statements For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Note: Such Financial Reports and opinions were prepared as of the date thereof and have not been reviewed and/or updated by the District's Auditors in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this official statement. Consent of the Auditors for inclusion of the Audited Financial Reports in this Official Statement has neither been requested nor obtained.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES**

JUNE 30, 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the President and the Other Members
of the Board of Education of the
Remsen Central School District
Remsen, New York

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Remsen Central School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, schedule of funding progress – changes in total other post-employment benefits liability and related ratios, and schedule of local government's proportionate share of the net pension liability and contributions on pages 4 through 12 and 47 through 51 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, and statistical section, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information on pages 52 through 54 is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 8, 2024, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

WEST & COMPANY CPAs PC

Gloversville, New York
October 8, 2024

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

The following is a discussion and analysis of the School District's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. This section is a summary of the School District's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions or conditions. It is also based on both the government-wide and fund-based financial statements. The results of the current year are discussed in comparison with the prior year, with an emphasis placed on the current year. This section is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the School District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The School District's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by \$12,056,297. This represents a decrease of \$983,271 from the prior year's net position (deficit).
- The School District's expenses for the year, as reflected in the District-wide financial statements, totaled \$16,274,784. Of this amount, \$1,384,807 was offset by operating grants, capital grants, and charges for services. General revenues of \$13,527,635 amount to 91.0% of total revenues.
- The General Fund's total fund balance, as reflected in the fund financial statements on pages 15 and 17, increased by \$1,256,500 to \$8,112,773. This was due to an excess of revenues over expenditures and other financing uses based on the modified accrual basis of accounting.
- State and federal revenue increased by 2.1% to \$9,170,817 in 2024 from \$8,981,547 in 2023.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts: Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) (this section), the basic financial statements and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the School District:

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

The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on individual parts of the School District, reporting the School District's operations in more detail than the District-wide statements.

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

Fiduciary funds statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the School District acts solely as a custodian for the benefit of others.

The financial statements also include notes that provide additional information about the financial statements and the balances reported. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the School District's budget for the year.

Table A-1 summarizes the major features of the School District's financial statements, including the portion of the School District's activities they cover and the types of information that they contain. The remainder of this overview section of the MD&A highlights the structure and contents of each statement.

Table A-1 Major Features of the District-wide and Fund Financial Statements

	District-Wide	Fund Financial Statements	
		Governmental Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire District (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the School District that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as instruction, special education and building maintenance	Instances in which the School District administers resources on behalf of someone else, such as student activities monies
Required financial statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of net position • Statement of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance sheet • Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of fiduciary net position • Statement of changes in fiduciary net position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/deferred outflows of resources/liability/deferred inflows of resources information	All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Generally, assets and deferred outflows of resources expected to be used up and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that come due or available during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets or long-term liabilities included	All assets, deferred outflows of resources (if any), liabilities and deferred inflows of resources (if any), both short-term and long-term; funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and the related liability is due and payable	All additions and deductions during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

District-Wide Statements

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

The two District-wide statements report the School District’s *net position* and how it has changed. Net position – the difference between the School District’s assets, deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources – is one way to measure the School District’s financial health or *position*.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the School District's net position are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- For assessment of the overall health of the School District, additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the property tax base and the condition of buildings and other facilities should be considered.

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

- Some funds are required by state law and by bond covenants.
- The District establishes other funds to control and to manage money for particular purposes (such as repaying its long-term debts) or to show that it is properly using certain revenues (such as federal grants).

The District has two kinds of funds:

- **Governmental Funds:** Most of the School District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets can be readily converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the District-wide statements, additional information following the governmental funds statements explains the relationship (or differences) between them. The governmental fund statements focus primarily on current financial resources and often have a budgetary orientation. Governmental funds include the general fund, special aid fund, school lunch fund and the capital project fund. Required financial statements are the balance sheet and the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances.
- **Fiduciary Fund:** The School District is the custodian for assets that belong to others, such as the student activities funds. The School District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. The School District excludes these activities from the District-wide financial statements because it cannot use these assets to finance its operations. Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Table A-2

Condensed Statement of Net Position

	<u>Fiscal Year 2024</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2023</u>	<u>Percentage Change (Incr.;-Decr.)</u>
Assets			
Current and other assets	\$ 8,848,689	\$ 8,109,716	9.1%
Capital assets - net	<u>16,996,303</u>	<u>17,477,811</u>	-2.8%
Total Assets	25,844,992	25,587,527	1.0%
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Other post-employment benefits	2,760,216	4,073,179	-32.2%
Pensions	<u>2,389,219</u>	<u>3,104,790</u>	-23.0%
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,149,435	7,177,969	-28.3%
Liabilities			
Other liabilities	1,504,493	1,606,954	-6.4%
Long-term liabilities	<u>37,713,478</u>	<u>37,958,158</u>	-0.6%
Total Liabilities	39,217,971	39,565,112	-0.9%
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Other post-employment benefits	3,424,589	3,959,742	-13.5%
Pensions	<u>408,164</u>	<u>313,668</u>	30.1%
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,832,753	4,273,410	-10.3%
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	11,577,836	11,540,609	0.3%
Restricted	3,364,046	3,138,355	7.2%
Unrestricted	<u>(26,998,179)</u>	<u>(25,751,990)</u>	-4.8%
Total Net Position	<u>\$ (12,056,297)</u>	<u>\$ (11,073,026)</u>	-8.9%

Changes in Net Position

The School District's 2024 revenue was \$15,291,513 (see Table A-3). Property taxes and New York State aid accounted for the majority of revenue by contributing 32.9% and 50.9%, respectively, of the total revenue raised (see Table A-4). The remainder of revenue came from fees for services, use of money and property, operating grants and other miscellaneous sources.

The total cost of all programs and services totaled \$16,274,784 for 2024. These expenses are predominantly for the education, supervision and transportation of students (see Table A-5).

Net position decreased during the year by \$983,271.

Table A-3

Changes in Net Position from Operating Results

	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2023	Percentage Change (Incr.;-Decr.)
Revenues			
Program Revenues			
Operating grants and contributions	\$ 1,384,807	\$ 1,357,951	2.0%
General Revenues			
Property taxes	5,662,007	5,554,736	1.9%
State formula aid	7,778,363	7,553,875	3.0%
Other	466,336	419,024	11.3%
Total Revenues	15,291,513	14,885,586	2.7%
Expenses			
General support	2,689,048	2,367,296	13.6%
Instruction	12,148,766	10,900,452	11.5%
Transportation	1,182,892	1,080,070	9.5%
Debt service	185,901	205,050	-9.3%
Cost of sales – Lunch Program	68,177	47,653	43.1%
Total Expenses	16,274,784	14,600,521	11.5%
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position from Operations	(983,271)	285,065	-444.9%
Other Changes in Net Position	0	331	-100.0%
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$ (983,271)	\$ 285,396	-444.5%

Table A-4 – Revenues

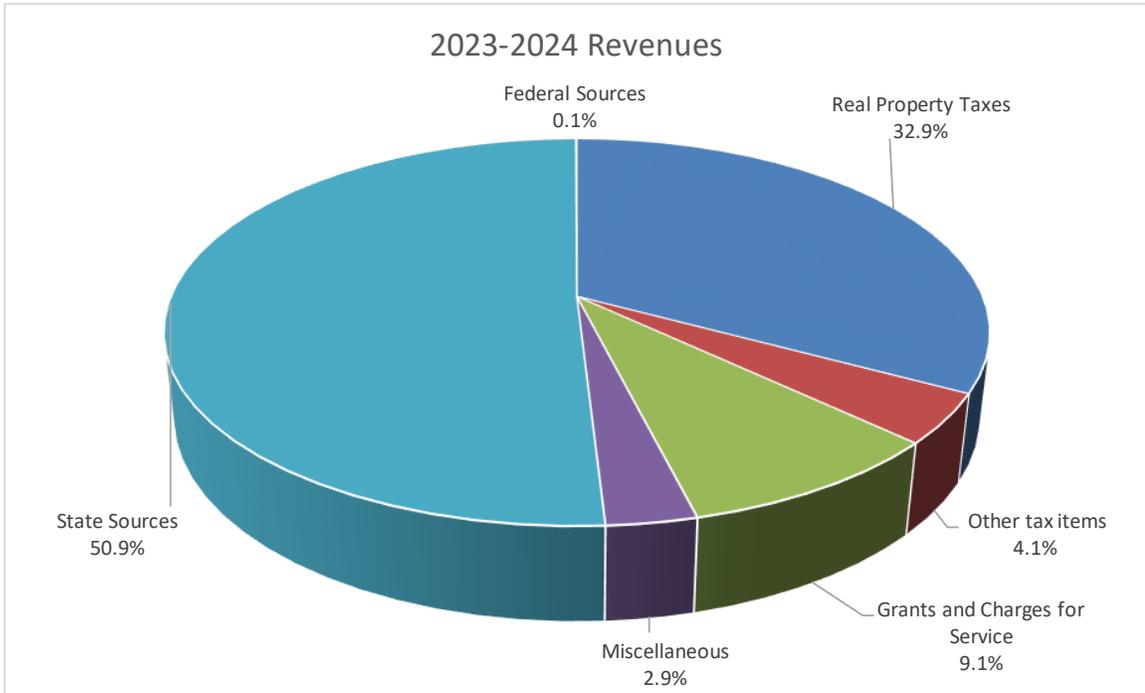
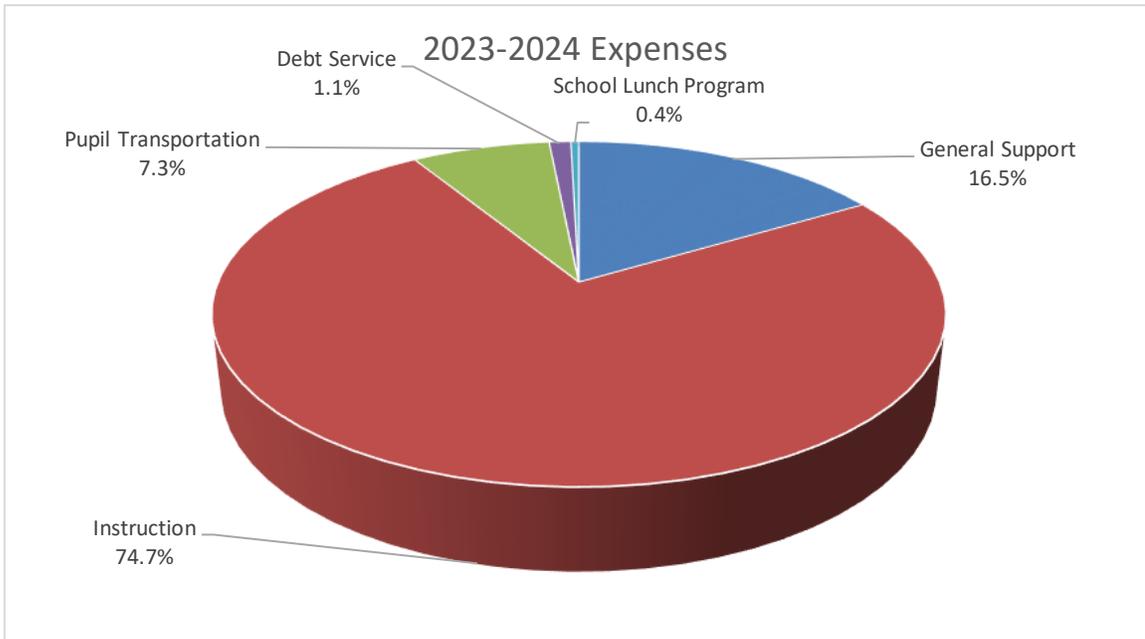


Table A-5 – Expenditures



Governmental Activities

Revenue for the School District's governmental activities totaled \$15,291,513 while total expenses were \$16,274,784. Accordingly, net position decreased by \$983,271.

Table A-6 presents the cost of several of the School District's major activities. The table also shows each activity's net cost (total cost less fees generated by the activity and intergovernmental aid provided for specific programs). The net cost shows the financial burden placed on the School District's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table A-6

Net Cost of Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services		Percentage Change (Incr.; -Decr.)	Net Cost of Services		Percentage Change (Incr.; -Decr.)
	2024	2023		2024	2023	
General support	\$ 2,689,048	\$ 2,367,296	13.6%	\$ 2,689,048	\$ 2,367,296	13.6%
Instruction	12,148,766	10,900,452	11.5%	10,779,548	9,554,989	12.8%
Pupil transportation	1,182,892	1,080,070	9.5%	1,182,892	1,080,070	9.5%
Debt service	185,901	205,050	-9.3%	185,901	205,050	-9.3%
Cost of sales - lunch program	68,177	47,653	43.1%	52,588	35,165	49.5%
Totals	\$ 16,274,784	\$ 14,600,521		\$ 14,889,977	\$ 13,242,570	

- The cost of all governmental activities for the year was \$16,274,784.
- The federal and state government grants financed \$1,384,807.
- The majority of costs were financed by the School District's taxpayers and state aid.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS

As the District completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$7,973,121. The 2023-2024 increase in overall fund equity was \$725,381. Variances between years for the governmental fund financial statements are not the same as variances between years for the District-wide financial statements. The School District's governmental funds are presented on the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method of presentation, governmental funds do not include long-term liabilities for the funds' projects and capital assets purchased by the funds. Governmental funds will include proceeds from the issuance of debt, the current payments for capital assets and the current payments for debt, including the principal and interest payment.

No other significant variances were reflected in the governmental fund financial statements for 2024.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

This section presents an analysis of significant variances between original and final budget amounts and between final budget amounts and actual results for the general fund.

	Results vs. Budget			Variance Fav; (Unfav)
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	
REVENUES				
Local Sources	\$ 6,037,313	\$ 6,037,313	\$ 6,067,755	\$ 30,442
State Sources	7,938,619	7,938,619	7,778,363	(160,256)
Federal Sources	25,000	25,000	7,647	(17,353)
Total Revenues	14,000,932	14,000,932	13,853,765	(147,167)
EXPENDITURES				
General Support	1,782,274	1,897,444	1,604,055	293,389
Instruction	6,796,936	6,832,272	6,015,740	816,532
Pupil Transportation	764,395	829,899	680,308	149,591
Employee Benefits	3,846,237	3,664,624	3,265,555	399,069
Debt Service	1,025,283	996,211	925,267	70,944
Total Expenditures	14,215,125	14,220,450	12,490,925	1,729,525
OTHER USES				
Transfers Out	100,000	106,340	106,340	0
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	14,315,125	14,326,790	12,597,265	\$ 1,729,525
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	(314,193)	(325,858)	1,256,500	
Beginning Fund Balance	6,856,273	6,856,273	6,856,273	
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 6,542,080	\$ 6,530,415	\$ 8,112,773	

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

As of June 30, 2024, the School District had \$16,996,303 (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization) invested in a broad range of capital assets including land, buildings, buses, athletic facilities, computers and other educational equipment.

Table A-7

Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation and Amortization)

	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2023
Land	\$ 4,300	\$ 4,300
Construction in progress	242,748	242,748
Right to use assets	26,864	60,913
Building, furniture and equipment	16,722,391	17,169,850
Totals	\$ 16,996,303	\$ 17,477,811

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION – (CONTINUED)

Long-Term Debt

As of June 30, 2024, the School District had \$37,618,476 in general obligation and other long-term debt outstanding. More detailed information about the School District's long-term debt is included in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Table A-8

Outstanding Long-Term Debt

	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2023
General obligation bonds (financed with property taxes)	\$ 6,058,467	\$ 6,643,702
Compensated absences payable	93,022	102,317
Other post-employment benefits	31,466,987	30,878,832
Totals	\$ 37,618,476	\$ 37,624,851

During 2024, the School District paid \$670,623 of outstanding bonds and issued \$151,888 of bonds. Other debt represented other post-employment benefits and compensated absences payable for 2024 and 2023.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE

Short duration federal grant revenue has largely ceased which, coupled with impending State Aid reductions, has made the preservation of fund balance in prior years a critical component in the stability of the District. Over a period of several years the District will employ the use of fund balance to ensure the integrity of programs and maintain predictable trends in the tax levy. The District will also examine what strategies exist with respect to operational adjustments in order to align with our evolving revenue constraints.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide the School District's citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to demonstrate the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact the Business Office at:

Remsen Central School District
9733 Davis Drive
Remsen, New York 13438

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2024

ASSETS

Cash		
Unrestricted	\$	4,274,157
Restricted		3,364,367
Receivables		
State and Federal aid		1,156,078
Other receivables		54,087
Right to use assets, net of amortization		26,864
Capital assets, net of depreciation		16,969,439
Total Assets		25,844,992

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Pensions		2,389,219
Other post-employment benefits		2,760,216
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		5,149,435

LIABILITIES

Payables		
Accounts payable		30,111
Accrued liabilities		318,672
Unearned revenues		7,323
Accrued interest		5,612
Long-term liabilities		
Due and payable within one year		
Due to Teachers' Retirement System		478,977
Due to Employees' Retirement System		40,485
Bonds payable		556,813
Premiums on bonds		66,500
Due and payable after one year		
Bonds payable		4,861,654
Premiums on bonds		573,500
Net pension liability - proportionate share		718,315
Compensated absences payable		93,022
Other post-employment benefits		31,466,987
Total Liabilities		39,217,971

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Other post-employment benefits		3,424,589
Pensions		408,164
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		3,832,753

NET POSITION

Net investment in capital assets		11,577,836
Restricted		
Reserve for retirement contribution - ERS		517,211
Reserve for retirement contribution - TRS		100,020
Repair reserve		63,142
Employee benefit accrued liability		295,834
Reserve for debt service		140,876
Capital reserve		2,246,963
Unrestricted		(26,998,179)
Total Net Position		\$ (12,056,297)

See notes to basic financial statements.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>		<u>Net (Expense)</u>
		<u>Charges for</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Revenue and</u>
		<u>Services</u>	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Changes in</u>
				<u>Net Position</u>
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS				
General support	\$ 2,689,048	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (2,689,048)
Instruction	12,148,766	0	(1,369,218)	(10,779,548)
Pupil transportation	1,182,892	0	0	(1,182,892)
Debt service	185,901	0	0	(185,901)
School lunch program	68,177	0	(15,589)	(52,588)
Total Functions and Programs	<u>\$ 16,274,784</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$(1,384,807)</u>	<u>(14,889,977)</u>
GENERAL REVENUES				
Real property taxes				5,028,709
Other tax items				633,298
Use of money and property				21,651
Miscellaneous				437,038
State sources				7,778,363
Federal sources				7,647
Total General Revenues				<u>13,906,706</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION				(983,271)
TOTAL NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR				<u>(11,073,026)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION - END OF YEAR				<u>\$ (12,056,297)</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024

	<u>General</u>	<u>Special Aid</u>	<u>School Lunch</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>CM Misc. Special Revenue</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
ASSETS							
Cash							
Unrestricted	\$ 4,021,863	\$ 13,227	\$ 3,593	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 235,474	\$ 4,274,157
Restricted	3,223,170	0	0	141,197	0	0	3,364,367
Due from other funds	1,500,485	281,382	18,460	11	52	0	1,800,390
State and Federal aid	443,506	696,983	15,589	0	0	0	1,156,078
Other receivables	1,263	0	52,824	0	0	0	54,087
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 9,190,287</u>	<u>\$ 991,592</u>	<u>\$ 90,466</u>	<u>\$ 141,208</u>	<u>\$ 52</u>	<u>\$ 235,474</u>	<u>\$ 10,649,079</u>
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	\$ 11,349	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 18,762	\$ 0	\$ 30,111
Accrued liabilities	317,747	593	0	332	0	0	318,672
Due to other funds	228,956	982,910	47,372	0	537,502	3,650	1,800,390
Due to Employees' Retirement System	40,485	0	0	0	0	0	40,485
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	478,977	0	0	0	0	0	478,977
Unearned revenue	0	7,323	0	0	0	0	7,323
Total Liabilities	<u>1,077,514</u>	<u>990,826</u>	<u>47,372</u>	<u>332</u>	<u>556,264</u>	<u>3,650</u>	<u>2,675,958</u>
FUND BALANCE							
Restricted							
Capital reserve	2,246,963	0	0	0	0	0	2,246,963
Repair reserve	63,142	0	0	0	0	0	63,142
Reserve for retirement contribution - ERS	517,211	0	0	0	0	0	517,211
Reserve for retirement contribution - TRS	100,020	0	0	0	0	0	100,020
Employee benefit accrued liability	295,834	0	0	0	0	0	295,834
Reserve for debt service	0	0	0	140,876	0	0	140,876
Assigned	534,763	766	43,094	0	0	231,824	810,447
Unassigned	4,354,840	0	0	0	(556,212)	0	3,798,628
Total Fund Balance	<u>8,112,773</u>	<u>766</u>	<u>43,094</u>	<u>140,876</u>	<u>(556,212)</u>	<u>231,824</u>	<u>7,973,121</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	<u>\$ 9,190,287</u>	<u>\$ 991,592</u>	<u>\$ 90,466</u>	<u>\$ 141,208</u>	<u>\$ 52</u>	<u>\$ 235,474</u>	<u>\$ 10,649,079</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2024

Total fund balance - governmental funds balance sheet (page 15)	\$ 7,973,121
Add:	
Pensions	1,262,740
Right to use assets, net of amortization	26,864
Land, building and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	16,969,439
Total	<u>18,259,043</u>
Deduct:	
Other post-employment benefits	32,131,360
Compensated absences payable	93,022
Accrued interest	5,612
Bond premiums	640,000
Long and short-term bonds payable	5,418,467
Total	<u>38,288,461</u>
NET POSITION, GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	<u><u>\$ (12,056,297)</u></u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES –
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	<u>General</u>	<u>Special Aid</u>	<u>School Lunch</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>CM Misc. Special Revenue</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
REVENUES							
Real property taxes	\$ 5,028,709	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5,028,709
Other tax items	633,298	0	0	0	0	0	633,298
Use of money and property	21,534	0	3	67	0	47	21,651
Miscellaneous	384,214	0	52,824	0	0	0	437,038
State sources	7,778,363	136,137	15,589	0	0	0	7,930,089
Federal sources	7,647	1,233,081	0	0	0	0	1,240,728
Total Revenues	<u>13,853,765</u>	<u>1,369,218</u>	<u>68,416</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>15,291,513</u>
EXPENDITURES							
General support	1,604,055	0	0	0	0	5,900	1,609,955
Instruction	6,015,740	1,247,104	0	0	0	0	7,262,844
Pupil transportation	680,308	26,855	0	0	0	0	707,163
Employee benefits	3,265,555	101,599	0	0	0	0	3,367,154
Debt service						0	
Principal	670,623	0	0	0	0	0	670,623
Interest	254,644	0	0	0	0	0	254,644
Cost of sales	0	0	53,548	0	0	0	53,548
Capital outlay	0	0	0	0	792,089	0	792,089
Total Expenditures	<u>12,490,925</u>	<u>1,375,558</u>	<u>53,548</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>792,089</u>	<u>5,900</u>	<u>14,718,020</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>1,362,840</u>	<u>(6,340)</u>	<u>14,868</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>(792,089)</u>	<u>(5,853)</u>	<u>573,493</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND USES							
Proceeds from debt	0	0	0	0	151,888	0	151,888
Operating transfers in	0	6,340	0	0	100,000	0	106,340
Operating transfers (out)	(106,340)	0	0	0	0	0	(106,340)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(106,340)</u>	<u>6,340</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>251,888</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>151,888</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES OVER EXPENDITURES AND USES	1,256,500	0	14,868	67	(540,201)	(5,853)	725,381
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>6,856,273</u>	<u>766</u>	<u>28,226</u>	<u>140,809</u>	<u>(16,011)</u>	<u>237,677</u>	<u>7,247,740</u>
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 8,112,773</u>	<u>\$ 766</u>	<u>\$ 43,094</u>	<u>\$ 140,876</u>	<u>\$ (556,212)</u>	<u>\$ 231,824</u>	<u>\$ 7,973,121</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

REVENUES - STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES		\$ 15,291,513
EXPENDITURES	\$ 14,718,020	
Add:		
Depreciation and amortization	881,508	
Pensions	457,952	
Increase in other post-employment benefits	<u>1,365,965</u>	
	2,705,425	
Deduct:		
Change in fixed assets	359,348	
Change in right to use assets	40,652	
Principal payments of long-term debt	670,623	
Change in accrued interest	2,243	
Decrease in compensated absences payable	9,295	
Decrease in premium on bonds	<u>66,500</u>	
	<u>1,148,661</u>	
EXPENDITURES - STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES		<u>16,274,784</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		<u>\$ (983,271)</u>

See notes to basic financial statements.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024

	Custodial Funds
ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 29,665
Total Assets	\$ 29,665
NET ASSETS	
Reserved for extraclassroom activity	\$ 29,665

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

ADDITIONS	
Extraclassroom receipts	\$ 65,819
Total Additions	65,819
DEDUCTIONS	
Extraclassroom expenditures	68,566
Total Deductions	68,566
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(2,747)
NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR	32,412
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$ 29,665

See notes to basic financial statements.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Significant accounting principles and policies utilized by the District are described below:

A) Reporting Entity

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

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

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

i) Extraclassroom Activity Funds

The Extraclassroom Activity Funds of the District represent funds of the students of the District. The Board of Education exercises general oversight of these funds. The Extraclassroom Activity Funds are independent of the District with respect to its financial transactions and the designation of student management. Separate audited financial statements (cash basis) of the Extraclassroom Activity Funds can be found included with these basic financial statements. The District accounts for assets held as an agent for various student organizations in Custodial Fund.

B) Joint Venture

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

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

B) Joint Venture – (Continued)

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

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

During the year, the District was billed \$1,981,695 for BOCES administrative and program costs.

Participating school districts issue debt on behalf of BOCES. During the year, the District issued no serial bonds on behalf of BOCES. As of year-end, the District had no outstanding BOCES debt.

The District's share of BOCES aid amounted to \$678,312.

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

C) Basis of Presentation

1) District-Wide Statements

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

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

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

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

C) Basis of Presentation – (Continued)

2) Funds Statements

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

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

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

Special Revenue Funds: These funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources, such as federal and state grants, that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes, child nutrition or other activities whose funds are restricted as to use. These legal restrictions may be imposed either by governments that provide the funds or by outside parties.

Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund: Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund is used to account for those revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for a specific purpose.

Capital Projects Funds: These funds are used to account for the financial resources used for acquisition, construction or major repair of capital facilities.

Debt Service Fund: This fund accounts for the accumulation of resources and the payment of principal and interest on general long-term obligation debt of governmental activities.

The District reports the following fiduciary fund:

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

D) Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

D) Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting – (Continued)

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

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

E) Property Taxes

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

Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by the counties of Oneida and Herkimer in which the District is located. The Counties pay an amount representing uncollected real property taxes transmitted to the Counties for enforcement to the District no later than the following April 1. Real property taxes receivable on state land expected to be collected within 90 days subsequent to June 30 are recognized as revenue.

F) Restricted Resources

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

G) Interfund Transactions

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

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

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

G) Interfund Transactions – (Continued)

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

Refer to Note 7 for a detailed disclosure by individual fund for interfund receivables, payables, expenditures and revenues activity.

H) Estimates

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

I) Cash (and Cash Equivalents)/Investments

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

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

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

Investments are stated at fair value.

J) Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are shown gross, with uncollectible amounts recognized under the direct write-off method. No allowance for uncollectible accounts has been provided since it is believed that such allowance would not be material.

K) Inventories and Prepaid Items

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

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

K) Inventories and Prepaid Items – (Continued)

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

A reserve for these nonliquid assets (inventories and prepaid items) has been recognized to signify that a portion of fund balance is not available for other subsequent expenditures.

L) Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at actual cost or estimated historical costs, based on appraisals conducted by independent third-party professionals. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair market value at the time received.

Land and construction in process are not depreciated. Capitalization thresholds (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the District-wide statements are as follows:

	<u>Capitalization Threshold</u>	<u>Depreciation Method</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Buildings	\$ 1,000	Straight-line	10-50
Building improvements	1,000	Straight-line	10-50
Furniture and equipment	1,000	Straight-line	5-20

M) Right to Use Assets

Right to use assets are reported at actual cost or estimated historical cost. Right to use assets are amortized using the straight line method over the estimated useful life of the asset. All right to use assets are furniture and equipment which are amortized over a 3-5 year period.

N) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. The separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is related to pensions reported in the District-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the District’s proportion of the collective net pension asset or liability and difference during the measurement period between the District’s contributions and its proportionate share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. The second is the District contributions to the pension systems (TRS and ERS Systems) and OPEB subsequent to the measurement date. The third item relates to OPEB reporting in the District-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the actual and expected experience.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

N) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources – (Continued)

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position or Balance Sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is related to pensions reported in the District-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the District’s proportion of the collective net pension liability (ERS System) and net pension liability (TRS System) and difference during the measurement periods between the District’s contributions and its proportion share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. The second item is revenues from grants received that have met all other eligibility requirements except those related to time restrictions. The third item is related to OPEB reporting in the District-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net changes of assumptions or other inputs.

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

At June 30, 2024, the District reported the following asset (liability) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability) for each of the Systems. The net pension asset (liability) was measured as of March 31, 2024 for ERS and June 30, 2023 for TRS. The total pension asset (liability) used to calculate the net pension asset (liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation. The District’s proportion of the net pension asset (liability) was based on a projection of the District’s long-term share of contributions to the Systems relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by the ERS and TRS Systems in reports provided to the District.

	<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>
	March 31, 2024	June 30, 2023
Measurement date		
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	\$ (448,517)	\$ (269,798)
District’s portion of the Plan’s total net pension asset (liability)	0.0030462%	0.023592%
Change in proportion since the prior measurement date	0.0003604%	(0.002178)%

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

N) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources – (Continued)

Pension Assets, Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2024 the District recognized its proportionate share of pension expense of \$193,280 for ERS and \$766,630 for TRS. At June 30, 2024, the District’s reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources were:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	ERS	TRS	ERS	TRS
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 144,467	\$ 654,188	\$ 12,230	\$ 1,617
Changes of assumptions	169,574	580,866	0	126,597
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	0	137,915	219,098	0
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	80,735	158,528	9,245	39,377
District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	40,485	422,461	0	0
Total	\$ 435,261	\$ 1,953,958	\$ 240,573	\$ 167,591

District contributions subsequent to the measurement date which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension asset (liability) in the year ended March 31, 2025 for ERS and June 30, 2025 for TRS. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred (inflows) of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	ERS	TRS
Year ended:		
2025	\$ (54,452)	\$ (110,580)
2026	111,018	1,110,050
2027	138,962	99,956
2028	(41,325)	77,983
2029	0	52,794
Thereafter	0	0

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

N) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources – (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

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

	<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>
Measurement date	March 31, 2024	June 30, 2023
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2023	June 30, 2022
Interest rate	5.9%	6.95%
Salary scale	4.4%	1.95% - 5.18%
Decrement tables	April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2020	July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2020
	Systems experience	Systems experience
Inflation rate	2.9%	2.4%
Projected cost of living adjustments	1.5%	1.3%

For ERS, annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2015 through March 31, 2020 System’s experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on MP-2021. For TRS, annuitant mortality rates are based on July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020 System’s experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2021.

For ERS, the actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2023 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2015 through March 31, 2020. For TRS, the actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020.

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

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

N) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources – (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – (Continued)

Measurement date	<u>ERS</u> March 31, 2024	<u>TRS</u> June 30, 2023
<u>Asset type</u>		
Domestic equity	4.00%	6.80%
International equity	6.65	7.60
Global equities	0	7.20
Real estate	4.60	6.30
Domestic fixed income securities	1.50	2.20
Global bonds	0	1.60
High-yield bonds	0	4.40
Real estate debt	0	3.20
Private debt	0	6.00
Credit	5.40	0
Private equity/alternative investments	7.25	10.10
Opportunistic/ARS portfolio	5.25	0
Cash	0.25	0.30
Real assets	5.79	0

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension asset (liability) was 5.9% for ERS and 6.95% for TRS. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the Systems' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension asset (liability).

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

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability) calculated using the discount rate of 5.9% for ERS and 6.95% for TRS, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (4.9% for ERS and 5.95% for TRS) or 1 percentage point higher (6.9% for ERS and 7.95% for TRS) than the current rate:

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

N) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources – (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset (Liability) to the Discount Rate Assumption – (Continued)

	<u>1% Decrease (4.9%)</u>	<u>Current Assumption (5.9%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (6.9%)</u>
<u>ERS</u>			
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	\$(1,410,184)	\$ (448,517)	\$ 354,674
	<u>1% Decrease (5.95%)</u>	<u>Current Assumption (6.95%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (7.95%)</u>
<u>TRS</u>			
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	\$(4,109,156)	\$ (269,798)	\$ 2,959,268

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

	(Dollars in thousands)		
	<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Measurement date	March 31, 2024	June 30, 2023	
Employers' total pension asset (liability)	\$(240,696,851)	\$(138,365,122)	\$(379,061,973)
Plan fiduciary net position asset (liability)	225,972,801	137,221,537	363,194,338
Employers' net pension asset (liability)	(14,724,050)	(1,143,585)	(15,867,635)
Ratio of plan fiduciary net position to the employers' total pension asset (liability)	93.88%	99.20%	95.81%

Payables to the Pension Plan

For ERS, employer contributions are paid annually based on the System's fiscal year which ends on March 31. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2024, represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024, based on paid ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2024, amounted to \$40,485.

For TRS, employer and employee contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, are paid to the System in September, October and November, 2024, through a state aid intercept. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2024, represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, based on paid TRS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier and employee contributions for the fiscal year as reported to the TRS System. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2024, amount to \$478,977.

Additional pension information can be found in Note 8.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

O) Unearned Revenue

The District reports unearned revenues on its Statement of Net Position and its Balance Sheet. On the Statement of Net Position, unearned revenue arises when resources are received by the District before it has legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when the District has legal claim to resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed and revenue is recognized. The District had \$7,323 in unearned revenue at June 30, 2024.

P) Vested Employee Benefits

Compensated Absences

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

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

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

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

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

Q) Other Benefits

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

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

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

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

R) Short-Term Debt

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

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

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

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

The District had no short-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2024.

S) Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

T) Equity Classifications

District-Wide Statements

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

i) Net Investment in Capital Assets

Consists of net capital assets (cost less accumulated depreciation) reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, constructions or improvements of those assets.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

T) Equity Classifications – (Continued)

District-Wide Statements – (Continued)

ii) Restricted Net Position

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

iii) Unrestricted Net Position

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

Funds Statements

In the funds statements, there are five classifications of fund balance:

1. Nonspendable

Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The District had no nonspendable fund balance for the year ended June 30, 2024.

2. Restricted

Includes amounts with constraints placed on the use of resources either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. All encumbrances of funds other than the General Fund are classified as restricted fund balance.

The District has established the following restricted fund balances:

Currently Utilized by the District:

Repairs

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

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

T) Equity Classifications – (Continued)

Funds Statements – (Continued)

2. Restricted – (Continued)

Currently Utilized by the District: – (Continued)

Retirement Contributions

According to General Municipal Law §6-r, must be used for financing retirement contributions to the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System. This reserve is established by Board resolution and is funded by budgetary appropriation and such other reserves and funds that may be legally appropriated. The reserve must be accounted for separate and apart from all other funds and a detailed report of the operation and condition of the fund must be provided to the Board. Effective April 1, 2019, a Board may adopt a resolution establishing a sub-fund for contributions to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System. During the fiscal year, the Board may authorize payment into the sub-fund of up to 2% of the total covered salaries paid during the preceding fiscal year, with the total amount funded not to exceed 10% of the total covered salaries during the preceding fiscal year. The sub-fund is separately administered, but must comply with all the existing provisions of General Municipal Law §6-r. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund under Restricted Fund Balance.

Capital

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

Debt Service

According to General Municipal Law §6-l, the Mandatory Reserve for Debt Service, must be established for the purpose of retiring the outstanding obligations upon the sale of District property or capital improvement that was financed by obligations that remain outstanding at the time of sale. The funding of the reserve is from the proceeds of the sale of District property or capital improvement. This reserve is accounted for in the Debt Service Fund under Restricted Fund Balance.

Employee Benefit Accrued Liability

According to General Municipal Law §6-p, must be used for the payment of accrued employee benefit due an employee upon termination of the employee's service. This reserve may be established by a majority vote of the Board and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other reserves and funds that may be legally appropriated. The reserve is accounted for in the General Fund under Restricted Fund Balance.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

T) Equity Classifications – (Continued)

Funds Statements – (Continued)

3. Committed

Includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the School District's highest level of decision making authority, i.e., the Board of Education. The School District has no committed fund balances as of June 30, 2024.

4. Assigned

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

5. Unassigned

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

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

Order of Use of Fund Balance

The District's policy is to annually determine the appropriate use of fund balance upon recommendation of the Superintendent and Board of Education.

U) New Accounting Standards

The District has adopted all current Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) that are applicable. At June 30, 2024, the District implemented the following new standards issued by GASB:

GASB has issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2024. This Statement amends GASB Statement No. 62 in order to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

V) Future Changes in Accounting Standards

GASB has issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2025. This Statement amends the existing requirements related to Compensated Absences by updating the recognition and measurement guidance.

GASB has issued Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2025. This Statement’s objective is to provide users of governmental financial statements with essential information about risks related to a government’s vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints.

GASB has issued Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2026. This Statement’s objective is to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assisting a government’s accountability. Additionally, the statements also addresses certain application issues.

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

NOTE 2 – EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND DISTRICT-WIDE STATEMENTS

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

A) Total Fund Balance of Governmental Funds vs. Net Position of Governmental Activities

Total fund balance of the District’s governmental funds differs from “net position” of governmental activities reported in the Statement of Net Position. This difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus of the Statement of Net Position versus the solely current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheets, as applied to the reporting of capital assets and long-term liabilities, including pensions and other post-employment benefits.

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

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

i) Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences

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

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 2 – EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND DISTRICT-WIDE STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)

B) Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance vs. Statement of Activities – (Continued)

ii) Capital Related Differences

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

iii) Long-Term Debt Transaction Differences

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

iv) Pension Differences

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

v) OPEB Differences

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

NOTE 3 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets

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

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

Appropriations are adopted at the program line item level.

Appropriations established by the adoption of the budget constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances) that may be incurred. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless expended or encumbered. Encumbrances will lapse if not expended in the subsequent year. Appropriations authorized for the current year are increased by the planned use of specific reserves, and budget amendments approved by the Board of Education as a result of selected new revenue sources not included in the original budget (when permitted by law). These supplemental appropriations may occur subject to legal restrictions, if the Board approves them because of a need that exists which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted. No supplemental appropriations occurred during the year.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 3 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY – (CONTINUED)

Budgets – (Continued)

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

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

Encumbrances

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

Excess Fund Balance – Real Property Tax Law Limit

The portion of the District’s fund balance subject to the New York State Real Property Tax Law §1318 limit exceeded the amount allowable, which is 4% of the District’s budget for the upcoming school year.

Deficit Fund Balance

The Capital Fund has a deficit fund balance of \$556,212 as of June 30, 2024. Management will eliminate the deficit fund balance with permanent financing.

NOTE 4 – CASH (AND CASH EQUIVALENTS), CUSTODIAL CREDIT, CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT, INTEREST RATE AND FOREIGN CURRENCY RISKS

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District’s deposits may not be returned to it. While the District does not have a specific policy for custodial credit risk, New York State statutes govern the District’s investment policies, as discussed previously in these Notes.

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

Uncollateralized	\$	0
Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or its trust department or agent, but not in the District’s name		8,340,753

Restricted cash represents cash and cash equivalents where use is limited by legal requirements. These assets represent amounts required by statute to be reserved for various purposes. Restricted cash as of year-end includes \$3,364,367 within the governmental funds and \$29,665 in fiduciary funds.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2024, were as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements/ Reclassifications</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets that are not depreciated:				
Land	\$ 4,300	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,300
Construction in process	242,748	0	0	242,748
Total nondepreciable historical cost	247,048	0	0	247,048
Capital assets that are depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	26,399,963	0	0	26,399,963
Furniture and equipment	2,806,892	359,926	5,757	3,161,061
Total depreciable historical cost	29,206,855	359,926	5,757	29,561,024
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings, furniture and equipment	12,037,005	806,807	5,179	12,838,633
Total accumulated depreciation	12,037,005	806,807	5,179	12,838,633
Net depreciable historical cost	17,169,850	(446,881)	578	16,722,391
Right to use assets that are amortized:				
Equipment	296,676	40,652	0	337,328
Less accumulated amortization:				
Equipment	235,763	74,701	0	310,464
Net amortizable historical cost	60,913	(34,049)	0	26,864
Total historical cost, net	<u>\$ 17,477,811</u>	<u>\$ (480,930)</u>	<u>\$ 578</u>	<u>\$ 16,996,303</u>

Depreciation and amortization were allocated to the following programs as follows:

General support	\$ 146,868
Instruction	664,989
Pupil transportation	64,748
School lunch program	4,903
Total	<u>\$ 881,508</u>

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 6 – LONG-TERM DEBT

Interest on long-term debt for the year was:

Interest Paid	\$ 254,644
Less: Interest Accrued in the Prior Year	(7,855)
Amortization of Premium	(66,500)
Plus: Interest Accrued in the Current Year	<u>5,612</u>
Total Interest Expense on Long-Term Debt	<u><u>\$ 185,901</u></u>

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

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Redeemed</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Amounts Due Within One Year</u>
Governmental activities:					
Bonds and notes payable	\$ 5,937,202	\$ 151,888	\$ 670,623	\$ 5,418,467	\$ 556,813
Premium on bonds issued	706,500	0	66,500	640,000	66,500
Other liabilities:					
Compensated absences	102,317	0	9,295	93,022	0
Other post-employment benefits	<u>30,878,832</u>	<u>588,155</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>31,466,987</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	<u><u>\$ 37,624,851</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 740,043</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 746,418</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 37,618,476</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 623,313</u></u>

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

<u>Description</u>	<u>Date of Original Issue</u>	<u>Original Amount</u>	<u>Date of Final Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate (%)</u>	<u>Outstanding Amount</u>
Bus Bond	10/17/2019	\$ 160,501	8/15/2024	1-2.57	\$ 35,000
Bus Bond	11/24/2020	53,000	11/24/2025	1.9906	20,000
Bus Bond	10/19/2022	253,018	8/15/2027	4.35	200,000
Energy Performance Contracts	6/30/2018	1,189,074	6/30/2034	3.25	816,579
Bus Bond	10/19/2021	136,134	8/15/2026	1.75	85,000
Bus Bond	10/31/2023	151,888	8/15/2028	4.1-5.50	151,888
DASNY Bond	6/17/2019	5,840,000	6/15/2034	3.00-5.00	4,110,000
					<u><u>\$ 5,418,467</u></u>
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Fiscal year ended June 30,					
2025	\$ 556,813	\$ 231,467	\$ 788,280		
2026	547,319	205,676	752,995		
2027	554,789	181,538	736,327		
2028	547,339	156,853	704,192		
2029	524,970	132,174	657,144		
2030 - 2034	<u>2,687,237</u>	<u>337,229</u>	<u>3,024,466</u>		
Totals	<u><u>\$ 5,418,467</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,244,937</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,663,404</u></u>		

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 7 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

	Interfund		Interfund	
	Receivable	Payable	Revenues	Expenditures
General Fund	\$ 1,500,485	\$ 228,956	\$ 0	\$ 106,340
Special Aid Fund	281,382	982,910	6,340	0
School Lunch Fund	18,460	47,372	0	0
Debt Service Fund	11	0	0	0
Capital Fund	52	537,502	0	0
Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund	0	3,650	100,000	0
Total Governmental Activities	1,800,390	1,800,390	106,340	106,340
Custodial Fund	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	\$ 1,800,390	\$ 1,800,390	\$ 106,340	\$ 106,340

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

All interfund payables are expected to be repaid within one year.

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS

General Information

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

Plan Descriptions and Benefits Provided:

Teachers’ Retirement System (TRS)

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

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS – (CONTINUED)

Plan Descriptions and Benefits Provided: – (Continued)

Employees’ Retirement System (ERS)

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

The Systems are noncontributory except for employees who joined after July 27, 1976, who contribute 3% of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010 who generally contribute 3.0% to 3.5% of their salary for their entire length of service. In addition, employee contribution rates under ERS tier VI vary based on a sliding salary scale. For ERS, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers’ contributions based on salaries paid during the Systems’ fiscal year ending March 31. For TRS, contribution rates are established annually by the New York State Teachers’ Retirement Board pursuant to Article 11 of the Education Law.

The District is required to contribute at a rate determined actuarially by the Systems. The District contributions made to the Systems were equal to 100% of the contributions required for each year. Required contributions for the current and two preceding years were:

	<u>NYSTRS</u>	<u>NYSERS</u>
2023-2024	\$ 422,461	\$ 130,557
2022-2023	449,110	109,851
2021-2022	447,352	130,540

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

Additional pension information can be found in Note 1 N.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 9 – POST-EMPLOYMENT (HEALTH INSURANCE) BENEFITS

General Information About the OPEB Plan:

Plan Description

The District administers a defined benefit OPEB plan that provides OPEB for all permanent full-time general employees of the District. The plan is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan (the Plan) administered by Article 11 of the State Compiled Statutes, which grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms and financing requirements to the District’s Board, subject to applicable collective bargaining and employment agreements, and Board of Education policy. The Plan does not issue a separate financial report since there are no assets legally segregated for the sole purpose of paying benefits under the Plan. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

Funding Policy

The obligations of the Plan members and employers are established by action of the District pursuant to applicable collective bargaining and other employment agreements. Employees contribute varying percentages of the premiums, depending on when retired and their applicable agreement. The District currently funds the Plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Benefits Provided

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At June 30, 2024, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	92
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	0
Active employees	<u>84</u>
Total	<u><u>176</u></u>

Net OPEB Liability:

The District’s total OPEB liability of \$31,466,987 was measured as of July 1, 2023 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2022.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 9 – POST-EMPLOYMENT (HEALTH INSURANCE) BENEFITS – (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.5%
Salary Increases	3.0%
Discount Rate	3.65%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	8.0% for 2024, decreasing per year to an ultimate rate of 3.94% by 2093.

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer Weekly 20-Bond GO Index.

The Pub-2010 Mortality Table with generational mortality using with scale MP-2021.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:

Balance at June 30, 2023	\$ 30,878,832
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	1,025,008
Interest	1,111,424
Changes in benefit terms	0
Differences between expected and actual experience	0
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(532,925)
Benefit payments	<u>(1,015,352)</u>
Net changes	<u>588,155</u>
Balance at June 30, 2024	<u>\$ 31,466,987</u>

The following assumptions have been updated since the last full valuation:

- A change in the discount rate from 3.54% in 2023 to 3.65% in 2024

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.65%) or 1 percentage point higher (4.65%) than the current discount rate:

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 36,833,321	\$ 31,466,987	\$ 27,167,583

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 9 – POST-EMPLOYMENT (HEALTH INSURANCE) BENEFITS – (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District’s total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (7.0% decreasing to 2.94%) or 1 percentage point higher (9.0% decreasing to 4.94%) than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

	1% Decrease (7.0% Decreasing to 2.94%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (8.0% Decreasing to 3.94%)	1% Increase (9.0% Decreasing to 4.94%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 26,447,514	\$ 31,466,987	\$ 37,947,921

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

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$1,365,965. At June 30, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 0	\$ 1,429,778
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	1,703,552	1,994,811
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>1,056,664</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,760,216</u>	<u>\$ 3,424,589</u>

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

<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30:</u>	
2025	\$ 1,450,800
2026	(460,023)
2027	(806,220)
2028	(804,030)
2029	(44,900)
Thereafter	<u>0</u>
Total	<u>\$ (664,373)</u>

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT

General Information

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

NOTE 11 – DONOR-RESTRICTED ENDOWMENTS

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

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

NOTE 12 – CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

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

The District does not accrue a liability for accumulating, nonvesting sick leave, since payment is based on an uncontrollable future event (sickness). In accordance with the provisions of GASB #16, the value for accumulating, nonvesting sick leave is considered a contingent liability.

NOTE 13 – TAX ABATEMENTS

The County of Oneida enters into various property tax and sales tax (if applicable) abatement programs for the purpose of economic development. The School District's property tax revenue was reduced \$9,424. The District received Payment in Lieu of Tax (PILOT) payment totaling \$10,710.

NOTE 14 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the issuance date of the audit report. There were no issues to report that would have a material effect on the financial statements.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCE – BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual Revenues</u>	<u>Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual Over (Under)</u>
REVENUES:				
Local Sources				
Real property taxes	\$ 5,645,813	\$ 5,645,813	\$ 5,028,709	\$ (617,104)
Real property tax items	2,500	2,500	633,298	630,798
Use of money and property	2,000	2,000	21,534	19,534
Miscellaneous	387,000	387,000	384,214	(2,786)
Total Local Sources	6,037,313	6,037,313	6,067,755	30,442
State Sources	7,938,619	7,938,619	7,778,363	(160,256)
Federal Sources	25,000	25,000	7,647	(17,353)
Total Revenues	14,000,932	14,000,932	13,853,765	\$ (147,167)

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

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCE – BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditures	Year End Encumbrances	Final Budget Variance With Budgetary Actual and Encumbrances (Over) Under
EXPENDITURES					
General Support					
Board of Education	26,184	27,554	12,654	\$ 0	\$ 14,900
Central administration	152,978	158,368	158,335	0	33
Finance	287,336	275,994	195,616	0	80,378
Staff	127,944	166,413	137,504	0	28,909
Central services	1,030,627	1,110,897	945,325	11,727	153,845
Special items	157,205	158,218	154,621	0	3,597
Instructional					
Instruction, administration and improvements	485,612	501,189	473,960	146	27,083
Teaching – regular school	3,591,250	3,603,429	3,122,132	1,079	480,218
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	1,218,597	1,066,799	992,048	0	74,751
Occupational education	294,565	298,055	298,055	0	0
Teaching - special school	22,378	22,378	11,051	0	11,327
Instructional media	442,230	572,498	536,382	50	36,066
Pupil services	742,304	767,924	582,112	440	185,372
Pupil Transportation	764,395	829,899	680,308	12,178	137,413
Employee Benefits	3,846,237	3,664,624	3,265,555	0	399,069
Debt Service	1,025,283	996,211	925,267	0	70,944
Total Expenditures	14,215,125	14,220,450	12,490,925	25,620	1,703,905
Other Financing Uses					
Transfers to other funds	100,000	106,340	106,340	0	0
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	14,315,125	14,326,790	12,597,265	\$ 25,620	\$ 1,703,905
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(314,193)	(325,858)	1,256,500		
FUND BALANCE – BEGINNING	6,856,273	6,856,273	6,856,273		
FUND BALANCE – ENDING	\$ 6,542,080	\$ 6,530,415	\$ 8,112,773		

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

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS – CHANGES IN TOTAL OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT
BENEFITS LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS**

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019 AND 2018

Measurement Date	July 1, 2023	July 1, 2022	July 1, 2021	July 1, 2020	July 1, 2019	July 1, 2018	July 1, 2017
Total OPEB Liability							
Service cost	\$ 1,025,008	\$ 977,323	\$ 1,033,384	\$ 658,974	\$ 678,090	\$ 682,053	\$ 909,019
Interest	1,111,424	748,246	746,944	945,243	989,168	951,899	831,800
Change of benefit terms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Differences between expected and actual experience	0	(2,002,661)	0	(406,765)	0	(1,089,764)	0
Change of assumptions or other inputs	(532,925)	(2,345,129)	383,683	6,126,700	656,372	(661,936)	(3,574,274)
Benefit payments	(1,015,352)	(972,771)	(910,322)	(903,960)	(810,979)	(709,083)	(658,781)
Net change in total OPEB liability	588,155	(3,594,992)	1,253,689	6,420,192	1,512,651	(826,831)	(2,492,236)
Total OPEB Liability - beginning	30,878,832	34,473,824	33,220,135	26,799,943	25,287,292	26,114,123	28,606,359
Total OPEB Liability - ending	<u>\$ 31,466,987</u>	<u>\$ 30,878,832</u>	<u>\$ 34,473,824</u>	<u>\$ 33,220,135</u>	<u>\$ 26,799,943</u>	<u>\$ 25,287,292</u>	<u>\$ 26,114,123</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 5,484,684	\$ 6,564,208	\$ 5,445,257	\$ 5,559,177	\$ 5,559,177	\$ 5,535,618	\$ 5,139,704
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	573.72%	470.41%	633.10%	597.57%	482.08%	456.81%	508.09%
Plan's fiduciary net position	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 31,466,987	\$ 30,878,832	\$ 34,473,824	\$ 33,220,135	\$ 26,799,943	\$ 25,287,292	\$ 26,114,123

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

REMSSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 AND 2015

NYS Teachers' Retirement System

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.023592%	0.025770%	0.024998%	0.026585%	0.027172%	0.027646%	0.027199%	0.025929%	0.026392%	0.026627%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 269,798	\$ 494,492	\$ (4,331,945)	\$ 734,627	\$ (705,927)	\$ (499,903)	\$ (206,736)	\$ 277,705	\$ (2,741,266)	\$ (2,966,044)
District's covered-employee payroll	4,442,273	4,475,146	4,899,837	4,242,991	4,507,190	4,617,815	4,546,378	4,364,761	4,162,140	4,564,961
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	6.1%	11.0%	88.4%	17.3%	15.7%	10.8%	4.5%	6.4%	65.9%	65.0%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	99.20%	98.60%	113.20%	97.80%	102.20%	101.53%	100.70%	99.00%	110.50%	111.48%

NYS Employees' Retirement System

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0030462%	0.0026858%	0.0027737%	0.0020615%	0.0023459%	0.0024747%	0.0026000%	0.0029660%	0.0025272%	0.0025950%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 448,517	\$ 575,938	\$ (226,740)	\$ 2,053	\$ 621,214	\$ 175,340	\$ 83,914	\$ 278,696	\$ 405,615	\$ 87,666
District's covered-employee payroll	1,157,699	1,030,030	959,533	915,300	898,830	946,410	921,957	870,106	788,980	799,509
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	38.7%	55.9%	23.6%	0.2%	69.1%	18.5%	9.1%	32.0%	51.4%	11.0%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	93.88%	90.78%	103.65%	99.95%	86.40%	96.27%	98.2%	94.7%	90.7%	97.9%

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

REMSSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 AND 2015

NYS Teachers' Retirement System

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 433,566	\$ 460,580	\$ 480,184	\$ 404,357	\$ 399,337	\$ 490,412	\$ 445,545	\$ 511,550	\$ 563,970	\$ 701,178
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>433,566</u>	<u>460,580</u>	<u>480,184</u>	<u>404,357</u>	<u>399,337</u>	<u>490,412</u>	<u>445,545</u>	<u>511,550</u>	<u>563,970</u>	<u>701,178</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>									
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,442,273	\$ 4,475,146	\$ 4,899,837	\$ 4,242,991	\$ 4,507,190	\$ 4,617,815	\$ 4,546,378	\$ 4,364,761	\$ 4,162,140	\$ 4,564,961
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	9.76%	10.29%	9.80%	9.53%	8.86%	10.62%	9.80%	11.72%	13.55%	15.36%

NYS Employees' Retirement System

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 130,557	\$ 109,581	\$ 130,540	\$ 132,336	\$ 135,161	\$ 132,493	\$ 126,057	\$ 134,357	\$ 139,323	\$ 144,998
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>130,557</u>	<u>109,581</u>	<u>130,540</u>	<u>132,336</u>	<u>135,161</u>	<u>132,493</u>	<u>126,057</u>	<u>134,357</u>	<u>139,323</u>	<u>144,998</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>									
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,157,699	\$ 1,030,030	\$ 959,533	\$ 915,300	\$ 898,830	\$ 946,410	\$ 921,957	\$ 870,106	\$ 788,980	\$ 799,509
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.28%	10.64%	13.60%	14.46%	15.04%	14.00%	13.67%	15.44%	17.66%	18.14%

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

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET – GENERAL FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

ADOPTED BUDGET	\$ 14,315,125
ADDITIONS:	
Prior year's encumbrances	<u>11,665</u>
FINAL BUDGET	<u><u>\$ 14,326,790</u></u>

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-2025 voter-approved expenditure budget	\$ 14,677,461
Maximum allowed (4% of 2024-2025 budget)	587,098
General Fund Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law:	
Unrestricted fund balance:	
Assigned fund balance	534,763
Unassigned fund balance	<u>4,354,840</u>
Total unrestricted fund balance	4,889,603
Less:	
Appropriated fund balance and encumbrances	<u>534,763</u>
General Fund Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law	<u><u>\$ 4,354,840</u></u>
Actual percentage	29.7%

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

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND - PROJECT EXPENDITURES AND FINANCING RESOURCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Original Appropriation</u>	<u>Revised Appropriation</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>			<u>Unexpended Balance</u>	<u>Methods of Financing</u>				<u>Fund Balance</u>	
			<u>Prior Year</u>	<u>Current Year</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Local Sources</u>	<u>State Aid</u>	<u>Proceeds of Obligations</u>	<u>Total</u>		
2017 Capital												
Improvement Project	\$ 8,700,000	\$ 8,700,000	\$ 8,606,480	\$ 532,831	\$ 9,139,311	\$ (439,311)	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 0	\$ 6,745,010	\$ 8,645,010	\$ (494,301)	
Smart School Bond Act	601,000	601,000	572,168	0	572,168	28,832	0	572,168	0	572,168	0	
Capital Outlay 2024	100,000	100,000	0	97,261	97,261	2,739	100,000	0	0	100,000	2,739	
Capital Outlay 2023	100,000	100,000	96,434	0	96,434	3,566	100,000	0	0	100,000	3,566	
Capital Outlay 2022	100,000	100,000	96,047	0	96,047	3,953	100,000	0	0	100,000	3,953	
Capital Outlay 2021	100,000	100,000	98,610	0	98,610	1,390	100,000	0	0	100,000	1,390	
Maintenance Equipment	66,894	66,894	66,894	0	66,894	0	0	0	0	0	(66,894)	
2024 Buses	165,000	165,000	0	161,997	161,997	3,003	0	0	151,888	151,888	(10,109)	
2023 Buses	253,018	253,018	250,975	0	250,975	2,043	0	0	253,018	253,018	2,043	
2022 Buses	136,134	136,134	134,733	0	134,733	1,401	0	0	136,134	136,134	1,401	
TOTALS	\$ 10,322,046	\$ 10,322,046	\$ 9,922,341	\$ 792,089	\$ 10,714,430	\$ (392,384)	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 572,168	\$ 7,286,050	\$ 10,158,218	\$ (556,212)	

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

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2024

CAPITAL ASSETS, NET		\$ 16,996,303
DEDUCT:		
Short-term portion of bonds payable	\$ 556,813	
Long-term portion of bonds payable	<u>4,861,654</u>	
		<u>5,418,467</u>
NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS		<u><u>\$ 11,577,836</u></u>

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

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAM INFORMATION
(SINGLE AUDIT)
(UNIFORM GUIDANCE)
JUNE 30, 2024



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL
REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON
AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

To the President and the Other Members
of the Board of Education of the
Remsen Central School District
Remsen, New York

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Remsen Central School District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 8, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

WEST & COMPANY CPAs PC

Gloversville, New York
October 8, 2024



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR
FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

To the President and the Other Members
of the Board of Education of the
Remsen Central School District
Remsen, New York

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Remsen Central School District's (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024. The District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the District complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management of the District is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the District's federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the District's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the District's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the District's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

WEST & COMPANY CPA PC

Gloversville, New York
October 8, 2024

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program	Assistance Listing	Pass-through Grantor's Number	Federal Expenditures
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</u>			
Passed Through NYS Education Department:			
Special Education Cluster:			
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	0032420624	\$ 153,594
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	0033240624	<u>4,944</u>
Total Special Education Cluster			158,538
Covid-19 Education Stabilization Funds			
ARP, ESSER	84.425U	5880212035	715,557
ARP, ESSER, Summer Enrichment	84.425U	5882212035	33,570
ARP, ESSER, Learning Loss	84.425U	5884212035	<u>168,052</u>
Total Covid-19 Education Stabilization Funds			917,179
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0021242035	112,434
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	0147224035	1,800
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	0204242035	<u>10,000</u>
Total U.S. Department of Education			<u>1,199,951</u>
TOTAL FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDED			<u><u>\$ 1,199,951</u></u>

See notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards presents the activity of federal award programs administered by the District, which is described in Note 1 to the District's accompanying financial statements, using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Federal awards that are included in the schedule may be received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards that are passed through from other government agencies. The information is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the financial statements.

Indirect costs may be included in the reported expenditures, to the extent that they are included in the federal financial reports used as the source for the data presented. Certain of the District's federal award programs have been charged with indirect costs, based upon an established rate applied to overall expenditures. There is no other indirect cost allocation plan in effect.

Matching costs (the District's share of certain program costs) are not included in the reported expenditures.

The basis of accounting varies by federal program consistent with the underlying regulations pertaining to each program.

The amounts reported as federal expenditures were obtained from the federal financial reports for the applicable program and periods. The amounts reported in these reports are prepared from records maintained for each program, which are reconciled with the District's financial reporting system.

NOTE 2 – INDIRECT COST RATE

Indirect costs may be included in the reported expenditures, to the extent that they are included in the federal financial reports used as the source for the data presented. Certain of the District's federal award programs have been charged with indirect costs, based upon a 2.3% indirect cost rate calculated by the New York State Education Department. There is no other indirect cost allocation plan in effect.

NOTE 3 – CLUSTERS

The special education cluster consists of Special Education – Grants to States and Special Education – Preschool Grants.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

A. SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements

1. Type of auditors' report issued: unmodified
2. Internal control over financial reporting:
 - a. Material weakness(es) identified? ___ Yes X No
 - b. Significant deficiency(ies) identified? ___ Yes X No
3. Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? ___ Yes X No

Federal Awards

1. Internal control over major programs:
 - a. Material weakness(es) identified? ___ Yes X No
 - b. Significant deficiency(ies) identified? ___ Yes X No
2. Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs: unmodified
3. Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516? ___ Yes X No
4. Identification of major programs:

Assistance Listing

Name of Federal Program

84.425

Covid 19 Education Stabilization Funds

5. Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and B programs: \$750,000.
6. Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? X Yes ___ No

B. FINDINGS – BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

None.

C. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS – MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT

None.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
EXTRACLASSROOM ACTIVITY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the President and the Other Members
of the Board of Education of the
Remsen Central School District
Remsen, New York

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions of the Extraclassroom Activity Funds of Remsen Central School District (the District) as of June 30, 2024, and the related statement of revenues collected and expenses paid for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the assets, liabilities and fund balances of the Extraclassroom Activity Funds of the District as of June 30, 2024, and the revenues collected and expenses paid for the year then ended, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. Insufficient accounting controls are exercised over cash receipts at the point of collections to the time of submission to the Central Treasurer. Accordingly, it was impracticable to extend our audit of such receipts beyond the amounts recorded.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The District's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

WEST & COMPANY CPAs PC

Gloversville, New York
October 8, 2024

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXTRACLASSROOM ACTIVITY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS

JUNE 30, 2024

ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 29,665
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 29,665</u>
LIABILITIES AND CLUB BALANCES	
Club balances	\$ 29,665
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CLUB BALANCES	<u>\$ 29,665</u>

See notes to financial statements.

REMSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXTRACLASSROOM ACTIVITY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED AND EXPENSES PAID

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Balance			Balance
	July 1, 2023	Receipts	Disbursements	June 30, 2024
Class of 2023	\$ 4,235	\$ 0	\$ 4,235	\$ 0
Class of 2024	3,351	10,382	13,057	676
Class of 2025	3,105	4,811	2,618	5,298
Class of 2026	0	6,639	3,248	3,391
Play/Drama Club	3,474	6,153	6,859	2,768
Diversity Club	124	257	5	376
Music Fund	366	101	121	346
F.F.A.	6,311	15,112	16,340	5,083
Honor Society	368	176	147	397
Student Council	4,796	1,362	1,457	4,701
Yearbook	811	9,036	8,309	1,538
International Club	2,663	9,158	10,788	1,033
Journalism Club	1,114	0	0	1,114
Remsen Stop & Shop	1,658	2,632	1,382	2,908
Accumulated Interest	36	0	0	36
TOTALS	\$ 32,412	\$ 65,819	\$ 68,566	\$ 29,665

See notes to financial statements.

REMSSEN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXTRACLASSROOM ACTIVITY FUNDS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Extraclassroom Activity Funds of the Remsen Central School District represent funds of students of the School District. The Board of Education exercises general oversight of these funds. The Extraclassroom Activity Funds are independent of the School District with respect to its financial transactions, and the designation of student management. However, since the Board of Education does exercise general oversight, these funds and their corresponding cash accounts are reflected in the Custodial Fund of the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position associated with the basic financial statements of the District.

The books and records of Remsen Central School District's Extraclassroom Activity Funds are maintained on the cash basis of accounting. Under this basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when cash is received and expenditures are recognized when cash is disbursed.

NOTE 2 – MANAGEMENT LETTER

The management letter items for the Extraclassroom Activity Funds are included in the management letter associated with the basic financial statements.



October 8, 2024

To the President and the Other Members
of the Board of Education of the
Remsen Central School District
Remsen, New York

Re: Management Letter
June 30, 2024

Dear Board Members:

In planning and performing our audit of the basic financial statements of the Remsen Central School District for the year ended June 30, 2024, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the District's internal control as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

However, during our audit we became aware of several matters that are opportunities for strengthening internal controls, improving operating efficiency and reducing expenses. The following summarizes our comments and recommendations regarding those matters. We previously reported on the District's internal control in our report dated October 8, 2024. This letter does not affect our report dated October 8, 2024, on the financial statements of Remsen Central School District.

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

Prior-Year Findings

1. Unassigned General Fund Balance

Prior Condition: The District's unassigned General Fund balance at June 30, 2023, was in excess of the New York State Real Property Tax Law limit, which restricts this balance to an amount not greater than 4% of the District's appropriation budget for the upcoming year.

Status: This condition is unchanged as of June 30, 2024.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Board review and modify its plan to reduce the District's unassigned General Fund balance to the statutory limit.

2. **Extraclassroom Activity Funds**

Prior Condition: The District does not have a complete set of books for the Extraclassroom Activity Fund.

Status: This condition is corrected as of June 30, 2024.

3. **General Fund Bank Reconciliation**

Prior Condition: During the review of the bank reconciliation for the general fund we noted that there were several old outstanding checks dating back to 2019.

Status: This condition is corrected as of June 30, 2024.

4. **General Fund Encumbrances**

Prior Condition: The General Fund encumbrances on the appropriation status report do not agree to the amounts on the trial balance.

Status: This condition is corrected as of June 30, 2024.

* * * * *

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

We appreciate the courtesies, assistance and cooperation extended to us by the Business Office during our audit. Please feel free to contact us regarding our comments and recommendations, or any other matters that may come to your attention, at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

WEST & COMPANY CPAs PC

WEST & COMPANY CPAs PC

APPENDIX C
Form of Legal Opinion

LAW OFFICES

OF

Timothy R. McGill

248 WILLOWBROOK OFFICE PARK
FAIRPORT, NEW YORK 14450

Kristine M. Bryant
Paralegal

Tel: (585) 381-7470
Fax: (585) 381-7498

July 29, 2025

Board of Education of the
Remsen Central School District
Oneida County, New York

Re: ***Remsen Central School District
\$3,600,000 Bond Anticipation Note, 2025 (New Issue)***

Dear Board Members:

I have examined a record of proceedings relating to the issuance of a \$3,600,000 principal amount Bond Anticipation Note, 2025 (New Issue) of the Remsen Central School District, a school district of the State of New York. The Note is [registered to _____ t in book-entry-only form registered to "Cede & Co.,"] is dated July 29, 2025, is numbered 2025A-1, bears interest at the rate of _____ per centum (___%) per annum payable at maturity, matures June 25, 2026, and is issued pursuant to the Local Finance Law of the State of New York and a bond resolution adopted January 10, 2024. The proposition approving the matters set forth in the bond resolution was approved by the voters of the School District on December 5, 2023. The Note is not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Note is a temporary obligation issued in anticipation of the issuance of bonds.

In my opinion, except insofar as the enforcement thereof may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, moratorium or similar laws relating to the enforcement of creditors' rights, the Note is a valid and legally binding obligation of the Remsen Central School District, payable in the first instance from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds in anticipation of which the Note is issued, but, if not so paid, payable ultimately from *ad valorem* taxes that may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the School District without limitation as to rate or amount.

The School District has covenanted to comply with any requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), that must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Note in order that interest thereon be and remain excludable from gross income under the Code. In my opinion, under the existing statute, regulations and court decisions, interest on the Note is excludable from gross income for federal income tax

Timothy R. McGill

Board of Education of the
Remsen Central School District
July 29, 2025

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purposes under Section 103 of the Code and will continue to be so excluded if the School District continuously complies with such covenant; and under the Code, interest on the Note is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax; however, interest on the Note is included in the “adjusted financial statement income” of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code. I express no opinion regarding other Federal income tax consequences caused by the receipt or accrual of interest on the Note. Further, in my opinion, interest on the Note is exempt from New York State and New York City personal income taxes under existing statutes.

In rendering the opinions expressed herein, I have assumed the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records, documents and proceedings examined by me which have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacities, and have not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof, and I also have assumed the genuineness of the signatures appearing upon such public records, documents and proceedings, and such certifications. The scope of my engagement in relation to the issuance of the Note has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein. Such opinions are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of real property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the School District, together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the School District to pay the principal of and interest on the Note as the same respectively become due and payable. Reference should be made to the Official Statement prepared by the School District in relation to the Note for factual information which, in the judgment of the School District, could materially affect the ability of the School District to pay such principal and interest. While I have participated in the preparation of such Official Statement, I have not verified the accuracy, sufficiency, completeness or fairness of the Official Statement or any factual information contained therein or any additional proceedings, reports, correspondence, financial statements or other documents containing financial or other information relative to the School District or the financed project and, accordingly, I express no opinion as to whether the School District, in connection with the sale of the Note, has made any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make any statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

Very truly yours,

Timothy R. McGill, Esq.

TRM:

APPENDIX D
Material Event Notices

Material Event Notices

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

- (a) principal and interest payment delinquencies
- (b) non-payment related defaults, if material
- (c) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties
- (d) in the case of credit enhancement, if any, provided in connection with the issuance of the Notes, unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties
- (e) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform
- (f) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701 TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Note, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes
- (g) modifications to rights of Note holders, if material
- (h) note calls, if material and tender offers
- (i) Defeasances
- (j) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Note
- (k) rating changes
- (l) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the District
- (m) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the District, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material
- (n) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material
- (o) Incurrence of a financial obligation of the District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which affect security holders, if material: and
- (p) Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

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

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

With respect to events (o) and (p), the term "financial obligation" means a (i) debt obligation; (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as a security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii)

guarantee of (i) or (ii). The term “financial obligation” shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board consistent with the Rule.

For the purposes of the event identified in paragraph (1) of this section, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: The appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the District in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District.

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

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

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

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