Basic Financial Statements, Supplementary Information and Independent Auditors' Report June 30, 2025

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Independent Auditors' Report	1 - 3
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4 - 15
Basic Financial Statements: District-Wide Financial Statements: Statement of Net Position - Governmental Activities	16
	16
Statement of Activities - Governmental Activities	17
Fund Financial Statements: Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	18
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position	19
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	20
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	21
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Fund	22
Notes to Financial Statements	23 - 52
Required Supplementary Information: Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget to Actual - General Fund	53
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset/Liability	54
Schedule of the District's Pension Contributions	55
Schedule of Changes in the District's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios	56

Table of Contents, Continued

	<u>Page</u>
Other Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Changes from Adopted Budget to Final Budget and the	<i></i>
Real Property Tax Limit - General Fund	57
Schedule of Project Expenditures - Capital Projects Fund	58
Net Investments in Capital Assets	59
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	60 - 61
Schedule of Findings and Responses	62
Status of Prior Year Audit Findings	63
Corrective Action Plan	64

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Education Schuylerville Central School District:

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 Schuylerville Central School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to 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, 2025, 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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> 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 management's discussion and analysis and the additional information on pages 53 through 56 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 GAAS, 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 accompanying other supplementary information as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information 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. The 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 GAAS. In our opinion, the other supplementary information 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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated October 17, 2025 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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> in considering District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

EFPR Group, CPAS, PLLC

Williamsville, New York October 17, 2025

Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2025

The following is a discussion and analysis of the Schuylerville Central School District's (the District) financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. This section is a summary of the District's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions. It is also based on both the District-Wide and Fund 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 District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2025 are as follows:

- The proposed 2024-2025 budget in the amount of \$39,368,542 was authorized by the District's residents.
- The District's total net position deficit, as reflected in the District-Wide financial statements increased to \$54,173,722.
- New York State Law limits the amount of unassigned and assigned fund balance, exclusive of encumbrances and amounts designated for the subsequent year's budget, that can be retained by the General Fund, to 4% of the ensuing year's budget. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$4,795,857 or 11.98% and therefore not within the statutory limit.
- The District adopted the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 101 "Compensated Absences" during the year ended June 30, 2025.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

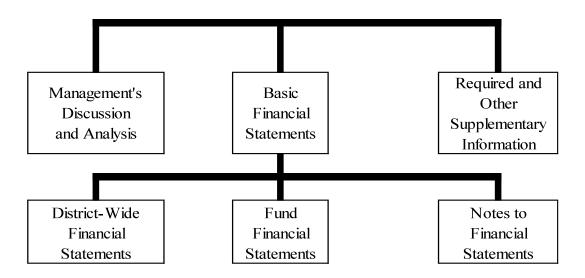
This annual report consists of four parts: management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) (this section), the basic financial statements, required supplementary information and other supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

- The first two statements are District-Wide financial statements that provide both short-term and long-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the District, reporting the operations in more detail than the District-Wide financial statements. The Governmental Fund financial statements tell how basic services such as instruction and support functions were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

The notes to financial statements provide additional information about the basic financial statements and the balances reported. The basic financial statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the District's budget for the year. The following table shows how the various parts of this annual report are arranged and related to one another.

Organization of the District's Annual Financial Report



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

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

Major Features of the District-Wide Financial Statements and Fund Financial Statements

		Fund Financial Statements		
Description	District-Wide Statements	Governmental	Fiduciary	
Scope	Entire District (except fiduciary funds)	The day-to-day operating activities of the District, such as special education and instruction	Instances in which the District administers resources on behalf of others	
Required financial statements	Statement of Net Position Statement of Activities	Balance Sheet Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	
Type of asset/ liability information	All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources both financial and capital, short- term and long-term	Current 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, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources both short-term and long-term	
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenue and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenue 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 Financial Statements

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

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

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

Net position of the governmental activities differ from the governmental fund balances because governmental fund level statements only report transactions using or providing current financial resources. Also, capital assets are reported as expenditures when financial resources are expended to purchase or build said assets. Likewise, the financial resources that may have been borrowed are considered revenue when they are received. The principal and interest payments are both considered expenditures when paid. Depreciation/amortization does not provide or reduce current financial resources. Finally, capital assets and long-term debt are both accounted for in account groups and do not affect the fund balances.

District-Wide financial statements are reported utilizing an economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting that involves the following steps to format the statement of net position:

- Capitalize current outlays for capital assets;
- Report long-term debt as a liability;
- Depreciate/amortize capital assets and allocate the depreciation/amortization to the proper program/activities;
- Calculate revenue and expense using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting; and
- Allocate net position balances as follows:
 - Net investment in capital assets;
 - Restricted net position is those with constraints placed on the use by external sources (creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of governments) or approved by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation; and
 - Unrestricted net position is net position that does not meet any of the above restrictions.

Fund Financial Statements

The Fund Financial Statements provide more detailed information about the District's funds. Funds are accounting devices that the District uses to keep track of specific revenue sources and spending on particular programs. The funds have been established by the laws of the State of New York.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

• Governmental funds: Most of the basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the Governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the programs of the District. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the District-Wide financial statements, additional information in a separate reconciliation schedule explains the relationship (or differences) between them. In summary, the Governmental Fund financial statements focus primarily on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources and often has a budgetary orientation. Included are the general fund, capital projects fund, special aid fund, school lunch fund, and miscellaneous special revenue fund. Required statements are the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Net Position

A summary of the statements of net position as of June 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Change</u>
Assets:				
Current assets	\$	14,856,367	15,838,227	(981,860)
Capital assets, net		45,665,205	46,923,503	(1,258,298)
Net pension asset	_	2,035,621		2,035,621
Total assets		62,557,193	62,761,730	(204,537)
Deferred outflows of resources		22,163,550	16,824,041	5,339,509
Liabilities:				
Current		5,179,509	5,427,181	(247,672)
Noncurrent		121,068,140	117,115,505	3,952,635
Total liabilities		126,247,649	122,542,686	3,704,963
Deferred inflows of resources		12,646,816	9,147,068	3,499,748
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets		19,715,664	17,648,526	2,067,138
Restricted		7,458,313	7,070,834	387,479
Unrestricted (deficit)		(81,347,699)	(76,823,343)	(4,524,356)
Total net position (deficit)	\$	(54,173,722)	(52,103,983)	(2,069,739)

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

Current assets decreased \$981,860 primarily due to a decrease in receivables due to grant funding.

Capital assets (net of depreciation/amortization) decreased \$1,258,298 primarily due to current year depreciation/amortization exceeding current year additions.

The changes in deferred outflows of resources relate to changes in the District's pensions and other postemployment benefits plans. Factors affecting the District's pension plans include amortization of pension related items, contributions subsequent to the measurement date, and changes in actuarial assumptions. Factors affecting the District's other postemployment benefit plan include service costs, interest costs, and changes in actuarial assumptions.

Noncurrent liabilities increased by \$3,952,635 which was primarily due to the actuarial valuation of the other postemployment benefits plan.

The changes in deferred inflows of resources relate to changes in the District's pensions. Factors affecting the District's pension plans include amortization of pension related items, contributions subsequent to the measurement date, and changes in actuarial assumptions.

The net investment in capital assets relates to the investment in capital assets at cost such as land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, and furniture and equipment, net of depreciation and related debt (including debt related items such as premiums). This number increased from the prior year by \$2,067,138 due to an increase in long-term liabilities and a decrease in the capital assets.

The restricted net position at June 30, 2025, relates to the District's reserves and restricted amounts for special purposes and amounted to \$7,458,313. Also included in restricted net position is the TRS pension asset.

The unrestricted net deficit at June 30, 2025 of \$(81,347,699) relates to the balance of the District's net position deficit. The unrestricted net deficit increased by \$4,524,356.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

Changes in Net Position

• The results of operations as a whole are reported in the Statement of Activities. A summary of these statements for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	Change
Revenue:			
Program revenue:			
Charges for services	\$ 434,274	529,114	(94,840)
Operating grants and contributions	2,259,222	3,151,950	(892,728)
General revenue:			
Property and other taxes	19,330,207	18,872,138	458,069
State aid	18,046,231	18,425,533	(379,302)
Other	1,562,833	1,044,612	518,221
Total revenue	41,632,767	42,023,347	(390,580)
Expenses:			
General support	5,400,361	5,332,379	67,982
Instruction	30,792,110	32,060,145	(1,268,035)
Pupil transportation	2,397,938	2,055,990	341,948
Cost of food sales	1,359,136	1,167,384	191,752
Interest	506,482	609,056	(102,574)
Depreciation and amortization - unallocated	3,246,479	3,133,593	112,886
Total expenses	43,702,506	44,358,547	(656,041)
Change in net position	\$ (2,069,739)	(2,335,200)	265,461

The District's fiscal year 2025 revenue totaled \$41,632,767. Real property taxes and other tax items and state sources accounted for most of the District's revenue by contributing 46.4% and 43.3%, respectively of total revenue. The remainder came from fees charged for services, grants and contributions, use of money and property, and other miscellaneous sources.

The cost of all programs and services totaled \$43,702,506 for fiscal year 2025. These expenses are predominantly related to instruction, which account for 70.5% of District expenses.

The users of the District's programs financed \$2,693,496 of the cost. The federal and state governments along with external donors subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions of \$2,259,222. The remainder of the District's net costs were financed primarily by District taxpayers and state sources.

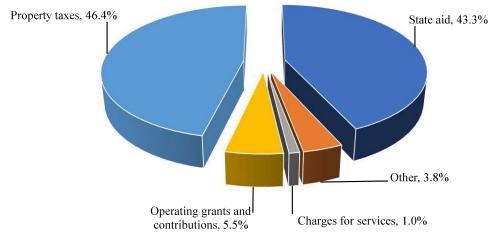
Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

Governmental Activities

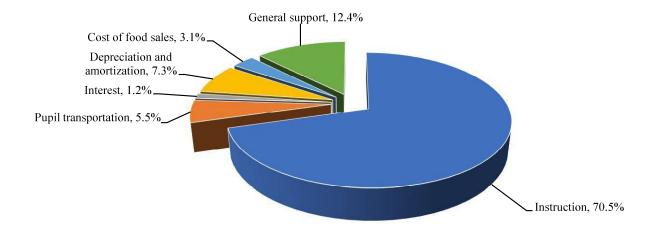
The continuation of the overall financial position will be positive and is due to the following:

- Continued leadership of the District's Board and administration;
- Strategic use of services from BOCES;
- Improved curriculum and community support.

Revenue for Fiscal Year 2025



Expenses for Fiscal Year 2025



Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

Variances between years for the fund financial statements are not the same as variances between years for the District-Wide financial statements. The District's governmental funds are presented on the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Based on this presentation, governmental funds do not include long-term liabilities, certain deferred outflows or inflows, and capital assets purchased by the District. Governmental funds will include the proceeds received from the issuance of debt, the current payments for capital assets, and the current payments for debt, and the current payments on other long-term liabilities.

As of June 30, 2025, the District's combined governmental funds reported a total fund balance of \$12,821,901, which is a decrease of \$970,023 from the prior year.

A summary of the change in fund balance for all the funds is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Change</u>
General fund:			
Nonspendable - prepaid expenditures	\$ -	13,000	(13,000)
Restricted:			
Tax certiorari	50,000	5,246	44,754
Employee benefit accrued liability	1,381,574	1,622,012	(240,438)
Liability	-	750,396	(750,396)
Workers' compensation	229,320	245,129	(15,809)
Retirement contribution - ERS	1,675,884	1,675,884	-
Retirement contribution - TRS	1,206,070	1,206,070	-
Capital	-	28,945	(28,945)
Unemployment	122,873	122,873	-
Assigned:			
Encumbrances	329,558	1,410,591	(1,081,033)
Designated for subsequent year's expenditures	1,700,000	1,000,000	700,000
Unassigned	4,795,857	3,859,329	936,528
Total general fund	11,491,136	11,939,475	(448,339)
Capital projects fund - restricted	475,374	1,193,140	(717,766)

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	Change
School lunch fund:				
Nonspendable - inventory	\$	19,175	12,083	7,092
Assigned - surplus		554,619	426,087	128,532
Total school lunch fund		573,794	438,170	135,624
Miscellaneous special revenue fund:				
Restricted:				
Scholarships and donations		63,318	62,732	586
Extraclassroom		218,279	158,407	59,872
Total miscellaneous special revenue fund		281,597	221,139	60,458
Total fund balance - all funds	\$ 1	2,821,901	13,791,924	(970,023)

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

2024-2025 Budget

The District's general fund adopted budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 was \$39,368,542. This amount was increased by encumbrances carried forward from the prior year in the amount of \$1,410,591 bringing the final budget to \$40,779,133.

Change in the General Fund Unassigned Fund Balance (Budget to Actual)

The general fund unassigned fund balance is a component to total fund balance that is the residual of prior years' excess revenue over expenditures, net of transfers to reserves and assignments to fund subsequent years' budget. It is this balance that is commonly referred to as fund balance. The change in this balance demonstrated through a comparison of the actual revenue and expenditures for the year compared to budget are as follows:

Opening, unassigned fund balance	\$ 3,859,329
Revenue over budget	353,154
Expenditures and encumbrances under budget	440,653
Funding from reserves	990,834
Change in nonspendable fund balance	13,000
Net other financing sources over budget	838,887
Assigned, appropriated for June 30, 2025	(1,700,000)
Closing, unassigned fund balance	\$ 4,795,857

The opening unassigned fund balance of \$3,859,329 is the June 30, 2024 unassigned fund balance.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

The revenue over budget of \$353,154 was primarily from use of money and property for higher than normal interest income earned. Refer to the Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget to Actual - General Fund for more details.

The expenditures and encumbrances under budget of \$440,653 reflect savings across the budget. Refer to the Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget to Actual - General Fund for more details.

The District allocated \$240,438 to reserves based on Board of Education approved resolutions.

The District has chosen to use \$1,700,000 of its available June 30, 2025 fund balance to partially fund its 2025-2026 approved operating budget.

The District's prepaid expenditures decreased \$13,000 which increased unassigned fund balances.

The net other financing services over budget was primarily from a transfer in from the capital project fund. Refer to the Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget to Actual - General Fund for more details.

The District will close the 2024-2025 fiscal year with \$4,795,857 in unassigned fund balance. New York State Real Property Tax Law \$1318 restricts this number to an amount not greater than 4% of the District's budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The District's unassigned fund balance is not within this legal limit.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

The District paid for equipment, and various building additions and renovations during the 2025 fiscal year. A summary of the District's capital assets are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Change</u>
Land	\$ 350,573	350,573	-
Construction in progress	70,143	-	70,143
Land improvements	2,585,034	2,585,034	-
Buildings and improvements	43,147,538	41,458,868	1,688,670
Machinery and equipment	27,066,107	27,027,187	38,920
Vehicles	3,306,115	3,306,115	-
Right-to-use asset	190,448	-	190,448
Accumulated depreciation/amortization	(31,050,753)	(27,804,274)	(3,246,479)
Total	\$45,665,205	46,923,503	(1,258,298)

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

Long-Term Debt

At June 30, 2025, the District had total debt payable of \$24,446,176. The decrease is due to principal payments made in the current year. A summary of outstanding debt at June 30, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Change</u>
Bonds payable	\$23,165,000	26,020,000	(2,855,000)
Installment purchase agreements	1,281,176	1,691,591	(410,415)
Lease payable	149,535		149,535
Total	\$ 24,595,711	27,711,591	(3,115,880)

FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE

The general fund budget for the 2025-2026 school year in the amount of \$40,043,396 was approved by voters. This represents an increase of \$674,854 over the previous year's budget.

Future budgets may be negatively affected by certain trends impacting school districts. These factors include rising health care premiums, increased costs associated with meeting the requirements for instructional services and the property tax cap which will continue to impact the District's ability to fund its current cost of services.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the finances of the District and to demonstrate our accountability with the money we receive. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact:

Schuylerville Central School District
District Offices
Attn: Business Manager
14 Spring Street
Schuylerville, NY 12871
(518) 695-3255

Statement of Net Position Governmental Activities June 30, 2025

<u>Assets</u>

	1155015	
Current assets:		
	lents - unrestricted	\$ 2,323,183
Cash and equival	lents - restricted	4,948,133
Investments		6,237,774
State and Federal	l aid	1,328,102
Inventory		19,175
	Total current assets	14,856,367
Noncurrent assets:		
Land		350,573
Construction in p	=	70,143
Capital assets, ne		45,244,489
Net pension asse	t - proportionate share - TRS	2,035,621
	Total noncurrent assets	47,700,826
	Total assets	62,557,193
	<u>Deferred outflows of resources</u>	
Pension - ERS		893,850
Pension - TRS		4,865,181
OPEB	T	16,404,519
	Total deferred outflows of resources	22,163,550
Current liabilities:	<u>Liabilities</u>	
Accounts payable	e	280,225
Due to other gov		968
	s' retirement system	158,539
	retirement system	1,373,401
Compensated abs	sences	195,438
Bonds payable		2,235,000
Premium on bone	ds payable	209,556
Installment purch	nase agreements	691,015
Lease payable		35,367
	Total current liabilities	5,179,509
Noncurrent liabilities		
Compensated abs	sences	2,720,579
Bonds payable		20,930,000
Premium on bon		1,144,274
Installment purch	nase agreements	590,161
Lease payable	Litry managerianata shara EDC	114,168
Total OPEB liab	lity - proportionate share - ERS	1,814,373 93,754,585
1000 0122 100	Total noncurrent liabilities	121,068,140
	Total liabilities	126,247,649
	Deferred inflows of resources	120,211,015
Unearned revenue	Beleffed littlows of resources	25.905
Pension - ERS		25,895 128,989
Pension - TRS		2,608,219
OPEB		9,883,713
	Total deferred inflows of resources	12,646,816
	Net position	
Net investment in cap	**************************************	19,715,664
Restricted		7,458,313
Unrestricted (deficit)		(81,347,699)
	Total net position	\$ (54,173,722)

Statement of Activities Governmental Activities Year ended June 30, 2025

			Program Revenue			let (Expense)
			Charges	Operating	I	Revenue and
			for	Grants and		Changes in
		<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Services</u>	Contributions]	Net Position
Functions and programs:						
General support	\$	5,400,361	-	-		(5,400,361)
Instruction		30,792,110	209,544	1,147,235		(29,435,331)
Pupil transportation		2,397,938	-	-		(2,397,938)
Cost of food sales		1,359,136	224,730	1,111,987		(22,419)
Interest		506,482	-	-		(506,482)
Depreciation and amortization -						
unallocated	_	3,246,479				(3,246,479)
Total functions and						
programs	<u>\$</u>	43,702,506	434,274	2,259,222	_	(41,009,010)
General revenue:						
Real property taxes						17,936,652
Other real property tax items						1,393,555
Use of money and property						708,714
State sources						18,046,231
Federal sources						74,568
Miscellaneous					_	779,551
Total general revenue						38,939,271
Change in net position						(2,069,739)
Net position (deficit) at beginning of y	eai	r				(52,103,983)
Net position (deficit) at end of year					<u>\$</u>	(54,173,722)

SCHUYLERVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds June 30, 2025

Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>	2,323,183 4,948,133 6,237,774 1,328,102 475,313 19,175	15,331,680	280 225	896	475,313	158,539	1,373,401	195,438	2,483,884	25,895	19,175	5,422,692	2,584,177	4,795,857	12,821,901	15,331,680
G <u>Miscellaneous</u>	282,351	282,351	•	754	ı	1	•	' 	754		ı	281,597	ı		281,597	282,351
School Lunch	518,164 - 77,573 - 19,175	614,912	8	214	ı	14,930	•	"	15,228	25,890	19,175	•	554,619	'	573,794	614,912
Special <u>Aid</u>	210,603	210,603	•	ı	210,598	ı	1	1	210,598	5	1	ı	1	'		210,603
Capital <u>Projects</u>	61 - 475,313	475,374	,	ı		1	•	1	1	1	1	475,374	•	1	475,374	475,374
<u>General</u>	\$ 1,805,019 4,665,721 6,237,774 1,039,926	\$ 13,748,440	280 141	1	264,715	143,609	1,373,401	195,438	2,257,304		ı	4,665,721	2,029,558	4,795,857	11,491,136	\$ 13,748,440
Assets	Cash and equivalents - unrestricted Cash and equivalents - restricted Investments State and Federal aid Due from other funds Inventory	Total assets	<u>Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances</u> Liabilities: Accounts payable	Due to other governments	Due to other funds	Due to employees' retirement system	Due to teachers' retirement system	Compensated absences	Total liabilities	Deferred inflows or resources - unearned revenue	Fund balances: Nonspendable	Restricted	Assigned	Unassigned	Total fund balances	Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2025

Total governmental fund balances			\$	12,821,901
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:				
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds. The assets consist of:				
Land	\$	350,573		
Construction in progress		70,143		
Capital assets, net		45,244,489		45,665,205
Some deferred inflows and outflows are not reported in governmental funds. These consist of the following:				
Deferred outflows of resources - pension - ERS		893,850		
Deferred outflows of resources - pension - TRS		4,865,181		
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB		16,404,519		
Deferred inflows of resources - pension - ERS		(128,989)		
Deferred inflows of resources - pension - TRS		(2,608,219)		
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	_	(9,883,713)		9,542,629
Long-term liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period are not reported in the funds:				
Bonds payable		(23,165,000)		
Premium on bonds payable		(1,353,830)		
Installment purchase agreement		(1,281,176)		
Compensated absences		(2,720,579)		
Lease payable		(149,535)		
Total OPEB Liability		(93,754,585)		
Net pension liability - employees' retirement system		(1,814,373)		
Net pension asset - teachers' retirement system	_	2,035,621	_((122,203,457)
Total net position - end of year			\$	(54,173,722)

SCHUYLERVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
Year ended June 30, 2025

Total Governmental Miscellaneous Funds		- 17,936,652	- 1,393,555	- 209,544	- 708,714	- 18,900,101	- 1,479,920	- 224,730	389,521 779,551	389,521 41,632,767			329,063 19,481,169	- 1,605,280	- 1,061,966	- 10,876,578		- 3,306,328	- 716,038	700,143	329,063 42,793,238	60,458	- 190,448	- 709,841	- (709,841)	<u>- 190,448</u>	60,458 (970,023)	221,139 13,791,924	281,597 12,821,901
School <u>Lunch</u> M		Ī	•		38	518,533	593,454	224,730	16,043	1,352,798		1	1		1,061,966	155,208		•	•	 	1,217,174	135,624	•	,	 	1	135,624	438,170	573,794
Special <u>Aid</u>		•	•	1	ı	335,337	811,898	•	1	1,147,235		1	1,174,463	13,473	ı	ı		1	•		1,187,936	(40,701)	•	40,701	 	40,701	ı	1	"
Capital <u>Projects</u>		•	•		21,517	•	•	•	'	21,517		1	1	ı	1	ı		•	•	70,143	70,143	(48,626)	1	1	(669,140)	(669,140)	(717,766)	1,193,140	475,374
General		\$ 17,936,652	1,393,555	209,544	687,159	18,046,231	74,568	•	373,987	38,721,696		5,675,736	17,977,643	1,591,807	1	10,721,370		3,306,328	716,038		39,988,922	(1,267,226)	190,448	669,140	(40,701)	818,887	(448,339)	11,939,475	\$ 11,491,136
	Revenue:	Real property taxes	Other real property tax items	Charges for services	Use of money and property	State sources	Federal sources	Food sales	Miscellaneous	Total revenue	Expenditures:	General support	Instruction	Pupil transportation	Cost of food sales	Employee benefits	Debt service:	Principal	Interest	Capital outlay	Total expenditures	Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	Other financing sources (uses): Proceeds from issuance of debt	Transfers in	Transfers out	Total other financing sources (uses)	Changes in fund balances	Fund balances at beginning of year	Fund balances at end of year

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year ended June 30, 2025

Net change in fund balances			\$	(970,023)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activitare different because:	ies			
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However	.,			
in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets are				
capitalized and depreciated/amortized over their estimated				
Additions of capital assets	\$	1,988,181		(1.050.000)
Depreciation and amortization expense		(3,246,479)		(1,258,298)
Repayment of bonds, leases, and installment purchase agreement de	bt j	principal		
are expenditures in the governmental funds but the repayment				
reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.				
Also, the governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs,				
premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued,				
whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the				
statement of activities.				
Principal paid on bonds payable		2,855,000		
Principal paid on lease payable		40,913		
Issuance of lease payable		(190,448)		
Amortization of premium on bonds payable		209,556		
Principal paid on installment purchase agreement		410,415		3,325,436
Some expenses reported in the statement if activities do not require				
the use of current financial resources and therefore are not				
reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.				
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions		(1,134,394)		
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB		6,473,903		
Compensated absences		(472,150)		
Net pension liability - proportionate share - ERS		(110,345)		
Net pension asset - proportionate share - TRS		2,842,549		
Total OPEB liability		(7,198,471)		
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions		(1,262,198)		
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB		(2,305,748)		(3,166,854)
Change in net position of governmental activities			<u>\$</u>	(2,069,739)

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund Year ended June 30, 2025

	C	Custodial <u>Fund</u>
Additions - real property taxes	\$	381,998
Deductions - payments to library		381,998
Change in fiduciary net position		-
Fiduciary net position at beginning of year		
Fiduciary net position at end of year	<u>\$</u>	

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2025

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Schuylerville Central School District (the District) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental 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 District is governed by the laws of New York State (the 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 No. 14 - The Financial Reporting Entity. The financial reporting entity consists of the primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

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

(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 of the extraclassroom activity funds can be found in the District's business offices. The District accounts for assets held as an agent for various student organizations in the miscellaneous special revenue fund.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(b) Joint Venture

The District is a component district in Washington Saratoga Warren Hamilton Essex 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.

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 \$3,202,189 for BOCES administrative and program costs. The District's share of BOCES aid amounted to \$1,275,567.

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

(c) Basis of Presentation

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

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(c) Basis of Presentation, Continued

(i) District-Wide Statements, Continued

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenue 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 payroll expended in those areas. Program revenue 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. Revenue that are not classified as program revenue, including all taxes, are presented as general revenue.

(ii) Fund Statements

The fund statements provide information about the District's 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 following are the District's funds:

- <u>General Fund</u> 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.
- <u>Capital Projects Fund</u> This fund is used to account for the financial resources used for acquisition, construction, or major repair of capital facilities.
- <u>Special Revenue Funds</u> These funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. Special revenue funds include the following:
 - <u>Special Aid Fund</u> This fund is used to account for proceeds received from the State and Federal grants that are restricted for specific educational programs.
 - <u>School Lunch Fund</u> This fund is used to account for child nutrition activities whose funds are restricted as to use.
 - <u>Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund</u> This fund is used to account for and report those revenue that are restricted and committed to expenditures for specified purposes and the extraclassroom activities fund.
- <u>Fiduciary Funds</u> These funds are used to account for activities in which the District acts as trustee or agent for resources that belong to others. These activities are not included in the District-Wide financial statements, because their resources do not belong to the District, and are not available to be used. The District reports one class of fiduciary fund:
 - <u>Custodial Fund</u> This fund is used to account for the collection and remittances of taxes for the Schuylerville Public Library.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(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 and 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. Revenue is 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, grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

The fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenue is recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenue reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenue is collected within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year.

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

(e) Real Property Taxes

Real property taxes are levied annually by the Board of Education no later than August 31, and become a lien on August 31. Taxes are collected during the period September 1, to November 2.

Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by the County of Saratoga, New York (the County) in which the District is located. The County pays an amount representing uncollected real property taxes to the District no later than the following April 1.

(f) Restricted Resources

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

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(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 and expected to be repaid with one year. Permanent transfers of funds include the transfer of expenditure and revenue to provide financing or other services. In the District-Wide statements, eliminations have been made for all interfund receivables and payables between the funds.

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.

(h) Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates an assumption that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these 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 Equivalents

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

State law governs the District's investments policies. Resources must be deposited in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. Permissible investments include obligations of the United States Treasury, United States Agencies, repurchase agreements and obligations of the State or its localities.

Collateral is required for demand and time deposits and certificates of deposits 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.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) Accounts Receivable

Receivables 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) Inventory and Prepaid Items

Inventory of food in the school lunch fund are recorded at cost on a first-in first-out basis, or in a case of surplus food, at stated value that approximates market. Purchases of inventoriable items in other funds are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase, and are considered immaterial in amount.

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

(1) Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at actual cost. For assets acquired prior to July 1, 2003, estimated historical costs, based on appraisals conducted by independent third-party professionals were used. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair market value at the time received.

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

	Capitalization	Depreciation	Estimated
	<u>Threshold</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Useful Life</u>
Land improvements	\$ 5,000	Straight-Line	20 years
Building and improvements	5,000	Straight-Line	50 years
Machinery and equipment	5,000	Straight-Line	5-10 years
Vehicles	5,000	Straight-Line	5-10 years
Right-to-use leased equipment	5,000	Straight-Line	Life of Lease

(m) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

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 two items that qualify for reporting in this category. These amounts are related to pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability reported in the District-Wide Statement of Net Position.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(m) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources, Continued

Deferred inflows of resources represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first is unearned revenue. The second is related to pensions, which are reported in the District-Wide Statement of Net Position. The third is related to the OPEB liability reported in the District-Wide Statement of Net Position.

(n) Leases Payable

The District is a lessee for noncancellable leases of equipment. The District recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset in the government-wide financial statements. The District recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$5,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the District initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the District determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

The District uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the District generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.

The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised of fixed payments and purchase option price that the District is reasonably certain to exercise. The District monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with longterm liabilities on the Statement of Net Position.

(o) Unearned Revenue

The District reports unearned revenue 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 the revenue is recognized.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(p) Compensated Absences

- Compensated absences consist of unpaid accumulated annual sick leave, vacation, and sabbatical time.
- Sick leave eligibility and accumulation is specified in negotiated labor contracts, and in individual employment contracts. Upon retirement, resignation or death, employees may contractually receive a payment based on unused accumulated sick leave.
- District employees 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 No. 101 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 funds statements only the amount 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 and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS).
- In addition to providing pension benefits, the District provides postemployment health insurance coverage and survivor benefits to retired employees and their survivors in accordance with the provision of various employment contracts in effect at the time of retirement. Substantially all 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 District recognizes the cost of providing health insurance by recording its share of insurance premiums as expenditure.

(r) Short-Term Debt

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

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(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, OPEB 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) Net Position/Fund Balance

Order of Use of Fund Balance

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

District-Wide Statements

In the District-Wide financial statements there are three classes of net position:

- <u>Net Investment in capital assets</u> Consists of capital assets reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, constructions or improvements of those assets.
- <u>Restricted</u> Reports net position when constraints placed on the assets are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), granters, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- <u>Unrestricted</u> Reports all other net position that does not meet the definition of the above two classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the District.

Funds Statements

- Nonspendable Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Nonspendable fund balance includes inventory recorded in the school lunch fund.
- <u>Restricted</u> Includes amounts with constraints placed on the use of resources either externally imposed by creditors, granters, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The District may established the following restricted fund balances:

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(t) Net Position/Fund Balance, Continued

Fund Statements, Continued

Capital Reserve

Capital Reserve (Education Law §3651) is 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 and the Capital Projects Fund.

Repair Reserve

Repair Reserve (GML §6-d) is 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.

Workers' Compensation Reserve

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

Unemployment Insurance Reserve

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

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(t) Net Position/Fund Balance, Continued

Fund Statements, Continued

Liability Reserve

Liability Reserve (EL §1708-8c) is used for the purpose of financing liability claims, and specifically unclaimed suits including expenses. The reserve may not exceed 3% of the annual budget or \$15,000, whichever is greater. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

Insurance Reserve

Insurance Reserve is used to pay liability, casualty and other types of losses, except losses incurred for which the following types of insurance may be purchased: life, accident, health, annuities, fidelity and surety, credit, title residual value and mortgage guarantee. In addition, this reserve may not be used for any purpose for which a special reserve may be established pursuant to law (for example, for unemployment compensation insurance). The reserve may be established by Board action, and funded by budgetary appropriations, or such other funds as may be legally appropriated. There is no limit on the amount that may be accumulated in the insurance reserve; however, the annual contribution to this reserve may not exceed the greater of \$33,000 or 5% of the budget. Settled or compromised claims up to \$25,000 may be paid from the reserve without judicial approval. The reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

Property Loss Reserve and Liability Reserve

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

Tax Certiorari Reserve

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

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(t) Net Position/Fund Balance, Continued

Fund Statements, Continued

Reserve for Insurance Recoveries

Reserve for Insurance Recoveries (Education Law §1718(2)) is used at the end of the fiscal year to account for unexpended proceeds of insurance recoveries. They will be held there pending action by the Board on their disposition. This reserve will not be used if the insurance recovery is expended in the same fiscal year in which it was received. The reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve

Reserve for Employee Benefit Accrued Liability (GML §6-p) is used to reserve funds 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.

Retirement Contribution Reserve

Retirement Contribution Reserve (GML §6-r) is used for the purpose of financing retirement contributions. The reserve must be accounted for separate and apart from all other funds and a detailed report of the operation and condition of the fund must be provided by the Board. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

Reserve for TRS Retirement Contributions

Reserve for TRS Retirement Contributions is used to reserve funds to be used for TRS retirement costs in accordance with GML §6-r of the State of New York. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

<u>Committed</u> - Includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the school districts highest level of decision making authority, i.e., the Board of Education. The District has no committed fund balance as of June 30, 2025.

<u>Assigned</u> - Includes amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. All encumbrances of the General Fund are classified as assigned fund balance. The amount appropriated for the subsequent year's budget of the General Fund is also classified as assigned fund balance.

<u>Unassigned</u> - Includes all other General Fund amounts that do not meet the definition of the above four classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the District and could report a surplus or deficit. In funds other than the General Fund, the unassigned classification is used to report a deficit fund balance.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(u) Subsequent Events

The District has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the report which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

(2) Explanation of Certain Differences Between Governmental Fund Financial Statements and District-Wide Financial Statements

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the governmental fund financial statements and the District-Wide financial 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 Statement of Activities, compared with the current financial resources focus of the governmental funds.

(a) Total Fund Balances of Governmental Funds vs. Net Position of Governmental Activities

Total fund balances of the District's governmental funds differ from net position of governmental activities reported in the Statement of Net Position. This difference primarily results from the additional long-term economic focus of the statement of net position versus the solely current financial resources focus of the governmental fund Balance Sheet.

(b) Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance vs. Statement of Activities

Differences between the governmental funds' Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and

Changes in Fund Balance and the Statement of Activities fall into one of three broad
categories. The amounts shown below represent:

(i) Long-Term Revenue Differences

Long-term revenue differences arise because governmental funds report revenue only when they are considered "available", whereas the statement of activities reports revenue 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.

(ii) Capital Related Differences

Capital related differences include the difference between proceeds for the sale of capital assets reported on governmental 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 governmental fund statements and depreciation/amortization expense on those items as recorded in the Statement of Activities.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(2) Explanation of Certain Differences Between Governmental Fund Financial Statements and District-Wide Financial Statements, Continued

(b) Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance vs. Statement of Activities, Continued

(iii) Long-Term Debt Transaction Differences

Long-term debt transaction differences occur because both interest and principal payments are recorded as expenditures in the governmental 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. Pension differences occur as a result of changes in the District's proportion of the collective net pension systems and differences between the District's contributions and its proportionate share of the total contributions to the pension systems. 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.

(3) Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

(a) 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 required:

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 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, of 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.

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

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(3) Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability, Continued

(a) Budgets, Continued

Budgets are established and used for individual capital project funds expenditures as approved by a specific 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.

(b) Encumbrances

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

The District's unreserved undesignated fund balance was in excess of the New York State Real Property Tax Law §1318 limit, which restricts it to an amount not greater than 4% of the District's budget for the upcoming school year. The district plans to address this by continuing to appropriate a responsible amount of fund balance annually to reduce the tax burden on its constituents.

(c) Expenditures in Excess of Budget

Certain individual budgetary expenditures exceeded their budgetary authorizations in the General Fund.

(4) Cash and Equivalents

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District has a specific policy for custodial credit risk; State statutes govern the District's investment policies, as discussed previously in these notes.

The District's aggregate bank balances are either insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution as of June 30, 2025, as follows:

	Book	Bank
	Balance	Balance
Governmental activities	\$ <u>7,271,316</u>	<u>8,412,769</u>
Insured - FDIC	\$	502,264
Insured - Collateral held in District's name		<u>7,910,505</u>
Total insured	\$	<u>8,412,769</u>

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(5) Receivables

Due from State and Federal represents amounts due from New York State and the Federal government. Amounts due to the District at June 30, 2025 are as follows:

General	Fund	•
Ochiciai	1 unu	

State aid - excess cost	\$ 466,400
State aid - BOCES	573,526
	1,039,926
Special Aid Fund - State and Federal grants - various	210,603
School Lunch Fund - State and Federal grants - related to	
food service program	<u>77,573</u>
Total	\$ <u>1,328,102</u>

(6) Capital Assets

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2025 were as follows:

	Beginning				Ending	
		Balance	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	Balance	
Governmental activities:						
Capital assets not being depreciated/amortized:						
Land	\$	350,573	-	-	350,573	
Construction in progress			70,143		70,143	
Total capital assets not being						
depreciated or amortized		350,573	70,143		420,716	
Capital assets being depreciated						
and amortized:						
Land improvements		2,585,034	-	-	2,585,034	
Buildings and improvements		41,458,868	1,688,670	-	43,147,538	
Machinery and equipment	2	27,027,187	38,920	-	27,066,107	
Vehicles		3,306,115	-	-	3,306,115	
Right-to-use asset			<u>190,448</u>		190,448	
Total capital assets being						
depreciated and amortized		74,377,204	1,918,038		76,295,242	
Less accumulated depreciation and						
amortization for:						
Land improvements		(1,913,089)	(34,239)	-	(1,947,328)	
Buildings and improvements	(18,262,801)	(808,054)	_	(19,070,855)	
Machinery and equipment		(6,524,472)	(2,043,101)	_	(8,567,573)	
Vehicles		(1,103,912)	(320,172)	_	(1,424,084)	
Right-to-use asset			(40,913)		(40,913)	
Total accumulated depreciation						
and amortization	(2	27,804,274)	(3,246,479)		(31,050,753)	
Total capital assets, net		46,572,930	(1,328,441)		45,244,489	
Total governmental activities, net	\$ 4	46,923,503	(1,258,298)		45,665,205	

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(6) Capital Assets, Continued

Depreciation/amortization expense not charged to a specific governmental functions amounted to \$3,246,479 and is unallocated on the Statement of Activities.

(7) Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2025 are summarized below:

	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	Ending <u>Balance</u>	Due Within One Year
Bonds payable	\$ 26,020,000	-	(2,855,000)	23,165,000	2,235,000
Unamortized premium on bonds	1,563,386		(209,556)	1,353,830	209,556
	27,583,386		(3,064,556)	24,518,830	2,444,556
Other liabilities:					
Installment purchase agreements	1,691,591	-	(410,415)	1,281,176	691,015
Compensated absences	2,248,429	472,150	-	2,720,579	195,438
Lease payable	-	190,448	(40,913)	149,535	35,367
Net pension liability - proportionate					
share - ERS	1,704,028	110,345	-	1,814,373	-
Net pension liability (asset) -					
proportionate share - TRS	806,928	_	(2,842,549)	(2,035,621)	-
Total OPEB liability	86,556,114	7,198,471		93,754,585	
Total other liabilities	93,007,090	7,971,414	(3,293,877)	97,684,627	921,820
Total long-term liabilities	<u>\$120,590,476</u>	7,971,414	(6,358,433)	122,203,457	3,366,376

(a) Bonds Payable

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

	Original			
	Issue	Final	Interest	Outstanding
Description of Issue	<u>Date</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	Rate	<u>June 30, 2025</u>
Serial Bonds	2015	2029	2.14%	\$ 75,000
Serial Bonds	2020	2030	4.00%	5,045,000
Serial Bonds	2021	2041	2.00%	18,045,000
				\$ 23,165,000

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(7) Long-Term Debt, Continued

(a) Bonds Payable, Continued

Year ending	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2026	\$ 2,235,000	615,412	2,850,412
2027	2,295,000	543,112	2,838,112
2028	2,375,000	468,512	2,843,512
2029	2,455,000	390,638	2,845,638
2030	2,520,000	309,550	2,829,550
2031 - 2035	6,845,000	841,400	7,686,400
2036 - 2040	3,935,000	279,200	4,214,200
2041	 505,000	10,100	515,100
Total	\$ 23,165,000	3,457,924	26,622,924

(b) Interest Expense

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

Interest paid	\$ 716,038
Less amortization of bond premiums	(<u>209,556</u>)
Total expense	\$ <u>506,482</u>

(c) Installment Purchase Agreements

The District entered into two installment purchase agreements to purchase vehicles. The first agreement was entered into in 2022 and expires in 2026. The District entered into another agreement for vehicles in 2023 and expires in 2027. There is no interest related to these agreements.

	Original		
	Issue	Final	Outstanding
Description of Issue	<u>Date</u>	Maturity	<u>June 30, 2025</u>
Vehicles	2022	2026	\$ 470,865
Vehicles	2023	2027	810,311
			\$ 1,281,176

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(7) Long-Term Debt, Continued

(c) Installment Purchase Agreements, Continued

Year ending		
2026	\$	691,015
2027		590,161
Total	<u>\$</u>	1,281,176

In the event that the District were to default on bond principal or interest payments, a court has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings brought by the bond owner, to render judgment against the District. A court has the power to order payment of such bonds or notes from funds available or to order the District to take all lawful action to obtain the funds, including the raising of the funds in the next annual tax levy. The bond owner may also file with the New York State Comptroller a verified statement alleging default in the payment of principal or interest. The New York State Comptroller will have a duty to investigate the circumstances of the alleged default and prepare determinations from their office. The New York State Comptroller is required, under the conditions and to the extent prescribed by Section 99-b of the New York State Finance Law, to withhold state aid and assistance to the District and apply the amount thereof so withheld to the payment of the defaulted principal and interest.

(d) Lease Payable

The District entered into a master equipment lease/purchase agreement during the year ended June 30, 2025 with terms through September 2028. The agreement has been recorded as of the date of inception of the agreement.

Right-to-use assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2025 was as follows:

6			,		
	Jı	ance at aly 1, 2024	Additions	Retirements	Balance at June 30, 2025
Right-to-use assets Accumulated amortization	\$ _	<u>-</u>	190,448 (40,913)	<u>-</u>	190,448 (40,913)
Total	\$ _		<u>149,535</u>		<u>149,535</u>
The following is a summary of	the matu	ırity of le	ase payable:		
Year ending			<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2026 2027 2028 2029		\$	35,367 36,679 38,039 39,450	5,546 4,234 2,874 1,463	40,913 40,913 40,913 40,913
Total		\$	<u>149,535</u>	<u>14,117</u>	<u>163,652</u>

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(8) Pension Plans

(a) 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. TRS 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. TRS is governed by a 10 member Board of Trustees. 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 TRS, the election is irrevocable. The State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. Additional information regarding TRS may be obtained by referring to the NYSTRS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be found on TRS's website at www.nystrs.org.

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. ERS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of ERS is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the Fund), which was established to hold all assets and record changes in fiduciary net position allocated to ERS. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of ERS. Benefits are established under the provisions of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law. Once a public employer elects to participate in ERS, 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. GLIP amounts are appointed to and included in ERS. ERS is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. That report, including information with regard to benefits provided, may be found at www.osc.ny.gov/retirement/resources/financial-statementsand-supplementary-information.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(8) Pension Plans

(a) Plan Descriptions and Benefits Provided, Continued

Employees' Retirement System (ERS), Continued

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% to 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 annual certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the ERS' 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.

(b) Pension Asset/Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Pensions

At June 30, 2025, the District reported the following asset/liability for its proportionate share of TRS and ERS. The net pension asset/liability were measured as of March 31, 2025 for ERS and June 30, 2024 for TRS. The total pension asset/liability used to calculate the respective net pension asset/liability was determined by an actuarial valuation. The District's proportion of the respective net pension asset/liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to TRS and ERS relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by ERS and TRS in reports provided to the District.

<u>RS</u> <u>TRS</u>
1, 2024 June 30, 2023
31, 2025 June 30, 2024
14,373) 2,035,621
5821% 0.068227%
09910) (0.002334)
1

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the District's recognized pension expense of \$391,350 for ERS and \$1,128,129 for TRS in the statement of activities. At June 30, 2025 the District's reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the pensions from the following sources:

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(8) Pension Plans, Continued

(b) Pension Asset/Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Pensions, Continued

innows of resources related to the Tens	31011	s, Commu	<u>cu</u>		
		Deferred Outflows		Deferr	ed Inflows
		of Re	of Resources		<u>esources</u>
		<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	450,340	2,191,990	21,243	-
Changes of assumptions		76,091	1,217,714	-	204,831
Net difference between projected and					
actual investment earnings on pensio	n				
plan investments		142,351	-	-	2,261,748
Changes in proportion and differences					
between the District's contributions					
and proportionate share of					
contributions		66,529	141,091	107,746	141,640
District's contributions subsequent to					
the measurement date		<u>158,539</u>	<u>1,314,386</u>		
Total	\$	<u>893,850</u>	<u>4,865,181</u>	<u>128,989</u>	<u>2,608,219</u>

District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension asset/liability in the year ending June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the pensions will be recognized as follows:

Year ending	<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>
2026	\$ 308,599	(1,049,808)
2027	464,810	2,491,814
2028	(168,044)	(428,277)
2029	957	(462,725)
2030	-	279,154
Thereafter		112,418
	\$ <u>606,322</u>	942,576

(c) 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:

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(8) Pension Plans, Continued

(c) Actuarial Assumptions, Continued

,	<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>
Measurement date	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2024	June 30, 2023
Investment rate of return (net of investment expense, including inflation)	5.90%	6.95%
Salary scale	4.30%	1.95% - 5.18%
Cost of living adjustments	1.50%	1.30%
Inflation rate	2.90%	2.40%

For ERS, demographic assumptions used in the April 1, 2024 actuarial valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study completed April 1, 2020. Demographic assumptions are primarily based on System experience over the period April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2020. Annuitant mortality rates are adjusted to incorporate mortality improvements under the Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2021. For TRS, annuitant and active mortality rates are based on plan member experience, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2021, applied on a generational basis. The demographic actuarial assumptions and the salary scale are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020. TRS runs one-year and five-year experience studies annually in order to gauge the appropriateness of the assumptions.

The long-term rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 27, Selections of Economic Assumptions for Measuring Pension Obligations and generally accepted accounting principles. ASOP No. 27 provides guidance on the selection of an appropriate assumed investment rate of return. Consideration was given to expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class as well as historical investment data and plan performance.

The long-term expected real rates of return are presented by asset allocation classification. Best estimates of the arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of the measurement date are summarized in the following table:

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(8) Pension Plans, Continued

(c) Actuarial Assumptions, Continued

tuariar rissamptions, continue	ERS	5	TRS	<u>S</u>
		Long-term expected		Long-term expected
	Target	real rate	Target	real rate
Asset class	allocation	of return	allocation	of return
Domestic equity	25%	3.54%	33%	6.60%
International equity	14%	6.57%	15%	7.40%
Real estate equity	-	-	11%	6.30%
Global equity	-	-	4%	6.90%
Domestic fixed income	-	-	16%	2.60%
Global bonds	-	-	2%	2.50%
High-yield bonds	-	-	1%	4.80%
Real estate debt	-	-	6%	3.90%
Real estate	12%	4.95%	-	-
Private equity	15%	7.25%	9%	10.00%
Private debt	-	-	2%	5.90%
Real assets	4%	5.55%	-	-
Fixed income	22%	2.00%	-	-
Opportunistic/ARS portfolio	3%	5.25%	-	-
Credit	4%	5.40%	-	-
Cash and equivalents	<u>1%</u>	0.25%	<u>1%</u>	0.50%
	<u>100%</u>		<u>100%</u>	

^{*} For ERS, the real rates of return are net of a long-term inflation assumption of 2.9%. For TRS, the real rates of return are net of pension plan investment expenses and long-term inflation expectations.

(d) 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 assumed 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 determined. Based upon those 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.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(8) Pension Plans, Continued

(e) Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset/Liability to the Discount Rate The following presents the District's proportionate share of the ERS and TRS net pension asset/liability calculated using the discount rates referred to above, 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 or 1-percentage point higher than the current discount rates referred to above:

1%	Current	1%
Decrease	Discount	Increase
(<u>4.9%</u>)	(<u>5.9%</u>)	(<u>6.9%</u>)
\$ (<u>5,251,025</u>)	(<u>1,814,373</u>)	<u>1,055,233</u>
1%	Current	1%
Decrease	Discount	Increase
(<u>5.95%</u>)	(<u>6.95%</u>)	(<u>7.95%</u>)
\$	Decrease (4.9%) \$ (5,251,025) 1% Decrease	Decrease Discount (4.9%) (5.9%) \$ (5,251,025) (1,814,373) 1% Current Decrease Discount

(f) Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the current year net pension asset/liability of the participating employers as of the respective measurement dates, were as follows:

	(Dollars in Millions)		
	<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>	
Measurement date	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024	
Employers' total pension liability	\$ (247,600)	(142,838)	
Plan net position	<u>230,454</u>	<u>145,821</u>	
Employers' net pension asset (liability)	\$ <u>(17,146</u>)	<u>2,983</u>	
Ratio of plan net position to the employers'			
total pension liability	93.08%	102.10%	

(g) Contributions to the Pension Plans

ERS employer contributions are paid annually based on the System's fiscal year which ends on March 31st. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2025 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2025 through June 30, 2025 based on paid ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2025 amounted to \$158,539. This amount has been recorded as a liability in the governmental fund statements and in the statement of net position. Retirement contributions paid to ERS for the year ended June 30, 2025 were \$541,958.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(8) Pension Plans, Continued

(g) Contributions to the Pension Plans, Continued

TRS employer and employee contributions for the year ended June 30, 2025 are paid to the TRS in September, October and November 2025 through a state aid intercept. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2025 represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 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 employer retirement contributions to TRS as of June 30, 2025 amounted to \$1,373,401, including employees' share. The accrued contributions have been recorded as a liability in the governmental fund statements and in the statement of net position. Retirement contributions paid to TRS for the year ended June 30, 2025 were \$1,350,954.

(9) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

(a) Plan Description and Benefits

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

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

(b) Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At July 1, 2024, the valuation date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	200
Active employees	<u>208</u>
	408

(c) Total OPEB Liability

The District's total OPEB liability of \$93,754,585 was measured as of July 1, 2024 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2024.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(9) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB), Continued

(d) Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2024 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Salary increases 3.00%

Discount rate 3.96%

Healthcare cost trend rates 6.60% for 2025, decreasing 0.4% per year to

an ultimate rate of 5.0% for 2029 and later

years

The discount rate was based on Bond Buyer GO-20 municipal bond index.

Morality rates were based on RP-2014 mortality table with mortality improvements projected to the current year.

(e) Changes in the Total OPEB Liability Balance at June 30, 2024

Balance at June 30, 2024	\$ 86,556,114
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	1,050,532
Interest	3,113,057
Difference between actual and expected experience	9,830,651
Changes in assumptions	(3,211,480)
Benefit payments	(3,584,289)
Net change	7,198,471
Balance at June 30, 2025	\$ 93,754,585

(f) Sensitivity of the Total OPEB liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the District's total OPEB liability calculated using the current discount rate (3.96%), 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 (2.96%) or 1-percentage point higher (4.96%) than the current discount rate:

		1%	Current	1%
		Decrease	Rate	Increase
		(2.96%)	(3.96%)	<u>(4.96%)</u>
Total OPEB liability	\$ <u>1</u>	07,285,885	93,754,585	81,952,150

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(9) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB), Continued

(g) Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Change in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the District's total OPEB liability calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rates, 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 or 1-percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1%	Current	1%
	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Total OPEB liability	\$ 81,994,597	93,754,585	106,968,010

(h) OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2025 the District recognized OPEB expense of \$6,602,209. At June 30, 2025, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred	Deferred
	Outflows of	Inflows of
	Resources	Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 12,832,627	_
Changes in assumptions	-	9,883,713
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,571,892	
	\$ <u>16,404,519</u>	<u>9,883,713</u>

District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ending	
2026	\$ 1,942,673
2027	1,942,673
2028	(1,272,381)
2029	(1,390,716)
2030	781,069
Thereafter	945,596
	\$ 2,948,914

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(10) Interfund Activity

Interfund transactions as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025 were as follows:

	Interfu	nd	Inte	rfund
Governmental Funds	<u>Receivables</u>	<u>Payables</u>	Transfers In	<u>Transfers Out</u>
General fund Capital projects fund	\$ - 475,313	264,715	669,140	40,701 669,140
Special aid fund		210,598	40,701	<u> </u>
Total	\$ <u>475,313</u>	475,313	709,841	<u>709,841</u>

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

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

Transfers are used to (1) move revenue from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) move residual cash from closed projects to debt service to be used for debt payments at a later date.

(11) Risk Management

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

(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 audits, the District's administration believes disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.

(13) Certain Risk Disclosures

(a) Limitations on Raising Revenue

The District's ability to raise revenue through property taxes is subject to Article VIII of the New York State Constitution and the Real Property Tax Law, including the property tax levy limit (tax cap) imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The annual increase in the property tax levy cannot exceed the lesser of 2% or change in the consumer price index, unless approved by a 60% supermajority of the taxpayers.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Certain Risk Disclosures, Continued

(b) Limitations on Spending

Expenditures must be authorized in accordance with the annual budget adopted by the District, pursuant to New York State General Municipal Law (GML) and local charter provisions. The District may not incur expenditures in excess of appropriations, except for legally authorized emergency expenditures.

(c)Limitations on the Incurrence of Debt

The District is subject to a constitutional debt limit, which is 10% of the full value on the most recent tax roll. The debt limit for may be exceeded if authorized by 60% of the voters and approved by the Board of Regents and the New York State Comptroller. All borrowings must be approved by a majority vote of the District's residents at a public referendum.

(14) Future Implementations of GASB Pronouncements

- GASB has issued the following pronouncements which will be implemented in the years required. The effects of the implementation of these pronouncement are not known at this time.
- Statement No. 103 Financial Reporting Model Improvements. Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025.
- Statement No. 104 Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets. Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025.

Required Supplementary Information Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Budget to Actual - General Fund Year ended June 30, 2025

	Original	Final			Final Budget Variance with Budgetary
	Budget	Budget	Actual	Encumbrances	Actual
Revenue:	<u> Baager</u>	<u> Baager</u>	1101001	Billeamerances	1100001
Real property taxes	\$ 19,270,629	17,939,754	17,936,652	_	(3,102)
Other real property tax items	56,000	1,386,875	1,393,555	_	6,680
Charges for services	167,800	167,800	209,544	_	41,744
Use of money and property	50,000	50,000	687,159	-	637,159
State sources	18,569,113	18,569,113	18,046,231	-	(522,882)
Federal sources	50,000	50,000	74,568	-	24,568
Miscellaneous	205,000	205,000	373,987		168,987
Total revenue	38,368,542	38,368,542	38,721,696		353,154
Expenditures:					
General support	4,139,903	5,813,611	5,675,736	29,719	108,156
Instruction	17,838,224	17,736,014	17,977,643	2,739	(244,368)
Pupil transportation	2,119,706	2,426,148	1,591,807	297,100	537,241
Employee benefits	11,679,671	11,212,322	10,721,370	-	490,952
Debt service:					
Principal	2,855,000	2,855,000	3,306,328	-	(451,328)
Interest	716,038	716,038	716,038		
Total expenditures	39,348,542	40,759,133	39,988,922	329,558	440,653
Excess (deficiency) of revenue					
over expenditures	(980,000)	(2,390,591)	(1,267,226)	(329,558)	793,807
Other financing sources (uses):					
Proceeds from issuance of debt	_	-	190,448	-	190,448
Transfers in	-	-	669,140	-	669,140
Transfers out	(20,000)	(20,000)	(40,701)		(20,701)
Total other financing					
sources (uses)	(20,000)	(20,000)	818,887		838,887
Change in fund balance	\$ (1,000,000)	(2,410,591)	(448,339)	(329,558)	1,632,694
Fund balance at beginning of year			11,939,475		
Fund balance at end of year			\$ 11,491,136		

SCHUYLERVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset/Liability Year ended June 30, 2025

<u>2021</u> <u>2020</u> <u>2019</u>	0.0106606% 0.0110031% 0.0120279%	(10,615) (2,913,695) (852,212) 3,442,938 3,408,904 3,650,074	0.31% 85.47%	99.95% 86.39%		0.0661010% 0.0686260% 0.0684620%	(1,824,023) 1,782,905 1,237,966 11,768,574 10,643,058 11,454,773	15.50% 16.75%	97.80% 102.20%
<u>2022</u>	0.0103032% 0.0	842,247 3,319,592 3	25.37%	103.65%		0.0673320% 0.0	11,667,912 (1 12,560,376 11	92.89%	113.20%
<u>2023</u>	0.0115408%	(2,474,803) 3,683,057	67.19%	%82.06		0.0709010%	(1,360,521) 13,031,998	10.44%	%09.86
2024	0.0115731%	(1,704,028) 3,812,393	44.70%	93.88%		0.0705610%	(806,928) 13,024,846	6.20%	99.20%
2025	0.0105821%	\$ (1,814,373) \$ 4,170,736	43.50%	93.08%		0.0682270%	\$ 2,035,621 \$ 13,008,182	15.65%	102.10%
ERS System	The District's proportion of the net pension asset/liability The District's proportionate share	of the net pension asset (liability) The District's covered payroll The District's proportionate share	of the net pension liability/asset as a percentage of covered payroll Plan fiduciary net position as a	percentage of the total pension asset/liability	TRS System	The District's proportion of the net pension asset/liability The District's proportionate share	of the net pension asset (liability) The District's covered payroll The District's proportionate share	of the net pension liability/asset as a percentage of covered payroll Plan fiduciary net position as a	percentage of the total pension asset/liability

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the District is presenting information for those years for which information is available.

SCHUYLERVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the District's Pension Contributions Year ended June 30, 2025

ERS System	2025	2024	2023	$\frac{2022}{}$	2021	2020	2019	2018
Contractually required contribution	\$ 541,958	485,993	400,950	420,425	463,705	473,439	519,111	563,380
contractually required contribution	541,958	485,993	400,950	420,425	463,705	473,439	519,111	563,380
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı
District's covered payroll	\$ 4,170,736	3,812,393	3,683,057	3,319,592	3,442,938	3,408,904	3,650,074	3,688,493
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	12.99%	12.75%	10.89%	12.66%	13.47%	13.89%	14.22%	15.27%
TRS Svetem								
TIME STATE								
Contractually required contribution Contribution in relation to the	\$ 1,350,954	1,358,125	1,355,946	1,197,137	992,667	1,216,497	1,092,859	1,292,247
contractually required contribution	1,350,954	1,358,125	1,355,946	1,197,137	992,667	1,216,497	1,092,859	1,292,247
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
District's covered payroll	\$ 13,008,182	13,024,846	13,031,998	12,560,376	11,768,574	10,643,058	11,454,773	11,689,239
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	10.39%	10.43%	10.40%	9.53%	8.43%	11.43%	9.54%	11.06%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the District is presenting information for those years for which information is available.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Changes in the District's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios June 30, 2025 (Dollar amount in thousands)

Total OPEB liability	<u>2025</u>	2024	<u>2023</u>	2022	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	2019	2018
Service cost Interest	\$ 1,050,532 3,113,057	1,000,506 3,040,243	1,722,219 2,176,845	1,640,209 2,189,494	2,082,506 2,632,332	1,983,340 2,818,333	3,265,760 2,392,795	3,265,760 2,191,913
Difference between expected and actual experience Changes in assumptions Benefit payments	9,830,651 (3,211,480) (3,584,289)	- (1,151,690) (3,430,535)	1,842,431 (17,044,921) (3,035,501)	828,343 (2,947,089)	11,737,380 10,767,996 (2,897,233)	2,975,688 (8,416,533)	11,910,493 (2,275,238) (8,171,392)	- (8,230,727) (7,167,887)
Net change in total OPEB liability Total OPEB liability - beginning	7,198,471	(541,476) 87,097,590	(14,338,927) 101,436,517	1,710,957	24,322,981 75,402,579	(639,172) 76,041,751	7,122,418 68,919,333	(9,940,941) 78,860,274
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 93,754,585	86,556,114	87,097,590	101,436,517	99,725,560	75,402,579	76,041,751	68,919,333
Covered payroll	\$ 18,433,094	18,052,621	17,628,054	17,130,550	15,119,060	14,849,543	15,757,743	15,770,678
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	508.62%	479.47%	494.09%	592.14%	%09.659	207.78%	482.57%	437.01%

Notes to schedule:

Changes of assumptions - Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period. The following are the discount rates used in each period:

2018	3.60%
2019	3.87%
2020	3.87%
2021	2.21%
2022	2.14%
2023	3.54%
2024	3.65%
2025	3.96%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the District is presenting information for those years for which information is available.

There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB Statement No. 75, paragraph 4.

Other Supplementary Information Schedule of Change from Adopted Budget to Final Budget and the Real Property Tax Limit - General Fund Year ended June 30, 2025

Change from adopted budget to final budget:			
Original budget		\$	39,368,542
Add prior year's encumbrances			1,410,591
Adopted budget			40,779,133
Budget revisions			
Final budget		<u>\$</u>	40,779,133
Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law Limit Calculation			
2025-2026 voter approved expenditure budget		\$	40,043,396
Maximum allowed 4% of 2025-2026 budget		_	1,601,736
General fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law*:			
Unrestricted fund balance:			
Appropriated fund balance	\$ 1,700,000		
Encumbrances Unassigned fund balance	329,558 4,795,857		
•	 4,775,057		(005 415
Total unrestricted fund balance			6,825,415
Less: Appropriated fund balance Encumbrances	 1,700,000 329,558		
Total adjustments			2,029,558
General fund fund balance subject to Section 1318			

4,795,857

11.98%

of Real Property Tax Law

Actual percentage

^{*} Per Office of the State Comptroller's "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions," updated April 2011 (originally issued November 2010), the portion of [general fund] fund balance subject to Section 1318 of the Real Property Tax Law is: unrestricted fund balance (i.e., the total of the committed, assigned, and unassigned classifications), minus appropriated fund balance, amounts reserved for insurance recovery, amounts reserved for tax reduction, and encumbrances included in committed and assigned fund balance.

SCHUYLERVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Other Supplementary Information
Schedule of Project Expenditures - Capital Projects Fund
Year ended June 30, 2025

Fund Balance (Deficit) <u>6/30/2025</u>	475,374	475,374
Total	1,270,181 25,762,572 1,470,761	28,503,514
Financing Local Sources	491,042	491,042
Methods of Financing State and Local Federal Aid Sources	1,270,181	1,270,181
Proceeds of Obligations	25,271,530 1,470,761	26,742,291
Unexpended (Over expended) <u>Balance</u>	128,063 (1,287,198)	(1,159,135)
Total	1,270,181 25,287,198 1,470,761	28,028,140
Expenditures Current Year	739,283	739,283
Prior <u>Years</u>	1,270,181 24,547,915 1,470,761	27,288,857
Revised Budget	1,398,244 24,000,000 1,470,761	26,869,005
Original <u>Budget</u>	\$ 1,398,244 24,000,000 1,470,761	\$ 26,869,005
Project title	Smart Schools Bond Act Capital Project #1 Installment purchase debt	

Other Supplementary Information Net Investment in Capital Assets June 30, 2025

Capital assets, net		\$ 45,665,205
Deduct:		
Bonds payable	\$ 23,165,000	
Bond premiums	1,353,830	
Installment purchase agreements	1,281,176	
Lease payable	149,535	 25,949,541
Net investment in capital assets		\$ 19,715,664



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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

The Board of Education Schuylerville Central School District:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Schuylerville Central School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 17, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the 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 the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 District'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 the 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 an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2025-001.

District's Response to the Finding

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the District's response to the finding identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The District's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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 District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> in considering the District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

EFPR Group, CPAS, PLLC

Williamsville, New York October 17, 2025

Schedule of Findings and Responses Year ended June 30, 2025

Reference: 2025-001 NYS Real Property Tax Law §1318

<u>Criteria</u> - New York State (NYS) Real Property Tax Law §1318 limits the amount of unexpended surplus funds a District can retain to no more than 4% of the District's budget of the General Fund for the ensuing fiscal year. Nonspendable and restricted fund balance of the General Fund are excluded from the 4% limitation. Amounts assigned for the subsequent year and encumbrances are also excluded from the 4% limitation.

<u>Condition</u> - The District's unrestricted fund balance at June 30, 2025 after excluding amounts assigned for the subsequent year end and encumbrances, was in excess of the New York State Real Property Tax Law §1318 limit. For the year ended June 30, 2025, this portion of the District's unrestricted fund balance was \$4,795,857, which is 11.98% of the 2025-2026 voter approved General Fund budget.

<u>Cause</u> - Expenditures were less than budgeted for several years.

Effect of Condition - The District is not in compliance with NYS Real Property Tax Law §1318.

Repeat Finding - This is a repeat finding of item 2024-001 as reported for the year ended June 30, 2024.

<u>Recommendation</u> - We recommend that the District develop a plan to rationally appropriate unassigned fund balance so as to be in compliance with NYS Real Property Tax Law §1318.

<u>View's of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions</u> - The District will evaluate its budget and reserve fund balances.

Status of Prior Year Audit Findings Year ended June 30, 2025

(2024-001) NYS Real Property Tax Law §1318

<u>Condition</u> - The District's unrestricted fund balance at June 30, 2024 after excluding amounts assigned for the subsequent year end and encumbrances, was in excess of the New York State Real Property Tax Law §1318 limit. For the year ended June 30, 2024, this portion of the District's unrestricted fund balance was \$3,859,329, which is 9.80% of the 2024-2025 voter approved General Fund budget.

<u>Status</u> - As of June 30, 2025, the District remains in excess of 4%. This finding is repeated in the current year as finding 2025-001.

Corrective Action Plan Year ended June 30, 2025

<u>Criteria</u> - New York State (NYS) Real Property Tax Law §1318 limits the amount of unexpended surplus funds a District can retain to no more than 4% of the District's budget of the General Fund for the ensuing fiscal year. Nonspendable and restricted fund balance of the General Fund are excluded from the 4% limitation. Amounts assigned for the subsequent year and encumbrances are also excluded from the 4% limitation. Unrestricted fund balance was \$4,795,857, which is 11.98% of the 2025-2026 voter approved General Fund budget.

Corrective Action Plan

The District acknowledges this recommendation and is aware of the recommendation. The Assistant Superintendent for Business, Christine Burke, is the responsible party for the District's financial statements. She will work with the Superintendent, as well as the Building and Grounds Supervisor on creating a plan to be in compliance with NYS Real Property Tax Law §1318. This plan will be to address the building condition survey and any other one-time only projects addressing the needs of each building. In addition, the Assistant Superintendent for Business will monitor the budget, as well as the fund balance classification on a regular basis. The District will follow all necessary steps before spending down the fund balance. In order to be in compliance with the New York State Real Property Tax Law §1318, the anticipated completion would be prior to June 30, 2026; however, with supply/demand and timing this may extend past that timeline.