PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

RENEWAL ISSUE **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

In the opinion of Hodgson Russ LLP, Albany, New York, Bond Counsel, based on existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming the accuracy of certain representations and continuing compliance with certain covenants described in "TAX MATTERS" herein, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Notes is not treated as a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. We note that interest on the Notes will be included in the adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of or the amount, accrual, or receipt of interest on the Notes. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

The Notes will NOT be designated "qualified tax-exempt obligations" under Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

$12,635,000

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHOHARIE, OTSEGO AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

$12,635,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2024 (Renewals)

(the "Notes")

Dated: June 20, 2024 **Due: June 20, 2025**

The Notes are general obligations of the Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District, Schoharie, Otsego, and Montgomery Counties, New York (the "District"), all of the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount. See "NATURE OF OBLIGATION" and "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein. The Notes will be issued without the option of prior redemption.

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. At the option of the purchaser(s), the Notes will be issued as registered notes or registered in the name of the purchaser. If such Notes are issued as registered in the name of the purchaser, principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable in Federal Funds. In such case, the Notes will be issued as registered in the name of the purchaser in denominations of $5,000 or multiples thereof, as may be determined by such successful bidder(s).

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

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser(s) and subject to the receipt of the approving legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Hodgson Russ LLP, Bond Counsel, Albany, New York. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC located in Jersey City, New Jersey, or as may be agreed upon with the purchaser(s), or about June 20, 2024.

ELECTRONIC BIDS for the Notes must be submitted on Fiscal Advisors Auction website ("Fiscal Advisors Auction") accessible via www.FiscalAdvisorsAuction.com, on May 30, 2024 by no later than 10:45 A.M. ET. Bids may also be submitted by facsimile at (315) 930-2354. No other form of electronic bidding services will be accepted. No phone bids will be accepted. Once the bids are communicated electronically via Fiscal Advisors Auction or via facsimile to the District, each bid will constitute an irrevocable offer to purchase the Notes pursuant to the terms provided in the Notice of Sale for the Notes.

May 13, 2024

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

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHOHARIE, OTSEGO AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, NEW YORK

SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS

2023-2024 BOARD OF EDUCATION

BRUCE TRYON
President

STEVEN PHILBRICK
Vice President

MARY BLACK
DOMINGA LENT
JASON GAGNON
SUSAN STRASSER
AIMEE YORKE

* * * * * * *

ADMINISTRATION

MATTHEW SICKLES
Superintendent

TRACY FRALEIGH
District Business Manager

KAYLA KELLEY
District Treasurer

JAMES GREGORY, FERRARA FIORENZA PC.
School District Attorney

FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.
Municipal Advisor

HODGSON RUSS LLP
Bond Counsel

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc.
250 South Clinton Street, Suite 502
Syracuse, New York 13202
(315) 752-0051
http://www.fiscaladvisors.com

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHOHARIE, OTSEGO AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, NEW YORK

Relating To

$12,635,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2024 (Renewals)

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and appendices, has been prepared by the Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District, Schoharie, Otsego, and Montgomery Counties, New York (the "School District" or "District", "Counties", and "State", respectively) in connection with the sale by the District of $12,635,000 principal amount of Bond Anticipation Notes, 2024 (Renewals) (the "Notes").

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

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

NATURE OF OBLIGATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE NOTES

Description of the Notes

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

The Notes are dated June 20, 2024 and mature, without option of prior redemption, on June 20, 2025. The Notes will be issued in either (i) registered certificated form registered in the name of the purchaser, in denominations of $5,000 each or multiples thereof, with principal and interest payable in Federal Funds at such bank(s) or trust company(ies) located and authorized to do business in the State as may be selected by such successful bidder(s); or (ii) registered book-entry-only form registered to Cede & Co. as nominee of DTC, which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

No Optional Redemption

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

Purpose of Issue

The District's overall plan calls for a $32 million Capital Project. The District requested and the voters authorized the District to spend up to $14,100,000 as part of Phase I. The first phase includes four key initiatives at all of the District's school buildings:

- Replacement of key infrastructure, such as roofing, heating and cooling systems
- Improvements to parent drop-off and pick-up loops
- Safety enhancements
- Modernized learning spaces for students.

The Notes are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York, including among others, the Education Law and the Local Finance Law and a bond resolution of the District dated March 22, 2021 authorizing the issuance of up to $14,100,000 serial bonds for Phase I. The proceeds of the Notes, along with $240,000 available funds of the District, will redeem and partially renew $12,875,000 bond anticipation notes currently outstanding and maturing on June 21, 2024.

The District is in the planning stages of a second phase capital project. No official vote date has been selected as of the date of this Official Statement.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

Principal and interest payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC nor its nominee or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company.

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

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

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

Certificated Notes

If the book-entry form is initially chosen by the purchaser(s) of the Notes, DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Notes at any time by giving notice to the District and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law, or the District may terminate its participation in the system of book-entry-only system transfers through DTC at any time. In the event that such book-entry-only system is utilized by a purchaser(s) of the Notes upon issuance and later discontinued, the following provisions will apply:

The Notes will be issued in registered form in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable at a principal corporate trust office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York to be named as fiscal agent by the District. The Notes will remain not subject to redemption prior to their stated final maturity date.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

General Information

Located in the north central part of scenic Schoharie County, with small portions of the District in Otsego and Montgomery Counties, the Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District has a land area of about 181 square miles. The District is 40 miles southwest of the City of Albany and 35 miles southwest of Schenectady. While in a rural setting, Highway I-88 places Cobleskill and Richmondville within easy reach of metropolitan centers.

The District centers around the incorporated Village of Cobleskill. The Village is the commercial hub of the surrounding agricultural areas and contains industrial manufacturers of textiles, plastics and other products. The State University of New York Agriculture and Technical College at Cobleskill has an enrollment of more than 2,500. It provides extensive two-year and four-year programs and cultural activities. Easy commuting distances allow residents access to the Capital District's industries, fifteen colleges and universities, cultural resources and State government.

Recreational activities include an 18-hole public golf course, tennis courts, community playground and swimming pool and nearby summer and winter resorts. Many cultural offerings are shared with the community by SUNY Cobleskill.

The Community Library serves the residents of the Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District. The library contains 18,000 volumes, has borrowings privileges with public libraries in eight counties, and is a member of the Mohawk Valley Library System. It has an extensive local history collection, and offers free public access to the Internet for its patrons.

The Community Library participates in competitive grants, and offers funded programs and services that are available to help meet the informational and recreational needs of its patrons. The library has been designated by New York State as an Electronic Doorway Library.

Source: District officials.

Population

The current estimated population of the District is 13,469.

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate.)

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

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

	Per Capita Income			Median Family Income		
	2006-2010	2016-2020	2018-2022	2006-2010	2016-2020	2018-2022
Towns of:						
Blenheim	$ 20,865	$ 24,944	$ 36,435	$ 53,393	$ 54,583	$ 68,214
Carlisle	24,500	34,425	40,944	69,567	65,357	81,548
Cobleskill	22,269	29,808	36,165	71,000	69,020	98,886
Esperance	29,504	36,435	41,255	68,571	75,714	90,469
Fulton	20,881	32,027	36,758	54,268	62,222	73,050
Jefferson	24,956	38,709	44,672	49,934	78,500	93,750
Middleburgh	25,353	30,689	44,130	64,458	64,739	73,864
Richmondville	20,146	27,588	32,860	47,708	63,795	69,509
Schoharie	30,258	27,552	33,600	69,107	72,557	84,410
Seward	26,497	27,488	30,819	70,417	65,833	83,661
Summit	24,643	31,978	37,537	52,500	74,840	84,343
Decatur	22,154	34,696	37,453	41,071	70,000	67,083
Roseboom	22,111	27,184	30,893	57,083	61,705	74,018
Worcester	19,573	28,544	32,465	50,639	73,011	84,202
Root	23,568	23,086	28,604	53,750	61,581	76,736
Counties of:						
Schoharie	25,105	32,352	37,280	61,828	71,211	84,506
Otsego	22,902	30,223	34,573	56,797	71,686	82,486
Montgomery	22,347	27,346	29,961	53,476	63,989	75,529
State of:						
New York	30,948	40,898	47,173	67,405	87,270	100,846

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010, 2016-2020, and 2018-2022 American Community 5-year data.

Larger Employers

The larger employers located within the area in and surrounding the District includes:

Name	Type	Number of Employees
State University College at Cobleskill	Higher Education	555
Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District	Public Education	400
County of Schoharie	Municipality	380
Wal-Mart, Inc.	Retail	350
Schoharie Central School District	Public Education	200
Bassett Hospital	Health Care	195
Price Chopper	Supermarket	185
Middleburgh Central School District	Public Education	180

Source: District officials.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Unemployment Rate Statistics

Unemployment statistics are not available for the District as such. The smallest areas for which such statistics are available (which include the District) are the Counties of Schoharie, Otsego, and Montgomery. The information set forth below with respect to the Counties and State of New York is included for informational purposes only. It should not be inferred from the inclusion of such data in this Official Statement that the Counties or the State, are necessarily representative of the District, or vice versa.

	Annual Averages						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Schoharie County	5.4%	4.8%	4.4%	6.8%	4.6%	3.7%	4.2%
Otsego County	5.0	4.3	4.1	6.9	4.5	3.5	3.8
Montgomery County	5.7	5.1	4.9	8.4	5.7	4.1	4.6
New York State	4.6	4.1	3.9	9.8	7.1	4.3	4.2

	2024 Monthly Figures				
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Schoharie County	5.5%	5.3%	4.9%	N/A	N/A
Otsego County	5.3	5.0	4.6%	N/A	N/A
Montgomery County	5.8	5.6	5.2%	N/A	N/A
New York State	4.3	4.5	4.2%	N/A	N/A

Note: Unemployment rates for the months of April and May of 2024 are not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

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

Form of School Government

The Board of Education, which is the policy-making body of the District, consists of seven members with overlapping three-year terms. Each Board member must be a qualified voter of the District and no Board member may hold certain other District offices or position, while serving on the Board of Education. The President and the Vice President are selected by the Board members.

Budgetary Procedures

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

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

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

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

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

Recent Budget Vote Results

The budget for the 2022-23 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 17, 2022 by a vote of 793 to 179. The District's adopted budget for 2022-23 fiscal year remained within the Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The budget called for a tax levy increase of 1.76% which was equal to the District's maximum allowable tax levy increase of 1.76% for the 2022-2023 fiscal year.

The budget for the 2023-24 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 16, 2023 by a vote of 477 to 145. The District's adopted budget for 2023-24 fiscal year remained within the Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The budget called for a tax levy increase of 1.91% which was equal to the District's maximum allowable tax levy increase of 1.91% for the 2023-2024 fiscal year.

The proposed budget for the 2024-2025 fiscal year will be presented to voters on May 21, 2024, and calls for a tax levy increase of 2.33%, which is equal to the District's maximum allowable tax levy increase of 2.33% for the 2024-2025 fiscal year.

Investment Policy

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

Consistent with the above statutory limitations, it is the District's current policy to invest in: (1) certificates of deposit or time deposit accounts that are fully secured as required by statute, (2) obligations of the United States of America or (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America. In the case of obligations of the United States government, the District may purchase such obligations pursuant to a written repurchase agreement that requires the purchased securities to be delivered to a third-party custodian.

State Aid

The District receives financial assistance from the State in the form of State aid for operating, building and other purposes at various times throughout its fiscal year, pursuant to formulas and payment schedules set forth by statute. In its proposed budget for the 2024-25 fiscal year, approximately 46.95% of the revenues of the District are estimated to be received in the form of State aid. While the State has a constitutional duty to maintain and support a system of free common schools that provides a "sound basic education" to children of the State, there can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to school districts will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever.

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

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

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

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

The amount of State aid to school districts can vary from year to year and is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. During the 2011 to 2019 and 2021 to 2023 fiscal years of the State, State aid to school districts was paid in a timely manner; however, during the State's 2010 and 2020 fiscal years, State budgetary restrictions resulted in delayed payments of State aid to school districts in the State. In addition, the availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in adoption of the State budget, which is due at the start of the State's fiscal year of April 1. Since the 2010-11 State fiscal year, the State budget has been generally adopted on or before April 1, with the exception of the 2016-17 State budget which was not adopted until April 9, 2017 and the State's 2023-24 Budget which was not adopted until May 3, 2023. No assurance can be given that the State will not experience delays in in the adoption of the budget in future fiscal years. Significant delays in the adoption of the State budget could result in delayed payment of State aid to school districts in the State which could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

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

Federal Aid Received by the State

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

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

Building Aid

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

Building Aid is paid over fifteen years for reconstruction work, twenty years for building additions, or thirty years for new building construction. Building Aid for a specific building project is eligible to begin eighteen months after State Commissioner of Education approval date, for that project, and is paid over the previously described timeframe, assuming all necessary building aid forms are filed with the State in a timely manner. The building aid received is equal to the assumed debt service for that project, which factors in the bond percent, times the building aid ratio that is assigned to the District, and amortized over the predefined timeframe. The building aid ratio is calculated based on a formula that involves the full valuation per pupil in the District compared to a State-wide average.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 760 of the Laws of 1963, the District is eligible to receive a Building Aid Estimate from the New York State Department of Education. Since the gross indebtedness of the District is within the debt limit, the District is not required to apply for a Building Aid Estimate. Based on 2024-25 preliminary building aid ratios, the District expects to receive State building aid of approximately 82.5% of debt service on State Education Department approved expenditures from July 1, 2004 to the present.

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

State Aid History

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

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

School district fiscal year (2021-2022): The State's 2021-22 Enacted Budget included $29.5 billion in State aid to school districts, and significantly increased funding for schools and local governments, including a $1.4 billion increase in Foundation Aid and a three-year phase-in of the full restoration to school districts of Foundation Aid that was initially promised in 2007. Additionally, the budget included the use of $13 billion of federal funds for emergency relief, along with the Governor's Emergency Education Relief, which included, in part, the allocation of $629 million to school districts as targeted grants in an effort to address learning loss as a result of the loss of enrichment and after-school activities. In addition, $105 million of federal funds were allocated to expand full-day kindergarten programs. Under the budget, school districts were reimbursed for the cost of delivering school meals and instructional materials in connection with COVID-19-related school closures in spring 2020, along with the costs of keeping transportation employees and contractors on stand-by during the short-term school closures prior to the announcement of the closure of schools for the remainder of the 2019-20 year. Under the budget, local governments also received full restoration of proposed cuts to Aid and Incentives for Municipalities (AIM) funding, and full restoration of $10.3 million in proposed Video Lottery Terminal (VLT) aid cuts, where applicable.

School district fiscal year (2022-2023): The State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget included $31.5 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2022-23 school year. This represented an increase of $2.1 billion or 7.2 percent compared to the 2021-22 school year, and included a $1.5 billion or 7.7 percent Foundation Aid increase. The State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget also included $14 billion of federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief and Governor's Emergency Education Relief funds to public schools. This funding, available for use over multiple years, was designed to assist public schools to reopen for in-person instruction, address learning loss, and respond to students' academic, social, and emotional needs due to the disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic. The State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget allocated $100 million over two years for a new State matching fund for school districts with the highest needs to support efforts to address student well-being and learning loss. In addition, the State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget increased federal funds by $125 million to expand access to full-day prekindergarten programs for four-year-old children in school districts statewide in the 2022-23 school year.

School District fiscal year (2023-2024): The State's 2023-24 Enacted Budget includes $34.5 billion for school aid, an increase of $3.1 billion or 10%, which is the highest level of State aid to date. The States 2023-24 Budget also provides a $2.6 billion increase in Foundation Aid, fully funding the program for the first time in history. The State's 2023-24 Enacted Budget provides $134 million to increase access to free school meals. An additional $20 million in grant funding will establish new Early College High School and Pathways in Technology Early College High School Programs. An investment of $10 million over two years in competitive funding for school districts, boards of cooperative educational services, and community colleges will be made to promote job readiness. An additional $150 million will be used to expand high-quality full-day prekindergarten, resulting in universal prekindergarten to be phased into 95% of the State.

State Aid Litigation

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

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

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

- FY 2022: $19.8 billion, covering 30% of the existing shortfall.
- FY 2023: Approximately $21.3 billion, covering 50% of the anticipated shortfall.
- FY 2024: Approximately $23.2 billion, eliminating the anticipated shortfall, and funding the full amount of Foundation Aid for all school districts.

State Aid Revenues

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for each of the below fiscal years comprised of State aid.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues [1]	Total State Aid	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid
2018-2019	$ 40,438,431	$ 20,891,796	51.66%
2019-2020	41,026,814	21,214,829	51.71
2020-2021	40,833,333	20,541,009	50.30
2021-2022	42,516,596	21,765,902	51.19
2022-2023	43,597,442	22,228,765	50.99
2023-2024 (Budgeted)	45,352,710 [2]	21,995,635	48.50
2024-2025 (Proposed)	47,069,587	22,099,970	46.95

[1] General fund only.
[2] Includes appropriated fund balance and reserves, if applicable.

Source: Audited Financial Statements for the 2018-2019 fiscal year through and including the 2022-2023 fiscal year, the adopted budget for the 2023-2024 fiscal year, and the proposed budget of the District for the 2024-2025 fiscal year. This table is not audited.

District Facilities

Name	Grades	Capacity	Year(s) Built
George D. Ryder Elementary School	Pre-K-2	621	1958
Joseph B. Radez Elementary School	3-5	473	1932
Golding Middle School	6-8	745	1932
Shelter Building Middle School Annex	6	160	1967
High School	9-12	800	1998

Note: As of the date of this Official Statement, the District is in the process of determining a suitable location to purchase property with the intent to construct a new transportation facility.

Source: District officials.

Enrollment Trends

School Year	Actual Enrollment	School Year	Projected Enrollment
2019-2020	1,759	2024-2025	1,631
2020-2021	1,750	2025-2026	1,629
2021-2022	1,674	2026-2027	1,608
2022-2023	1,646	2027-2028	1,575
2023-2024	1,644	2028-2029	1,562

Note: The figures above include home-schooled enrollment.

Source: District officials.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Employees

The District employs a total of approximately 400 part and full-time employees with representation by various unions as follows:

Number of Employees	Bargaining Unit	Contract Expiration Date
185	Cobleskill-Richmondville Teachers' Association	June 30, 2025
195	Cobleskill-Richmondville Educational Support Personnel Association	June 30, 2024 [1]
10	Cobleskill-Richmondville Administrators' Association	June 30, 2025
1	Superintendent	June 30, 2026
1	Business Manager	June 30, 2024 [1]
8	Confidential/Management	Annual Agreements

[1] Currently under negotiation.

Source: District officials.

Status and Financing of Employee Pension Benefits

Substantially all employees of the District are members of either the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") (for non-teaching and non-certified administrative employees) or the New York State Teachers' Retirement System ("TRS") (for teachers and certified administrators). (Both Systems are referred to together hereinafter as the "Retirement Systems" where appropriate.) These Retirement Systems are cost-sharing multiple public employer retirement systems. The obligation of employers and employees to contribute and the benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (the "Retirement System Law"). The Retirement Systems offer a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability benefits and optional methods of benefit payments. All benefits generally had vested after ten years of credited service; however, this was changed to five years as of April 9, 2022. The Retirement System Law generally provides that all participating employers in each retirement system are jointly and severally liable for any unfunded amounts. Such amounts are collected through annual billings to all participating employers. Generally, all employees, except certain part-time employees, participate in the Retirement Systems. The Retirement Systems are non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 27, 1976. All members working less than ten years must contribute 3% (ERS) or 3.5% (TRS) of gross annual salary towards the cost of retirement programs.

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

- Raising the minimum age at which most civilians can retire without penalty from 55 to 62 and imposing a penalty of up to 38% for any civilian who retires prior to age 62.
- Requiring ERS employees to continue contributing 3% of their salaries and TRS employees to continue contributing 3.5% toward pension costs so long as they accumulate additional pension credits.
- Increasing the minimum years of service required to draw a pension from 5 years to 10 years, which has since been changed to 5 years as of April 9, 2022 (for both Tier V and Tier VI).
- Capping the amount of overtime that can be considered in the calculation of pension benefits for civilians at $15,000 per year, and for police and firefighters at 15% of non-overtime wages.

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

The District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The contributions are as follows:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2018-2019	$ 656,018	$ 1,525,564
2019-2020	618,108	1,258,455
2020-2021	605,299	1,307,827
2021-2022	543,461	1,471,650
2022-2023	467,083	1,505,443
2023-2024 (Budgeted)	648,915	1,609,784
2024-2025 (Proposed)	765,376	1,633,066

Source: District records.

Pursuant to various laws enacted between 1991 and 2002, the State Legislature authorized local governments to make available certain early retirement incentive programs to its employees. The District currently offers a monetary incentive to Cobleskill-Richmondville Educational Support Personnel Association and Cobleskill-Richmondville Teachers' Association members to retire in their first year of eligibility at a maximum amount of $6,000.

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

A chart of average ERS and TRS rates as a percent of payroll (2020-21 to 2024-25) is shown below:

Year	ERS	TRS
2020-21	14.6%	9.53%
2021-22	16.2	9.80
2022-23	11.6	10.29
2023-24	13.1	9.76
2024-25	15.2	10.02 (1)

(1) Estimated. Information anticipated to be available September 2024.

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

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

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

Stable Rate Pension Contribution Option. The 2013-14 State Budget included a provision that provides local governments and school districts, including the District, with the option to "lock-in" long-term, stable rate pension contributions for a period of years determined by the State Comptroller and ERS and TRS. The stable rates would be 12% for ERS and 14% for TRS. The pension contribution rates under this program would reduce near-term payments for employers, but will require higher than normal contributions in later years. The District did not participate in the Stable Rate Pension Contribution Option nor does it intend to do so in the foreseeable future.

The State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget, which was signed into law as Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2019, includes a provision that will allow school districts in the State to establish a reserve fund for the purpose of funding the cost of TRS contributions, as a sub-fund of retirement contribution reserve funds presently authorized for amounts payable to the ERS by a school district. School districts will be permitted to pay into such reserve fund during any particular fiscal year, an amount not to exceed two percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year; provided that the balance of such fund may not exceed ten percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year. On June 17, 2019, the District established a reserve fund for the purpose of funding the cost of TRS contributions.

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits

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

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

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

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

The District contracted with the Capital Region BOCES to calculate its actuarial valuation under GASB 75. The following outlines the changes to the Total OPEB Liability during the below fiscal years, by source.

Balance beginning at:	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
	$ 230,726,299	$ 189,435,595
Changes for the year:		
Service cost	9,572,855	6,529,207
Interest	5,141,139	6,839,751
Change in benefit terms	-	(46,837,505)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(429,976)	27,145,155
Changes in assumptions	(50,983,311)	(11,072,090)
Benefit payments	(4,591,411)	(5,551,266)
Net Changes	$ (41,290,704)	$ (22,946,748)
Balance ending at:	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2023
	$ 189,435,595	$ 166,488,847

Note: The above table is not audited. For additional information see “APPENDIX – D” attached hereto.

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

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

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

Other Information

The statutory authority for the power to spend money for the object or purpose, or to accomplish the object or purpose, for which bonds and notes are to be issued, is the Education Law and the Local Finance Law.

The District is in compliance with the procedure for the publication of the estoppel notice with respect to the Notes as provided in Title 6 of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law.

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

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

Except for as shown under “STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS – Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness”, this Official Statement does not include the financial data of any political subdivision having power to levy taxes within the District.

Financial Statements

The District retains independent Certified Public Accountants. The last audit report covers the period ending June 30, 2023 and is attached hereto as “APPENDIX – D”. Certain financial information of the District can be found attached as Appendices to the Continuing Disclosure Statement.

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

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

New York State Comptroller Report of Examination

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

The State Comptroller's office released an audit report of the District on August 12, 2022. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether the District's Board of Education (the "Board") and officials effectively managed fund balance.

Key Findings

The Board and District officials did not effectively manage the District's fund balance. As a result, the District levied more taxes than needed to fund operations.

- The Board overestimated appropriations from 2018-19 through 2020-21 by an average of $2.8 million, or 6.6 percent, and appropriated fund balance that was not used.
- The District's surplus fund balance exceeded the 4 percent statutory limit in each of the last three fiscal years by 4.8 to 10.1 percentage points.
- Three of the District's reserves were not reasonably funded or used in the last three years.
- Maintaining reserves that were not used and surplus fund balance that exceeded the statutory limit resulted in real property tax levies being higher than necessary.

Key Recommendations

- Adopt realistic budgets and appropriate fund balance only when needed to fund operations.
- Reduce surplus fund balance to comply with the statutory limit in a manner beneficial to taxpayers.
- Adopt a written reserve policy that establishes optimal or targeted funding levels.

There are otherwise no State Comptroller's audits of the District released within the past five years, nor are there any that are currently in progress or pending release.

Note: Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein, and the website is not incorporated herein by reference.

The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

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

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

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

Fiscal Year Ending In	Stress Designation	Fiscal Score
2023	No Designation	3.3
2022	No Designation	0.0
2021	No Designation	0.0

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

Note: Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein, and the website is not incorporated herein by reference.

TAX INFORMATION

Taxable Assessed Valuations

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Towns of:					
Cobleskill	$ 254,938,665	$ 257,656,953	$ 258,636,572	$ 259,018,982	$ 258,825,849
Carlisle	67,429,696	67,190,521	67,494,433	67,331,459	67,106,418
Seward	76,831,826	76,573,442	77,107,890	77,990,305	78,878,174
Richmondville	147,068,861	147,960,785	148,724,475	150,244,299	150,889,095
Summit	52,023,499	52,144,044	52,941,894	53,879,511	54,257,469
Schoharie	11,340,845	11,330,666	11,339,769	11,045,750	11,192,301
Fulton	8,539,589	8,528,616	8,562,146	8,602,744	8,622,111
Blenheim	2,632,278	2,694,167	2,808,473	2,814,227	2,839,788
Middleburgh	7,454,360	7,491,722	7,567,820	7,687,136	7,909,400
Worcester	4,520,425	4,522,009	4,502,249	4,790,621	4,879,263
Esperance	3,526,871	3,450,864	3,442,165	3,431,884	3,416,708
Jefferson	1,815,797	1,815,399	1,810,973	1,839,441	1,841,522
Decatur	533,864	533,864	533,864	533,864	533,864
Roseboom	1,788,637	1,788,453	1,788,596	1,725,700	1,756,841
Root	152,200	126,863	127,178	127,156	124,820
Total Assessed Values	$ 640,597,413	$ 643,808,368	$ 647,388,497	$ 651,063,079	$ 653,073,623
State Equalization Rates					
Towns of:					
Cobleskill	81.00%	78.50%	72.00%	64.00%	57.00%
Carlisle	69.41%	72.00%	66.00%	57.50%	50.00%
Seward	69.41%	72.00%	66.00%	57.50%	50.00%
Richmondville	100.00%	100.00%	95.00%	85.00%	72.40%
Summit	61.00%	61.00%	58.00%	47.00%	42.75%
Schoharie	95.75%	92.40%	88.00%	76.50%	66.41%
Fulton	62.00%	62.00%	59.00%	51.00%	47.04%
Blenheim	75.00%	74.00%	71.00%	60.00%	52.00%
Middleburgh	67.75%	65.75%	63.15%	54.00%	51.00%
Worcester	57.00%	59.60%	57.00%	51.00%	46.00%
Esperance	95.75%	92.40%	88.00%	76.50%	66.41%
Jefferson	53.00%	53.00%	53.00%	47.00%	42.00%
Decatur	50.27%	52.00%	50.00%	43.00%	40.30%
Roseboom	109.54%	106.28%	100.00%	86.41%	81.70%
Root	95.00%	95.00%	93.00%	79.00%	68.00%
Total Taxable Full Valuation	$ 812,957,347	$ 819,984,113	$ 887,701,023	$ 1,020,271,558	$ 1,161,325,621

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Tax Rate Per $1,000 (Assessed)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Towns of:					
Cobleskill	$ 24.93	$ 26.19	$ 26.38	$ 26.27	$ 26.41
Carlisle	29.08	28.53	28.71	29.23	30.10
Seward	29.06	28.55	28.77	29.24	30.11
Richmondville	20.19	20.55	19.99	19.78	20.79
Summit	29.06	33.69	32.75	35.76	35.20
Schoharie	21.08	22.25	21.58	21.97	22.66
Fulton	32.56	33.16	32.19	32.96	32.00
Blenheim	26.92	27.78	26.75	28.02	28.95
Middleburgh	29.80	31.27	30.08	31.13	29.51
Worcester	35.42	34.50	33.32	32.96	32.70
Esperance	21.08	22.25	21.58	21.97	22.66
Jefferson	38.09	38.79	35.84	35.77	35.84
Decatur	40.16	39.54	37.99	39.09	37.35
Roseboom	18.43	19.35	18.99	19.45	18.42
Root	21.25	21.64	20.42	21.28	22.13

Tax Collection Procedure

Tax payments are due September 1st or the first business day after. There is no penalty charge for the first thirty days after taxes are due, but a 2% penalty is charged from the second thirty-day period after taxes are due. On or about November 15th, uncollected taxes are returnable to the Counties for collection. The District receives this amount of uncollected taxes from said Counties by April 1st, thereby assuring 100% tax collection annually. Taxes unpaid after the end of 60 days are re-levied with an additional 8% penalty (the District receives 3% and the respective County receives 5%) with the County taxes which are due on January 1st and, therefore, such taxes may not be paid between November 2nd and January 1st.

Tax Levy and Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Tax Levy	$ 16,527,322	$ 16,854,660	$ 16,854,660	$ 17,150,490	$ 17,479,400
Amount Uncollected (1)	1,717,883	1,591,576	1,491,418	1,505,088	1,948,866
% Uncollected	10.39%	9.44%	8.85%	8.78%	11.15%

(1) See "Tax Collection Procedure" herein.

Real Property Tax Revenues

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for each of the below five completed fiscal years and budgeted figures for the current fiscal year comprised of Real Property Taxes and Other Tax Items.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues (1)	Total Real Property Taxes and Other Tax Items	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Real Property Tax
2018-2019	$ 40,438,431	$ 16,977,693	42.43 %
2019-2020	41,026,814	17,299,160	42.17
2020-2021	40,833,333	17,635,137	43.19
2021-2022	42,516,596	17,651,098	41.52
2022-2023	43,597,442	17,961,959	41.19
2023-2024 (Budgeted)	45,352,710	18,305,272	40.36
2024-2025 (Proposed)	47,069,587 (2)	18,728,638	39.79

(1) General fund only.
(2) Includes appropriated fund balance and reserves, if applicable.

Source: Audited Financial Statements for the 2018-2019 fiscal year through and including the 2022-2023 fiscal year, the adopted budget for the 2023-2024 fiscal year, and the proposed budget of the District for the 2024-2025 fiscal year. This table is not audited.

Larger Taxpayers 2023 for 2023-2024 Tax Roll

Name	Type	Estimated Assessed Valuation
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	Utility	$13,376,489
Norfolk Southern Railway Co.	Railroad	7,147,251
Wal-Mart, Inc.	Retail	6,840,000
Colonial Park Enterprises, LLC	Commercial	4,909,200
Superior Land Management LLC	Apartments	4,790,100
Cobleskill Winston Illinois Pa.	Commercial	4,360,000
State of New York	State Forest	4,060,840
New York State Electric & Gas	Utility	4,019,798
Howe Caverns, Inc.	Tourist Center/Park	3,919,525
Donats Brow LLC	Apartments	3,747,350

The larger taxpayers listed above have a total estimated assessed valuation of $57,170,553, which represents 8.75% of the tax base of the District for the 2023-2024 fiscal year.

As of the date of this Official Statement, the District does not currently have any pending or outstanding tax certioraris that are known to have a material impact on the District.

Source: District Tax Rolls.

STAR – School Tax Exemption

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

Homeowners over 65 years of age with household adjusted gross incomes, less the taxable amount of total distributions from individual retirement accounts and individual retirement annuities ("STAR Adjusted Gross Income") of $98,700 or less in 2023-2024, increased annually according to a cost of living adjustment, are eligible for a "full value" exemption of the first $81,400 for the 2023-24 school year (adjusted annually). Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross income not in excess of $250,000 ($500,000 in the case of a STAR credit, as discussed below) are eligible for a $30,000 "full value" exemption on their primary residence.

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

The 2020-21 Enacted State Budget further modified the STAR program. Under such legislation, property owners with property tax delinquencies greater than one year are not eligible for the Basic STAR exemption or the Basic STAR credit. Recipients of the Enhanced STAR exemptions and credits are not impacted by this program; they may continue to receive STAR benefits even if their property taxes are delinquent. While former Governor Cuomo had issued various Executive Orders in response to the COVID-19 pandemic that temporarily precluded the State Tax Department from disallowing STAR exemptions or credits, the most recent of such Executive Orders expired on July 5, 2021.

The 2022-23 Enacted State Budget provided $2.2 billion in State funding for a new one-year property tax relief credit, the Homeowner Tax Rebate Credit, for eligible low- and middle-income households, as well as eligible senior households. Under this program, basic STAR exemption and credit beneficiaries with incomes below $250,000 and Enhanced STAR recipients are eligible for the property tax rebate where the benefit is a percentage of the homeowners' existing STAR benefit.

The table on the following page lists the basic and enhanced exemption amounts for the municipalities applicable to the District:

Towns of:	Enhanced Exemption	Basic Exemption	Date Certified
Blenheim	$ 43,680	$ 16,870	4/9/2024
Carlisle	42,000	15,680	4/9/2024
Cobleskill	47,880	17,110	4/9/2024
Esperance	55,780	20,920	4/9/2024
Fulton	39,510	14,110	4/9/2024
Jefferson	35,280	12,600	4/9/2024
Middleburgh	42,840	15,300	4/9/2024
Richmondville	61,580	22,700	4/9/2024
Schoharie	55,780	20,920	4/9/2024
Seward	42,000	15,680	4/9/2024
Summit	35,910	13,790	4/9/2024
Decatur	33,850	12,090	4/9/2024
Roseboom	68,630	24,510	4/9/2024
Worcester	38,640	13,800	4/9/2024
Root	57,240	22,100	4/9/2024

$1,616,016 of the District's $17,479,400 school tax levy for the 2023-2024 fiscal year was exempt by the STAR Program. The District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State by January, 2024.

Approximately $1,500,000 of the District's $17,886,709 school tax levy for the 2024-2025 fiscal year is expected to be exempt by the STAR Program. The District anticipates receiving full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State by January 2025.

Additional Tax Information

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

Senior citizens' exemptions are offered to those who qualify. Firemen and Ambulance workers are offered a tax exemption.

The total valuation of the School District is estimated to be categorized as follows: Residential-50% and Commercial-17%, Other-39%.

The estimated total annual property tax bill of an $80,000 market value residential property located in the School District is approximately $3,500 including County, Town, School District and Fire District taxes.

TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor ("Chapter 97" or the "Tax Levy Limitation Law"). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to all local governments, including school districts (with the exception of New York City, and the counties comprising New York City and school districts in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers.)

Prior to the enactment of the Tax Levy Limitation Law, there was no statutory limitation on the amount of real property taxes that a school district could levy as part of its budget if its budget had been approved by a simple majority of its voters. In the event the budget had been defeated by the voters, the school district was required to adopt a contingency budget. Under a contingency budget, school budget increases were limited to the lesser of four percent (4%) of the prior year's budget or one hundred twenty percent (120%) of the consumer price index ("CPI").

Chapter 97 requires that a school district submit its proposed tax levy to the voters each year beginning with the 2012-2013 fiscal year.

Chapter 97 restricts, among other things, the amount of real property taxes that may be levied by or on behalf of a school district in a particular year. It was set to expire on June 15, 2020; legislation has since made it permanent. Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the tax levy of a school district cannot increase by more than the lesser of (i) two percent (2%) or (ii) the annual increase in the CPI, over the amount of the prior year's tax levy. Certain adjustments are permitted for taxable real property full valuation increases or changes in physical or quantity growth in the real property base as defined in Section 1220 of the Real Property Tax Law. A school district can exceed the tax levy limitation for the coming fiscal year only if the voters of such school district first approve a tax levy by at least 60% affirmative vote of those voting to override such limitation for such coming fiscal year only. Tax levies that do not exceed the limitation will only require approval by at least 50% of those voting. In the event that the voters reject a tax levy and the district does not go out for a second vote, or if a second vote is likewise defeated, Chapter 97 provides that the tax levy for the new fiscal year may not exceed the tax levy for the prior fiscal year.

A school district's calculation of each fiscal year's tax levy limit is subject to review by the Commissioner of Education and the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance prior to adoption of each fiscal year budget.

There are exceptions for school districts to the tax levy limitation provided in Chapter 97, including expenditures made on account of certain tort settlements and certain increases in the average actuarial contribution rates of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System, and the Teachers' Retirement System. School districts are also permitted to carry forward a certain portion of their unused levy limitation from a prior year.

There is also an exception for school districts for "Capital Local Expenditures" subject to voter approval where required by law. This term is defined in a manner that does not include certain items for which a school district may issue debt, including the payment of judgments or settled claims, including tax certiorari payments, and cashflow borrowings, including tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes. "Capital Local Expenditures", are defined as "the taxes associated with budgeted expenditures resulting from the financing, refinancing, acquisition, design, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, furnishing and equipping of or otherwise providing for school district capital facilities or school district capital equipment, including debt service and lease expenditures, and transportation capital debt service, subject to the approval of the qualified voters where required by law". The portion of the tax levy necessary to support "Capital Local Expenditures" is defined as the "Capital Tax Levy", and is an exclusion from the tax levy limitation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

There is no constitutional limitation on the amount that may be raised by the District by tax on real estate in any fiscal year to pay principal of and interest on all indebtedness. However, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 imposes a statutory limitation on the power of the District to increase its annual tax levy. The amount of such increases is limited by the formulas set forth in such law. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

Statutory Procedure

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

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

The District is generally required by such laws to submit propositions for the expenditure of money for capital purposes to the qualified electors of the District. Upon approval thereby, the Board may adopt a bond resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds, and notes in anticipation of the bonds. No down payment is required in connection with the issuance of District obligations.

The Local Finance Law also authorizes the District to issue revenue anticipation notes, in anticipation of the collection of a specific type of revenue, such as State aid.

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

The Local Finance Law also provides that where a resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds or notes is published with a statutory form of notice, the validity of the bonds or notes authorized thereby, including revenue anticipation notes may be contested only if:

(1) (a) such obligations were authorized for an object or purpose for which the District is not authorized to expend money, or
(b) if the provisions of the law which should be complied with as of the date of publication of this notice were not substantially complied with, and an action, suit or proceeding contesting such validity is commenced within 20 days after the date of such publication of this notice; or

(2) Such obligations were authorized in violation of the provisions of the Constitution of New York.

The District has complied with this estoppel procedure in connection with the bond resolution under which the Notes are being issued.

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

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

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Years Ending June 30th:	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Bonds	$ 11,510,000	$ 8,445,000	$ 5,275,000	$ 3,995,000	$ 2,730,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	1,686,895	1,677,473	1,620,669	12,500,000	12,875,000
Other Debt	0	0	0	0	0
Total Debt Outstanding	$ 13,196,895	$ 10,122,473	$ 6,902,445	$ 16,495,000	$ 15,605,000

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the District as of May 13, 2024.

Type of Indebtedness	Maturity		Amount
Bonds	2024-2026		$ 2,165,000
Bond Anticipation Notes			
Capital Project	June 21, 2024		12,875,000 [1]
		Total Indebtedness	$ 15,040,000

[1] To be redeemed and partially renewed at maturity with the proceeds of the Notes and available funds of the District.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Debt Statement Summary

Summary of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin prepared as of May 13, 2024:

Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property			$ 1,161,325,621
Debt Limit 10% thereof			116,132,562
Inclusions:			
Bonds	$ 2,165,000		
Bond Anticipation Notes	12,875,000		
Total Inclusions		$ 15,040,000	
Exclusions:			
State Building Aid [1]	$ 0		
Total Exclusions		$ 0	
Total Net Indebtedness [2]			$ 15,040,000
Net Debt-Contracting Margin			$ 101,092,562
The percent of debt contracting power exhausted is			12.95%

(1) Based on preliminary 2024-2025 building aid estimates, the District anticipates State Building aid of 82.5% for debt service on State Education Department approved expenditures from July 1, 2004 to the present. The District has no reason to believe that it will not ultimately receive all of the building aid it anticipates, however, no assurance can be given as to when and how much building aid the District will receive in relation to the outstanding bonds.

(2) The above is calculated as of May 13, 2024, prior to the issuance of the Notes; however, the issuance of the Notes will not increase the Total Net Indebtedness of the District.

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

Bonded Debt Service

A schedule of bonded debt service may be found in “APPENDIX – B” to this Official Statement.

Cash Flow Borrowings

The District has not issued either tax anticipation notes or revenue anticipation notes within the past five fiscal years, and does not expect to issue such notes in the foreseeable future.

Capital Project Plans

The District’s overall plan calls for a $32 million Capital Project. The District requested and the voters authorized the District to spend up to $14.1 million as part of Phase I in February 2021. The first phase includes four key initiatives at all of the District’s school buildings: replacement of key infrastructure, such as roofing, heating and cooling systems, improvements to parent drop-off and pick-up loops, safety enhancements, and modernized learning spaces for students.

The District issued $12,500,000 bond anticipation notes on June 22, 2022 as the first borrowing against this authorization. On June 21, 2023, the District issued $12,875,000 bond anticipation notes which, along with $1,225,000 available funds to the District, partially redeemed and renewed the bond anticipation notes that matured on June 22, 2023 and provided $1,600,000 in new monies for the aforementioned project. The proceeds of the Notes, along with available funds of the District, will redeem and partially renew the bond anticipation notes currently outstanding and maturing on June 21, 2024.

The District is in the planning stages of a second phase capital project. The scope and size of the project is not known at this time. No official vote date has been selected as of the date of this Official Statement.

Other than as stated above, the District has no other projects authorized or contemplated at this time.

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

In addition to the District, the following political subdivisions have the power to issue obligations and to levy taxes or cause taxes to be levied on taxable real property in the District. Estimated indebtedness of the respective municipalities is outlined in the table below:

Municipality	Status of Debt as of	Gross Indebtedness [1]	Exclusions [2]	Net Indebtedness	District Share	Net Overlapping Indebtedness
County of:						
Schoharie	6/29/2023 [3]	$ 19,925,000	$ 775,000	$ 19,150,000	34.12%	$ 6,533,980
Otsego	3/31/2022 [3]	-	-	-	0.24%	-
Montgomery	7/14/2023 [3]	36,131,000	1,475,000	34,656,000	0.01%	3,466
Town of:						
Blenheim	12/31/2022 [4]	152,870	- [5]	152,870	7.85%	12,000
Carlisle	12/31/2022 [4]	-	- [5]	-	87.08%	-
Cobleskill	12/31/2022 [4]	1,396,695	- [5]	1,396,695	99.94%	1,395,857
Esperance	12/31/2022 [4]	1,239,978	- [5]	1,239,978	3.46%	42,903
Fulton	12/31/2022 [4]	-	- [5]	-	11.33%	-
Jefferson	12/31/2022 [4]	-	- [5]	-	2.31%	-
Middleburgh	12/31/2022 [4]	158,854	- [5]	158,854	5.45%	8,658
Richmondville	12/31/2022 [4]	943,332	- [5]	943,332	100.00%	943,332
Schoharie	12/31/2022 [4]	709,733	- [5]	709,733	6.18%	43,861
Seward	12/31/2022 [4]	16,000	- [5]	16,000	96.09%	15,374
Summit	12/31/2022 [4]	-	- [5]	-	80.78%	-
Decatur	12/31/2022 [4]	-	- [5]	-	2.87%	-
Roseboom	12/31/2022 [4]	-	- [5]	-	2.52%	-
Worcester	12/31/2022 [4]	80,000	- [5]	80,000	5.38%	4,304
Root	12/31/2022 [4]	-	- [5]	-	0.11%	-
Village of:				-		
Cobleskill	12/31/2022 [4]	6,068,588	- [5]	6,068,588	100.00%	6,068,588
				-	Total:	$ 15,072,324

[1] Outstanding bonds and bond anticipation notes of the respective municipality. Not adjusted to include subsequent issuances, if any, from the date of the status of indebtedness stated in the table above for each respective municipality.

[2] Water debt, sewer debt and budgeted appropriations as applicable to the respective municipality. Water Indebtedness excluded pursuant to Article VIII, Section 5B of the New York State Constitution. Sewer Indebtedness excluded pursuant to Article VIII, Section 5E of the New York State Constitution, as further prescribed under section 124.10 of the Local Finance Law. Appropriations are excluded pursuant to Section 136.00 of the Local Finance Law.

[3] Gross indebtedness, exclusions, and net-indebtedness sourced from available annual financial information & operating data filings and/or official statements of the respective municipality.

[4] Gross indebtedness sourced from local government data provided by the State Comptroller's office for the most recent fiscal year such data is available for the respective municipality.

[5] Information regarding excludable debt not available.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the District's net indebtedness as of May 13, 2024:

	Amount	Per Capita [(a)]	Percentage of Full Value [(b)]
Net Indebtedness [(c)]	$ 15,040,000	$ 1,116.64	1.30%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness [(d)]	30,112,324	2,235.68	2.59%

(a) The current estimated population of the District is 13,469. (See “THE SCHOOL DISTRICT - Population” herein.)
(b) The District's full value of taxable real estate for the 2023-2024 fiscal year is $1,161,325,621. (See “TAX INFORMATION – Taxable Assessed Valuations” herein.)
(c) See "Debt Statement Summary" herein for the Calculation of Net Indebtedness.
(d) The District’s applicable share of net overlapping indebtedness is estimated to be $15,072,324. (See "Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness" herein.)

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

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

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

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

Upon the filing of such a certificate in the office of the State Comptroller, he shall thereafter deduct and withhold from the next succeeding allotment, apportionment or payment of such State aid or assistance due to such school district such amount thereof as may be required to pay (a) the school district’s contribution to the State teachers retirement system, and (b) the principal of and interest on such bonds of such school district then in default. In the event such State aid or assistance initially so withheld shall be insufficient to pay said amounts in full, the State Comptroller shall similarly deduct and withhold from each succeeding allotment, apportionment or payment of such State aid or assistance due such school district such amount or amounts thereof as may be required to cure such default. Allotments, apportionments and payments of such State aid so deducted or withheld by the State Comptroller for the payment of principal and interest on bonds shall be forwarded promptly to the paying agent or agents for the bonds in default of such school district for the sole purpose of the payment of defaulted principal of and interest on such bonds. If any of such successive allotments, apportionments or payments of such State Aid so deducted or withheld shall be less than the amount of all principal and interest on the bonds in default with respect to which the same was so deducted or withheld, then the State Comptroller shall promptly forward to each paying agent an amount in the proportion that the amount of such bonds in default payable to such paying agent bears to the total amount of the principal and interest then in default on such bonds of such school district. The State Comptroller shall promptly notify the chief fiscal officer of such school district of any payment or payments made to any paying agent or agents of defaulted bonds pursuant to said Section 99-b.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

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

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

The District relies in part on State aid to fund its operations. There can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to school districts will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment may also be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget, the State's ability to borrow funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the District, in any year, the impact to the State's economy and financial condition due to the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreak and other circumstances, including State fiscal stress. In several recent years, the District has received delayed payments of State aid which resulted from the State's delay in adopting its budget and appropriating State aid to municipalities and school districts, and consequent delay in State borrowing to finance such appropriations. In any event, State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. Should the District fail to receive State aid expected from the State in the amounts or at the times expected, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such monies or by a reduction in State aid, the District is authorized by the Local Finance Law to provide operating funds by borrowing on account of the uncollected State aid. (See also "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT – State Aid").

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

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

Cybersecurity

The School District, like many other public and private entities, relies on a large and complex technology environment to conduct its operations. As such, it may face multiple cybersecurity threats including but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computer or other sensitive digital systems and networks. There can be no assurances that any security and operational control measures implemented by the District will be completely successful to guard against and prevent cyber threats and attacks. The result of any such attacks could impact business operations and/or digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be significant.

TAX MATTERS

The Notes

Hodgson Russ LLP, of Albany, New York, Bond Counsel, will deliver an opinion that, under existing law, the interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income of the holders thereof for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for the purpose of the individual alternative minimum tax imposed by the Code. In addition, we note that, for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Notes will be included in the adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code. However, such opinion will note that the District, by failing to comply with certain restrictions contained in the Code, may cause interest on the Notes to become subject to federal income taxation from the date of issuance of the Notes. Prospective purchasers should consult their tax advisers as to any possible collateral consequences from their ownership of, or receipt of interest on, or disposition of, the Notes. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such collateral federal income tax consequences.

Tax Requirements

In rendering the foregoing opinions, Hodgson Russ LLP will note that the exclusion of the interest on the Notes from gross income for federal income tax purposes is subject to, among other things, continuing compliance by the District with the applicable requirements of Code sections 141, 148, and 149, and the regulations promulgated thereunder (collectively, the "Tax Requirements"). In the opinion of Hodgson Russ LLP, the tax compliance certificate and nonarbitrage certificate that will be executed and delivered by the District in connection with the issuance of the Notes (collectively, the "Tax Certificate") establishes the requirements and procedures, compliance with which will satisfy the Tax Requirements.

The Tax Requirements referred to above, which must be complied with in order that interest on the Notes remains excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, include, but are not limited to:

1. The requirement that the proceeds of the Notes be used in a manner so that the Notes are not obligations which meet the definition of a "private activity bond" within the meaning of Code section 141;

2. The requirements contained in Code section 148 relating to arbitrage bonds; and

3. The requirements that payment of principal or interest on the Notes not be directly or indirectly guaranteed (in whole or in part) by the United States (or any agency or instrumentality thereof) as provided in Code section 149(b).

In the Tax Certificate, the District will covenant to comply with the Tax Requirements, and to refrain from taking any action which would cause the interest on the Notes to be includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any violation of the Tax Requirements may cause the interest on the Notes to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes from the date of issuance of the Notes. Hodgson Russ LLP expresses no opinion regarding other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes.

Bank Qualified

The Notes will not be designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Code section 265.

Other Impacts

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

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to non-corporate holders with respect to payments of principal, payments of interest, and the proceeds of the sale of a bond before maturity within the United States. Backup withholding may apply to a holder of the Notes under Code section 3406, if such holder fails to provide the information required on Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, or the IRS has specifically identified the holder as being subject to backup withholding because of prior underreporting. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner, and which constitutes over-withholding, would be allowed as a refund or a credit against such beneficial owner's United States federal income tax provided the required information is furnished to the IRS. Neither the information reporting requirement nor the backup withholding requirement affects the excludability of interest on the Notes from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Future Legislation

Bond Counsel has not undertaken to advise in the future whether any events occurring after the date of issuance of the Notes may affect the tax status of interest on the Notes. The Code has been continuously subject to legislative modifications, amendments, and revisions, and proposals for further changes are regularly submitted by leaders of the legislative and executive branches of the federal government.

No representation is made as to the likelihood of such proposals being enacted, or if enacted, the effective date of any such legislation, and no assurances can be given that such proposals or amendments will not materially and adversely affect the economic value of the Notes or the tax consequences of ownership of the Notes.

Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisers regarding pending or proposed federal and state tax legislation and court proceedings, and prospective purchasers of the Notes at other than their original issuance at the respective prices set indicated on the cover of this Official Statement should also consult their own tax advisers regarding other tax considerations, such as the consequences of market discount, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

New York State Taxes

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Notes is exempt, under existing statutes, from New York State and New York City personal income taxes.

Miscellaneous

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

Bond Counsel's engagement with respect to the Notes ends with the issuance of the Notes. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to advise in the future whether any events occurring after the date of issuance of the Notes may affect the tax status of interest on the Notes. Unless separately engaged, Bond Counsel is not obligated to defend the District or the owners of the Notes regarding the tax status of the interest thereon in the event of an audit examination by the Service.

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

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the authorization and issuance of the Notes will be covered by the unqualified legal opinion of Hodgson Russ LLP, Bond Counsel, Albany, New York. Such legal opinion will state that in the opinion of Bond Counsel (i) the Notes have been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the District, all the taxable property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount, subject to the statutory limitation imposed by the Tax Levy Limitation Law, (ii) interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof, including the City of New York; and (iii) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. The opinions of Bond Counsel set forth in (iii) above are subject to the condition that the District comply with all requirements of the Code that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Notes in order that interest thereon be, or continue to be, excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The District has covenanted to comply with each such requirement. Failure to comply with certain of such requirements may cause the inclusion of interest on the Notes in gross income for federal income tax purposes to be retroactive to the date of issuance of the Notes. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes. It is to be understood that the rights of the holders of the Notes and the enforceability thereof may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights heretofore or hereafter enacted to the extent constitutionally applicable and that their enforcement may be also subject to exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

Bond Counsel has not been engaged or undertaken to review the accuracy, completeness or sufficiency of the Official Statement (except to the extent, if any, stated in the Official Statement) or any other offering material relating to the Notes, and Bond Counsel expresses no opinion relating thereto (excepting only matters set forth in the description of Bond Counsel's opinion above).

LITIGATION

The District is subject to a number of lawsuits in the ordinary conduct of its affairs. The District does not believe, however, that such suits, individually or in the aggregate, are likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the District.

Recently, there have been three lawsuits filed and are now pending against the District in the New York State Supreme Court for Schoharie County that were filed under the Child Victims Act, each of which alleges that a former employee of the District sexually abused a student at the District. One the cases alleges sexual abuse between the years of 1972 and 1973, one other in 1975, and the last between the years of 1979 and 1981. The Child Victims Act waives the notice of claim and statute of limitations provisions of the New York Education Law for lawsuits alleging child sexual abuse if the lawsuit is brought before the end of August, 2021. All three cases were commenced before the end of August, 2021. The plaintiffs are seeking compensatory damages in "a substantial sum of money" and punitive damages of an unspecified amount against the District in this lawsuit. The District intends to vigorously defend the cases. At this time, it is premature to offer an opinion as to the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome or an estimate of the potential loss. The School's Insurance Carrier has undertaken a defense of each of these cases on behalf of the School District, but the policy does not obligate the Insurance Carrier to pay monetary damages if the underlying facts are proven to have been willful/illegal acts, or acts involving moral turpitude. The District established and funded a Reserve Account in the event that there are uncovered losses.

There is no action, suit, proceedings or investigation, at law or in equity, before or by any court, public board or body pending or, to the best knowledge of the District, threatened against or affecting the District to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale or delivery of the Notes or the levy and collection of taxes or assessments to pay same, or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Notes or any proceedings or authority of the District taken with respect to the authorization, issuance or sale of the Notes or contesting the corporate existence or boundaries of the District.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

In order to assist the purchasers in complying with Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Rule"), the District will enter into an Undertaking to Provide Notice of Events, the form of which is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – C".

Historical Compliance

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

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

CUSIP IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

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

RATING

The Notes are not rated. The purchaser(s) of the Notes may choose to request that a rating be assigned after the sale pending the approval of the District and applicable rating agency, and at the expense of the purchaser(s), including any rating agency and other fees to be incurred by the District, as such rating action may result in a material event notice to be posted to EMMA and/or the provision of a Supplement to the final Official Statement.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") has assigned its issuer rating of "A1" with no outlook to the District. The rating reflects only the view of Moody's, and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from Moody's Investors Service, 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich St., New York, New York 10007, Phone: (212) 553-0038, Fax: (212) 553-1390.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contact information is as follows: Tracy Fraleigh, Business Manager, District Offices, 155 Washington Ave, Cobleskill, New York 12043 telephone (518) 234-4032 x 2007, fax (518) 234-2846, email fraleight@crcsd.org.

Additional copies of the Notice of Sale and the Official Statement may be obtained upon request from the offices of Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc., telephone (315) 752-0051, or at www.fiscaladvisors.com.

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Dated: May 13, 2024

BRUCE TRYON
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
ASSETS					
Unrestricted Cash	$ 197,325	$ 6,200,570	$ 7,291,282	$ 5,420,967	$ 3,077,741
Restricted Cash	5,835,779	6,180,499	6,457,261	11,306,726	15,215,368
Due from Other Funds	2,415,539	2,244,823	2,417,908	1,756,581	2,752,240
Due from Other Governments	627,036	157,994	83,664	957,370	734,992
State and Federal Aid Receivable	1,017,808	1,163,058	1,359,037	1,032,445	1,194,754
Other Receivables	1,622	6,002	228	-	-
Investments	4,737,539	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 14,832,648	$ 15,952,946	$ 17,609,380	$ 20,474,089	$ 22,975,095
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 602,517	$ 470,379	$ 681,050	$ 1,016,918	$ 906,192
Notes Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	854,603	944,438	901,793	923,260	1,202,755
Due to Other Governments	21,175	-	133,075	133,075	133,075
Due to Retirement Systems	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	1,550,742	1,344,581	1,419,549	1,631,570	1,767,532
Due to Employees' Retirement System	143,733	148,137	165,742	111,796	143,265
Deferred/Unearned Revenue	-	225,893	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 3,172,770	$ 3,133,428	$ 3,301,209	$ 3,816,619	$ 4,152,819
FUND EQUITY					
Restricted	$ 5,835,779	$ 6,180,499	$ 6,457,261	$ 11,306,726	$ 15,215,368
Assigned					
Appropriated	1,890,000	2,190,000	1,504,174	2,000,000	1,585,000
Unappropriated	213,286	379,086	256,993	331,600	209,465
Unassigned	3,720,813	4,069,933	6,089,743	3,019,144	1,812,443
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	$ 11,659,878	$ 12,819,518	$ 14,308,171	$ 16,657,470	$ 18,822,276
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND EQUITY	$ 14,832,648	$ 15,952,946	$ 17,609,380	$ 20,474,089	$ 22,975,095

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the School District. This Appendix is not itself audited.

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 13,313,177	$ 14,072,554	$ 14,483,040	$ 14,911,551	$ 14,988,578
Real Property Tax Items	2,912,466	2,905,139	2,816,120	2,723,586	2,662,520
Charges for Services	2,025,739	1,851,269	1,898,170	1,911,390	2,424,799
Use of Money & Property	60,241	105,728	93,231	11,149	10,276
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	563	8	7,440	60	483
Miscellaneous	218,113	529,001	418,360	301,832	556,220
Interfund Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues from State Sources	21,425,995	20,891,796	21,214,829	20,541,009	21,765,902
Revenues from Federal Sources	53,875	82,936	95,624	432,756	107,818
Total Revenues	$ 40,010,169	$ 40,438,431	$ 41,026,814	$ 40,833,333	$ 42,516,596
Other Sources:					
Interfund Transfers	-	-	-	-	233,645
Total Revenues and Other Sources	$ 40,010,169	$ 40,438,431	$ 41,026,814	$ 40,833,333	$ 42,750,241
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 3,419,457	$ 3,412,467	$ 3,373,463	$ 3,435,870	$ 3,534,787
Instruction	17,218,327	17,801,462	18,029,505	17,384,525	18,444,401
Pupil Transportation	1,853,988	1,938,150	1,556,703	1,801,641	2,360,137
Community Services	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	11,531,254	12,234,474	12,663,116	12,589,467	12,715,310
Debt Service	522,230	505,155	580,519	542,199	1,801,431
Total Expenditures	$ 34,545,256	$ 35,891,708	$ 36,203,306	$ 35,753,702	$ 38,856,066
Other Uses:					
Interfund Transfers	3,744,330	3,750,313	3,663,868	3,590,978	1,544,876
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	$ 38,289,586	$ 39,642,021	$ 39,867,174	$ 39,344,680	$ 40,400,942
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	1,720,583	796,410	1,159,640	1,488,653	2,349,299
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	9,142,885	10,863,468	11,659,878	12,819,518	14,308,171
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 10,863,468	$ 11,659,878	$ 12,819,518	$ 14,308,171	$ 16,657,470

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the School District. This Appendix is not itself audited.

GENERAL FUND

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

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2023 Adopted Budget	2023 Modified Budget	2023 Actual	2024 Adopted Budget	2025 Proposed Budget
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 17,151,174	$ 17,151,174	$ 15,414,537	$ 17,479,400	$ 17,886,709
Other Tax Items	815,049	815,049	2,547,422	1,070,872	841,929
Charges for Services	2,365,941	2,366,941	2,409,532	3,020,803	3,504,979
Use of Money & Property	1,000	10,000	459,160	1,000	401,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	9,876	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	245,000	433,129	200,000	260,000
Interfund Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues from State Sources	22,182,313	22,182,313	22,228,765	21,915,635	22,099,970
Revenues from Federal Sources	85,000	85,000	95,021	80,000	75,000
Total Revenues	$ 42,600,477	$ 42,855,477	$ 43,597,442	$ 43,767,710	$ 45,069,587
Other Sources:					
Proceeds from Leases	-	-	464,896	-	-
Appropriated Reserves	-	-	-	-	525,000
Interfund Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	$ 42,600,477	$ 42,855,477	$ 44,062,338	$ 43,767,710	$ 45,594,587
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 4,089,412	$ 4,636,502	$ 4,040,813	$ 4,851,002	$ 4,694,247
Instruction	21,174,711	20,998,679	19,005,847	21,562,461	22,118,628
Pupil Transportation	2,798,567	2,923,144	2,390,962	3,041,928	3,092,898
Community Services	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	13,800,037	13,636,002	13,167,552	13,917,769	15,019,901
Debt Service	250,000	1,600,000	1,856,534	1,979,550	2,143,913
Total Expenditures	$ 42,112,727	$ 43,794,327	$ 40,461,708	$ 45,352,710	$ 47,069,587
Other Uses:					
Interfund Transfers	2,792,750	1,442,750	1,435,824	-	-
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	$ 44,905,477	$ 45,237,077	$ 41,897,532	$ 45,352,710	$ 47,069,587
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	(2,305,000)	(2,381,600)	2,164,806	(1,585,000)	(1,475,000)
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	2,305,000	2,381,600	16,657,470	1,585,000	1,475,000
Prior Period Adjustments (net)		-	-		
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 18,822,276	$ -	$ -

Source: Audited Financial Statements and budgets (unaudited) of the School District. This Appendix is not itself audited.

BONDED DEBT SERVICE

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 690,000	$ 108,250	$ 798,250
2025	725,000	73,750	798,750
2026	750,000	37,500	787,500
TOTALS	$ 2,165,000	$ 219,500.00	$2,384,500.00

CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2022 DASNY Refunding of 2012F Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 690,000	$ 108,250	$ 798,250
2025	725,000	73,750	798,750
2026	750,000	37,500	787,500
TOTALS	$ 2,165,000	$ 219,500	$ 2,384,500

FORM UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

This undertaking to provide notice of certain designated events (the "Disclosure Undertaking") is executed and delivered by the Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District, a school district of the State of New York (the "Issuer") in connection with the issuance of its **$12,635,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2024 (Renewals)** (the "Security"). The Security has a stated maturity of 18 months or less. The Issuer hereby covenants and agrees as follows:

Section 1. Obligation to Provide Notices of Events. (a) The Issuer hereby undertakes (for the benefit of Security Holders) to provide (or cause to be provided either directly or through a dissemination agent) to EMMA (or any successor thereto) in an electronic format (as prescribed by the MSRB) in a timely manner (not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of any such event) notice of any of the following events with respect to the Security:

(1) Principal and interest payment delinquencies;

(2) Non-payment related defaults, if material;

(3) Unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

(4) Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;

(5) Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;

(6) Adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701–TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Security, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Security;

(7) Modifications to rights of Security Holders, if material;

(8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;

(9) Defeasances;

(10) Release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Security, if material;

(11) Rating changes;

(12) Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the obligated person;

Note to paragraph (12): For the purposes of the event identified in paragraph (12) of this section, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: The appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for an obligated person in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the obligated person, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the obligated person.

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

(14) Appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material;

(15) Incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the obligated person, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the obligated person, any of which affect Security Holders, if material; and

(16) Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the obligated person, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

(b) The Issuer may choose to disseminate other information in addition to the information required as part of this Disclosure Undertaking. Such other information may be disseminated in any manner chosen by the Issuer. If the Issuer disseminates any such additional information, the Issuer shall have no obligation to update such information or include it in any future materials disseminated pursuant to this Disclosure Undertaking.

(c) The Issuer may choose to provide notice of the occurrence of certain other events, in addition to those listed in Section 1(a) above, if the Issuer determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Security; but the Issuer does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any material event except those events listed above.

Section 2. Definitions

"EMMA" shall mean Electronic Municipal Market Access System implemented by the MSRB.

"Financial Obligation" shall mean a (A) debt obligation; (B) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (C) guarantee of (A) or (B). Financial Obligation shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the MSRB consistent with Rule 15c2-12.

"MSRB" shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established in accordance with the provisions of Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto or to the functions of the MSRB contemplated by this Disclosure Undertaking.

"Purchaser" shall mean the financial institution referred to in a certain Certificate of Determination that is being delivered by the Issuer in connection with the issuance of the Security.

"Rule 15c2-12" shall mean Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended through the date of this Disclosure Undertaking, including any official interpretations thereof.

"Security Holder" shall mean any registered owner of the Security and any beneficial owner of the Security within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Section 3. Remedies. If the Issuer fails to comply with any provision of this Disclosure Undertaking, then any Security Holder may enforce, for the equal benefit and protection of all Security Holders similarly situated, by mandamus or other suit or proceeding at law or in equity, this Disclosure Undertaking against the Issuer and any of the officers, agents and employees of the Issuer, and may compel the Issuer or any such officers, agents or employees to perform and carry out their duties under this Disclosure Undertaking; provided that the sole and exclusive remedy for breach of this Disclosure Undertaking shall be an action to compel specific performance of the obligations of the Issuer hereunder and no person or entity shall be entitled to recover monetary damages hereunder under any circumstances. Failure to comply with any provision of this Disclosure Undertaking shall not constitute an event of default on the Security.

Section 4. Parties in Interest. This Disclosure Undertaking is executed to assist the Purchaser to comply with paragraph (b)(5) of Rule 15c2-12 and is delivered for the benefit of the Security Holders. No other person has any right to enforce the provisions hereof or any other rights hereunder.

Section 5. Amendments. Without the consent of any Security Holders, at any time while this Disclosure Undertaking is outstanding, the Issuer may enter into any amendments or changes to this Disclosure Undertaking for any of the following purposes:

(a) to comply with or conform to any changes to Rule 15c2-12 (whether required or optional);

(b) to add a dissemination agent for the information required to be provided as part of this Disclosure Undertaking and to make any necessary or desirable provisions with respect thereto;

(c) to evidence the succession of another person to the Issuer and the assumption of any such successor of the duties of the Issuer hereunder;

(d) to add to the duties of the Issuer for the benefit of the Security Holders, or to surrender any right or power herein conferred upon the Issuer;

(e) to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision hereof which may be inconsistent with any other provision hereof, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under this Disclosure Undertaking which, in each case, comply with Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such amendment or change; provided that no such action pursuant to this Section 5 shall adversely affect the interests of the Security Holders in any material respect. In making such determination, the Issuer shall rely upon an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel.

Section 6. Termination. (a) This Disclosure Undertaking shall remain in full force and effect until such time as all principal, redemption premiums, if any, and interest on the Security shall have been paid in full or the Security shall have otherwise been paid or legally defeased in accordance with their terms. Upon any such legal defeasance, the Issuer shall provide notice of such defeasance to EMMA. Such notice shall state whether the Security has been defeased to maturity or to redemption and the timing of such maturity or redemption.

(b) In addition, this Disclosure Undertaking, or any provision hereof, shall be null and void in the event that those portions of Rule 15c2-12 which require this Disclosure Undertaking, or such provision, as the case may be, do not or no longer apply to the Security, whether because such portions of Rule 15c2-12 are invalid, have been repealed, or otherwise.

Section 7. Undertaking to Constitute Written Agreement or Contract. This Disclosure Undertaking shall constitute the written agreement or contract for the benefit of Security Holders, as contemplated under Rule 15c2-12.

Section 8. Governing Law. This Disclosure Undertaking shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York determined without regard to principles of conflict of law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Disclosure Undertaking as of **June __, 2024.**

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

By: /s/: ______________________________
President of the Board of Education

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHOHARIE, OTSEGO, AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, NEW YORK

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

JUNE 30, 2023

The Audited Financial Statements, including opinion, were prepared as of date thereof and have not been reviewed and/or updated in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Official Statement.

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Financial Statements
and
Required Reports Under Uniform Guidance
as of and for the year ended
June 30, 2023
Together with
Independent Auditor's Report

Bonadio & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

CONTENTS

CONTENTS (Continued)

Bonadio & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

October 10, 2023

The Board of Education of
Cobleskill-Richmondville 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 Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District (School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School 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 School District, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the School 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 School 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.

6 Wembley Court
Albany, New York 12205
p (518) 464-4080
f (518) 464-4087

www.bonadio.com

(Continued)

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 School 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 School District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

(Continued)

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements. 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 financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the accompanying combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the Schedule of Change from Original Budget to Revised Budget – General Fund and Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Limit Calculation, Schedule of Project Expenditures – Capital Project Fund and the Schedule of Net Investment in Capital Assets but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards,* we have also issued our report dated October 10, 2023, on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

The following is a discussion and analysis of the School District's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The section is a summary of the School District's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions. It is also based on both the School-wide and fund-based financial statements. The results of the current year are discussed in comparison with the prior year, with an emphasis placed on the current year. This section is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the School District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The School District experienced an increase of $36,765,963 in total net position during the year. This increase was predominately the result of favorable changes to the valuation of other postemployment benefits.

- The School District had an increase in general fund balance of $2,164,806 as a result of favorable budget performance.

- The School District's 2022-2023 expenditures and other financing sources were under expended by $4,336,941 or 9.6% of budgeted expenditures due in most part to funded positions going unfilled due to lack of candidates and special education tuitions and services coming in lower than budgeted.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

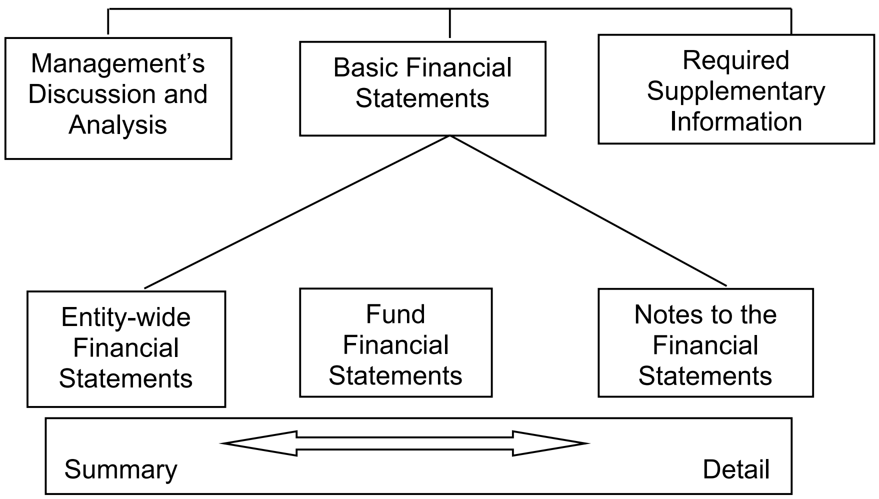
- Fiduciary funds statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the School District acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others, including the employees of the School District.

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

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Table A-1 shows how the various sections of this annual report are arranged and related to one another.

Table A-1 Organization of the School District's Annual Financial Report



Tables A-2 summarizes the major features of the School District's financial statements, including the portion of the School District's activities that they cover and the types of information that they contain. The remainder of this overview section highlights the structure and contents of each statement.

Table A-2 Major Features of the School-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

		Fund Financial Statements	
	District-Wide	Governmental Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire District (except fiduciary funds)	The daily operating activities of the School District, such as instruction and special education.	Instances in which the School District administers resources on behalf of another entity
Required financial statements	• Statement of net position • Statement of activities	• Balance sheet • Statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balances	• Statement of net position • Statement of changes in net position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset & deferred outflow/liability & deferred inflow information	All assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Assets, deferred inflows/ outflows of deferred resources, and liabilities that come due during the year or soon after; no capital assets or long-term liabilities included	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term; funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Table A-2 Major Features of the School-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

		Fund Financial Statements	
	District-Wide	Governmental Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenue and expenses during 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.

School-Wide Statements
The School-wide statements report information about the School District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the School District's assets, deferred inflow/outflows of resources, and liabilities. 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 School-wide statements report the School District's *net position* and how they have changed. Net position – the difference between the School District's assets, deferred inflow/outflows of resources, and liabilities – is one way to measure the School District's financial health or position.

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

- For assessment of the overall health of the School District, additional non-financial factors such as changes in property tax bases 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 (dollars) are expended to purchase or build such assets. Likewise, the financial resources that may have been borrowed are considered revenue when they are received. Principal and interest payments are considered expenditures when paid. Depreciation is not calculated. Capital assets and long-term debt are accounted for in account groups and do not affect the fund balances.

School-wide statements use an economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting that involves the following steps to prepare the statement of net position:

- Capitalize current outlays for capital assets.
- Report long-term debt as a liability.
- Depreciate capital assets and allocate the depreciation to the proper function.
- Calculate revenue and expenditures using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting.
- Allocate net position balances as follows:
    - Net position invested in capital assets.
    - Restricted net position has constraints placed on use by external sources or imposed by law.
    - Unrestricted net position is net position that does not meet any of the above restrictions.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the School District's funds – not the School District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices the School District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs. The funds have been established by the State of New York.

The School District has the following types of funds:

- *Governmental Funds*: Most of the School District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the School-wide statements, additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statements explains the relationship (or differences) between them. The governmental fund statements focus primarily on current financial resources and often have a budgetary orientation. Governmental funds include the general fund, special aid fund, school lunch fund, and the capital projects fund. Required financial statements are the balance sheet and the statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balance.

- *Fiduciary Funds:* The School District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for assets that belong to others, such as the collection of library taxes. The School District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. The School District excludes these activities from the School-wide financial statements because it cannot use these assets to finance its operations. Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Table A-3 Condensed Statement of Net Position (In millions of dollars)

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022	Percent Change
Assets:			
Current and other assets	$ 34.3	$ 31.6	9%
Noncurrent assets	35.6	50.4	-29%
Total assets	69.9	82.0	-15%
Deferred outflow	70.8	59.1	20%
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities	17.6	17.4	1%
Long-term liabilities	174.3	193.5	-10%
Total liabilities	191.9	210.9	-9%
Deferred inflow	54.55	72.61	-25%
Net position:			
Invested in capital assets	29.4	28.7	2%
Restricted	16.9	12.5	35%
Unrestricted	(152.0)	(183.7)	-17%
Total net position	$ (105.7)	$ (142.5)	-26%

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (Continued)

The decrease in long-term liabilities is primarily due to a decrease in the district's actuarially determined other post-employment benefits liability.

Changes in Net Position

The School District's 2022-2023 revenue was $49,651,463 (See Table A-4). Property taxes and New York State aid accounted for the majority of revenue by contributing 36% and 45% of the total revenue raised, respectively (see Table A-5). The remainder of revenue came from fees for services, use of money and property, operating grants, and other miscellaneous sources.

The total cost of all programs and services totaled $12,885,500 for 2022-2023. These expenses (86%) are predominately for the education, supervision, and transportation of students (see Table A-6). The School District's administrative and business activities accounted for 6% of total costs.

Table A-4 Changes in Net Position from Operating Results (In Millions of dollars)

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022	Percent Change
Revenue:			
Program revenue:			
Charges for services	$ 2.6	$ 2.5	6%
Operating grants	5.0	3.9	29%
General revenue:			
Property and other tax items	18.0	17.5	3%
State formula aid	22.2	21.8	2%
Miscellaneous	1.8	1.0	76%
Total revenue	49.7	46.7	6%
Expenses:			
General support	0.8	8.8	-91%
Instruction	9.2	39.3	-77%
Pupil transportation	1.9	3.2	-40%
Debt service - Interest	0.5	0.2	166%
School lunch program	0.5	0.8	-38%
Total expenses	12.9	52.3	-75%
Change in net position	$ 36.8	$ (5.5)	-768%

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (Continued)

Table A-5 Sources of Revenue for 2023

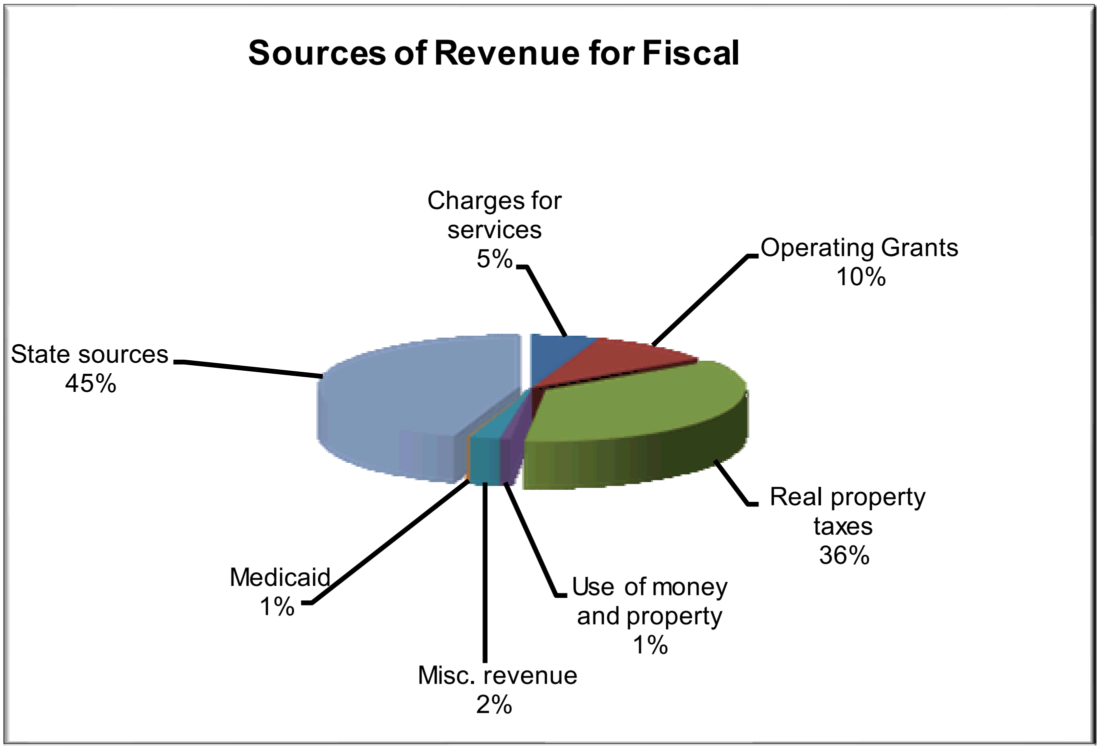
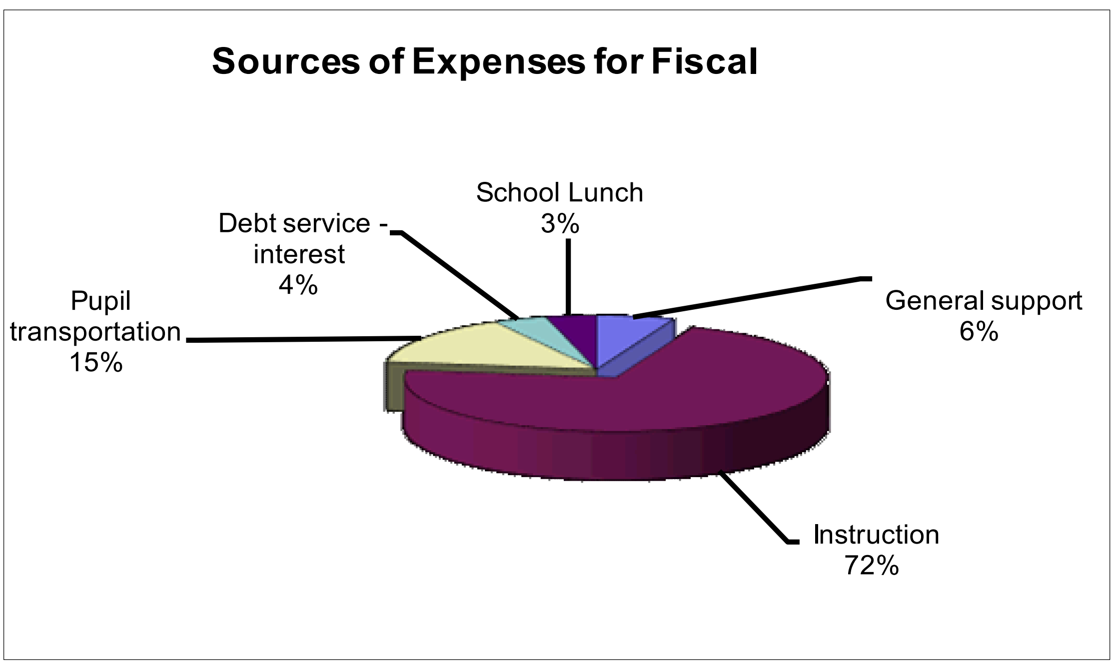


Table A-6 Sources of Expenses for 2023



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (Continued)

Governmental Activities

Revenue for the School District's governmental activities totaled $49,651,463 while total expenses were $12,885,500, accordingly, net position increased by $36,765,963. The majority of the increase can be attributed to changes in OPEB valuation.

Table A-7 presents the cost of several of the School District's major activities. The table also shows each activity's net cost (total cost less fees generated by the activity and intergovernmental aid provided for specific programs). The net cost shows the local share of the School District's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table A-7 Expenses by Function (in Millions)

Net Cost of Governmental Activities

	Total Cost Of Services 2023	Total Cost Of Services 2022	Percent Change	(Net) Cost Of Services 2023	(Net) Cost Of Services 2022	Percent Change
Functions:						
General support	$ 0.8	$ 8.8	-91.3%	$ 0.8	$ 8.8	-91.3%
Instruction	9.2	39.3	-76.6%	2.4	34.2	-93.0%
Pupil transportation	1.9	3.2	-40.4%	1.9	3.2	-40.4%
Cost of sales - Food	0.5	0.8	-37.8%	(0.4)	(0.4)	-
Debt service - Interest	0.5	0.2	165.8%	0.5	(0.2)	-365.8%
Total	$ 12.9	$ 52.3	-75.4%	$ 5.2	$ 45.6	-88.6%

- The cost of all governmental activities for the year was $12,885,500.
- The users of the School District's programs financed $2,648,287 of the cost.
- The federal and state government financed $5,047,828 of the cost.
- The majority of costs, $5,189,385, were financed by the School District's taxpayers and unallocated NYS aid.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS

Variances between years for the governmental fund financial statements are not the same as variances between years for the school-wide financial statements. The School District's governmental funds are presented on the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method of presentation, governmental funds do not include long-term liabilities for the funds' projects and capital assets purchased by the funds. Governmental funds will include proceeds from the issuance of debt, the current payments for capital assets, and the current payments for debt.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS (Continued)

The following is a brief description of the activity in the governmental funds for 2023:

General Fund: Revenues exceeded expenditures by $2,164,806.

Special Aid Fund: By the nature of the fund, special aid does not generate a fund balance. Revenue is recognized as funds are expended. Approximately $4,430,305 was received and expended for state and federal grants in this fund.

School Lunch Fund: The school lunch fund experienced an operating loss of $17,783 in the 2022-2023 fiscal year. The fund began the year with a fund balance of $411,995 and ended with a fund balance of $394,212.

Capital Projects Fund: $1,110,996 was expended on roofing replacements and repairs at the Radez, Ryder, and Golding buildings. In addition, the School District purchased Viewsonic displays and equipment using $86,900 in SSBA funds for the year ended June 30, 2023. The capital projects fund ended 2022-2023 fiscal year with a deficit fund balance of $2,729,399, which will be eliminated when the outstanding BANs are converted to permanent financing or redeemed by appropriations.

Debt Service Fund: The debt service fund ended the year with a $1,395,975 fund balance. This balance is restricted for future debt service obligations.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

For the 2022-2023 school year, the voters of the School District approved a budget of $44,905,477. That budget was subsequently increased by approximately $331,600 due to encumbrances carried over from 2021-22.

Through the careful monitoring and control of general fund expenditures for 2022-2023, and through savings resulting from multiple unfilled vacancies, the School District had a favorable expenditure variance of $3,130,080 from budget to actual as of June 30, 2023.

The School District considers the results achieved regarding the 2022-2023 finances to be very satisfactory. The School District also met its target to have $1,585,000 in fund balance available on June 30, 2023 to balance the 2023-2024 budget. Further, the School District was able to appropriately fund the allowable contribution levels for the Teachers' Retirement System and the Employees' Retirement System reserves.

Results vs. Budget

The general fund is the only fund which a budget is submitted for the approval of the resident voters and legally adopted.

As noted above in the results vs. budget table, the School District has an overall favorable budgetary surplus of $4,336,941. This was due primarily to the School District being unable to fill many teaching and support staff vacancies that were budgeted for. These unfilled vacancies resulted in large savings in both salaries and benefits. The School District also realized savings resulting from several special education students that moved out of the district, ended up in a detention center, or were otherwise unable to attend their budgeted programming and related services.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS (Continued)

Results vs. Budget (Continued)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Encumbrances	Variance
Revenue:					
Real property taxes	$ 17,151,174	$ 17,151,174	$ 15,414,537	$ -	$ (1,736,637)
Other tax items	815,049	815,049	2,547,422	-	1,732,373
Charges for services	2,366,941	2,366,941	2,409,532	-	42,591
Use of money and property	10,000	10,000	459,160	-	449,160
Sale of property and compensation for loss	-	-	9,876	-	9,876
Medicaid	85,000	85,000	95,021	-	10,021
State sources	22,182,313	22,182,313	22,228,765	-	46,452
Miscellaneous	245,000	245,000	433,129	-	188,129
Total revenue	42,855,477	42,855,477	43,597,442	-	741,965
Other financing sources:					
Proceeds from lease	-	-	464,896	-	464,896
Total revenue and other financing sources	42,855,477	42,855,477	44,062,338	-	1,206,861
Expenditures:					
Board of education	18,970	32,384	26,122	-	6,262
Central administration	258,755	242,707	232,243	-	10,464
Finance	356,302	415,650	374,698	30,073	10,879
Staff	219,676	233,664	204,046	6,965	22,653
Central services	2,892,504	3,394,792	2,892,662	37,432	464,698
Special items	343,205	317,305	311,042	-	6,263
Instruction, administration, and improvement	1,277,865	1,249,741	1,140,660	3,919	105,162
Teaching - regular school	9,111,140	9,087,951	8,621,768	44,851	421,332
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	6,364,374	6,171,461	5,248,037	26,147	897,277
Occupational education	1,157,927	1,145,600	1,027,359	-	118,241
Teaching - special school	45,000	50,320	43,020	-	7,300
Instructional media	1,100,371	1,125,130	1,178,929	13,850	(67,649)
Pupil services	2,118,034	2,168,476	1,746,074	21,435	400,967
Pupil transportation	2,798,567	2,923,144	2,390,962	21,696	510,486
Employee benefits	13,800,037	13,636,002	13,167,552	3,097	465,353
Debt Service	250,000	1,600,000	1,856,534	-	(256,534)
Total expenses	42,112,727	43,794,327	40,461,708	209,465	3,123,154
Other financing uses:					
Transfer to other funds	2,792,750	1,442,750	1,435,824	-	6,926
Total expenditures and other financing sources	44,905,477	45,237,077	41,897,532	209,465	3,130,080
Net change in fund balance	(2,050,000)	(2,381,600)	2,164,806	(209,465)	4,336,941
Fund balance - beginning of year	16,657,470	16,657,470	16,657,470		
Fund balance - end of year	$ 14,607,470	$ 14,275,870	$ 18,822,276		

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS (Continued)

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2023, the School District had $35,590,868 invested in a broad range of capital assets including buildings, buses, athletic facilities, computers, and other educational equipment.

Table A-8 Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation, in Thousands of Dollars)

Category	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022	Percent Change
Buildings and improvements	$ 33,772	$ 32,442	4%
Equipment, furniture and vehicles	1,087	1,207	-10%
Lease equipment	732	-	0%
Total	$ 35,591	$ 33,649	6%

Long-Term Liabilities

As of June 30, 2023, the School District had $175,717,135 in general obligation bonds and other long-term liabilities outstanding. More detailed information about the School District's long-term liabilities is included in the notes to the financial statements.

Table A-9 Long-Term Liabilities (In Thousands of Dollars)

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022
General obligation bonds	$ 2,866	$ 8,445
Net pension liabilities	4,636	-
OPEB and other	168,216	234,823
Total	$ 175,717	$ 243,268

During 2023, the School District paid down its debt by retiring $4,080,000 of outstanding bonds. During fiscal year 2023, the School District issued a refunding serial bond in the amount of $2,815,000 which will mature in 2026. The refunding bond was issued to refund $2,885,000 of the outstanding principal of the School District's 2012 Serial Bonds which were to mature in 2026.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUTURE

- The School District recently negotiated changes to health insurance plan offerings with all of their bargaining units that are expected to provide considerable savings in future health insurance costs.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

Tracy Fraleigh, Business Official
Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District
155 Washington Avenue
Cobleskill, NY 12043

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2023

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents - Unrestricted	$ 3,769,589
Cash and cash equivalents - Restricted	26,134,359
Accounts receivable	1,862
Due from other governments	734,992
State and federal aid receivable	3,631,430
Inventory	31,648
Total current assets	34,303,880
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:	
Capital assets, net	35,590,868
Total non-current assets	35,590,868
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	60,001,381
Deferred outflows of resources - pension ERS	2,094,190
Deferred outflows of resources - pension TRS	8,707,280
Total deferred outflows of resources	70,802,851
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	$ 140,697,599
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Bond anticipation notes	$ 12,875,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,202,955
Due to other governments	139,061
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	1,767,532
Due to Employees' Retirement System	143,265
Bonds payable due within one year	1,255,000
Accrued interest	13,867
Lease/SBITA payable due within one year	206,661
Unearned revenue	2,568
Total current liabilities	17,605,909
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:	
Bonds payable, net of current portion	1,610,826
Lease/SBITA payable, net current portion	461,422
Compensated absences payable	1,058,874
Net pension liability - ERS	2,990,998
Net pension liability - TRS	1,644,507
Total other postemployment benefits liability	166,488,847
Total long-term liabilities	174,255,474
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions ERS	165,999
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions TRS	996,993
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	53,388,261
Total deferred inflows of resources - pensions	54,551,253
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	246,412,636
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	29,404,770
Restricted	16,901,778
Unrestricted	(152,021,585)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (105,715,037)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Expenses	Program Revenue: Charges for Services	Program Revenue: Operating Grants	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS:				
General support	$ 766,684	$ -	$ -	$ (766,684)
Instruction	9,183,675	2,409,532	4,382,558	(2,391,585)
Pupil transportation	1,906,212	-	-	(1,906,212)
School lunch	497,363	238,755	665,270	406,662
Debt service - interest	531,566	-	-	(531,566)
TOTAL FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS	$ 12,885,500	$ 2,648,287	$ 5,047,828	(5,189,385)
GENERAL REVENUE:				
Real property taxes				15,414,537
Other tax items				2,547,422
Use of money and property				459,323
Sale of property and compensation for loss				9,876
Miscellaneous				1,200,404
State sources				22,228,765
Medicaid				95,021
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE				41,955,348
CHANGE IN NET POSITION				36,765,963
NET POSITION				(142,481,000)
TOTAL NET POSITION - end of year				$ (105,715,037)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2023

	Governmental Fund Types				Total
	General	Special Aid	Capital Projects	Non-Major Funds	Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents - Unrestricted	$ 3,077,741	$ 61,152	$ -	$ 630,696	$ 3,769,589
Cash and cash equivalents - Restricted	15,215,368	-	10,628,306	290,685	26,134,359
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	1,862	1,862
Due from other funds	2,752,240	99,185	210,764	1,143,893	4,206,082
Due from other governments	734,992	-	-	-	734,992
State and federal aid receivable	1,194,754	2,388,540	-	48,136	3,631,430
Inventory	-	-	-	31,648	31,648
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 22,975,095	$ 2,548,877	$ 10,839,070	$ 2,146,920	$ 38,509,962
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 906,192	$ 52,755	$ 238,189	$ 5,819	$ 1,202,955
Bond anticipation notes	-	-	12,875,000	-	12,875,000
Due to other funds	1,202,755	2,487,568	455,280	60,479	4,206,082
Due to other governments	133,075	5,986	-	-	139,061
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	1,767,532	-	-	-	1,767,532
Due to Employees' Retirement System	143,265	-	-	-	143,265
Deferred Revenue	-	2,568	-	-	2,568
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,152,819	2,548,877	13,568,469	66,298	20,336,463
FUND BALANCE					
Non-spendable					
Reserve for inventory	-	-	-	31,648	31,648
Restricted					
Debt Service	-	-	-	1,395,975	1,395,975
Capital	8,800,000	-	-	-	8,800,000
Retirement contributions - ERS	2,200,260	-	-	-	2,200,260
Retirement contributions - TRS	1,388,416	-	-	-	1,388,416
Employee benefits and accrued liabilities	1,013,817	-	-	-	1,013,817
Unemployment	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
Repairs	357,875	-	-	-	357,875
Capital bus reserve	705,000	-	-	-	705,000
Workers compensation	175,000	-	-	-	175,000
Insurance	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Other	-	-	-	290,435	290,435
Total restricted fund balance	15,215,368	-	-	1,686,410	16,901,778
Assigned					
Unappropriated	209,465	-	-	362,564	572,029
Appropriated for subsequent year's expenditures	1,585,000	-	-	-	1,585,000
Total assigned fund balance	1,794,465	-	-	362,564	2,157,029
Unassigned	1,812,443	-	(2,729,399)	-	(916,956)
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	18,822,276	-	(2,729,399)	2,080,622	18,173,499
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 22,975,095	$ 2,548,877	$ 10,839,070	$ 2,146,920	$ 38,509,962

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE
TO GOVERNMENT-WIDE NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2023

A reconciliation of total governmental fund balance to government-wide net position follows:

Total governmental fund balance	$ 18,173,499
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	35,590,868
Pension related government-wide activities are not recorded at the fund level:	
Deferred outflows of resources	10,801,470
Net pension liability - ERS	(2,990,998)
Net pension liability - TRS	(1,644,507)
Deferred inflows of resources	(1,162,992)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and lease payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	(3,533,909)
Compensated absences at year-end in government-wide statements under full accrual accounting	(1,058,874)
Other postemployment benefits liability are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	(166,488,847)
Deferred outflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	60,001,381
Deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in	(53,388,261)
Interest payable at year end in the government-wide statements under full accrual accounting	(13,867)
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	$ (105,715,037)

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Governmental Fund Types				Total
	General	Special Aid	Capital Projects	Non-Major Funds	Governmental Funds
REVENUE:					
Real property taxes	$ 15,414,537	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 15,414,537
Other tax items	2,547,422	-	-	-	2,547,422
Contributions	-	-	-	14,025	14,025
Charges for services	2,409,532	-	-	-	2,409,532
Use of money and property	459,160	-	-	163	459,323
Sale of property and compensation for loss	9,876	-	-	-	9,876
Miscellaneous	433,129	-	-	640,458	1,073,587
State sources	22,228,765	765,570	-	15,014	23,009,349
Federal sources	-	3,616,988	-	650,256	4,267,244
Medicaid	95,021	-	-	-	95,021
Sales	-	-	-	238,755	238,755
Total revenue	43,597,442	4,382,558	-	1,558,671	49,538,671
EXPENDITURES:					
General support	4,040,813	-	-	409,901	4,450,714
Instruction	19,005,847	4,430,305	-	-	23,436,152
Pupil transportation	2,390,962	-	-	-	2,390,962
Employee benefits	13,167,552	-	-	125,591	13,293,143
Debt service - Principal	1,470,472	-	-	1,195,000	2,665,472
Debt service - Interest	386,062	-	-	173,077	559,139
Capital outlays	-	-	1,197,896	-	1,197,896
School lunch	-	-	-	497,363	497,363
Other	-	-	-	277,367	277,367
Total expenditures	40,461,708	4,430,305	1,197,896	2,678,299	48,768,208
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	3,135,734	(47,747)	(1,197,896)	(1,119,628)	770,463
OTHER SOURCES AND (USES):					
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	-	-	-	2,815,000	2,815,000
Proceeds from issuance of leases	326,547	-	-	-	326,547
Proceeds from issuance of SBITA	138,349	-	-	-	138,349
BANs redeemed from appropriations	-	-	1,225,000	-	1,225,000
Premium issuance on debt	-	-	-	282,575	282,575
Paid to escrow agent	-	-	-	(2,893,500)	(2,893,500)
Operating transfers in	-	47,747	-	1,388,077	1,435,824
Operating transfers (out)	(1,435,824)	-	-	-	(1,435,824)
Total other sources (uses)	(970,928)	47,747	1,225,000	1,592,152	1,893,971
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE AND OTHER SOURCES OVER EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	2,164,806	-	27,104	472,524	2,664,434
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year	16,657,470	-	(2,756,503)	1,608,098	15,509,065
FUND BALANCE - end of year	$ 18,822,276	$ -	$ (2,729,399)	$ 2,080,622	$ 18,173,499

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Net changes in fund balance - Total governmental funds	$ 2,664,434
Capital outlays are expenditures in governmental funds, but are capitalized in the statement of net assets	1,834,901
Depreciation is not recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is recorded in the statement of activities	(1,932,987)
Amortization is not recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but recorded in the statement of activities	(179,906)
Pension expense resulting from GASB 68 related reporting is not recorded as an expenditure in the government funds but is recorded in the statement of activities	(1,014,529)
Repayments of long-term debt are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds, but are recorded as payments of liabilities in the statement of net assets	2,665,472
Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as other financing sources in the governmental funds, but are not recorded on the statement of activities as they reduce bonds payable on the statement of net position	(2,815,000)
Payments to escrow agent associated with a bond refunding are expensed in the governmental funds, but are not recorded on the statement of activities as they reduce bonds payable on the statement of net position	2,893,500
Bond premiums are recorded as other sources in the governmental funds, but are recorded as liabilities in the statement of net position	(169,783)
BANs redeemed from appropriations are recorded as revenue in the government funds, but are not recorded in the statement of activities	(1,225,000)
Other postemployment benefits expense resulting from GASB 75 related reporting is not recorded as an expenditure in the government funds but is recorded in the statement of activities	34,120,447
Accrued compensated absences do not require the expenditure of current resources and are, therefore not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds	(111,659)
Accrued interest expense does not require the expenditure of current resources and is, therefore, not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds	5,079
Amortization of bond premium is not recorded governmental funds, but is recorded in the statement of activities	30,994
Change in net position - Governmental activities	$ 36,765,963

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2023

	Custodial Funds
ASSETS:	
Cash	-
Total assets	$ -
LIABILITIES:	
Other liabilities	-
Total liabilities	-
NET POSITION:	
Restricted for others	$ -

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2023

	Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS:	
Tax collections on behalf of other governments	$ 286,000
Total additions	286,000
DEDUCTIONS:	
Payments of tax to other governments	286,000
Total deductions	286,000
NET INCREASE	-
NET POSITION - beginning of year	-
NET POSITION - end of year	$ -

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District (School District) provides free public K-12 education to students living within its geographic boundaries.

2. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (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.

Certain significant accounting principles and policies utilized by the School District are described below:

Reporting Entity
The Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District is governed by the Laws of New York State. The School District is an independent entity governed by an elected Board of Education (BOE). The President of the Board serves as 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 School District. Board members have authority to make decisions, power to appoint management, and primary accountability for all fiscal matters.

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

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the School District. The School District is not a component unit of another reporting entity. The decision to include a potential component unit in the School 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 School District's reporting entity:

Extraclassroom Activity Funds
The extraclassroom activity funds of the School District represent funds of the students of the School District. The board of education exercises general oversight of these funds. The extraclassroom activity funds are independent of the School District with respect to its financial transactions and the designation of student management. Separate audited financial statements (cash basis) of the extraclassroom activity funds can be found at the School District's business office. The School District accounts for assets held as an agent for various student organizations in the Miscellaneous Special Revenue fund.

2. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Joint Venture

The School District is a component school district in Capital Region Board of Cooperative Education Services (BOCES). 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.

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

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

Basis of Presentation

The School District's financial statements consist of school-wide financial statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund level financial statements which provide more detailed information.

School-Wide Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities present financial information about the School District's governmental activities. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government in its entirety, except those that are fiduciary. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, state aid, intergovernmental 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.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between program expenses and revenue for each function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with and are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expenses, principally employee benefits, are allocated to functional areas in proportion to the payroll expended for those areas. Program revenue includes 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 is not classified as program revenue, including all taxes, is presented as general revenue.

2. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements

The School District uses funds to maintain its accounting records. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

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

The accounts of the School District are organized into funds or account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balances, revenue, and expenditures. The various funds are summarized by type in the financial statements. Significant transactions between funds within a fund type have been eliminated. The fund types and account groups used by the School District are as follows:

Governmental Fund Types

Governmental funds are those in which most governmental functions of the School District are reported. The acquisition, use, and balances of the School District's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities (except those accounted for in the proprietary and fiduciary funds) are accounted for through the governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of changes in financial position rather than upon determination of net income. The following are the School District's governmental fund types:

The School District reports the following major governmental funds:

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

Special Aid Fund: This fund accounts for the proceeds of specific federal and state grants revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes (e.g. special education) and other activities whose funds are restricted as to use.

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

The School District reports the following non-major governmental funds:

School Lunch Fund: This fund accounts for the proceeds of specific federal and state grants revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for school lunch operations.

Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund: This fund accounts for proceeds from various funding sources, which may be restricted by a donor or designated by the School District for special purposes. The transactions of the Extraclassroom Activity Funds are reported in this fund.

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

2. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Fiduciary Fund Types

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the School District as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds because their resources do not belong to the School District and are not available to be used.

There is one type of fiduciary fund:

- Custodial Fund: This fund is strictly custodial in nature and does not involve the measurement of results of operations. Assets are held by the School District as agent for various groups.

Use of Estimates

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

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus refers to what is being measured, whereas basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurement made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The School-wide 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. Non-exchange transactions in which the School 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 governmental 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 School District considers all revenue reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenue is collected within sixty 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, pensions, and other post-employment benefits which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under leases and technology agreements are reported as other financing sources.

2. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and investments consists of funds deposited in demand deposit accounts, and amounts with the New York Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System (NYCLASS). The School District's deposit and investment policies are governed by State statutes. The School District has adopted its own written investment policy, which provides for the deposit of funds in FDIC insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The School District is authorized to use demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include NYCLASS, obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Agencies and obligations of New York State or its political subdivisions and accordingly, the School District's policy provides for no credit risk on investments.

Collateral is required for demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit at 100% of all deposits not covered by FDIC insurance. The School District has entered into custodial agreements with the various banks which hold their deposits. These agreements authorize the obligations that may be pledged as collateral. Such obligations include, among other instruments, obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipal and school district subdivisions.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District's deposits may not be returned to it. GASB Statement No. 40 directs that deposits be disclosed as exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are either uncollateralized, collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution or collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department but no in the School District's name.

The School District participates in NYCLASS, a multi-municipal cooperative investment pool agreement pursuant to New York State General Municipal Law, whereby the School District holds a portion of the investments in cooperation with other participants. At June 30, 2023, the School District held $21,988,566 in NYCLASS consisting of various investments in securities issued by the United States and its agencies. NYCLASS is rated 'AAAm' from Standard & Poor's Global Ratings. Amounts held with both NYCLASS are highly liquid and the amount held represents the cost of the investment pool shares, which are considered to approximate fair value. Additional information concerning NYCLASS, including the annual report, can be found on its website www.newyorkclass.org.

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Restricted cash represents cash and cash equivalents where use is limited by legal requirements. These assets represent amounts required by statute to be reserved for various purposes.

Property Taxes

Real property taxes are levied annually by the board of education no later than September 1, and become a lien on September 1. Taxes are collected during the period September 1 to November 30.

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

2. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Accounts Receivable

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

Inventories

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

A reserve for these non-liquid assets (inventories) has been recognized to signify that a portion of fund balance is not available for other subsequent expenditures.

Interfund Transactions

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

In the School-wide statements, the amounts reported on the Statement of Net Position for interfund receivables and payables represent amounts due between different fund types (governmental activities and fiduciary funds). Eliminations have been made for all significant interfund receivables and payables between the funds, with the exception of those due from or to the fiduciary 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 School District's practice to settle these amounts at a net balance based upon the right of legal offset.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at actual cost for acquisitions if actual cost information is available cost. If actual cost information is not available, 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 School-wide statements are as follows:

	Capitalization Threshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings and improvements	$ 5,000	SL	30-50
Furniture and equipment	5,000	SL	5-10
Vehicles	5,000	SL	5-10

Capital assets also include lease assets with a term greater than one year. The School District does not implement a capitalization threshold for lease or SBITA assets. Lease and SBITA assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease/subscription term or the useful life of the underlying assets.

2. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources
In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditure) until then.

The government has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category:

Deferred charges result from pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of the plan.

Deferred charges result from differences between expected and actual experience of the plan.

Deferred charges result from net differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments of the plan.

These amounts are deferred and amortized and expensed against pension expense in future periods.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then.

The government has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category:

The net amount of the School District's balances of deferred inflows of resources related to pensions is reported in the School-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the School District's proportion of the collective net pension asset or liability and the difference during the measurement period between the School District's contributions and its proportionate share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense.

Vested Employee Benefits
Compensated absences:
School District employees are granted vacation, unpaid sick leave, and sabbatical time in varying amounts, based primarily on length of service and position. Some earned benefits may be forfeited if not taken within varying time periods.

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

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

The liability for compensated absences has been calculated using the vesting/termination method and an accrual for that liability is included in the School-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 of matured liabilities is accrued within the General Fund based upon expendable and available financial resources. These amounts are expensed on a pay-as-you go basis.

Other benefits:
Eligible School District employees participate in the New York State Employees' Retirement System or the New York State Teachers' Retirement System.

2. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Other Postemployment Benefits
In addition to providing pension benefits, the School District provides post-employment health insurance coverage and survivor benefits to its retired employees and their survivors in accordance with the provision of various employment contracts in effect at the time of retirement. Substantially all of the School District's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the School District. Health care benefits are provided through plans whose premiums are based on the benefits paid during the year. The School District recognizes the costs of providing health insurance by recording its share of insurance premiums as an expenditure.

In accordance with the provisions of generally accepted accounting principles, the School District has recorded within the School-wide statement of net position the required other postemployment benefits accrual totaling $166,488,847 as of June 30, 2023. The financial disclosures relating to the School District's other post-employment benefits are reflected in Note 13.

Unearned Revenues
Unearned revenues are reported when potential revenues do not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. Unearned revenues also arise when the School District receives resources before it has legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to incurring qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both recognition criteria are met, or when the School District has legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenues is removed and revenues are recorded.

Statute provides the authority for the School District to levy taxes to be used to finance expenditures within the first 120 days of the succeeding fiscal year. Consequently, such amounts are recognized as revenue in the subsequent fiscal year, rather than when measurable and available.

Unearned revenue recorded in governmental funds is generally not recorded in the School-wide statements.

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

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations
Payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the School-wide financial statements. In the governmental funds, payables and accrued liabilities are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources.

Claims and judgments, other postemployment benefits payable and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund 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 School 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.

2. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Restricted Resources
When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, the School 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.

Equity Classifications
School-Wide Statements
In the School-wide statements, there are three classes of net position:

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

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

Restricted net position consists of the following:

Debt service	$ 1,395,975
Capital	8,800,000
Retirement contributions - ERS	2,200,260
Retirement contributions - TRS	1,388,416
Employee benefits and accrued liabilities	1,013,817
Unemployment	75,000
Repairs	357,875
Capital bus reserve	705,000
Workers compensation	175,000
Insurance	500,000
Other	290,435
Total restricted net position	$ 16,901,778

Restricted net position reports all other net position that do not meet the definition of the above two classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the School District.

Fund Balance – Reservations and Designations

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

Nonspendable fund balance – Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Non-spendable fund balance includes the inventory recorded in the school lunch fund.

2. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equity Classifications (Continued)

Fund Balance – Reservations and Designations (Continued)

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

Capital
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. Expenditures 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. The reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Repair
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. The reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Workers' Compensation
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 under restricted fund balance.

Retirement Contribution
Reserve for retirement contribution (GMU §6-r) is used for the purpose of financing retirement contributions. This reserve must 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.

Unemployment Insurance
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.

2. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equity Classifications (Continued)

Fund Balance – Reservations and Designations (Continued)

Unemployment Insurance (Continued)
If the School 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 under restricted fund balance.

Tax Reduction
Reserve for tax reduction (Education Law §1604(36) and §1709(37)) is used for the gradual use of the proceeds of the sale of the school district real property where such proceeds are not required to be placed in a mandatory reserve for debt service. Specifically, the School District is permitted to retain the proceeds of the sale for a period not to exceed ten years, and to use them during that period for tax reduction. The reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Debt Service
Mandatory reserve for debt service (GML §6-l) is used to establish a reserve for the purpose of retiring the outstanding obligations upon the sale of school district property or capital improvement that was financed by obligations which remain outstanding at the time of sale. The funding of the reserve is from the proceeds of the sale of school district property or capital improvement. The reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Insurance
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 under restricted fund balance.

Liability Claims and Property Loss
Liability claims and property loss 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 districts, except city districts with a population greater than 125,000. These reserves are accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Tax Certiorari
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.

2. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equity Classifications (Continued)

Fund Balance – Reservations and Designations (Continued)

Tax Certiorari (Continued)
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 under restricted fund balance.

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 under restricted fund balance.

Employee Benefit Accrued Liability
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 under restricted fund balance.

Encumbrances
Encumbrance accounting is used for budgetary control and monitoring purposes and is reported as a part of the governmental funds. Under this method, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded to reserve applicable appropriations. Outstanding encumbrances as of year-end are presented as 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. All encumbrances are classified as either Restricted or Assigned Fund Balance in the General Fund, or as Restricted Fund Balance in the non-general funds.

Committed fund balance – Includes amounts that can be used for the specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the School District's highest level of decision making authority, i.e., the Board of Education. The School District has no committed fund balances as of June 30, 2023.

Assigned fund balance – Includes amounts that are constrained by the School District's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments of expenditures are recorded for budgetary control purposes in order to reserve applicable appropriations, is employed as a control in preventing over-expenditure of established appropriations. Open encumbrances are reported as restricted fund balance in all funds other than the general fund, since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities and will be honored through budget appropriations in the subsequent year. All encumbrances of the general fund are classified as assigned fund balance in the general fund. Encumbrances reported in the general fund amounted to $209,465.

2. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equity Classifications (Continued)

As of June 30, 2023, the School District's encumbrances were classified as follows:

Assigned fund balance:

General support	$ 74,470
Instruction	110,202
Employee Benefits	3,097
Pupil transportation	21,696
Total encumbrances	$ 209,465

Unassigned fund balance – 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 School District.

New York State Real Property Tax Law §1318 limits the amount of unexpended surplus funds the School District can retain to no more than 4% of the School District's budget for the general fund for the ensuring fiscal year. Non-spendable and restricted fund balance of the general fund are excluded from the 4% limitation. Amounts appropriated for the subsequent year and encumbrances are also excluded from the 4% limitation.

Order of Fund Balance Spending Policy

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

3. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHOOL-WIDE STATEMENTS

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

Total Fund Balances of Governmental Funds vs. Net Position of Governmental Activities

Total fund balances of the School District's governmental funds differs 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 sheets.

3. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHOOL-WIDE STATEMENTS (Continued)

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Equity 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:

Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences
Long-term revenue differences arise because governmental funds report revenue only when it is 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.

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 expense on those items as recorded in the statement of activities.

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

OPEB Differences
OPEB differences occur as a result of changes int eh School District's total OPEB liability and differences between the School District's contributions and OPEB expense.

4. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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

The voters of the School 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.

4. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (Continued)

Budgets (Continued)

Appropriations authorized for the current year are increased by the planned use of specific reserves and budget amendments approved by the Board of Education as a result of selected new revenue sources not included in the original budget (when permitted by law). These supplemental appropriations may occur subject to legal restrictions, if the Board approves them because of a need that exists which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted.

The School District made no supplemental appropriations during the year.

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

Budgets are established and used for individual capital project funds expenditures as approved by a special referendum of the School 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.

Fund Deficits

The capital projects fund has a fund deficit of $2,729,399 which will be funded when the School District redeems BANs from appropriations or obtains permanent financing.

Portions of fund balances are restricted and not available for current expenses or expenditures, as reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.

5. CUSTODIAL CREDIT, CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

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

5. CUSTODIAL CREDIT, CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK (Continued)

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

	Bank Balance	Carrying Amount
Cash	$ 8,559,658	$ 7,915,382
Cash equivalents	21,988,566	21,988,566
	$ 30,548,224	$ 29,903,948
Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the school district's name	$ 8,084,945	
Covered by FDIC insurance	474,713	
Total	$ 8,559,658	

Restricted cash represents cash and cash equivalents where use is limited by legal requirements. These assets represent amounts required by statute to be reserved for various purposes.

Restricted Cash consists of the following at June 30, 2023:

General fund:	
Capital	$ 8,800,000
Retirement contributions - ERS	2,200,260
Retirement contributions - TRS	1,388,416
Employee benefits and accrued liabilities	1,013,817
Unemployment	75,000
Repairs	357,875
Capital bus reserve	705,000
Workers compensation	175,000
Insurance	500,000
Total general fund restricted cash	$ 15,215,368
Total Capital Project fund restricted cash	$ 10,628,306
Total Misc. Special Revenue fund restricted cash	$ 290,685

6. PARTICIPATION IN BOCES

During the year, the School District was billed $2,507,185 for BOCES administrative and program costs.

The School District's share of BOCES aid amounted to $1,345,901.

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

7. TAX ABATEMENTS

All real property in New York State is subject to taxation unless specific legal provision grant it exempt status. Real property exemptions are granted on the basis of many different criteria, including the use to which the property is put, the owner's ability to pay taxes, the desire of the state and local governments to encourage certain economic or social activities, and other considerations. Most exemptions are granted under Article 4 of the Real Property Tax Law, but others are authorized by a wide variety of statutes ranging from Article 18-A of the Real Property Tax Law, the Agriculture and Markets Law and the Transportation Law. Certain exemptions provide full relief from taxation (wholly exempt property) and others reduce the taxes which would otherwise be payable by varying degrees (partially exempt property). Some exemptions apply to taxes levied for county, city/town, and school purposes, whereas other pertain only to certain of these purposes. Some tax exemptions are mandated by State law, others are subject to local option and/or local determination of eligibility criteria.

The District has 5 real property tax abatement agreements that are entered into by the Schoharie County Industrial Development Agency (IDA). These agreements provide for abatement of real property taxes in exchange for payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) in accordance with the IDA's Tax Exemption Policy. PILOT's are granted in accordance with various activities such as new affordable housing construction, purchase of an existing facility, or the improvement or expansion of an existing facility. There are also policies for recapture of PILOTS should the applicant not meet certain criteria.

The following are the PILOT agreements and the percentage of real property tax that has been abated for the year ended June 30, 2023:

Agreement with	Purpose	Assessment	Tax Rate	Tax Value	PILOT Received	Amount of Tax Abated
Tennessee Gas Pipeline	Industrial Development	$ 36,452,699	29.234484	$ 1,065,676	$ 708,929	$ 356,747
Tennessee Gas Pipeline	Industrial Development	1,641,170	21.973631	$ 36,062	$ 36,062	$ 0
Cobleskill Housing Group	Low income senior housing	972,000	26.265821	$ 25,530	$ 6,115	$ 19,415
Candlewood Court I Housing Development Fund Corporation	Low income housing	1,182,880	19.775167	$ 23,392	$ 7,229	$ 16,163
Candlewood Court II Housinf Development Fund Corporation	Low income housing	1,180,000	19.775167	$ 23,335	$ 7,229	$ 16,106
	Total			$ 1,173,995	$ 765,564	$ 408,431

8. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 were as follows:

	July 1, 2022 Balance	Additions	Disposals	June 30, 2023 Balance
Governmental activities:				
Non-depreciated construction in progress	$ 3,781,943	$ 1,197,896	$ -	$ 4,979,839
Capital assets that are depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	58,137,030	-	-	58,137,030
Furniture and equipment	4,496,797	83,321	-	4,580,118
Vehicles	5,164,572	553,684	1,003,826	4,714,430
Total depreciable historical cost	67,798,399	637,005	1,003,826	67,431,578
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	28,110,123	1,235,177	-	29,345,300
Furniture and equipment	4,136,229	107,059	-	4,243,288
Vehicles	4,377,013	590,751	1,003,826	3,963,938
Total accumulated depreciation	36,623,365	1,932,987	1,003,826	37,552,526
Total depreciable cost, net	$ 34,956,977	$ (98,086)	$ -	$ 34,858,891
Intangible assets, being amortized				
Intangible Right-to-Use Software Arrangements	-	138,349	-	138,349
Intangible Right-to-Use Lease -Equipment	583,053	326,547	53,556	856,044
Total intangible assets, being amortized	583,053	464,896	53,556	994,393
Less accumulated amortization				
Intangible Right-to-Use Software Arrangements	-	15,786	-	15,786
Intangible Right-to-Use Lease -Equipment	136,066	164,120	53,556	246,630
Total accumulated amortization	136,066	179,906	53,556	262,416
Total intangible assets being amortized, net	446,987	284,990	-	731,977
Total governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 35,403,964	$ 186,904	$ -	$ 35,590,868

Depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended June 30, 2023, was allocated to specific functions as follows:

	Depreciation	Amortization
General support	$ 425,257	$ -
Instruction	1,430,410	179,906
Cost of sales	57,990	-
Pupil transportation	19,330	-
	$ 1,932,987	$ 179,906

9. SHORT-TERM DEBT

Transactions in short-term debt for the year are summarized below:

Type	Maturity	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Balance
Capital BAN	6/22/2023	3.00%	$ 12,500,000	$ -	$ 12,500,000	$ -
Capital BAN	6/21/2024	4.75%	-	12,875,000	-	12,875,000
			$ 12,500,000	$ 12,875,000	$ 12,500,000	$ 12,875,000

10. LONG-TERM DEBT

Interest on debt for the year was composed of:

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

Interest paid	$ 559,139
Less: Interest accrued in the prior year	(38,477)
Plus: Interest accrued in the current year	10,904
Total expense	$ 531,566

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

	Beginning Balance 7/1/2022	Issued	Redeemed		Ending Balance 6/30/2023	Amounts Due Within One Year	Long-term Portion
Government activities:							
Bonds and notes payable:							
General obligation debt:							
Serial bond - 2012	$ 2,885,000	$ -	$ 2,885,000		$ -	$ -	$ -
Serial bond - 2015	1,110,000	-	545,000		565,000	565,000	-
Serial bond - 2022	-	2,815,000	650,000		2,165,000	690,000	1,475,000
Total bonds and notes payable	3,995,000	2,815,000	4,080,000		2,730,000	1,255,000	1,475,000
Plus - unamortized bond premium	-	169,783	33,957		135,826	-	135,826
Total bonds and notes payable	3,995,000	2,984,783	4,113,957		2,865,826	1,255,000	1,610,826
Other liabilities:							
Compensated absences	947,215	111,659	-	(A)	1,058,874	-	1,058,874
Lease liability	448,659	326,547	153,428		621,778	184,503	437,275
SBITA liability	-	138,349	92,044		46,305	22,158	24,147
Net pension liability - ERS	-	2,990,998	-		2,990,998	-	2,990,998
Net pension liability - TRS	-	1,644,507	-		1,644,507	-	1,644,507
Total other postemployment benefits	189,435,595	40,514,113	63,460,861		166,488,847	-	166,488,847
Total other liabilities	190,831,469	45,726,173	63,706,333		172,851,309	206,661	172,644,648
Total long-term liabilities	$194,826,469	$ 48,541,173	$ 67,786,333		$175,717,135	$ 1,461,661	$174,255,474

(A) Additions and deletions to compensated absences are shown net because it is impractical to determine these amounts separately.

10. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

In prior years, the School District defeased certain general obligation bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the School District's financial statements.

During fiscal year 2023, the School District issued a refunding serial bond in the amount of $2,815,000 which will mature in 2026. The refunding bond was issued to refund $2,885,000 of the outstanding principal of the School District's 2012 Serial Bonds which were to mature in 2026.

Issue dates, maturities, and interest rates on outstanding debt are as follows:

Bond Issue	Issued	Maturity	Interest Rate	Balance
Serial bond	2015	2024	4.00%	$ 565,000
Serial bond	2022	2026	5.00%	2,165,000
Total				$ 2,730,000

The following is a summary of the maturity of bonds payable:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 1,255,000	$ 119,550	$ 1,374,550
2025	725,000	73,750	798,750
2026	750,000	37,500	787,500
Total	$ 2,730,000	$ 230,800	$ 2,960,800

11. LEASES/SBITA ARRANGEMENTS

Lease Liability - The School District leases various copiers and equipment primarily with Capital Region Board of Cooperative Educational Services. The leases do not contain renewal options. The leases have various inception dates and remaining terms of 12-61 months. Lease agreements are summarized as follows:

Description	Interest Rate/ Discount Rate	Total Lease Liability
Technology Service Asset-471	3.97%	$ 88,694
Technology Service Asset-417	1.53%	50,119
Technology Service Asset-449	2.43%	73,095
Technology Service Asset-387	2.79%	28,232
NERIC BOCES - Copier #492	4.35%	204,911
NERIC BOCES - Computers #499	4.35%	121,636
Phone System Lease	2.16%	55,091
Total leases		$ 621,778

11. LEASES/SBITA ARRANGEMENTS (Continued)

Activity of lease liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2023, is summarized as follows:

Beginning Balance	Additions	Subtractions	Ending Balance	Amount due within One Year
$ 448,659	$ 326,547	$ 153,428	$ 621,778	$ 184,503

Annual requirements to amortize long-term obligations and related interest are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2024	$ 184,503	$ 19,863	$ 204,366
2025	162,827	14,348	177,175
2026	116,514	9,465	125,979
2027	86,834	5,283	92,117
2028	71,100	1,951	73,051
	$ 621,778	$ 50,910	$ 672,688

***SBITA Liability* - ** During the year ended June 30, 2023, the School District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 96, *Subscriptions-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)*. GASB Statement No. 96 establishes requirements for recognition of an intangible right-of-use subscription asset and a corresponding subscription liability if certain criteria are met. A SBITA is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's information technology (IT) software, as specified in the contract for period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. These changes were incorporated in the School District's financial statement and had no effect on the beginning net position of the governmental activities.

$138,349 has been recorded as intangible right-to-use software arrangements in the General Fund capital assets. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 96, these arrangements for transportation software met the criteria of a SBITA; thus requiring it to be recorded by the School District as intangible assets and a SBITA liability. These assets will be amortized over the lease terms of three years. SBITA arrangements are summarized as follows:

Description	Interest Rate/ Discount Rate	Total SBITA Liability
NY Transportation SaaS Agreement	3.54%	46,305
		$ 46,305

11. LEASES/SBITA ARRANGEMENTS (Continued)

Activity of SBITA liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2023, is summarized as follows:

Beginning Balance	Additions	Subtractions	Ending Balance	Amount due within One Year
$ -	$ 138,349	$ 92,044	$ 46,305	$ 22,158

Annual requirements to amortize long-term obligations and related interest are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2024	$ 22,158	$ 1,666	$ 23,824
2025	24,147	869	25,016
	$ 46,305	$ 2,535	$ 48,840

12. INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITY

	Interfund		Interfund	
	Receivable	Payable	Revenue	Expenditures
General fund	$ 2,752,240	$ 1,202,755	$ -	$ 1,435,824
Special aid fund	99,185	2,487,568	47,747	-
School lunch fund	24,515	60,229	20,000	-
Capital projects fund	210,764	455,280	-	-
Misc. special revenue fund	-	250	-	-
Debt service	1,119,378	-	1,368,077	-
Total government activities	$ 4,206,082	$ 4,206,082	$ 1,435,824	$ 1,435,824

Interfund receivables and payables, other than between governmental activities and fiduciary funds, are eliminated on the statement of net position.

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

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

13. PENSION PLANS

New York State Employee Retirement System

The School District participates in the New York State and Local Employee's Retirement System (ERS) also referred to as New York State and Local Retirement System (the System). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system, providing retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the Fund), established to hold all net assets and record changes in plan net position allocated to the System. System benefits are established under the provisions of the New York Retirement and Social Security Law (RSSL). Once an employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable.

The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The School District also participates in the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP), which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The system is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. That report, including information with regard to benefits provided, may be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.php or obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

Contributions
The system is noncontributory except for employees who joined the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System after July 27th, 1976, who contribute 3 percent of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010 (ERS) who generally contribute 3 percent of their salary for their entire length of service. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the Systems' fiscal year ending March 31. Contributions for the current year and two preceding years were equal to 100 percent of the contributions required, and were as follows:

2023	$472,890
2022	$602,003
2021	$587,699

Chapter 260 of the Laws of 2004 of the State of New York allows local employers to bond or amortize a portion of their retirement bill for up to 10 years in accordance with the following schedule:

- For State fiscal year (SFY) 2004-05, the amount in excess of 7 percent of employees' covered pensionable salaries, with the first payment of those pensions' costs not due until the fiscal year succeeding that fiscal year in which the bonding/amortization was instituted.
- For SFY 2005-06, the amount in excess of 9.5 percent of employees' covered pensionable salaries.
- For SFY 2007-08, the amount in excess of 10.5 percent of the employee's covered pensionable salaries.

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Employee Retirement System (Continued)
This law requires all participating employers to make payments on the current basis, while bonding or amortizing existing unpaid amounts relating to the System's fiscal years ending March 31, 2005 through 2008.

- Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2010 of the State of New York allows local employers to amortize a portion of their retirement bill for 10 years in accordance with the following stipulations:
- For state fiscal year 2010-11, the amount in excess of the graded rate of 9.5 percent of employees' covered pensionable salaries, with the first payment of those pension costs not due until the fiscal year succeeding that fiscal year in which the amortization was instituted.
- For subsequent State fiscal years, the graded rate will increase or decrease by up to one percent depending on the gap between the increase or decrease in the System's average rate and the previous graded rate.
- For subsequent State fiscal years in which the System's average rates are lower than the graded rates, the employer will be required to pay the graded rate. Any additional contributions made will first be used to pay off existing amortizations, and then any excess will be deposited into a reserve account and will be used to offset future increases in contribution rates.

This law requires participating employers to make payments on the current basis while amortizing existing unpaid amounts relating to the System's fiscal years when the local employer opts to participate in the program. The School District had no unpaid liability at the end of the fiscal year.

- Chapter 105 of the Laws of 2010 of the State of New York authorizes local governments to make available a retirement benefit incentive program. The costs of the program will be billed and paid over five years beginning February 1, 2012. The School District had no retirement incentive liability at year end.

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

At June 30, 2023, the School District reported an liability of $2,990,998 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by the actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the School Districts' long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

At June 30, 2023, the School District's proportion was 0.0139479 percent, which was an decrease of 0.0121033 percent from its proportion measured June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the School District recognized pension expense of $1,110,699. At June 30, 2023, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 318,565	$ 83,999
Changes of Assumptions	1,452,621	16,054
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	17,572
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	179,739	48,374
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	143,265	-
	$ 2,094,190	$ 165,999

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Employee Retirement System (Continued)

The School District recognized $143,265 as deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of March 31, 2023, which will be recognized on a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2024.

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

Plan's Year Ended March 31:	
2024	442,318
2025	(121,803)
2026	628,292
2027	836,119
Thereafter	-
	$ 1,784,926

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability at March 31, 2023 was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2022, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2023. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.90%
Salary scale	4.4% indexed by service
Projected COLAs	1.5% compounded annually
Decrements	Developed from the Plan's 2020 experience study of the period April 1, 2015 through April 1, 2020
Mortality improvement	Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2021
Investment Rate of Return	5.9% compounded annually, net of investment expenses, including inflation

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Employee Retirement System (Continued)

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of March 31, 2023 are summarized below:

Long Term Expected Rate of Return

Asset Type	Target Allocation	Long-term expected real rate or return
Domestic Equity	32.0%	4.30%
International Equity	15.0%	6.85%
Private Equity	10.0%	7.50%
Real Estate	9.0%	4.60%
Opportunistic/ARS Portfolio	3.0%	5.38%
Credit	4.0%	5.43%
Real Asset	3.0%	5.84%
Fixed Income	23.0%	1.50%
Cash	1.0%	0.00%
	100.0%	

Discount Rate
The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 5.9 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the Plan's 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 liability.

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

The following presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 5.9 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower (4.9%) or 1 percent higher (6.9%) than the current rate:

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

	1 % Decrease (4.90%)	Assumption (5.90%)	1% Increase (6.90%)
Proportionate Share of Net Pension liability (asset)	$ 7,227,959	$ 2,990,998	$ (549,476)

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position
The components of the current-year net pension asset of the employers as of March 31, 2023, were as follows:

	Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position	District's proportionate share of Plan's Fiduciary Net Position	District's allocation percentage as determined by the Plan
Total pension liability	$232,627,259,000	$ 32,446,622	0.0139479%
Net position	(211,183,223,000)	(29,455,625)	0.0139479%
Net pension liability (asset)	$ 21,444,036,000	$ 2,990,998	0.0139479%
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	90.78%	90.78%	

New York State Teacher Retirement System

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

The New York State Teachers' Retirement Board administers NYSTRS. The system provides benefits to plan members and beneficiaries as authorized by the Education Law and the Retirement and Social Security Law of the State of New York. NYSTRS issues a publicly available financial report that contains financial statements and required supplementary information for the system. The report may be obtained by writing to NYSTRS, 10 Corporate Woods Drive, Albany, New York 12211-2395.

Contributions
The System is noncontributory for the employees who joined prior to July 27, 1976. For employees who joined the System after July 27, 1976, and prior to January 1, 2010, employees contribute 3% of their salary, except that employees in the System more than ten years are no longer required to contribute. For employees who joined after January 1, 2010 and prior to April 1, 2012, contributions of 3.5% are paid throughout their active membership.

For employees who joined after April 1, 2012, required contributions of 3.5% of their salary are paid until April 1, 2013 and they then contribute 3% to 6% of their salary throughout their active membership. Pursuant to Article 11 of the Education Law, the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board establishes rates annually for NYSTRS.

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

2023	$1,630,121
2022	$1,487,862
2021	$1,307,827

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Teacher Retirement System (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2023, the School District reported an liability of $1,644,507 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by the actuarial valuation as June 30, 2021. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the School Districts' long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

At June 30, 2023 the School District's proportion was 0.0857010 percent, which was an decrease of 0. 0808525 percent from its proportion measured June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the School District recognized pension expense of $2,037,585. At June 30, 2023 the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 1,723,235	$ 32,953
Changes of Assumptions	3,190,065	662,454
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	2,124,858	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	39,001	301,586
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,630,121	-
	$ 8,707,280	$ 996,993

The School District recognized $1,630,121 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the School District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension asset in the year ended June 30, 2024.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Plan's Year Ended June 30:	
2023	$ 1,167,925
2024	597,714
2025	(311,224)
2026	4,134,622
2027	493,315
Thereafter	(2,186)
	$ 6,080,166

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Teacher Retirement System (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability at the June 30, 2022 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2022. These actuarial valuations used the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.40%
Projected Salary Increases	Rates of increase differ based on service. They have been calculated based upon recent NYSTRS member experience and were updated as of June 30, 2022.

Service	Rate
5	5.18%
15	3.64%
25	2.50%
35	1.95%

Projected COLAs	1.3% compounded annually
Investment Rate of Return	6.95% compounded annually, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation

Annuitant mortality rates are based on plan member experience, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale MP2021, applied on a generational basis. Active member mortality rates are based on plan member experience.

The actuarial assumptions were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 27, *Selection of Economic Assumptions for Measuring Pension Obligations.* 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.

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Teacher Retirement System (Continued)

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the System's target asset allocation as of the measurement date of June 30, 2022 are summarized in the following table:

Long Term Expected Rate of Return

Asset Type	Target Allocation	Long-term expected real rate or return
Domestic Equity	33.0%	6.5%
International Equity	16.0%	7.2%
Global Equity	4.0%	6.9%
Real Estate Equity	11.0%	6.2%
Private Equities	8.0%	9.9%
Domestic Fixed Income	16.0%	1.1%
Global Bonds	2.0%	0.6%
Private Debt	2.0%	5.3%
Real Estate Debt	6.0%	2.4%
High-Yield Bonds	1.0%	3.3%
Cash Equivalents	1.0%	-0.3%
	100.0%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.95 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from districts will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the System's 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 liability.

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

The following presents the net pension liability (asset) of the School District calculated using the discount rate of 6.95 percent, as well as what the School Districts' net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower (5.95%) or 1 percent higher (7.95 %) than the current rate:

	1 % Decrease (5.95%)	Current Assumption (6.95%)	1% Increase (7.95%)
Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	$ 15,163,121	$ 1,644,507	$ (9,724,560)

13. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Teacher Retirement System (Continued)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the current-year net pension asset of the employers as June 30, 2022, were as follows:

	Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position	District's proportionate share of Plan's Fiduciary Net Position	District's allocation percentage as determined by the Plan
Total pension liability	$133,883,473,797	$ 114,739,474	0.085701%
Net position	(131,964,582,107)	(113,094,967)	0.085701%
Net pension liability (asset)	$ 1,918,891,690	$ 1,644,507	0.085701%
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	98.57%	98.57%	

14. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY

Plan Description

The School District's defined benefit OPEB plan, provides OPEB for all employees who meet the NYSTRS/NYSERS eligibility requirements. Teachers and Administrators age 55 with 5 years of service who are eligible to retire and collect benefits according to the NYSTRS are eligible for retiree health care benefits for life from the School District. Support staff hired before January 1, 2010 age 55 with 5 years of service are eligible to retire and collect benefits for life from the School District according to NYSERS. Members after January 1, 2010 must be 55 years old with 10 years of service to qualify for health care benefits.

The plan is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by the School District. Article 11 of the State Compiled Statutes grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms and financing requirements to the School District Board. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of Statement 75.

Benefits Provided

The School District provides healthcare 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 School District offices and are available upon request.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At June 30, 2023, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	305
Active employees	390
Total participants	695

Total OPEB Liability

The School District's total OPEB liability of $166,488,847 was measured as of June 30, 2023, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022.

14. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

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

Inflation	2.70%
Discount Rate	4.13%
Payroll Increases	Vary by pension retirement system membership
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates:	
Medical	6.75% from 2022 to 2023, decreasing gradually to an ultimate rate of 4.14% by 2076
Part B Reimbursement	-3.06% decreased from 2022 to 2023, followed by projected Part B premium increase shown in the 2022 Medicare Trustees report, decreasing gradually to an ultimate rate of 4.14% by 2076

The discount rate was based on a yield for 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher.

Mortality rates are based on recent mortality tables published by Society of Actuaries' Scale (Pub-2010) projected fully generationally using MP 2021.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 189,435,595
Changes for the Year	
Service cost	6,529,207
Interest	6,839,751
Changes of benefit terms	(46,837,505)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(11,072,090)
Differences between expected and actual experience	27,145,155
Benefit payments	(5,551,266)
Net changes	(22,946,748)
Balance at June 30, 2023	$ 166,488,847

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 3.54% in 2022 to 4.13% in 2023.

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the School District, as well as what the School District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower (3.13%) or 1 percent higher (5.13%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (3.13%)	Current Discount (4.13%)	1% Increase (5.13%)
Total OPEB Liability	$193,294,706	$166,488,847	$144,875,331

14. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates
The following presents the total OPEB liability of the School District, as well as what the School District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percent lower (5.75%) or 1 percent higher (7.75%) than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

	Healthcare	
1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
$142,353,477	$166,488,847	$197,005,548

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB
For the year ended June 30, 2023, the School District recognized OPEB expense of $(28,577,681). At June 30, 2023, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes of assumptions	$ 35,244,835	$ 50,135,820
Differences between expected and actual experience	24,756,546	3,252,441
Total	$ 60,001,381	$ 53,388,261

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

Fiscal Year Ending June	Amount
2024	$ 4,890,866
2025	5,223,079
2026	5,748,165
2027	(6,496,538)
2028	(5,048,605)
Thereafter	2,296,153
	$ 6,613,120

15. RISK MANAGEMENT

General

The School 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.

The School District does not purchase insurance for the risk of losses of unemployment and workers' compensation claims. Instead, the School District manages its risk for these losses internally and accounts for these in the School District's general fund, including provisions for unexpected and unusual claims.

Claims are recognized as expenditures when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. At June 30, 2022, management estimates there are no outstanding claims liabilities.

16. CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

The School District has been named as a defendant in three separate lawsuits for alleged sexual abuse brought under the Child Victims Act, a New York State statute that revived previously time-barred claims arising from alleged sexual abuse of a child. The plaintiffs are seeking substantial compensatory and punitive damages from the School District. The School District intends to vigorously defend the cases. At this time, in the opinion of the School District's legal counsel, it is premature to opine on the outcome of the cases or estimate the potential losses.

Other Contingencies

The School 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 School District's administration believes disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Encumbrances	Variance with Budgetary Actual and Encumbrances
REVENUE					
Local sources:					
Real property taxes	$ 17,151,174	$ 17,151,174	$ 15,414,537	$ -	$ (1,736,637)
Other tax items	815,049	815,049	2,547,422	-	1,732,373
Charges for services	2,366,941	2,366,941	2,409,532	-	42,591
Use of money and property	10,000	10,000	459,160	-	449,160
Sale of property and compensation for loss	-	-	9,876	-	9,876
Miscellaneous	245,000	245,000	433,129	-	188,129
Total local sources	20,588,164	20,588,164	21,273,656	-	685,492
Medicaid	85,000	85,000	95,021	-	10,021
State sources	22,182,313	22,182,313	22,228,765	-	46,452
Total revenue	42,855,477	42,855,477	43,597,442	-	741,965
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES					
Proceeds from leases	-	-	464,896	-	464,896
Total revenue and other financing sources	42,855,477	42,855,477	44,062,338	-	1,206,861

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED) (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

EXPENDITURES	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Encumbrances	Variance with Budgetary Actual and Encumbrances
GENERAL SUPPORT:					
Board of education	18,970	32,384	26,122	-	6,262
Central administration	258,755	242,707	232,243	-	10,464
Finance	356,302	415,650	374,698	30,073	10,879
Staff	219,676	233,664	204,046	6,965	22,653
Central services	2,892,504	3,394,792	2,892,662	37,432	464,698
Special items	343,205	317,305	311,042	-	6,263
Total general support	4,089,412	4,636,502	4,040,813	74,470	521,219
INSTRUCTION:					
Instruction, administration, and improvement	1,277,865	1,249,741	1,140,660	3,919	105,162
Teaching - Regular school	9,111,140	9,087,951	8,621,768	44,851	421,332
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	6,364,374	6,171,461	5,248,037	26,147	897,277
Occupational education	1,157,927	1,145,600	1,027,359	-	118,241
Teaching - Special schools	45,000	50,320	43,020	-	7,300
Instructional media	1,100,371	1,125,130	1,178,929	13,850	(67,649)
Pupil services	2,118,034	2,168,476	1,746,074	21,435	400,967
Total instruction	21,174,711	20,998,679	19,005,847	110,202	1,882,630
Pupil transportation	2,798,567	2,923,144	2,390,962	21,696	510,486
Employee benefits	13,800,037	13,636,002	13,167,552	3,097	465,353
Debt service	250,000	1,600,000	1,856,534	-	(256,534)
Total expenditures	42,112,727	43,794,327	40,461,708	209,465	3,123,154
OTHER FINANCING USES					
Transfers to other funds	2,792,750	1,442,750	1,435,824	-	6,926
Total expenditures and other financing sources	44,905,477	45,237,077	41,897,532	209,465	3,130,080
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(2,050,000)	(2,381,600)	2,164,806	(209,465)	4,336,941
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year	16,657,470	16,657,470	16,657,470	-	-
FUND BALANCE - end of year	$ 14,607,470	$ 14,275,870	$ 18,822,276	$ (209,465)	$ 4,336,941

See independent auditor's report

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET) (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 (UNAUDITED)

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)

NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0139479%	0.0121033%	0.0129179%	0.0125950%	0.0127418%	0.0126968%	0.0128811%	0.0127561%	0.0127719%	Information for the periods prior to implementation of GASB 68 is unavailable and will be completed for each year going forward as they become available.
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 2,991.0	$ (989.4)	$ 12.9	$ 3,335	$ 903	$ -	$ 1,210.3	$ 2,047.4	$ 431.5	
Covered-employee payroll	$ 4,526.6	$ 4,122.3	$ 4,458.6	$ 4,312.2	$ 4,176.0	$ 4,049.7	$ 4,247.7	$ 4,067.7	$ 4,089.2	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	66.08%	-24.00%	0.29%	77.34%	21.62%	0.00%	28.49%	50.33%	10.55%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	90.78%	103.65%	86.39%	86.39%	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.68%	97.95%	

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)

NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0857010%	0.0808525%	0.0815290%	0.0807950%	0.0809840%	0.0816050%	0.0795940%	0.0808050%	0.0809550%	Information for the periods prior to implementation of GASB 68 is unavailable and will be completed for each year going forward as they become available.
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 1,644.5	$ (14,011.0)	$ 2,252.9	$ (2,099)	$ (1,464)	$ -	$ 852.5	$ (8,393.0)	$ (9,017.9)	
Covered-employee payroll	$ 15,841.8	$ 15,182.1	$ -	$ 13,838.1	$ 13,486.0	$ 13,191.4	$ 12,931.6	$ 12,137.9	$ 11,958.3	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	10.38%	-92.29%	14.84%	-15.17%	-10.86%	0.00%	6.59%	-69.15%	-75.41%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	98.57%	113.25%	97.76%	102.17%	101.53%	100.66%	99.01%	110.46%	111.48%	

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION PLANS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)

NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	$ 472.9	$ 602.0	$ 587.7	$ 570.1	$ 572.7	$ 576.3	$ 586.0	$ 624.5	$ 694.0	Information for the periods prior to implementation of GASB 68 is unavailable and will be completed for each year going forward as they become available.
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	472.9	602.0	587.7	570.1	572.7	576.3	586.0	624.5	694.0	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Covered-employee payroll	$ 4,526.6	$ 4,122.3	$ 4,458.6	$ 4,312.2	$ 4,176.0	$ 4,049.7	$ 4,049.7	$ 4,247.7	$ 4,089.2	
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.45%	14.60%	13.18%	13.22%	13.71%	14.23%	14.47%	14.70%	16.97%	

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)

NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	$ 1,630.1	$ 1,487.9	$ 1,307.8	$ 1,226.1	$ 1,432.2	$ 1,292.8	$ 1,515.6	$ 2,127.8	$ 1,943.2	Information for the periods prior to implementation of GASB 68 is unavailable and will be completed for each year going forward as they become available.
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	1,630.1	1,487.9	1,307.8	1,226.1	1,432.2	1,292.8	1,515.6	2,127.8	1,943.2	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Covered-employee payroll	$ 15,841.8	$ 15,182.1	$ 13,723.3	$ 13,838.1	$ 13,486.0	$ 13,191.4	$ 13,191.4	$ 12,137.9	$ 11,958.3	
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.29%	9.80%	9.53%	8.86%	10.62%	9.80%	11.49%	17.53%	16.25%	

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)									
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total OPEB Liability										
Service cost	$ 6,529,207	$ 9,572,855	$ 9,852,811	$ 6,181,195	$ 3,389,541	$ 3,553,376	Information for the periods prior to implementation of GASB 75 is unavailable and will be completed for each year going forward as they become available.			
Interest	6,839,751	5,141,139	5,257,020	6,141,732	5,016,950	4,606,772				
Changes of benefit terms	(46,837,505)	-	-	-	(639,258)	-				
Differences between expected and actual experience	27,145,155	(429,976)	(5,154,302)	419,532	3,491,915	-				
Changes in assumptions	(11,072,090)	(50,983,311)	(4,981,243)	50,956,834	35,749,848	(6,526,163)				
Benefit payments	(5,551,266)	(4,591,411)	(4,514,107)	(4,422,055)	(4,492,385)	(3,684,967)				
Total change in total OPEB liability	(22,946,748)	(41,290,704)	460,179	59,277,238	42,516,611	(2,050,982)				
Total OPEB liability - beginning	189,435,595	230,726,299	230,266,120	170,988,882	128,472,271	130,523,253				
Total OPEB liability - ending	$ 166,488,847	$ 189,435,595	$ 230,726,299	$ 230,266,120	$ 170,988,882	$ 128,472,271				
Covered-employee payroll	$ 18,676,739	$ 18,705,533	$ 17,534,771	$ 17,549,638	$ 16,817,606	$ 16,891,758				
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	891.4%	1012.7%	1315.8%	1312.1%	1016.7%	760.6%				

Notes to schedule:

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

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Discount rate	4.13%	3.54%	2.16%	2.21%	3.51%	3.87%

Information for the periods prior to implementation of GASB 75 is unavailable and will be completed for each year going forward as they become available.

The healthcare trend cost rates have been reset to an initial rate of 6.75% from 2022 to 2023, decreasing gradually to an ultimate rate of 4.14% by 2076

.

Plan Assets. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB 75, paragraph 4, to pay related benefits:

- Contributions from the employer and any nonemployer contributing entities, and earnings thereon, must be irrevocable.
- Plan assets must be dedicated to providing OPEB to Plan members in accordance with the benefit terms.
- Plan assets must be legally protected from the creditors of the employer, nonemployer contributing entities, the Plan administrator, and Plan members.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2023

	School Lunch	Debt Service	Misc. Special Revenue	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents - Unrestricted	$ 354,099	$ 276,597	$ -	$ 630,696
Cash and cash equivalents - Restricted	-	-	290,685	290,685
Accounts receivable	1,862	-	-	1,862
Due from other funds	24,515	1,119,378	-	1,143,893
State and federal aid receivable	48,136	-	-	48,136
Inventory	31,648	-	-	31,648
TOTAL ASSET	$ 460,260	$ 1,395,975	$ 290,685	$ 2,146,920
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 5,819	$ -	$ -	$ 5,819
Due to other funds	60,229	-	250	60,479
TOTAL LIABILITIES	66,048	-	250	66,298
FUND BALANCE				
Non-spendable				
Reserve for inventory	31,648	-	-	31,648
Restricted				
Debt Service	-	1,395,975	-	1,395,975
Other	-	-	290,435	290,435
Total restricted fund balance	-	1,395,975	290,435	1,686,410
Assigned	362,564	-	-	362,564
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	394,212	1,395,975	290,435	2,080,622
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 460,260	$ 1,395,975	$ 290,685	$ 2,146,920

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AN CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	School Lunch	Debt Service	Misc. Special Revenue	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds
REVENUE:				
Contributions	$ -	$ -	$ 14,025	$ 14,025
Use of money and property	163	-	-	163
Miscellaneous	586	377,043	262,829	640,458
State sources	15,014	-	-	15,014
Federal sources	650,256	-	-	650,256
Sales	$ 238,755	-	-	238,755
Total revenue	904,774	377,043	276,854	1,558,671
EXPENDITURES:				
General support	319,603	90,298	-	409,901
Employee benefits	125,591	-	-	125,591
Debt service - Principal	-	1,195,000	-	1,195,000
Debt service - Interest	-	173,077	-	173,077
School lunch	497,363	-	-	497,363
Other	-	-	277,367	277,367
Total expenditures	942,557	1,458,375	277,367	2,678,299
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	(37,783)	(1,081,332)	(513)	(1,119,628)
OTHER SOURCES AND (USES):				
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	-	2,815,000	-	2,815,000
Premium on issuance of debt	-	282,575	-	282,575
Paid to escrow agent	-	(2,893,500)	-	(2,893,500)
Operating transfers in	20,000	1,368,077	-	1,388,077
Total other sources (uses)	20,000	1,572,152	-	1,592,152
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE AND OTHER SOURCES OVER EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	(17,783)	490,820	(513)	472,524
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year	411,995	905,155	290,948	1,608,098
FUND BALANCE - end of year	$ 394,212	$ 1,395,975	$ 290,435	$ 2,080,622

OTHER INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF CHANGE FROM ORIGINAL BUDGET TO REVISED BUDGET AND SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 (UNAUDITED)

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO REVISED BUDGET

Adopted budget	$ 44,905,477
Add: Prior year's encumbrances	331,600
Original budget	45,237,077
Budget revision	-
Final budget	$ 45,237,077

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION

2023-2024 voter-approved expenditure budget	$ 45,352,710	
Maximum allowed (4% of 2023-2024 budget)		$ 1,814,108
General Fund, Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law :*		
Total fund balance:	$ 18,822,276	
Less:		
Restricted fund balance	15,215,368	
Assigned fund balance:		
Appropriated fund balance	1,585,000	
Encumbrances included in committed and assigned fund balance	209,465	
Total adjustments	$ 17,009,833	
General Fund, Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law		$ 1,812,443
Actual percentage		4.00%

* 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.

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF PROJECT EXPENDITURES - CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

			Expenditures			
Project Title	Original Appropriation	Revised Appropriation	Prior Years	Current Year	Total	Unexpended Balance
Smart Schools Bond Act						
Equipment - Network Access	$ 647,843	$ 655,156	$ 650,234	$ -	$ 650,234	$ 4,922
Equipment - Internet Connect	44,682	44,682	44,045	-	44,045	637
Equipment - Whiteboards	100,000	86,900	-	86,900	86,900	-
Equipment - Laptops	62,500	75,600	75,600	-	75,600	-
Equipment - Security System	284,500	284,500	284,500	-	284,500	-
Contactual - Network Upgrade	187,336	180,023	143,917	-	143,917	36,106
Contactual - Security System	24,000	24,000	23,168	-	23,168	832
	1,350,861	1,350,861	1,221,464	86,900	1,308,364	42,497
Capital project						
Construction - Roofing (1A)	$ 2,308,000	$ 2,191,263	$ 2,016,360	$ 151,400	$ 2,167,760	$ 23,503
Construction - Reconstruction (1B)	10,315,507	10,432,244	-	245,599	245,599	10,186,645
Construction - Management (1A)	91,590	91,590	77,500	-	77,500	14,090
Construction - Management (1B)	431,185	431,185	27,500	53,722	81,222	349,963
Contractual - Roofing (1A)	146,196	146,196	45,549	11,128	56,677	89,519
Contractual - Reconstruction (1B)	1,081,577	1,081,577	80,914	218,608	299,522	782,055
Architectural Services - Roofing (1A)	191,116	191,116	172,148	4,872	177,020	14,096
Architectural Services - Resconstruction (1B)	1,008,907	1,008,907	367,500	425,667	793,167	215,740
Survey/Engineering Services (1B)	35,000	35,000	7,916	-	7,916	27,084
	$ 15,609,078	$ 15,609,078	$ 2,795,387	$ 1,110,996	$ 3,906,383	$ 11,702,695
	$ 16,959,939	$ 16,959,939	$ 4,016,851	$ 1,197,896	$ 5,214,747	$ 11,745,192

See independent auditor's report

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS (UNAUDITED)
JUNE 30, 2023

Capital assets, net		$ 35,590,868
Deduct:		
Short-term portion of bonds payable	1,255,000	
Long-term portion of bonds payable	1,610,826	
Short-term portion of lease payable	206,661	
Long-term portion of lease payable	461,422	
Bond anticipation notes	12,875,000	
Less: unspent BAN proceeds	(10,222,811)	
Total deductions		6,186,098
Net investment in capital assets		$ 29,404,770

REQUIRED REPORTS UNDER UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Bonadio & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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*

October 10, 2023

The Board of Education of
Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in the *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District (School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 10, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

6 Wembley Court
Albany, New York 12205
p (518) 464-4080
f (518) 464-4087

www.bonadio.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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*
(Continued)

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

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

Bonadio & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

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

October 10, 2023

To the Board of Education of
Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program
We have audited Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District's (School District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *Uniform Guidance Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. The School District's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the School District complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023.

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

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

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

6 Wembley Court
Albany, New York 12205
p (518) 464-4080
f (518) 464-4087

www.bonadio.com

(Continued)

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

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

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

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

(Continued)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY UNIFORM GUIDANCE
(Continued)

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

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

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

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	Assistance Listing Number		Pass Through Grantor's Number	Expenditures
U.S Department of Agriculture				
Child Nutrition Cluster				
National School Lunch Program (food donations)	10.555	^	N/A	$ 56,731
Passed through New York State Dept. of Education				
School Breakfast Program (SBP)	10.553	^	N/A	132,052
National School Lunch Program (NSLP)	10.555	^	N/A	405,484
National School Lunch Program - Supply Chain Assistance	10.555	^	N/A	53,477
Subtotal- Child Nutrition Cluster				647,744
State Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) Administrative Cost Grant	10.649		N/A	2,512
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				650,256
U.S. Department of Education				
Pass-Through New York State Dept. of Education				
Title I grants to local educational agencies	84.010		0021-23-2765	424,930
Total Title I grants to local educational agencies				424,930
IDEA - Part B, Section 611	84.027	*	0032-22-1187	473,471
COVID 19 -IDEA - Part B, Section 611 - ARP	84.027X	*	5532-22-1187	81,881
IDEA - Part B, Section 619	84.173	*	0033-22-1187	22,628
COVID 19 - IDEA - Part B, Section 619 - ARP	84.173X	*	5533-22-1187	6,547
Special Education Cluster (IDEA)				584,527
ESEA Title II Part A, Improving Teacher Quality grant	84.367		0147-23-2765	56,607
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424		0204-23-2765	16,492
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424		0204-22-2765	4,529
COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund - CRRSA ESSER 2	84.425D			1,252,171
COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund - ARP ESSER 3	84.425U			527,109
COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund - ARP SLR Comprehensive After School	84.425U			92,640
COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund - ARP SLR Learning Loss	84.425U			566,394
COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund - ARP SLR Summer Enrichment	84.425U			91,589
Total COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund Under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act				2,529,903
Total U.S. Department of Education				3,616,988
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards				$ 4,267,244

^ Child Nutrition Cluster
* Special Education Cluster

See independent auditor's report
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these schedules.

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal grant activity of Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District (School District), under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2023. The information in the Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of *Title 2 U.S. Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows for the School District.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported in the Schedule are presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and amounts presented are derived from the School District's general ledger.

3. PASS-THROUGH PROGRAMS

Where the School District receives funds from a government entity other than the federal government (pass-through), the funds are accumulated based upon the Assistance Listings number advertised by the pass-through grantor.

Identifying numbers, other than the Assistance Listing numbers, which may be assigned by pass-through grantors are not maintained in the School District's financial management system. The School District has identified certain pass-through identifying numbers and included them in the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as available.

4. INDIRECT COSTS

Indirect costs are included in the reported expenditures to the extent they are included in the financial reports used as the source for the expenditures presented.

The School District has not elected to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

5. MATCHING COSTS

Matching costs, i.e. the School District's share of certain program costs, are not included in the reported expenditures.

6. NON-MONETARY FEDERAL PROGRAM

The School District is the recipient of a federal financial award program that does not result in cash receipts or disbursements termed a non-monetary program. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the School District received food commodities, the fair value of which amounted to $56,731, and is presented in the Schedule as National Food Lunch Program (Division of Donated Foods, Assistance Listing #10.555).

COBLESKILL-RICHMONDVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of independent auditor's report issued on whether the financial statements were prepared in accordance with GAAP — Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified:	__ Yes	X No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	__ Yes	X None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted:	__ Yes	X No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

Material weakness(es) identified:	__ Yes	X No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses:	__ Yes	X None reported

Type of independent auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs: Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance: None

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 (Continued)

Identification of major programs:

Assistance Listing Number(s)	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
84.425D	COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund - CRRSA ESSER 2
84.425U	COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund - ARP ESSER 3
84.425U	COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund - ARP SLR Comprehensive After School
84.425U	COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund - ARP SLR Learning Loss
84.425U	COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund - ARP SLR Summer Enrichment

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: $ 750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? _X_ Yes __ No

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

None.

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None.