PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED MAY 28, 2025

RENEWAL **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual alternative minimum tax. Interest on the Notes included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. 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 be designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

$3,643,222

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

$3,643,222 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2025 (Renewal)

Dated: June 26, 2025 **Due: June 26, 2026**

The Notes are general obligations of the Wynantskill Union Free School District, Rensselaer County, New York, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount. See "Nature of the Obligation" and "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein. The Notes will be issued without the option of prepayment, with interest payable at maturity.

At the option of the Purchaser(s), the Notes will be issued as registered notes or registered in the name of the Purchaser(s). If the Notes are 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 dominations of $5,000 or multiples thereof except one odd denomination which includes $8,222.

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 except one odd denomination of at least $8,222. If the Notes are issued as registered notes, payment of principal of and interest on the Notes to the Beneficial Owner(s) of the Notes will be made by DTC Direct Participants and Indirect Participants in accordance with standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with municipal securities held for the accounts of customers registered in the name of the purchaser or registered in "street name". Payment will be the responsibility of such DTC Direct Participants and the District, subject to any statutory and regulatory requirements as may be in the effect from time to time. See "Book-Entry-Only System" herein.

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser and subject to the receipt of the approving opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, of New York, 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), on or about June 26, 2025.

Facsimile or telephone bids will be received at R.G. Timbs, Inc. (11 Meadowbrook Road, Whitesboro, NY 13492), fax (315) 266-9212, phone (877) 315-0100 x3, on THURSDAY, June 5, 2025, until 11:00 a.m. Prevailing Time, pursuant to the terms of the Notice of Sale.

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

DATED: May 27, 2025

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK

School District Officials

2024-25 BOARD OF EDUCATION

Nicole Hurbanek - President
Andrew Lanesey- Vice President

Cathleen Castle
Michael Femia
Eric Strang

Dr. Mary Yodis. - Superintendent
Mary Ellen Angrisano - Treasurer
Kyle Barber - Clerk

School District Attorney

Givin & Ferlazzo, PC

BOND COUNSEL

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe, LLP

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

R. G. Timbs, Inc.

No person has been authorized by the 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 School District.

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PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF:

R. G. Timbs, Inc

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK

Relating To

$3,643,222 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2025

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, has been prepared by the Wynantskill Union Free School District, Rensselaer County, New York (the "District", "County" and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale by the District of $3,643,222 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2025 (the "Notes).

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

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

Description of the Notes

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

The Notes are dated June 26, 2025, and mature, without option of prior redemption, on June 26, 2026. Interest will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis, payable at maturity.

The Notes will be issued as registered notes at the option of the Purchaser(s) either (i) requested in the name of the purchaser, in certificated denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof; except for an odd denomination which is or includes $8,222 or (ii) registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. See "Book-Entry-Only System" herein.

Nature of the Obligation

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

Holders of any series of notes 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The pledge has generally been understood as a promise to levy property taxes without limitation as to rate or amount to the extent necessary to cover debt service due to language in Article VIII Section 10 of the Constitution, which provides an exclusion for debt 'service from Constitutional limitations on the amount of a real property tax levy, ensuring 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.

Purpose and Authorization

The Notes are authorized to be issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State of New York, including among others, the Education Law, the Local Finance Law, and pursuant to a bond resolution dated February 16, 2023 authorizing the issuance of obligations of the District in the amount of $3,643,22 for the financing to renovate, reconstruct and construct improvements to the Gardner-Dickinson school building and facilities. The District issued a $3,643,222 Bond Anticipation Note on July 23, 2024. That was the first issuance against said authorization.

The proceeds of these notes will renew, in full, the $3,643,222 Bond Anticipation Note maturing June 27, 2025.

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Book-Entry Only System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

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

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

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

Certificated Notes

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 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 bearer form denominations of $5,000 each or integral multiples thereof, except for an odd denomination which is or includes $8,222. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable at a principal corporate trust office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York to be named as a fiscal agent by the District. The Notes will remain not subject to redemption prior to their stated final maturity date.

THE DISTRICT

General Information

The District was established as a common school district and officially authorized to operate as a self-supporting school district around 1900. The District was reorganized as a Union Free School District in the early 1980’s. The District is located in the Towns of Brunswick, North Greenbush and Poestenkill in Rensselaer County. The District is located approximately 15 minutes from Albany.

Police protection is provided by the North Greenbush Police Department, County Sheriff’s Department and New York State.

The District provides public education for grades Pre - K-8. The District contracts for the education of its high school students at Troy High School, Averill Park High School, East Greenbush (Columbia) High School and Brunswick (Tamarac)

High School as well as Tech Valley High School. Other high school students attend private and parochial schools. Opportunities for higher education are available at the many colleges and universities in and around the Albany and Troy area.

Recreational and cultural facilities are available in nearby Albany and Troy. The Adirondacks, the Helderberg Escarpment and the Green Mountains are all a short drive from the School District.

District Population

The 2023 population of the School District is estimated to be 3,476. (Source: 2023 U.S. Census Bureau estimate)

Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

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

	Per Capita Income			Median Family Income		
	2006-2010	2016-2020	2019-2023	2006-2010	2016-2020	2019-2023
Towns Of:						
Brunswick	$33,414	$43,773	$51,557	$83,631	$106,332	$130,204
North Greenbush	32,218	38,788	54,891	78,610	94,485	138,636
Poestenkill	28,575	39,454	50,609	82,835	97,134	135,625
County Of:						
Rensselaer	27,457	31,529	45,113	68,390	79,545	111,952
State Of:						
New York	30,948	34,212	49,520	67,405	74,036	105,060

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

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

District Facilities

Name	Grades	Year Built	Current Maximum Capacity	Date of Last Addition or Alteration
Gardner-Dickinson Elementary	Pre-K-8	1999	400	2018

Source: District Official

District Employees

The School District employs 71 full-time and 4 part-time employees. The number of members, the collective bargaining units which represent them and their current contract expiration dates are as follows:

Bargaining Unit	Employees	Expiration Date
Wynantskill Teachers' Association	38	6/30/2026
Wynantskill Teacher Aide Association	9	6/30/2026

Source: District Official

Historical and Projected Enrollment

Fiscal Year	Actual	Fiscal Year	Projected
2020-21	370	2025-26	309
2021-22	340	2026-27	309
2022-23	334	2027-28	309
2023-24	306	2028-29	309
2024-25	309	2029-30	309

Source: District Officials

Employee Pension Benefits

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

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

• Raising the minimum age at which most civilians can retire without penalty from 55 to 62 and imposing a penalty of up to 38% for any civilian who retires prior to age 62.

• Requiring ERS employees to continue contributing 3% of their salaries toward pension costs so long as they accumulate additional pension credits.

• Increasing the minimum years of service required to draw a pension from 5 years to 10 years which has 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.

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

• Raising the minimum age an individual can retire without penalty from 55 to 57 years.

• Contributing 3.5% of their annual wages to pension costs rather than 3% and continuing this increased contribution so long as they accumulate additional pension credits.

• Increasing the 2% multiplier threshold for final pension calculations from 20 to 25 years.

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

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

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

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2019-2020	$109,847	$261,912
2020-2021	117,750	274,596
2021-2022	131,941	308,151
2022-2023	90,991	344,180
2023-2024	101,120	346,463
2024-2025 (Budgeted)	136,878	305,783
2025-2026 (Budgeted)	175,421	304,265

Source: District records

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2019-2020 fiscal year through the 2023-2024 fiscal year and the adopted budgets of the District for the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 fiscal years. This table is not audited.

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

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

A chart of average ERS and TRS rates as a percent of payroll (2020-21 to 2025-26) is shown below:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2020-2021	14.6%	9.53%
2021-2022	16.2	9.8
2022-2023	11.6	10.29
2023-2024	13.1	7.6
2024-2025	15.2	10.11
2025-2026	16.5	9.59*

*Estimated

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits

The District provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs may be expected to rise substantially in the future. School districts and Boards of Cooperative Educational Services, unlike other municipal units of government in the State, have been prohibited from reducing retiree health benefits or increasing health care contributions paid by retirees below the level of benefits or contributions afforded to or required from active employees since the implementation of Chapter 729 of the Laws of 1994. Legislative attempts to provide similar protection to retirees of other local units of government in the State have not succeeded as of this date. Nevertheless, many such retirees of all varieties of municipal units in the State do presently receive such benefits.

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

GASB 75 - requires municipalities and school districts to account for OPEB liabilities much like they already account for pension liabilities, generally adopting the actuarial methodologies used for pensions, with adjustments for the different characteristics of OPEB and the fact that most municipalities and school districts have not set aside any funds against this liability. However, GASB 75 also addresses certain circumstances in which a non-employer entity provides financial support for OPEB of employees of another entity and requires: (a) explanations of how and why the OPEB liability changed from year to year (b) amortization and reporting of deferred inflows and outflows due to assumption changes, (c) use of a discount rate that takes into account resources of an OPEB plan and how they will be invested to maximize coverage of the liability (d) a single actual cost method and (e) immediate recognition of OPEB expense and effects of changes to benefit terms.

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

Based on the most recent actuarial valuation dated June 30, 2024, and financial data as of June 30, 2024, the School District's beginning year total OPEB liability was $12,861,468, the net change for the year was $1,710,035 resulting in a total OPEB liability of $14,571,503 for a fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. The aforementioned liability is recognized and disclosed in accordance with GASB 75 standards in the School District's June 30, 2024 financial statements.

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

There is no authority in current State law to establish a trust account or reserve fund for this liability.

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

Major Employers

Name	Nature of Business	Estimated Number of Employees
Hannaford Markets	Supermarket	275
Vanderheyden Hall, Inc.	Youth Detention Center	200
1 Dodge Street Associates	Medical Records Management	150
Wynantskill Union Free School District	Public Education	95
Town of North Greenbush	Municipality	75

Source: District Officials

Unemployment Rate Statistics

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

Year	Rensselaer County Unemployment Rate	New York State Unemployment Rate	U.S. Unemployment Rate
2020	7.0%	10.0%	8.1%
2021	4.4%	6.9%	5.3%
2022	3.1%	4.3%	3.6%
2023	3.3%	4.2%	3.6%
2024	3.4%	4.3%	4.0%

2024-2025 Monthly Figures

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Rensselaer	3.2%	3.2%	3.4%	3.7%	3.7%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%	4.0%	4.2%	3.7%
New York State	3.9%	4.0%	4.3%	4.8%	4.8%	4.0%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.6%	4.3%	4.1%

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

Investment Policy

Pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, the School District is permitted to invest only in the following investments: (1) special time 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 School District; (6) obligations of a New York public corporation which are made lawful investments by the School 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 School District moneys held in certain reserve funds established pursuant to law, obligations issued by the School District. These statutes further require that all bank deposits, in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, be secured by 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 School District's current policy to invest in: (1) Savings Accounts or Money Market Accounts of designated banks; (2) Certificates of Deposit issued by a bank or trust company located in and authorized to do business in New York State; (3) Demand Deposit Accounts in a bank or trust company located in and authorized to do business in New York State; (4) Obligations of New York State; (5) Obligations of the United States Government (U.S. Treasury Bills and Notes); and (6) Repurchase Agreements involving the purchase and sale of direct obligations of the United States.

Form of School Government

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

Budgetary Procedures

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

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

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

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

The budget for the 2023-24 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 16, 2023 by a vote of 135 to 25. The School District's 2023-24 Budget remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the laws of 2011.

The budget for the 2024-25 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 21, 2024 by a vote of 117 to 42. The School District's 2024-25 Budget remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the laws of 2011.

The budget for the 2025-26 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 20, 2025 by a vote of 164 to 45. The School District's 2024-25 Budget remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the laws of 2011.

State Aid

The District receives appropriations from the State. In its adopted budget for the 2025-26 fiscal year, approximately 31.19% of the revenues of the District are estimated to be received in the form of State Aid. If the State should not adopt its budget in a timely manner, in any year, municipalities and school districts in the State, including the District, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal Aid Received by the State –

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

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

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

State Aid History

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total State Aid	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid
2019-2020	$ 9,605,774	$ 3,169,595	33.00%
2020-2021	9,989,333	3,334,462	33.38
2021-2022	10,203,242	3,279,081	32.14
2022-2023	10,352,047	3,443,763	33.27
2023-2024	10,675,899	3,526,502	33.03
2024-2025 (Budgeted)	10,669,647	3,286,773	30.80
2025-2026 (Budgeted)	10,738,969	3,349,096	31.19

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2019-2020 fiscal year through the 2023-2024 fiscal year and the adopted budgets of the District for the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 fiscal years. This table is not audited.

Fiscal Stress Monitoring

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

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

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

Fiscal Year Ending In	Stress Designation	Fiscal Score
2024	No Designation	0.0
2023	No Designation	0.0
2022	No Designation	0.0
2021	No Designation	0.0
2020	No Designation	0.0

Note: See the official website of the New York State Comptroller for more information on FSMS. Reference to websites implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein, nor incorporation herein by reference.

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 19, 2022. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether the District sought competition when purchasing goods and services that fell below the statutory bidding thresholds..

Key Findings:

- District officials did not develop clear guidance in procedures to seek competition for purchasing goods and services that were not required to be competitively bid.
- District officials did not follow the District's purchasing policy for 25 purchases (83 percent) totaling $53,883.
- District officials did not adequately document they sought competition for 17 purchases totaling $27,231. Further, contract award and pricing information was lacking on seven purchases made through State contract vendors, and the District should have paid $1,028 less for three purchases.

Key Recommendations:

- Ensure procedures are updated to define clear expectations for procuring goods and services below bidding thresholds.
- Maintain adequate documentation to support that employees use competitive purchasing practices.

District official generally agreed with the recommendations and have initiated or indicated they plan to initiate corrective action.

There are no State Comptrollers audits of the District 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.

Other Information

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

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

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

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

The School District is in compliance with the procedure for the validation of the Notes as provided in Title 6 of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law.

Financial Statements

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

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

TAX INFORMATION

Assessed and Full Valuations

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Assessed Valuations:					
Brunswick	$ 2,900	$ 2,900	$ 2,900	$ 2,900	$ 2,900
North Greenbush	64,026,597	63,842,649	63,871,627	63,997,170	63,946,733
Poestenkill	55,616	55,600	55,600	55,600	55,600
Total	$ 64,085,113	$ 63,901,149	$ 63,930,127	$ 64,055,670	$ 64,005,233
Equalization Rates:					
Brunswick	23.55%	23.50%	20.80%	19.25%	18.00%
North Greenbush	21.75%	21.25%	21.75%	19.25%	16.96%
Poestenkill	22.00%	22.50%	19.44%	17.72%	16.61%
Full Valuations:					
Brunswick	$ 12,314	$ 12,340	$ 13,942	$ 15,065	$ 16,111
North Greenbush	294,375,159	300,435,995	293,662,653	332,452,831	377,044,416
Poestenkill	252,800	247,111	286,008	313,770	334,738
Total	$ 294,640,273	$ 300,695,447	$ 293,962,603	$ 332,781,666	$ 377,395,265

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

Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Brunswick	80.24	80.10	94.51	92.08	88.78
North Greenbush	86.88	88.58	90.39	92.08	94.24
Poestenkill	85.89	83.66	101.13	100.03	96.21

Tax Collection Procedure

Tax payments are due September 1st. There is no penalty charge for the first thirty days after taxes are due, but a 2% penalty is charged from October 1st to October 31st. On or about November 1st, uncollected taxes are returnable to the County for collection. The School District receives this amount of uncollected taxes from the County prior to the end of the School District's fiscal year, thereby assuring 100% tax collection annually. A 7% penalty is imposed if paid to the County from November 1 to December 1. The School District is reimbursed by the County for all unpaid taxes the first week of April in each year and thus is assured of 100% collection of its annual levy.

Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Total Tax Levy	$5,567,523	$5,663,056	$5,782,093	$5,905,402	$5,442,521
Amount Uncollected	222,701	163,423	213,487	419,980	214,571
% Uncollected	4.00%	2.89%	3.69%	7.11%	3.94%

Note: * Collection information is as of 11/21/2024

Real Property Tax Revenues

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

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total Real Property Taxes	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Real Property Taxes
2019-2020	$ 9,605,774	$ 5,450,510	56.74%
2020-2021	9,989,333	4,806,387	48.12
2021-2022	10,203,242	4,952,912	48.54
2022-2023	10,352,047	5,106,925	49.33
2023-2024	10,675,899	5,256,001	49.23
2024-2025 (Budgeted)	10,669,647	5,442,522	51.01
2025-2026 (Budgeted)	10,738,969	6,155,472	57.32

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2019-2020 fiscal year through 2023-2024 fiscal year and the adopted budgets of the District for the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 fiscal years. This table is not audited.

Major Taxpayers 2024

For 2024-25 Tax Roll

Name	Type	Assessed Value
GEJ Troy LLC (Hannaford)	Supermarket	$1,669,500
NYSEG	Utilities	558,864
Nat'l Grid	Utilities	526,065
35 ALT LLC	Commercial	500,450
VFR IRVC Trust	Apartments/Rentals	530,500
Clemente Latham Concrete	Gravel business	424,400
Snyder, Alyssa	Commercial	299,600
Stewart's Shops Corp.	Store	275,300
MXW Holding Corp.	Commercial	230,300
Doakmajian Properties, LLC	Apartments/Rentals	211,500
Total		$5,226,479

1. The above taxpayers represent 8.17% of the School District's 2024-25 Assessed value of $64,005,233

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

General Fund Operations

District finances are operated primarily through its General Fund. All taxes and most other revenues are paid into this fund and all current operating expenditures are made from it. (A statement of such revenues and expenditures for the five-year period ending June 30, 2024, is contained in the Appendices). As reflected in the Appendices, the District derives the bulk of its annual revenues from a tax on real property and from State aid. Capital improvements are generally financed by the issuance of bonds and bond anticipation notes.

STAR – School Tax Exemption

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

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

Part A of Chapter 60 of the Laws of 2016 of the State of New York ("Chapter 60") gradually converts the STAR program from a real property tax exemption to a personal income tax credit. Chapter 60 prohibits new STAR exemptions from being granted unless at least one of the applicants held title to the property on the taxable status date of the assessment roll that was used to levy school district taxes for the 2015-16 school year (generally, March 1, 2015), and the property was granted a STAR exemption on that assessment roll. A taxpayer who is eligible for the new credit will receive a check from the State equal to the amount by which the STAR exemption would have reduced his or her school tax bill. A homeowner who owned his or her home on the taxable status date for the assessment roll used to levy taxes for the 2015-16 school year, and who received a STAR exemption on that roll, may continue to receive a STAR exemption on that home as long as he or she still owns and primarily resides in it. No further action is required (unless the homeowner has been receiving Basic STAR and wants to apply for Enhanced STAR, which is permissible).

The 2019-20 Enacted State Budget made several changes to the STAR program, which went into effect immediately. The changes were intended to encourage home owners 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 of the STAR exemption remains the same each year, while the amount of the STAR credit can increase up to two percent annually.

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Real Property Tax Rebate

Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2014 ("Chapter 59") included provisions which provided a refundable personal income tax credit to real property taxpayers in school districts in 2014 and 2015 and certain municipal units of government in 2015 and 2016. The eligibility of real property taxpayers for the tax credit in each year depended on such jurisdiction's compliance with the provisions of the Tax Credit Limitation Law. 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.

Chapter 20 of the Laws of 2015 ("Chapter 20") introduced a new real property tax rebate program that provides state financed tax rebate checks and credits to taxpayers who are eligible for the STAR exemption in the years 2016-2019. For 2016, eligible taxpayers who resided outside New York City but within the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District ("MCTD") received $130, and eligible taxpayers who resided outside the MCTD received $185. Credits in 2017-2019 varied based on a taxpayer's personal income level and STAR tax savings and the program was fully phased in in 2019. Similar to the Chapter 59 real property tax credit, under Chapter 20 the eligibility of real property taxpayers in each year depends on the school district's compliance with the provisions of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. Unlike Chapter 59, however, for taxpayers other 27 than those living in one of the "Big 4" cities only the compliance of the school district in which the taxpayer resides is relevant. Municipal compliance with the Tax Levy Limitation Law is only required in the case of the "Big 4" cities that have fiscally dependent school districts. In such cases, the joint school/city levy must remain in compliance with the Tax Levy Limitation Law.

TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

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

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

The Tax Levy Limit Law requires that a school district hereafter submit its proposed tax levy (not its proposed budget) to the voters each year and imposes a limitation on the amount of tax levy growth from one fiscal year to the next. Such limitation is the lesser of (i) 2% or (ii) the annual percentage increase in the CPI, as described in the Law. Tax levies that do not exceed such limit will require approval by at least 50% of the voters. Approval by at least 60% of the voters will be required for a tax levy in excess of the limit. In the event the voters reject the tax levy, the school district's tax levy for the ensuing fiscal year may not exceed the amount of the tax levy for the prior fiscal year, without any stated exceptions.

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

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

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

STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

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

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

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

Payment and Maturity. Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes or to be paid within three fiscal year periods, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose as determined by statute; unless substantially level or declining annual debt service is utilized, no installment 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.

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

Statutory Procedure

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

The District is generally required by such laws to submit propositions for the expenditure of money for capital purposes to the qualified electors of the District. Upon approval thereby, the Board of Education may adopt a bond resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds, and notes in anticipation of the bonds. With respect to certain school building construction projects, the District is not permitted to spend in excess of $100,000 for construction costs until the plans and specifications for such project have been approved by the Commissioner of Education of the State. The District has obtained such approval with respect to the project to be financed by the Notes.

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

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

(1) Such obligations are authorized for a purpose for which the District is not authorized to expend money, or

(2) There has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of law which should have been complied within the authorization of such obligations and an action contesting such validity, is commenced within twenty days after the date of such publication or,

(3) Such obligations are authorized in violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

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

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

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

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

Status of Indebtedness

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Serial Bonds	$2,865,000	$2,660,000	$2,445,000	$2,220,000	$1,985,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	0	0	0	0	0
Total Debt Outstanding	$2,865,000	$2,660,000	$2,445,000	$2,220,000	$1,985,000

Status of Outstanding Bond Issues

Year of Issue:	2019	
Amount Issued:	$2,405,000	
Final Maturity:		
Purpose:	DASNY SB	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest
2025	$ 105,000	$ 86,600
2026	110,000	81,350
2027	115,000	75,850
2028	120,000	70,100
2029	125,000	64,100
2030	130,000	57,850
2031	140,000	51,350
2032	145,000	47,150
2033	145,000	42,800
2034	155,000	35,550
2035	165,000	27,800
2036	170,000	21,200
2037	175,000	14,400
2038	185,000	7,400
Totals:	$ 1,985,000	$ 683,500

Total Annual Bond Principal and Interest Due

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	%Paid
2025	$ 105,000	$ 86,600	$ 191,600	7.18%
2026	110,000	81,350	191,350	14.35%
2027	115,000	75,850	190,850	21.50%
2028	120,000	70,100	190,100	28.63%
2029	125,000	64,100	189,100	35.71%
2030	130,000	57,850	187,850	42.75%
2031	140,000	51,350	191,350	49.92%
2032	145,000	47,150	192,150	57.12%
2033	145,000	42,800	187,800	64.16%
2034	155,000	35,550	190,550	71.30%
2035	165,000	27,800	192,800	78.53%
2036	170,000	21,200	191,200	85.69%
2037	175,000	14,400	189,400	92.79%
2038	185,000	7,400	192,400	100.00%
Totals:	$ 1,985,000	$ 683,500	$ 2,668,500	

Status of Short-Term Indebtedness

Type	Dated Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding
BAN	7/23/2024	6/27/2025	4.08%	$3,643,222*

*To be paid in full with the proceeds of the notes.

Cash Flow Borrowings

The District has borrowed for cash flow purposes through the issuance of revenue anticipation notes in the past but does not have plans to issue revenue anticipation notes or tax anticipation notes nor budget or deficiency notes in the foreseeable future.

Capital Project Plans

On December 13, 2022, the voters of the District approved a $4,977,950 capital project to renovate, reconstruct and construct improvements to the Gardner-Dickinson School building and facilities, together with site work, and original furnishings, equipment, machinery, apparatus, appurtenances and incidental improvements and expenses in connection therewith. The District issued a $3,643,222 Bond Anticipation Note on July 23, 2024. The proceeds of these notes will renew in full he $3,643,222 Bond Anticipation Note maturing June 27, 2025.

Building Aid Estimate

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 760 of the Laws of 1963, the District is eligible to receive a Building Aid Estimate from the New York State Department of Education. The District has not applied for such estimate but anticipates that aid may be received on its outstanding indebtedness at their Building Aid Ratio of 76.7%.

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

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

Debt Statement Summary

As of May 27 2025

Town	Taxable Assessed Valuation	State Equalization Rate	Taxable Full Valuation
Brunswick	$ 2,900	18.00%	$ 16,111
North Greenbush	63,946,733	16.96%	377,044,416
Poestenkill	55,600	16.61%	334,738
			$ 377,395,265
Debt Limit: 10% of Full Valuation			$ 37,739,527
Inclusions:			
Serial Bonds			$ 1,985,000
Bond Anticipation Notes			3,643,222
Total Inclusions:			$ 5,628,222
Exclusions:			
Building Aid Estimate [1]			$0
Total Exclusions:			$0
Total Net Indebtedness Before Giving Effect to This Issue:			$ 5,628,222
This Issue:			-
Total Net Indebtedness After Giving Effect to This Issue:			$ 5,628,222
Net Debt Contracting Margin			$ 32,111,305
Percentage of Debt-Contracting Power Exhausted			14.91%

Notes:

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

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

Overlapping Unit	Applicable Equalized Value	Percent	Gross Indebtedness	1	Exclusions	Net Indebtedness	Estimated Applicable Overlapping Indebtedness
Rensselaer	$ 377,395,265						
County	$ 13,749,255,546	2.74%	$ 198,966,418		N/A	$ 198,966,418	$ 5,461,313
Town of	$ 16,111						
Brunswick	$ 1,363,863,442	0.00%	505,000		N/A	505,000	6
Town of	$ 377,044,416					-	
North Greenbush	$ 1,456,673,959	25.88%	8,837,295	2	N/A	8,837,295	2,287,439
Town of	$ 334,738						
Poestenkill	$ 460,119,979	0.07%	-	2	N/A	-	-
Total							$ 7,748,758

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

Notes:

1 Bonds and Bond Anticipation notes as of 2023 fiscal year. Not adjusted to include subsequent bond and note sales.

2 Bond and Bond Anticipation Notes as of 2022 fiscal year. Information for 2023 fiscal year not filed.

N/A Information not available from source document.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of May 27, 2025:

	Amount	Per Capita [(a)]	Percentage of Full Value [(b)]
Net Indebtedness	$ 5,628,222	$ 1,619.17	1.49%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness	$ 13,376,980	$ 3,848.38	3.54%

(a) The District's estimated population is 3,476. (Source: 2023 U.S. Census Bureau estimate)

(b) The District's full valuation of taxable real estate for 2024-25 is $377,395,265.

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

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

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

General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision. Each Bond when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the School District and the holder thereof. Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors of the School District to enforces payments upon such contracts, if necessary, through court action. Section 3-a of the General Municipal Law provides, subject to exceptions not pertinent, that the rate of interest to be paid by the School District upon any judgement or accrued claim against it on an amount adjudged due to a creditor shall not exceed nine per centrum 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 judgement, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgements our of certain funds or the District may not be enforced to levy and execution against property owned by the School District.

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

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

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

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

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

MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

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

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

The District relies in part on State aid to fund its operations. There can be no assurance that the State appropriations for State aid to school districts will be continued in futures 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 timelines of such payments may also be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget and other circumstances, including state fiscal stress. In any event, State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available, therefore.

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 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.

Current and 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 tax status of interest on the Notes.

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.

Cyber Security

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

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP ("Bond Counsel"), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings, and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") and is 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 is of the further opinion that interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual alternative minimum tax. Interest on the Notes included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth in "APPENDIX – C".

To the extent the issue price of any maturity of the Notes is less than the amount to be paid at maturity of such Notes (excluding amounts stated to be interest and payable at least annually over the term of such Notes), the difference constitutes "original issue discount," the accrual of which, to the extent properly allocable to each owner thereof, is treated as interest on the Notes which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and exempt from State of New York personal income taxes. For this purpose, the issue price of a particular maturity of the Notes is the first price at which a substantial amount of such maturity of the Notes is sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). The original issue discount with respect to any maturity of the Notes accrues daily over the term to maturity of such Notes on the basis of a constant interest rate compounded semiannually (with straight-line interpolations between compounding dates). The accruing original issue discount is added to the adjusted basis of such Notes to determine taxable gain or loss upon disposition (including sale, redemption, or payment on maturity) of such Notes. Owners of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of Notes with original issue discount, including the treatment of owners who do not purchase such Notes in the original offering to the public at the first price at which a substantial amount of such Notes is sold to the public.

Notes purchased, whether at original issuance or otherwise, for an amount higher than their principal amount payable at maturity (or, in some cases, at their earlier call date) ("Premium Notes") will be treated as having amortizable bond premium.

No deduction is allowable for the amortizable bond premium in the case of bonds, like the Premium Notes, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, the amount of tax-exempt interest received, and an owner's basis in a Premium Note, will be reduced by the amount of amortizable bond premium properly allocable to such owner. Owners of Premium Notes should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the proper treatment of amortizable bond premium in their particular circumstances.

Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that the amount treated as interest on the Notes and excluded from gross income will depend upon the taxpayer's election under Internal Revenue Notice 94-84. Notice 94-84, 1994-2 C.B. 559, states that the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") is studying whether the amount of the stated interest payable at maturity on short-term debt obligations (i.e., debt obligations with a stated fixed rate of interest which mature not more than one year from the date of issue) that is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes should be treated (i) as qualified stated interest or (ii) as part of the stated redemption price at maturity of the short-term debt obligation, resulting in treatment as accrued original issue discount (the "original issue discount"). The Notes will be issued as short-term debt obligations. Until the IRS provides further guidance with respect to tax-exempt short-term debt obligations, taxpayers may treat the stated interest payable at maturity either as qualified stated interest or as includable in the stated redemption price at maturity, resulting in original issue discount as interest that is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, taxpayers must treat the amount to be paid at maturity on all tax-exempt short-term debt obligations in a consistent manner. Taxpayers should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of Notes if the taxpayer elects original issue discount treatment.

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

Certain requirements and procedures contained or referred to in the Arbitrage Certificate, and other relevant documents may be changed and certain actions (including, without limitation, economic defeasance of the Notes) may be taken or omitted under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such documents. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any Notes or the interest thereon if any such change occurs or action is taken or omitted.

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

Future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, 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 owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals, clarification of the Code or court decisions may also affect the market price for, or marketability of, the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

The opinion of Bond Counsel is based on current legal authority, covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities, and represents Bond Counsel's judgment as to the proper treatment of the Notes for federal income tax purposes. It is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or the courts. Furthermore, Bond Counsel cannot give and has not given any opinion or assurance about the future activities of the District, or about the effect of future changes in the Code, the applicable regulations, the interpretation thereof or the enforcement thereof by the IRS. The District has covenanted, however, to comply with the requirements of the Code.

Bond Counsel's engagement with respect to the Notes ends with the issuance of the Notes, and, unless separately engaged, Bond Counsel is not obligated to defend the District or the owners regarding the tax-exempt status of the Notes in the event of an audit examination by the IRS. Under current procedures, owners would have little, if any, right to participate in the audit examination process. Moreover, because achieving judicial review in connection with an audit examination of tax-exempt bonds is difficult, obtaining an independent review of IRS positions with which the District legitimately disagrees, may not be practicable. Any action of the IRS, including but not limited to selection of the Notes for audit, or the course or result of such audit, or an audit of bonds presenting similar tax issues may affect the market price for, or the marketability of, the Notes, and may cause the District or the owners to incur significant expense.

Payments on the Notes generally will be subject to U.S. information reporting and possibly to "backup withholding." Under Section 3406 of the Code and applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations issued thereunder, a non-corporate owner of Notes may be subject to backup withholding with respect to "reportable payments," which include interest paid on the Notes and the gross proceeds of a sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition of the Notes. The payor will be required to deduct and withhold the prescribed amounts if (i) the payee fails to furnish a U.S. taxpayer identification number ("TIN") to the payor in the manner required, (ii) the IRS notifies the payor that the TIN furnished by the payee is incorrect, (iii) there has been a "notified payee underreporting" described in Section 3406(c) of the Code or (iv) the payee fails to certify under penalty of perjury that the payee is not subject to withholding under Section 3406(a)(1)(C) of the Code. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be refunded or credited against an owner's federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS. Certain owners (including among others, corporations and certain tax-exempt organizations) are not subject to backup withholding. The failure to comply with the backup withholding rules may result in the imposition of penalties by the IRS.

APPROVAL OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The validity of the Notes will be covered by the approving legal opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel to the School District, such opinion to be delivered with the Notes. The proposed form of such opinion is attached hereto as Appendix C.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE COMPLIANCE

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 15c2-12, as the same may be amended or officially interpreted from time to time (the "Rule"), promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the School District will enter into an Undertaking to provide Material Event Notices, the description of which is attached hereto as “Appendix D”.

Historical Compliance

The District’s December 15, 2019, interest payment was not made in a timely manner due to a clerical error for the following serial bond issue: $2,405,000 School Districts Revenue Bond Financing Program Revenue Bonds, Series 2019A (Issued through the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York). The interest payment was made by the District on December 31, 2019.

In December 2019 the District failed to file within a timely manner a Material Event Notice stemming from the late interest payment. The material event notice and failure to file were filed on EMMA on December 31, 2019.

LITIGATION

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

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 School District, threatened against or affecting the School 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 School District taken with respect to the authorization, issuance or sale of the Notes or contesting the corporate existence or boundaries of the School District.

RATING

The Notes are not rated. If the purchaser chooses to obtain a Note rating, it may incur charges from the School District to provide a supplemental final official statement and make an appropriate Material Event filing with EMMA.

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

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The District hereby disclaims any obligation to update developments of the various risk factors or to announce publicly any revision to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein or to make corrections to reflect future events or developments except to the extent required by Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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

The School District contact information is as follows: Mary Ellen Angrisano, Treasurer, telephone number 518-283-4600 email: mangrisano@wynantskillufsd.org.

Additional copies of the Notice of Sale and the Official Statement may be obtained from the offices of R.G. Timbs, Inc., telephone number (877) 315-0100 x5 or at www.RGTimbsInc.net.

Wynantskill Union Free School District

Dated: May 28, 2025
Troy, New York

Nicole Hurbanek

President of Board of Education and Chief Fiscal Officer

APPENDIX A

Financial Information

General Fund – Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balance

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Budget 2025	
Beginning Fund Balance - July 1	$2,644,051	$2,691,794	$3,357,558	$3,930,323	$4,202,432	$3,488,524	E
Revenues:							
Real Property Taxes	$4,633,698	$4,806,387	$4,952,912	$5,106,925	$5,256,001	$5,442,522	
Other Tax Items	816,812	743,857	720,948	682,878	662,331	604,617	
Charges for Services	845,835	829,382	788,206	833,729	789,096	857,586	
Use of Money & Property	1,908	1,318	595	50,275	114,878	50,000	
Sale of Property & Compensation for Loss	0	0	0	0	3,657	0	
Miscellaneous	121,920	223,731	453,714	230,238	323,434	98,149	
State Aid	3,169,595	3,334,462	3,279,081	3,443,763	3,526,502	3,286,773	
Federal Aid	16,006	50,196	7,786	4,239	0	5,000	
Interfund Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	325,000	
Total Revenues	$9,605,774	$9,989,333	$10,203,242	$10,352,047	$10,675,899	$10,669,647	
Expenditures:							
General Support	$1,145,468	$1,055,412	$1,094,957	$1,122,069	$1,229,148	$1,377,631	
Instruction	5,090,241	5,072,137	5,003,047	5,413,271	5,136,028	5,642,199	
Transportation	1,027,420	709,015	942,101	997,762	1,072,868	966,801	
Employee Benefits	1,742,433	1,905,725	2,045,187	1,995,888	2,065,870	2,294,579	
Debt Service	328,684	330,500	331,450	331,950	332,000	543,767	
Interfund Transfer	223,785	250,780	213,735	218,998	1,553,893	8,095	
Total Expenditures	$9,558,031	$9,323,569	$9,630,477	$10,079,938	$11,389,807	$10,833,072	
Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Year End Fund Balance	$2,691,794	$3,357,558	$3,930,323	$4,202,432	$3,488,524	$3,325,099	E
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	$47,743	$665,764	$572,765	$272,109	($713,908)	($163,425)	1

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

Note:

1. Appropriated Fund Balance planned to be used.

E. Estimated

General Fund – Budget Summary

2025-26 Proposed Budget	
Revenues:	
Real Property Taxes & STAR	$6,155,472
Other Tax Items	0
Charges for Services	944,306
Use of Money & Property	0
Sale of Property	0
Miscellaneous	290,095
State Aid	3,349,096
Federal Aid	0
Interfund Transfers	0
Appropriated Fund Balance	578,813
Total Revenues	$11,317,782
Expenditures:	
General Support	$1,382,000
Instruction	6,004,931
Transportation	962,675
Employee Benefits	2,419,189
Debt Service	540,892
Interfund Transfers	8,095
Total Expenditures	$11,317,782

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

General Fund – Comparative Balance Sheet

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Assets:					
Unrestricted Cash	$1,416,421	$1,913,504	$1,404,306	$992,136	$1,265,543
Restricted Cash	1,834,681	2,038,721	3,033,296	3,354,076	2,638,451
Accounts Receivable	0	0	0	0	0
Other Receivables, net	76,530	88,797	9,650	26,063	1,205
State and Federal Aid Receivable	73,951	94,347	83,318	86,435	136,330
Due from Other Funds	340,436	500,109	137,968	422,317	166,960
Due from Other Governments	97,408	151,808	64,221	130,747	146,961
Total Assets	$3,839,427	$4,787,286	$4,732,759	$5,011,774	$4,355,450
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	$359,740	$219,117	$45,262	$46,339	$49,586
Accrued Liabilities	183,474	214,057	296,293	268,630	350,761
Due to State Teachers Retirement System	285,114	308,150	346,527	379,650	313,907
Due to Employees' Retirement System	31,788	33,877	25,160	27,006	32,725
Due to Other Funds	287,517	554,333	0	0	20,172
Other Liabilities	0	100,194	89,194	87,717	99,775
Total Liabilities:	$1,147,633	$1,429,728	$802,436	$809,342	$866,926
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable	0	0	0	0	0
Restricted	1,834,681	2,038,721	3,033,296	3,354,076	2,638,451
Assigned	351,437	602,907	481,802	426,492	416,750
Unassigned	505,676	715,930	415,225	421,864	433,323
Total Fund Balance	$2,691,794	$3,357,558	$3,930,323	$4,202,432	$3,488,524
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$3,839,427	$4,787,286	$4,732,759	$5,011,774	$4,355,450

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

<u>APPENDIX B</u>

Audited Financial Statements

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

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

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE
SCHOOL DISTRICT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Year Ended June 30, 2024

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Education of the
Wynantskill Union Free School District:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the fiduciary funds of the Wynantskill Union Free School District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Wynantskill Union Free School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Opinions

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the fiduciary funds of the Wynantskill Union Free School District, as of June 30, 2024, 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 (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Wynantskill Union Free 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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 Wynantskill Union

Free 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the basic 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 basic 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 Wynantskill Union Free School District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Wynantskill Union Free School District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period.

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information and the schedule of changes in the total OPEB liability, the District's proportionate share of the net pension asset/liability, and District contributions on pages M1-M9 and 48-52 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Government 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Wynantskill Union Free School District's basic financial statements as a whole. The other supplementary information comprises additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements, but is supplementary information required by the New York State Education Department. The other supplementary information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

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 15, 2024, on our consideration of the Wynantskill Union Free 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 this report is 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 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 Wynantskill Union Free School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Raymond G. Preusser, CPA, P.C.

Claverack, New York
October 15, 2024

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
June 30, 2024

INTRODUCTION

The Wynantskill Union Free School District offers readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Please review it in conjunction with the District's financial statements and the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Net position increased from $78,598 to $136,049 in the districtwide financial statements.

- As of the close of this fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of $4,255,533, a decrease of $1,134,230 in comparison with the prior year.

- The District appropriated $163,425 of the fund balance to offset 2024-25 taxes. The District was able to maintain the reserves for tax certiorari, workers compensation, employee benefits, insurance, unemployment, retirement contributions for employees and teachers, capital and repairs.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis narrative (required supplemental information) is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements are comprised of three components:

1. Districtwide Financial Statements
2. Fund Financial Statements
3. Notes to the Financial Statements

In addition to these statements, this report also includes required supplemental information and other supplemental information.

Our auditor has provided assurance in the independent auditor's report that the Basic Financial Statements are fairly stated. A different degree of assurance is being provided by the auditor regarding the supplemental information identified below. A user of this report should read the independent auditor's report carefully to ascertain the level of assurance being provided for each part in the financial statements.

Financial Statements

Required Supplemental Information (Part A)
Management's Discussion & Analysis (MD&A)

Basic Financial Statements

Districtwide Financial Statements	**↔**	**Fund Financial Statements**

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Required Supplemental Information

General Fund Budget to Actual Schedule

Changes of the Total OPEB Liability

District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset/Liability

District Contributions

Other Supplemental Information

General Fund Budget & Fund Balance Information

Capital Project Funds Schedule of Project Expenditures

Schedule of Net Investment in Capital Assets

DISTRICTWIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The districtwide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the District's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases and decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g. certain federal/state grants earned but not yet received, unused vacation/sick leave, and proceeds from Revenue Anticipation Notes and related interest).

All of the District's services are reported in the districtwide financial statements as *governmental activities*, including general support, instruction, pupil transportation, community services, and school lunch. Property taxes, state/federal aid, and investment earnings finance most of these activities. Additionally, all capital and debt financing activities are reported here.

DISTRICTWIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Wynantskill Union Free School District's Net Position
June 30, 2024 and 2023

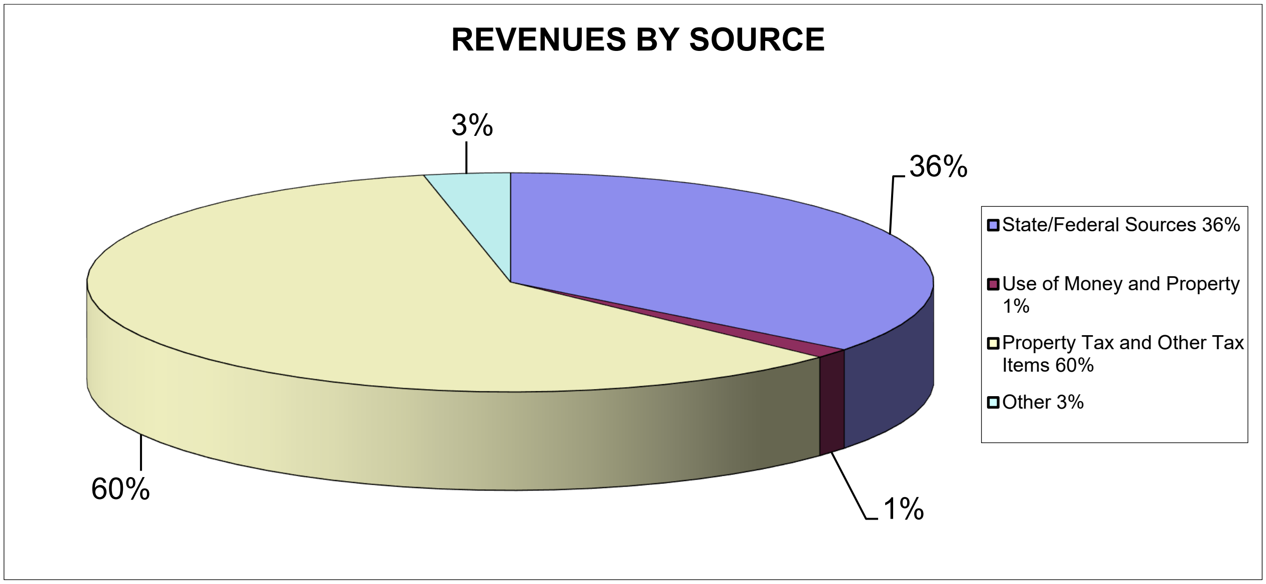
	Governmental Activities 2024	Governmental Activities 2023	Variance Increase (Decrease)
Current Assets	$ 5,137,282	$ 6,199,388	$ (1,062,106)
Capital Assets	13,596,075	11,992,674	1,603,401
Net Pension Asset	-	-	-
Total Assets	18,733,357	18,192,062	541,295
Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,540,975	2,881,603	659,372
Total Assets and Outflows of Resources	22,274,332	21,073,665	1,200,667
Current Liabilities	885,357	813,667	71,690
Noncurrent Liabilities	2,348,564	2,643,008	(294,444)
Total OPEB Obligation	14,571,503	12,861,468	1,710,035
Net Pension Liability	556,190	809,163	(252,973)
Total Liabilities	18,361,614	17,127,306	1,234,308
Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,776,669	3,867,761	(91,092)
Total Liabilities and Inflows of Resources	22,138,283	20,995,067	1,143,216
Net Position:			
Investment in capital assets, net of related debt	11,611,075	9,781,078	1,829,997
Restricted	2,884,365	3,576,104	(691,739)
Unrestricted	(14,359,391)	(13,278,584)	(1,080,807)
Total Net Position	$ 136,049	$ 78,598	$ 57,451

Wynantskill Union Free School District's
Changes in Net Position
For the Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

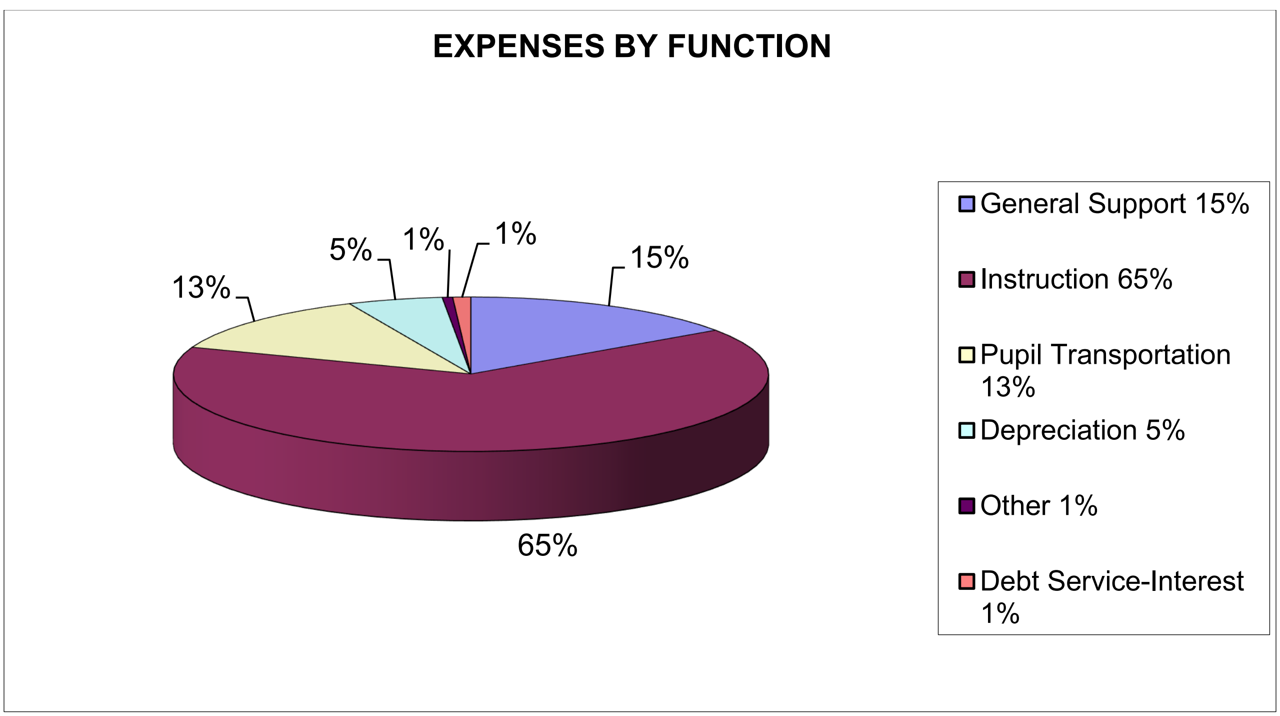
	Governmental Activities		
	2024	2023	Variance Increase (Decrease)
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services	$ 864,178	$ 905,317	$ (41,139)
Operating Grants and Contributions	541,568	723,004	(181,436)
Total Program Revenues	$ 1,405,746	$ 1,628,321	$ (222,575)
General Revenues:			
Real Property Taxes	$ 5,256,001	$ 5,106,925	$ 149,076
Other Tax Items	662,331	682,878	(20,547)
Use of Money and Property	139,924	57,567	82,357
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	3,657	-	3,657
Miscellaneous	323,434	230,238	93,196
State Sources	3,526,502	3,443,763	82,739
Federal Sources	-	4,239	(4,239)
Total General Revenues	9,911,849	9,525,610	386,239
Expenses (Net of Program Revenues):			
Instruction	6,430,873	6,282,864	148,009
Support Services:			
General Support	1,515,736	1,371,873	143,863
Pupil Transportation	1,247,305	1,042,182	205,123
Debt Service-Interest	96,566	106,534	(9,968)
Depreciation-Unallocated	508,857	477,913	30,944
School Lunch	55,061	33,774	21,287
Total Expenses	9,854,398	9,315,140	539,258
Change in Net Position	$ 57,451	$ 210,470	$ (153,019)

The following charts provide the percentage breakdown of all revenues by source and all expenses by function for the entire District:

Districtwide Revenues by Source
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024



Districtwide Expenses by Function
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024



FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's funds, focusing on its most significant or "major" funds.

A fund is a grouping of related accounts, and is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements. The District establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes (such as repaying its long-term debts) or to show that it is properly using certain revenues (such as federal grants). All of the funds of the District can be divided into two categories; governmental funds, and fiduciary funds.

- ***Governmental funds:*** All of the District's services are reported in governmental funds. Governmental fund reporting focuses on showing how money flows into and out of funds, and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. They are reported using the modified accrual method of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted into cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's operations and the services it provides. Governmental fund information helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources available to be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the districtwide statements, additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statements explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

- ***Fiduciary funds:*** The District is the trustee, or *fiduciary,* for assets that belong to others, such as the scholarship fund and the student activities funds. The 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 District excludes these activities from the districtwide financial statements because it cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

FUND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (DISTRICT'S FUNDS)

The District's governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet) reported a combined Fund Balance of $4.3 million, which is below last year's total of $5.4 million. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by fund type as of June 30, 2024 and 2023.

	Fund Balance 2024	Fund Balance 2023	Variance Increase (Decrease)
General	$ 3,488,524	$ 4,202,432	$ (713,908)
School Lunch	25,697	79,598	(53,901)
Special Aid	157,379	148,112	9,267
Capital	338,019	737,593	(399,574)
Debt Service	245,914	222,028	23,886
Totals	$ 4,255,533	$ 5,389,763	$ (1,134,230)

General Fund

The tables that follow assist in illustrating the financial activities and balance of the general fund.

Revenues:	**2024**	**2023**	**Variance Increase (Decrease)**
Taxes and Other Tax Items	$ 5,918,332	$ 5,789,803	$ 128,529
Use of Money and Property	114,878	50,275	64,603
State/Federal Sources	3,526,502	3,448,002	78,500
Other	1,116,187	1,063,967	52,220
Totals	$ 10,675,899	$ 10,352,047	$ 323,852

Expenses:	**2024**	**2023**	**Variance Increase (Decrease)**
General Support	$ 1,229,148	$ 1,122,069	$ 107,079
Instruction	5,136,028	5,413,271	(277,243)
Pupil Transportation	1,072,868	997,762	75,106
Employee Benefits	2,065,870	1,995,888	69,982
Debt Service	332,000	331,950	50
Operating Tranfers Out	1,553,893	218,998	1,334,895
Totals	$ 11,389,807	$ 10,079,938	$ 1,309,869

GENERAL FUND BUDGET INFORMATION

The District's budget is prepared in accordance with New York State law and is based on the modified accrual basis of accounting, utilizing cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

The difference between the general fund's original budget and the final amended budget was $1,768,677. This amount represents carryover encumbrances from the prior year of $271,492, transfer to Capital Fund using reserve funds for $1,334,728, retirement benefits using reserve funds of $8,851 and an increase of $153,606 for appropriated fund balance to purchase buses.

CAPITAL ASSETS

The District's capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Asset Description	Amount
Land	$ 42,434
Construction in Progress	2,335,917
Buildings and Improvements	10,546,408
Machinery & Equipment	74,842
Buses	596,474
Total	$13,596,075

The total increase in the District's capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) for the current fiscal year was $1,603,401. The most significant increase was attributable to the expenditures mostly from the Capital Improvement Project and purchase of equipment and a bus less the depreciation of the capital assets.

DEBT

The District had debt including serial bonds outstanding in the amount of $1,985,000 as of June 30, 2024 a decrease over the previous year of $235,000. The debt outstanding for the year ended June 30, 2024 is summarized as follows:

Debt Description	Outstanding Balance
Bonds	$1,985,000

Under current state statutes, the District's general obligation bonded debt issues are subject to a legal limitation based on 10% of the total full value of real property. At June 30, 2024, the District's general obligation debt was significantly less than its total debt limit.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE

At the time these financial statements were prepared and audited, the District is confident that its current financial status is stable.

Transportation expectations and limitations will affect the District financially. The new mandates that require schools to turn over to a fleet of electric buses in the next 10 years are unimaginable. The required timeline to purchase electric vehicles is fast approaching and we are working with consultants to secure funding to assist with the financial constraints that will occur as this changeover takes place over the next few years. More supervision is needed to support this innovation as well as the day-to-day operations in the transportation department.

Safety issues are increasing each day with several threats of violence to our schools today. We must find a way to retain the school resource officer in our building to support our threat assessment team and implement the proper safety procedures. The mental health needs of our students have grown to such a point that hiring and retaining a school social worker is imperative to our social-emotional wellness team. Supporting the mental health needs of our students is a must before any true learning can take place.

Along with the increased social and emotional needs to be met, our school is facing a much larger population of students who require special education services. Many of those students require placements in specialized programs or schools outside of the District. These additional types of placements and programs continue to put a very large strain on our District's budget.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

It is the intent of this report to provide the District's citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the funds it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the following:

Wynantskill Union Free School District
25 East Avenue
Troy, New York 12180

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2024

ASSETS		
Unrestricted cash	$ 1,749,466	
Restricted cash	2,860,684	
Other receivables, net	1,289	
State and federal aid receivable	373,089	
Due from other governments	146,961	
Inventories	5,793	
Capital assets, net	13,596,075	
Total Assets		$ 18,733,357
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Pensions	$ 1,664,490	
OPEB-GASB 75	1,876,485	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		$ 3,540,975
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 84,449	
Accrued liabilities	350,761	
Accrued interest payable	3,608	
Other liabilities	99,775	
Due to other governments	132	
Due to teachers' retirement system	313,907	
Due to employees' retirement system	32,725	
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Due and payable within one year		
Bonds payable	105,000	
Due and payable after one year		
Bonds payable	1,880,000	
Compensated absences payable	363,564	
Other postemployment benefits payable	14,571,503	
Net pension liability-proportionate share	556,190	
Total Liabilities		$ 18,361,614
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pensions	324,542	
OPEB-GASB 75	3,452,127	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		$ 3,776,669
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	11,611,075	
Restricted	2,884,365	
Unrestricted	(14,359,391)	
Total Net Position		$ 136,049

See auditor's report. See notes to financial statements.

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
For Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Expenses	Indirect Expenses Allocation	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS					
General support	$ 1,207,874	$ 307,862	$ -	$ -	$ (1,515,736)
Instruction	5,527,536	2,144,487	789,096	452,054	(6,430,873)
Pupil transportation	927,186	320,119	-	-	(1,247,305)
Employee benefits	2,827,779	(2,827,779)	-	-	-
Debt service-interest	96,566	-	-	-	(96,566)
Depreciation	508,857	-	-	-	(508,857)
School lunch program	164,346	55,311	75,082	89,514	(55,061)
Total Functions and Programs	$ 11,260,144	$ -	$ 864,178	$ 541,568	(9,854,398)
GENERAL REVENUES					
Real property taxes					5,256,001
Other tax items					662,331
Use of money and property					139,924
Sale of property and compensation for loss					3,657
Miscellaneous					323,434
State sources					3,526,502
Federal sources					-
Total General Revenues					9,911,849
Change in Net Position					57,451
Total Net Position - Beginning of year					78,598
Total Net Position - End of year					$ 136,049

See auditor's report. See notes to financial statements.

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2024

	Total Governmental Funds	Long-term Assets, Liabilities	Reclassifications and Eliminations	Statement of Net Position Totals
ASSETS				
Unrestricted cash	$ 1,759,466	$ -	$ -	$ 1,759,466
Restricted cash	2,850,684	-	-	2,850,684
Other receivables, net	1,289	-	-	1,289
Due from other funds	210,813	-	(210,813)	-
Due from other governments	146,961	-	-	146,961
State and federal aid receivable	373,089	-	-	373,089
Inventories	5,793	-	-	5,793
Capital assets, (net)	-	13,596,075	-	13,596,075
Total Assets	$ 5,348,095	$ 13,596,075	$ (210,813)	$ 18,733,357
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES				
Pensions	$ -	$ 1,664,490	$ -	$ 1,664,490
OPEB-GASB 75	-	1,876,485	-	1,876,485
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ -	$ 3,540,975	$ -	$ 3,540,975
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	$ 84,449	$ -	$ -	$ 84,449
Accrued liabilities	350,761	3,608	-	354,369
Bonds payable	-	1,985,000	-	1,985,000
Due to other funds	210,813	-	(210,813)	-
Due to other governments	132	-	-	132
Due to teachers' retirement system	313,907	-	-	313,907
Due to employees' retirement system	32,725	-	-	32,725
Other liabilities	99,775	-	-	99,775
Other postemployment benefits payable	-	14,571,503	-	14,571,503
Compensated absences	-	363,564	-	363,564
Net pension liability- proportionate share	-	556,190	-	556,190
Total Liabilities	$ 1,092,562	$ 17,479,865	$ (210,813)	$ 18,361,614
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pensions	$ -	$ 324,542	$ -	$ 324,542
OPEB-GASB 75	-	3,452,127	-	3,452,127
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ -	$ 3,776,669	$ -	$ 3,776,669
FUND BALANCE\NET POSITION				
Total Fund Balance\Net Position	$ 4,255,533	$ (4,119,484)	$ -	$ 136,049
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance/Net Position	$ 5,348,095	$ 17,137,050	$ (210,813)	$ 22,274,332

See auditor's report. See notes to financial statements.

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Total Governmental Funds	Long-term Revenue, Expenses	Capital Related Items	Long-term Debt Transactions	Statement of Activities Totals
REVENUES					
Real property taxes	$ 5,256,001	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,256,001
Other tax items	662,331	-	-	-	662,331
Charges for services	789,096	-	-	-	789,096
Use of money and property	139,924	-	-	-	139,924
Sale of proprty and compensation for loss	3,657				3,657
Miscellaneous	325,947	-	-	-	325,947
State sources	3,561,537	-	-	-	3,561,537
Federal sources	506,533	-	-	-	506,533
Sales - school lunch	72,569	-	-	-	72,569
Total Revenues	11,317,595	-	-	-	11,317,595
EXPENDITURES\EXPENSES					
General support	1,229,148	-	(21,274)	-	1,207,874
Instruction	5,586,980	(59,444)		-	5,527,536
Pupil transportation	1,072,868	-	(145,682)	-	927,186
Employee benefits	2,121,181	706,598	-	-	2,827,779
Debt service-Principal	235,000	-	-	(235,000)	-
-Interest	97,000	(434)	-	-	96,566
Capital outlay	1,945,302	-	(1,945,302)	-	-
Cost of sales	164,346	-	-	-	164,346
Depreciation	-	-	508,857	-	508,857
Total Expenditures	12,451,825	646,720	(1,603,401)	(235,000)	11,260,144
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(1,134,230)	(646,720)	1,603,401	235,000	57,451
OTHER SOURCES AND USES					
Operating transfers in	1,553,893	(1,553,893)	-	-	-
Operating transfers (out)	(1,553,893)	1,553,893	-	-	-
Total Other Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	-	-
Net Change for the Year	$ (1,134,230)	$ (646,720)	$ 1,603,401	$ 235,000	$ 57,451

See auditor's report. See notes to financial statements.

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET- GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2024

	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS						
Unrestricted cash	$ 1,265,543	$ 19,997	$ 67,676	$ -	$ 396,250	$ 1,749,466
Restricted cash	2,638,451	-	-	222,233	-	2,860,684
Other receivables, net	1,205	-	84	-	-	1,289
State and federal aid receivable	136,330	229,965	6,794	-	-	373,089
Due from other governments	146,961	-	-	-	-	146,961
Due from other funds	166,960	20,172	-	23,681	-	210,813
Inventories	-	-	5,793	-	-	5,793
Total Assets	$ 4,355,450	$ 270,134	$ 80,347	$ 245,914	$ 396,250	$ 5,348,095
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	$ 49,586	$ 313	$ -	$ -	$ 34,550	$ 84,449
Accrued liabilities	350,761	-		-	-	350,761
Due to teachers' retirement system	313,907	-	-	-	-	313,907
Due to employees' retirement system	32,725	-	-	-	-	32,725
Due to other funds	20,172	112,442	54,518	-	23,681	210,813
Due to other governments	-	-	132	-	-	132
Other liabilities	99,775	-	-	-	-	99,775
Total Liabilities	866,926	112,755	54,650	-	58,231	1,092,562
FUND BALANCES						
Non-spendable	-	-	5,793	-	-	5,793
Restricted	2,638,451	-	-	245,914	-	2,884,365
Assigned	416,750	157,379	19,904	-	2,735,157	3,329,190
Unassigned (Deficit)	433,323	-	-	-	(2,397,138)	(1,963,815)
Total Fund Balances	3,488,524	157,379	25,697	245,914	338,019	4,255,533
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 4,355,450	$ 270,134	$ 80,347	$ 245,914	$ 396,250	$ 5,348,095

See auditor's report. See notes to financial statements.

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For Year Ended June 30, 2024

	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES						
Real property taxes	$ 5,256,001	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,256,001
Other tax items	662,331	-	-	-	-	662,331
Charges for services	789,096	-	-	-	-	789,096
Use of money and property	114,878	-	1,160	23,886	-	139,924
Sale of property and compensation for loss	3,657	-	-	-	-	3,657
Miscellaneous	323,434	-	2,513	-	-	325,947
State sources	3,526,502	32,660	2,375	-	-	3,561,537
Federal sources	-	419,394	87,139	-	-	506,533
Sales	-	-	72,569	-	-	72,569
Total Revenues	10,675,899	452,054	165,756	23,886	-	11,317,595
EXPENDITURES						
General support	1,229,148	-	-	-	-	1,229,148
Instruction	5,136,028	450,952	-	-	-	5,586,980
Pupil transportation	1,072,868	-	-	-	-	1,072,868
Employee benefits	2,065,870	-	55,311	-	-	2,121,181
Debt service						
Principal	235,000	-	-	-	-	235,000
Interest	97,000	-	-	-	-	97,000
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	1,945,302	1,945,302
Cost of sales	-	-	164,346	-	-	164,346
Total Expenditures	9,835,914	450,952	219,657	-	1,945,302	12,451,825
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	839,985	1,102	(53,901)	23,886	(1,945,302)	(1,134,230)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND USES						
Operating transfers in	-	8,165	-	-	1,545,728	1,553,893
Operating transfers (out)	(1,553,893)	-	-	-	-	(1,553,893)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,553,893)	8,165	-	-	1,545,728	-
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	(713,908)	9,267	(53,901)	23,886	(399,574)	(1,134,230)
Fund Balance- Beginning of year	4,202,432	148,112	79,598	222,028	737,593	5,389,763
Fund Balance-End of year	$ 3,488,524	$ 157,379	$ 25,697	$ 245,914	$ 338,019	$ 4,255,533

See auditor's report. See notes to financial statements.

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
June 30, 2024

	Private Purpose Trusts	Extraclassroom Activity Funds
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 454	$ 9,574
Due from governmental funds	-	-
Total Assets	$ 454	$ 9,574
LIABILITIES		
Extraclassroom activity balances	$ -	$ -
Other liabilities	-	-
Total Liabilities	-	-
NET POSITION		
Reserved for scholarships	454	-
Individuals, Organizations and Other governments	-	9,574
Total Net Position	$ 454	$ 9,574

See auditor's report. See notes to financial statements.

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
For Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Private Purpose Trusts	Extraclassroom Activity Funds
ADDITIONS		
Contributions	$ 600	$ -
Interest	13	-
Unclassified	-	2,064
Total Additions	613	2,064
DEDUCTIONS		
Scholarships and awards	700	-
Other custodial activities	-	2,792
Total Deductions	700	2,792
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fiduciary Net Position	(87)	(728)
Net Position - Beginning of year	541	10,302
Net Position - End of year	$ 454	$ 9,574

See auditor's report. See notes to financial statements.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Wynantskill Union Free School District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Those principles are as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) which is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Significant accounting principles and policies utilized by the District are described below:

A. Reporting Entity

The Wynantskill Union Free School District is governed by the laws of New York State. The District is an independent entity governed by an elected Board of Education consisting of 5 members. The President of the Board serves as the chief fiscal officer and the Superintendent is the chief executive officer. The Board is responsible for and controls all activities related to public school education within the District. Board members have authority to make decisions, power to appoint management, and primary accountability for all fiscal matters.

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

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the District. The 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 review of certain entities included in the School District's reporting entity:

The Extraclassroom Activity Funds

The Extraclassroom Activity Funds of the Wynantskill Union Free 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 are included in these financial statements. The District accounts for assets held as an agent for various student organizations in a custodial fund.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

B. Joint Venture

The Wynantskill Union Free School District is one of 21 component school districts in the Rensselaer-Columbia-Greene Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). A BOCES is a voluntary, cooperative association of school districts in a geographic area that share planning, services, and programs which provide educational and support activities.

BOCES are organized under Section 1950 of the Education Law. A BOCES Board is considered a corporate body. All BOCES property is held by the BOCES Board as a corporation (Section 1950(6)). In addition, BOCES Boards are considered municipal corporations to permit them to contract with other municipalities on a cooperative basis under Section 119-n(a) of the 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 cost is determined by resident public school district enrollment as defined in Education Law, Section 1950(4)(b)(7). In addition, component districts pay tuition or a service fee for programs in which its students participate.

There is no authority or process by which a school district can terminate its status as a BOCES component. In addition, component school districts pay tuition or a service fee for programs in which their students participate. Members of a BOCES Board are nominated and elected by their component member boards in accordance with provisions of Section 1950 of the Education Law.

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Wynantskill Union Free School District was billed $811,414 for BOCES administrative and program costs. The District’s share of BOCES Aid amounted to $328,466. Financial statements for BOCES are available from the BOCES administrative office.

C. Basis of Presentation

1. Districtwide Statements

The Districtwide Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present financial information about the District’s governmental activities. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government in its entirety, except those that are fiduciary. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes,

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

1. Districtwide Statements (Continued)

State Aid, intergovernmental revenues, and other exchange and nonexchange transactions. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants, while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

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

2. Fund Financial Statements

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

The District reports the following funds:

a. **Major Governmental Funds**

(1) **General Fund** - This is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial transactions that are not required to be accounted for in another fund.

(2) **Special Aid Fund** – These funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources, such as federal and state grants, that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes and other activities whose funds are restricted as to use. These legal restrictions may be imposed either by governments that provide the funds, or by outside parties.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

2. Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

a. **Major Governmental Funds (Continued)**

(3) **School Lunch Fund** – Used to account for transactions of the District's lunch and breakfast programs.

(4) **Debt Service Fund** – This fund accounts for the accumulation of resources and the payment of principal and interest on long-term obligations for governmental activities.

(5) **Capital Projects Fund –** This fund is used to account for the financial resources used for acquisition, construction, or major repair of capital facilities.

b. **Fiduciary Funds**

Fiduciary activities are those in which the District acts as trustee or agent for resources that belong to others. These activities are not included in the districtwide financial statements, because their resources do not belong to the District, and are not available to be used. There are two classes of fiduciary funds:

(1) **Private Purpose Trust Funds –** These funds are used to account for trust arrangements in which principal and income benefits annual third party awards and scholarships for students. Established criteria govern the use of the funds and members of the District or representatives of the donors may serve on committees to determine who benefits.

(2) **Custodial Funds** – These funds are strictly custodial in nature and do not involve the measurement of results of operations. Assets are held by the District as agent for various student groups or extraclassroom activity funds.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

The fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year.

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

E. Cash and Investments

The District's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. New York State law governs the District's investment policies. Resources must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. Permissible investments include obligations of the United States Treasury, United States Agencies, repurchase agreements and obligations of New York State or its localities. Collateral is required for demand and time deposits and certificates of deposit not covered by FDIC insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipalities and districts. Certain cash balances are restricted by various legal and contractual obligations, such as legal reserves and debt agreements.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

F. Property Taxes

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

Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by the County of Rensselaer. An amount representing uncollected real property taxes is transmitted to the County for enforcement and is paid by the County to the District no later than the forthcoming April 1.

G. Restricted Resources

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

H. Interfund Transactions

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

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

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

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

I. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are made in a variety of areas, including computation of encumbrances, compensated absences, potential contingent liabilities, and useful lives of long-lived assets.

J. Receivables

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

K. Inventories and Prepaid Items

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

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

A portion of fund balance has been classified as nonspendable to indicate that inventory does not constitute an available spendable resource.

L. Other Assets/Restricted Assets

Certain proceeds from serial bonds and bond anticipation notes, as well as resources set aside for their repayment are classified as restricted assets in the districtwide financial statements and their use is limited by applicable bond covenants.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

L. Other Assets/Restricted Assets (Continued)

In the districtwide financial statements, bond discounts and premiums, and any prepaid bond insurance costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt issue. Bond issuance costs are recognized as an expense in the period incurred.

M. Capital Assets

Capital assets are reflected in the districtwide financial statements. Capital assets are reported at historical cost or estimated historical costs, based on appraisals conducted by independent third-party professionals. Donated assets are reported at fair market value as of the date received. Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

Capital assets, except land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Capitalization thresholds and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the districtwide statements are as follows:

	Capitalization Threshold	Estimated Useful Life
Site Improvements	$ 5,000	20
Buildings and Improvements	$ 5,000	15-50
Furniture and Equipment	$ 5,000	5-20
Vehicles	$ 5,000	5-8

N. Compensated Absences

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

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

District employees 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.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

N. Compensated Absences (Continued)

Consistent with GASB Statement 16, Accounting for Compensated Absences, the liability has been calculated using the vested method and an accrual for that liability is included in the Districtwide Financial Statements. The compensated absences liability is calculated based on the pay rates in effect at year end. In the fund statements only the amount of matured liabilities is accrued within the General Fund based upon expendable and available resources. These amounts are expensed on a pay-as-you-go basis.

O. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

Payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the districtwide 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 and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund's financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment in the current year. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when due.

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

P. Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources, in the Statement of Net Position, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future reporting period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that time. The District has two items that qualify for reporting in this category, both of which relate to pensions. The first item represents the effect of the net change in the District's proportion of the collective net pension asset or liability and the difference during the measurement period between the District's contributions and its proportionate share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. The second item is the District's contributions to the pension systems (TRS and ERS Systems) and OPEB after the measurement date.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Q. Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is related to pensions reported in the Districtwide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of net change in the District's proportion of the collective net pension liability and difference during the measurement periods between the District's contributions and its proportionate share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense, and the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments. The second item is related to OPEB reported in the districtwide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net changes of assumptions or other inputs.

R. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenues arise when resources are received by the District before they have a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures or when charges for service monies are received in advance from payers prior to the services being rendered by the District. These amounts are recorded as liabilities in the financial statements. The liabilities are removed, and revenues are recognized in subsequent periods when the District has legal claims to the resources.

S. Other Benefits

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

District employees may choose to participate in the District's elective deferred compensation plans established under Internal Revenue Code Sections 403(b) and 457.

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

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

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

T. Short-Term Debt

The School District may issue Revenue and Tax Anticipation Notes in anticipation of receipt of revenues. These notes are recorded as a liability of the fund that will receive the proceeds from the issuance of the notes. The revenue anticipation and tax anticipation notes represent a liability that will be extinguished using expendable, available resources of the fund.

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

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

U. Equity Classifications

1. Districtwide Statements

In the districtwide statements there are three classes of net position:

Net investment in capital assets – consists of net capital assets (cost less accumulated depreciation) reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, construction or improvement 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.

Unrestricted 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 District.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

U. Equity Classifications (Continued)

2. Fund Statements

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

Non-spendable – includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Non-spendable fund balance includes the inventory recorded in the School Lunch Fund of $5,793.

Restricted – includes amounts with constraints placed on the use of resources either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. All encumbrances of funds other than the General Fund are classified as restricted fund balance. The School District has established the following restricted fund balances:

1. Encumbrances
Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and 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.

2. Unemployment Insurance
This reserve 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. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

U. Equity Classifications (Continued)

2. Fund Statements (Continued)

3. Employee Benefit Accrued Liability
This reserve is used to set aside funds for the payment of accrued employee benefits due to 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. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

4. Tax Certiorari
This reserve is used to accumulate funds to pay judgments and claims anticipated from tax certiorari proceedings. Any excess monies must be returned to the General Fund on or before the first day of the fourth fiscal year after the deposit of the monies. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

5. Employee and Teachers' Retirement Contributions
This reserve is used for future employees' retirement obligations and teachers' retirement obligations. 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.

6. Insurance
This 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. This reserve may be established by Board action and funded by budgetary appropriations, or 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. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

U. Equity Classifications (Continued)

2. Fund Statements (Continued)

7. Capital
This reserve is used to pay the cost of any project 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 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 is set forth in §3651 of the Education Law. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

8. Workers' Compensation
This reserve is used to pay 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.

9. Repair
This reserve 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. Expenditures from this reserve may be made only after a public hearing has been held, except in emergency situations. If no hearing is held, the amount expended must be repaid to the reserve fund over the next two subsequent fiscal years. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

U. Equity Classifications (Continued)

2. Fund Statements (Continued)

Restricted fund balance includes the following:

General Fund:		
Workers' Compensation	$	135,303
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability		362,871
Insurance		922,704
Unemployment Insurance		41,063
Employee Retirement Contributions		605,000
Teacher Retirement Contributions		251,510
Capital Reserve		70,000
Repair		250,000
Debt Service Fund		245,914
Total restricted funds	$	2,884,365

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

Assigned – Includes amounts that are constrained by the School District's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. All encumbrances of the General Fund are classified as **Assigned Fund Balance** in the General Fund. Encumbrances reported in the General Fund amounted to $253,325 and the appropriated fund balance amounted to $163,425.

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

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

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

U. Equity Classifications (Continued)

2. Fund Statements (Continued)

Order of Use of Fund Balance:

The District's policy is to apply expenditures against nonspendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and unassigned fund balance at the end of the fiscal year. For all funds, nonspendable fund balances are determined first and then restricted fund balances for specific purposes are determined. Any remaining fund balance amounts for funds other than the General Fund are classified as 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.

V. New Accounting Standards

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

GASB has issued Statement 99, Omnibus 2022, effective for the year ending June 30, 2024.

GASB has issued Statement 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, effective after the year ending June 30, 2024.

W. Future Changes in Accounting Standards

GASB has issued Statement 101, Compensated Absences, effective for the year ending June 30, 2025.

GASB has issued Statement 102, Certain Risk Disclosures, effective for the year ending June 30, 2025.

GASB has issued Statement 103, Financial Reporting Model Improvements, effective for the year ending June 30, 2026.

The school district will evaluate the impact that these pronouncements may have on its financial statements and will implement them as applicable and when material.

II. Explanation of Certain Differences between Governmental Fund Statements and Districtwide Statements

Due to differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the governmental fund statements and the districtwide 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.

1. <u>Total Fund Balances of Governmental Funds vs. Net Position of Governmental Activities</u>:

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

2. <u>Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance vs. Statement of Activities</u>:

   Differences between the funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance and the Statement of Activities fall into one of three broad categories:

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

   b. <u>Capital related differences</u>:
   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.

   c. <u>Long-term debt transaction differences</u>:
   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.

II. Explanation of Certain Differences between Governmental Fund Statements and Districtwide Statements (Continued)

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

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

The costs of building and acquiring capital assets (land, buildings, and equipment) financed from governmental funds are reported as expenditures in the year they are incurred, and the assets do not appear on the Balance Sheet. However, the Statement of Net Position includes those capital assets among the assets of the District as a whole, and their original costs are expensed annually of their useful lives.

Original cost of capital assets	$21,483,743
Accumulated depreciation	7,887,668
Capital assets, net	$13,596,075

Long-term liabilities are reported in the Statement of Net Position, but not in the governmental funds, because they are not due and payable in the current period. Balances at year end were:

Bonds payable	$ 1,985,000
OPEB obligations	$14,571,503
Compensated absences	$ 363,564
Net pension liability-proportionate share	$ 556,190

II. Explanation of Certain Differences between Governmental Fund Statements and Districtwide Statements (Continued)

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

When the purchase or construction of capital assets is financed through governmental funds, the resources expended for those assets are reported as expenditures in the years they are incurred. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Depreciation of $508,857 was less than capital expenditures of $2,112,258 in the current year.

Repayment of bond principal of $235,000 is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position and does not affect the Statement of Activities.

Interest on long-term debt and short-term debt in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recorded as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. The interest reported in the Statement of Activities decreased by $434.

III. Cash and Investments

A. Deposits

The Wynantskill Union Free School District's investment policies are governed by State statutes. The Wynantskill Union Free School District's monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The Treasurer is authorized to use demand accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, repurchase agreements, and obligations of New York State or its localities.

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

III. Cash and Investments (Continued)

A. Deposits (Continued)

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. GASB directs that deposits be disclosed as exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are as follows:

A. Uncollateralized
B. Collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution, or
C. Collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the District's name.

Deposits and investments at year end were entirely covered by Federal Deposit Insurance or by collateral held by the School District's custodial bank in the School District's name.

The District did not have any investments at year end or during the year.

IV. Interfund Transaction

Interfund balances on June 30, 2024, are as follows:

	Interfund		Interfund	
	Receivable	Payable	Revenues	Expenditures
General Fund	$ 166,960	$ 20,172	$ -	$ 1,553,893
Special Aid Fund	20,172	112,442	8,165	-
School Lunch Fund	-	54,518	-	-
Capital Fund	-	23,681	1,545,728	-
Debt Service Fund	23,681	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	$ 210,813	$ 210,813	$ 1,553,893	$ 1,553,893

The District typically transfers from the General Fund to the Special Aid Fund to pay its' share of the Summer Handicapped Program.

Interfund receivables and payables, other than between governmental activities and fiduciary funds, are eliminated on the Statement of Net Position.

V. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in general fixed assets follows:

	Balance 7/1/2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2024
Capital assets-not depreciated:				
Land	$ 42,434	$ -	$ -	$ 42,434
Construction in progress	390,615	1,945,302	-	2,335,917
Total capital assets-not depreciated:	433,049	1,945,302	-	2,378,351
Other capital assets:				
Buildings and improvements	16,380,928	-	-	16,380,928
Machinery and equipment	480,699	21,274	-	501,973
Vehicles	2,076,809	145,682	-	2,222,491
Total other capital assets:	18,938,436	166,956	-	19,105,392
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	5,500,356	334,164	-	5,834,520
Machinery and equipment	414,793	12,338		427,131
Vehicles	1,463,662	162,355	-	1,626,017
Total accumulated depreciation	7,378,811	508,857	-	7,887,668
Other capital assets, net	11,559,625	(341,901)	-	11,217,724
Total	$ 11,992,674	$ 1,603,401	$ -	$ 13,596,075

Depreciation expense for the period was shown as unallocated in the Statement of Activities.

VI. Pension Plans

1. General Information

New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State Teachers' Retirement (TRS) (the Systems).

2. Plan Descriptions and Benefits Provided

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

Employees' Retirement System (ERS)
The District participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the Fund), which was established to hold all net assets and record changes in plan net position allocated to the System. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the System. System benefits are established under the provisions of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (RSSL). Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The District also participates in the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP), which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The System is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. 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.

VI. Pension Plans (Continued)

Funding Policies:

The Systems are noncontributory except for employees who joined after July 27, 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, who generally contribute 3.0 to 3.5 percent of their salary for their entire length of service. In addition, employee contribution rates under ERS Tier 6 vary based on a sliding salary scale. For ERS, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the Systems' fiscal year ending March 31. For TRS, contribution rates are established annually by the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board pursuant to Article 11 of the Education law.

Contributions for the current year and two preceding years were equal to 100 percent of the contributions required, and were as follows:

Contributions

	ERS	TRS
2024	$101,120	$346,463
2023	$90,991	$344,180
2022	$131,941	$308,151

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

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

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	31-Mar-24	30-Jun-23
Net pension liability/(asset)	$363,006	$193,184
District's portion of the Plan's total net pension liability	.0024654%	.016893%
Change in proportion since the prior measurement date	.0003177%	(.001274%)

VI. Pension Plans (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the District's recognized pension expense of $171,305 for ERS and $545,347 for TRS. On June 30, 2024, the 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	
	ERS	TRS	ERS	TRS
Differences between expected and actual experience	$116,924	$468,419	$9,898	$1,158
Changes of assumptions	137,244	415,918	0	90,647
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	0	98,752	177,327	0
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	51,406	61,694	11,823	33,689
District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	32,725	281,408	0	0
Total	$338,299	$1,326,191	$199,048	$125,494

District contributions subsequent to the measurement date which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability 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:

	ERS	TRS
Year ended:		
2024	$ -	$ 79,546
2025	(53,625)	(98,189)
2026	80,140	781,724
2027	112,123	65,628
2028	(32,111)	54,410
2029	-	-
Thereafter	$ -	$ 36,170

VI. Pension Plans (Continued)

4. Actuarial Assumptions

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

Significant actuarial assumptions used in the valuations were as follows:

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2024	June 30, 2023
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2023	June 30, 2022
Interest rate	5.9%	6.95%
Salary scale	4.40%	1.95%-5.18%
Decrement tables	April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2020 System's Experience	July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2020 System's Experience
Inflation rate	2.9%	2.40%
COLA's	1.5%	1.30%

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

For ERS, the actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2022, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2020. For TRS, the actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2020.

VI. Pension Plans (Continued)

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

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2024	June 30, 2023
Asset Type	%	%
Domestic Equities	4.00%	6.80%
International Equities	6.65%	7.60%
Global equities	0.00%	7.20%
Private Equity	7.25%	10.10%
Real Estate Equity	4.60%	6.30%
Domestic fixed income securities	1.50%	2.20%
Global bonds	0.00%	1.60%
Private debt	0.00%	6.00%
Absolute return strategies	5.25%	0.00%
Real estate debt	0.00%	3.20%
Cash Equivalents	25.00%	0.30%
High yield fixed income securities	0.00%	4.40%
Real assets	5.79%	0.00%

5. Discount Rate

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

VI. Pension Plans (Continued)

6. Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of Net Pension Asset/Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption

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

ERS	1% Decrease (4.9%)	Current Assumption (5.9%)	1% Increase (6.9%)
Employer's proportionate share Of the net pension (asset) liability	$1,141,329	$363,006	($287,054)

TRS	1% Decrease (5.95%)	Current Assumption (6.95%)	1% Increase (7.95%)
Employer's proportionate share Of the net pension (asset) liability	$2,942,283	$193,184	($2,118,928)

7. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2024	June 30, 2023
Employers' total pension liability	$ 240,696,851	$ 138,365,121,961
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	225,972,801	137,221,536,942
Employers' net pension liability/(asset)	14,724,050	1,143,585,019
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension (asset)/liability	93.8800%	99.2000%

VI. Pension Plans (Continued)

8. Payables to the Pension Plan

For ERS, employer contributions are paid annually based on the System's fiscal year which ends on March 31st. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2024, represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2024, through June 30, 2024, based on paid ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2024, amounted to $32,725.

For TRS, employer and employee contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, are paid to the System in September, October and November 2024 through a state aid intercept. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2024, represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, based on paid TRS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier and employee contributions for the fiscal year as reported to the TRS System. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2024, amounted to $313,907.

VII. Long-Term Debt Obligations

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

1. Long-Term Debt Interest

Interest paid	$97,000
Less interest accrued in the prior year	(4,042)
Plus, interest accrued in the current year	3,608
Total expense	$96,566

2. Changes

	Restated Balance 7/1/2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2024	Due Within One Year
Serial Bonds	$ 2,220,000	$ -	$ 235,000	$ 1,985,000	$ 105,000
Compensated Absences	423,008	-	59,444	363,564	
OPEB Obligations	12,861,468	1,710,035	-	14,571,503	
Net Pension Liability-Proportionate Share	809,163	-	252,973	556,190	
Totals	$ 16,313,639	$ 1,710,035	$ 547,417	$ 17,476,257	

Additions and deletions to compensated absences are shown net since it is impractical to determine these amounts separately.

3. Maturity

a. The following is a summary of the debt issued:

Purpose	Issue Date	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Outstanding 6/30/2024
Serial Bonds:				
Construction	2019	2038	3-5%	$ 1,985,000

VII. Long-Term Debt Obligations (Continued)

3. Maturity (Continued)

b. The following is a summary of maturing principal debt service requirements:

	Year	Principal	Interest	Total
Serial Bonds:	2025	$ 105,000	$ 86,600	$ 191,600
	2026	110,000	81,350	191,350
	2027	115,000	75,850	190,850
	2028	120,000	70,100	190,100
	2029	125,000	64,100	189,100
	2030 and thereafter	1,410,000	305,500	1,715,500
	Total	$ 1,985,000	$ 683,500	$ 2,668,500

IX. Postemployment (Health Insurance) Benefits

A. General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms- On June 30, 2024, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	28
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	-
Active employees	58
Total membership	95

IX. Postemployment (Health Insurance) Benefits (Continued)

B. Total OPEB Liability

The District's total OPEB liability of $14,571,503 was measured as of June 30, 2024, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs- The total OPEB liability in June 30, 2024, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.40%
Salary Increases	2.40%, average, including inflation
Discount Rate	3.93%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	6.8% for 2024, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.80% over 50 years.

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index.

Mortality rates were based on PubT-2010 Headcount-Weighted Mortality Table generationally projected using the MP-2021 Ultimate Scale.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2024 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2015-March 31, 2020.

C. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Balance on June 30, 2023	$12,861,468
Changes for the Year	
Service cost	753,960
Interest	489,904
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	1,516,141
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(659,610)
Benefit payments	(390,360)
Net Changes	1,710,035
Balance on June 30, 2024	$14,571,503

IX. Postemployment (Health Insurance) Benefits (Continued)

C. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 3.65 % in 2023 to 3.93% in 2024.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate- The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	(2.93%) 1% Decrease	Discount Rate (3.93%)	(4.93%) 1% Increase
Total OPEB Liability	$ 17,131,596	$ 14,571,503	$ 12,520,455

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

	1% Decrease	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase
Total OPEB Liability	$ 12,200,608	$ 14,571,503	$ 17,622,678

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

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the District recognized OPEB expense of $378,019. On June 30, 2024, the 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
Differences between expected and actual experience	$1,324,224	($2,062,320)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	552,261	(1,389,807)
Total	$1,876,485	($ 3,452,127)

IX. Postemployment (Health Insurance) Benefits (Continued)

D. OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

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 30,	Amount
2025	$ (475,485)
2026	(440,276)
2027	(355,098)
2028	(460,774)
2029	(50,008)
Thereafter	205,999

X. Commitments and Contingencies

A. Risk Financing and Related Insurance

1. General Information

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

2. Other Items

The School District has received grants, which are subject to audit by agencies of the State and Federal government. 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.

X. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

A. Risk Financing and Related Insurance (Continued)

3. Health Insurance

The Wynantskill Union Free School District participates in the Rensselaer-Columbia-Greene Health Insurance Trust which is a trust formed under New York State Insurance Law on June 30, 1988. The Trust's purpose is to provide health insurance coverage at a lower rate for member educational institutions due to a large participation pool.

4. Litigation

There are currently pending tax certiorari proceedings, the results of which could require the payments of future tax refunds by the School District if existing assessment rolls are modified based on the outcome of the litigation proceedings. However, the amount of these possible refunds cannot be determined at the present time.

The District is in a lawsuit that was filed against it in the New York State Supreme Court under the New York Child Victims Act. The lawsuit alleges that a former employee of the District sexually abused the plaintiff in 1973-1974 when she was 13 or 14 years old. The same plaintiff filed a lawsuit against the District on November 21, 2023, under the New York Adult Survivors Act in the New York State Supreme Court, County of Rensselaer. That lawsuit alleges that the same former employee at the District sexually abused the plaintiff in 1978. The plaintiff is seeking compensatory damages for physical, emotional, and psychological injuries, pain and suffering, as well as any other relief available to her. The District is vigorously defending against these claims. 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 District has not been able to locate insurance coverage for these claims.

XI. Other Disclosures

A. Summary of Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position

Total governmental fund balance	$	4,255,533
Capital assets (net)		13,596,075
Deferred outflows of resources		3,540,975
Accrued interest		(3,608)
Bonds payable		(1,985,000)
Deferred inflows of resources		(3,776,669)
Compensated absences		(363,564)
Net pension liability- proportionate share		(556,190)
OPEB obligations		(14,571,503)
Total net position	$	136,049

XI. Other Disclosures (Continued)

B. Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance to the Statement of Activities

Net changes in fund balance – total governmental funds	($1,134,230)
Capital outlays are expenditures in governmental funds,	2,112,258
Depreciation is not recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is recorded in the Statement of Activities	(508,857)
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 Position	235,000
Interest is recognized as an expense in governmental funds when paid. For governmental activities interest expense is recognized as it accrues. The decrease in accrued interest during 2023/24 results in less expense.	434
(Increases) Decreases in proportionate share of net pension asset/liability reported in the Statement of Activities do not provide for or require the use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as revenues or expenditures in the governmental funds:	
Teachers' Retirement System	(264,040)
Employees' Retirement System	(64,539)
Certain expenses in the Statement of Activities do not require the expenditure of current resources and are, therefore, not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds:	
OPEB obligations	(378,019)
Compensated absences	59,444
Change in Net Position – Governmental Activities	$ 57,451

XII. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

A. Budgetary Procedures and Budgetary Accounting

1. Budgets

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

Appropriations are adopted at the program line-item level.

Appropriations established by the adoption of the budget constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances), that may be incurred. Appropriations lapse at the fiscal year end unless expended or encumbered. Encumbrances will lapse if not expended in the subsequent year. Appropriations authorized for the current year are increased by the planned use of specific reserves, and budget amendments approved by the Board of Education as a result of selected new revenue sources not included in the original budget (When permitted by law). These supplemental appropriations may occur subject to legal restrictions, if the Board approves them because of a need that exists which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted.

The General Fund budget was increased to reflect the use of fund balance in the amount of $153,606 to purchase buses, reserve for retirement benefits of $8,851, reserve for transfer to capital fund of $1,334,728 and to reflect the carryover encumbrances of $271,492.

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

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

Special Aid Fund and School Lunch Fund have not been included because they do not have legally authorized budgets.

XII. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (Continued)

A. Budgetary Procedures and Budgetary Accounting (Continued)

2. Encumbrance accounting is used for budget control and monitoring purposes and is reported as a part of the governmental funds. Under this method, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded to reserve applicable appropriations. Outstanding encumbrances 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.

XIII. Subsequent Events

On July 23, 2024, the District obtained a Bond Anticipation Note in the amount of $3,643,222 to be used to temporarily finance the Capital Improvement Project.

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES COMPARED TO BUDGET- GENERAL FUND
For Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES				
Local Sources				
Real property taxes	$ 5,254,847	$ 5,254,847	$ 5,256,001	$ 1,154
Other tax items	657,555	657,555	662,331	4,776
Charges for services	799,890	799,890	789,096	(10,794)
Use of money and property	35,000	35,000	114,878	79,878
Sale of property and compensation for loss	-	-	3,657	3,657
Miscellaneous	188,428	188,428	323,434	135,006
Total Local Sources	6,935,720	6,935,720	7,149,397	213,677
State Sources	3,450,845	3,450,845	3,526,502	75,657
Federal Sources	5,000	5,000	-	(5,000)
Total Revenues	10,391,565	10,391,565	10,675,899	$ 284,334
Appropriated Reserves	-	1,615,071		
Appropriated Fund Balance	155,000	308,606		
Total Revenues, Other Financing Sources, Appropriated Reserves and Fund Balance	$ 10,546,565	$ 12,315,242		

See paragraph on required supplementary information included in auditor's report.

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES, OTHER USES AND ENCUMBRANCES COMPARED TO BUDGET-
GENERAL FUND
For Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Encumbrances	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
EXPENDITURES					
General Support					
Board of education	$ 23,649	$ 22,629	$ 14,704	$ 420	$ 7,505
Central administration	191,000	191,000	149,896	-	41,104
Finance	207,499	204,795	200,328		4,467
Staff	67,560	67,560	65,688	-	1,872
Central services	674,799	682,513	663,559	-	18,954
Special items	137,416	137,416	134,973	-	2,443
Total General Support	1,301,923	1,305,913	1,229,148	420	76,345
Instruction					
Instruction, administration and improvement	201,838	339,071	282,418	55,800	853
Teaching - regular school	3,510,313	3,312,027	3,086,484	28,548	196,995
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	959,331	1,080,022	914,758	3,250	162,014
Occupational education	218,087	183,248	183,248	-	-
Instructional media	208,240	262,655	230,301	11,700	20,654
Pupil services	434,434	473,864	438,819	-	35,045
Total Instructional	5,532,243	5,650,887	5,136,028	99,298	415,561
Pupil Transportation	942,242	1,263,506	1,072,868	153,607	37,031
Employee Benefits	2,215,862	2,205,843	2,065,870	-	139,973
Debt Service					
Principal	235,000	235,000	235,000	-	-
Interest	100,200	100,200	97,000	-	3,200
Total Expenditures	10,327,470	10,761,349	9,835,914	253,325	672,110
OTHER FINANCING USES					
Operating transfers out	219,095	1,553,893	1,553,893	-	-
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	$ 10,546,565	$ 12,315,242	11,389,807	$ 253,325	$ 672,110
Net change in fund balance			(713,908)		
Fund balance- Beginning			4,202,432		
Fund balance- Ending			$ 3,488,524		

See paragraph on required supplementary information included in auditor's report.

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY
For Year Ended June 30, 2024

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total OPEB Liability					
Service Cost at end of year	$ 753,960	$ 570,125	$ 574,352	$ 794,597	$ 541,900
Interest	489,904	474,600	343,551	333,630	387,132
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	82,147	-	2,220,824
Difference between expected and actual experience	1,516,141	-	(3,274,602)	-	(357,930)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(659,610)	(887,157)	27,714	136,903	1,236,406
Benefit payments	(390,360)	(263,247)	(232,374)	(239,792)	(250,443)
Net change in Total OPEB Liability			(2,479,212)	1,025,338	3,777,889
Total OPEB Liability- beginning	12,967,147	12,967,147	15,446,359	14,421,021	10,643,132
Total OPEB Liability- ending	$ 14,571,503	$ 12,861,468	$ 12,967,147	$ 15,446,359	$ 14,421,021
Covered-employee payroll	3,619,739	3,389,942	3,389,942	3,879,322	3,879,322
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	402.56%	379.40%	382.52%	398.17%	371.74%

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION ASSET/LIABILITY
June 30, 2024

	Teachers' Retirement System					
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
District 's proportion of the net pension asset/liability	.016893%	.018167%	.017775%	.017834%	.017529%	.017178%
District's proportionate share of the net pension (asset)/liability	$ 193,184	$ 348,605	$ (3,080,274)	$ 492,811	$ (455,396)	$ (310,624)
District's covered-employee payroll	$ 2,984,355	$3,418,315	$ 3,242,152	$ 3,031,568	$ 3,027,051	$ 2,955,972
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset/liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	6.50%	10.20%	95.00%	16.25%	15.04%	10.51%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	99.20%	98.60%	113.20%	97.80%	102.20%	101.53%

	Employees' Retirement System					
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
District 's proportion of the net pension liability	.0024654%	.0021477%	.0024820%	.0024812%	.0025282%	.0026720%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	$ 363,006	$ 460,558	$ (202,895)	$ 2,471	$ 669,489	$ 189,317
District's covered-employee payroll	$ 944,804	$ -	$ 977,868	$ 924,470	$ 933,440	$ 877,004
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	38.40%		20.70%	0.26%	71.72%	21.59%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.88%	90.78%	103.65%	99.95%	86.39%	96.27%

See paragraph on required supplementary information included in auditor's report.

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS
June 30, 2024

Teachers' Retirement System

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Contractually required contribution	$ 291,273	$ 351,745	$ 317,731	$ 287,522	$ 268,197	$ 313,924
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	291,273	351,745	317,731	287,522	268,197	313,924
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered-employee payroll	$ 2,984,355	$ 3,418,315	$ 3,242,152	$ 3,031,568	$ 3,027,051	$ 2,955,972
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	9.76%	10.29%	9.80%	9.48%	8.86%	10.6%

Employees' Retirement System

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Contractually required contribution	$ 101,120	$ 90,991	$ 131,941	$ 117,750	$ 113,700	$ 115,330
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	101,120	90,991	131,941	117,750	113,700	115,330
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered-employee payroll	$ 944,804	$ 918,866	$ 977,868	$ 924,470	$ 933,440	$ 877,004
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	10.7%	9.9%	13.4%	12.7%	12.2%	13.2%

See paragraph on required supplementary information included in auditor's report.

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF CHANGE FROM ORIGINAL BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET AND
REAL PROPERTY TAX LIMIT
For Year Ended June 30, 2024

CHANGE FROM ORIGINAL BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET

Original Budget		$ 10,546,565
Additions:		
Prior year's encumbrances	$ 271,492	
Reserve-Transfer to capital fund	1,334,728	
Reserve-Retirement	8,851	
Appropriated fund balance-Purchase of buses	153,606	1,768,677
Final Budget		$ 12,315,242

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION

2023-24 Voter-approved Expenditure Budget		$ 10,833,072
Maximum allowed (4% of 2023-2024 Budget)		$ 433,323
General Fund Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law*:		
Unrestricted fund balance:		
Committed fund balance	$ -	
Assigned fund balance	416,750	
Unassigned fund balance	433,233	
Total unrestricted fund balance	$ 849,983	
Less:		
Appropriated fund balance	163,425	
Encumbrances included in committed and assigned fund balance	253,325	
Total adjustments	$ 416,750	
General Fund Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law		$ 433,233
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.

See paragraph on required supplementary information included in auditor's report.

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF PROJECT EXPENDITURES- CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
For Year Ended June 30, 2024

			Expenditures				Methods of Financing				
PROJECT TITLE	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Prior Years	Current Year	Total	Unexpended Balance	Proceeds of Obligations	Local Sources	State Sources	Total	Fund Balance June 30, 2024
Districtwide-2016	$ 5,139,000	$ 5,639,000	$ 5,630,596	$ -	$ 5,630,596	$ 8,404	$ 2,405,000	$ 3,234,000	$ -	$ 5,639,000	$ 8,404
Smart Schools	237,182	237,182	193,781	-	193,781	43,401	-	-	64,804	64,804	(128,977)
Capital Improvement-2022	4,977,950	4,977,950	-	1,939,342	1,939,342	3,038,608		1,334,728		1,334,728	(604,614)
Districtwide	211,000	1,266,000	196,834	5,960	202,794	1,063,206	-	1,266,000	-	1,266,000	1,063,206
	$ 10,565,132	$ 12,120,132	$ 6,021,211	$ 1,945,302	$ 7,966,513	$ 4,153,619	$ 2,405,000	$ 5,834,728	$ 64,804	$ 8,304,532	$ 338,019

See paragraph on required supplementary information included in auditor's report.

WYNANTSKILL UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS, NET OF RELATED DEBT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Capital assets, net		$ 13,596,075
Deduct:		
Short-term portion of bonds payable	$ 105,000	
Long-term portion of bonds payable	1,880,000	
less: unspent portion of bonds	-	1,985,000
Investment in capital assets, net of related debt		$ 11,611,075

See paragraph on required supplementary information included in auditor's report.

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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*

To the Board of Education of the
Wynantskill Union Free School District:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the fiduciary funds of the Wynantskill Union Free School District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 15, 2024.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Wynantskill Union Free School District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the 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 Wynantskill Union Free School District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Wynantskill Union Free 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 may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Wynantskill Union Free School District's financial statements are free of 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 determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards.*

Purpose of This Report

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

Raymond G. Preusser, CPA, P.C.

Claverack, New York
October 15, 2024

APPENDIX C

Form of Legal Opinion

June 26, 2025

Wynantskill Union Free School District,
County of Rensselaer
State of New York

Re: Wynantskill Union Free School District, Rensselaer County, New York
$3,643,222 Bond Anticipation Note, 2025 (Renewals)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have been requested to render our opinion as to the validity of a $3,643,222 Bond Anticipation Note, 2025 (Renewals) (the “Obligation”), of the Wynantskill Union Free School District, Rensselaer County, New York (the “Obligor”), dated June 26, 2025, numbered 1, of the denomination of $3,643,222, bearing interest at the rate of _______% per annum, payable at maturity, and maturing June 26, 2026.

We have examined:

(1) the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York;

(2) the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including particularly Sections 103 and 141 through 150 thereof, and the applicable regulations of the United States Treasury Department promulgated thereunder (collectively, the "Code");

(3) an arbitrage certificate executed on behalf of the Obligor which includes, among other things, covenants, relating to compliance with the Code, with the owners of the Obligation that the Obligor will, among other things, (i) take all actions on its part necessary to cause interest on the Obligation not to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, restricting, to the extent necessary, the yield on investments made with the proceeds of the Obligation and investment earnings thereon, making required payments to the Federal government, if any, and maintaining books and records in a specified manner, where appropriate, and (ii) refrain from taking any action which would cause interest on the Obligation to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, refraining from spending the proceeds of the Obligation and investment earnings thereon on certain specified purposes (the “Arbitrage Certificate”); and

(4) a certificate executed on behalf of the Obligor which includes, among other things, a statement that compliance with such covenants is not prohibited by, or violative of, any provision of local or special law, regulation or resolution applicable to the Obligor.

We also have examined a certified copy of proceedings of the finance board of the Obligor and other proofs authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Obligation, including the form of the Obligation. In rendering the opinions expressed herein we have assumed (i) the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records, documents and proceedings, including factual information, expectations and statements contained therein, examined by us which have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacities, and have not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof, and (ii) compliance by the Obligor with the covenants contained in the Arbitrage Certificate. We also have assumed the genuineness of the signatures appearing upon such public records, documents and proceedings and the certifications thereof.

In our opinion:

(a) The Obligation has been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitutes a valid and legally binding general obligation of the Obligor, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Obligation and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Obligation: (i) may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights, and (ii) may be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.

(b) The Obligor has the power to comply with its covenants with respect to compliance with the Code as such covenants relate to the Obligation; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of such covenants may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights.

(c) Interest on the Obligation is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Interest on the Obligation is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual alternative minimum tax. We observe that interest on the Obligation included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Obligation.

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

The opinions expressed herein are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. Such opinions may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring after the date hereof. Accordingly, this opinion is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon in connection with any such actions, events or matters. Our engagement with respect to the Obligation has concluded with their issuance, and we disclaim any obligation to update this opinion. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents. Furthermore, we have assumed compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in the Arbitrage Certificate, including without limitation covenants and agreements compliance with which is necessary to assure that future actions, omissions or events will not cause interest on the Obligation to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. We call attention to the fact that the rights and obligations under the Obligation and the Arbitrage Certificate and their enforceability may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance, moratorium or other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases and to the limitations on legal remedies against municipal corporations such as the Obligor in the State of New York. We express no opinion with respect to any indemnification, contribution, penalty, choice of law, choice of forum, choice of venue, or waiver provisions contained in the foregoing documents.

The scope of our engagement in relation to the issuance of the Obligation has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein. Such opinions are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of revenues or moneys of the Obligor legally available will be sufficient to enable the Obligor to pay the principal of or interest on the Obligation as the same respectively become due and payable. Reference should be made to the Official Statement prepared by the Obligor in relation to the Obligation for factual information which, in the judgment of the Obligor, could materially affect the ability of the Obligor to pay such principal and interest. While we have participated in the preparation of such Official Statement, we have not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the factual information contained therein and, accordingly, we express no opinion as to whether the Obligor, in connection with the sale of the Obligation, has made any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make any statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

Very truly yours,

/S/ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP

/zmt

APPENDIX D

Material Event Notices

Material Event Notices

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

(a) principal and interest payment delinquencies

(b) non-payment related defaults, if material

(c) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties

(d) in the case of credit enhancement, if any, provided in connection with the issuance of the Notes, unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties

(e) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform

(f) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701 TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Note, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes

(g) modifications to rights of Note holders, if material

(h) note calls, if material and tender offers

(i) Defeasances

(j) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Note

(k) rating changes

(l) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the District

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

(n) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material

(o) Incurrence of a financial obligation of the District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which affect Note holders, if material: and

(p) Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

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

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

With respect to events (o) and (p), the term “financial obligation” means a (i) debt obligation: (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as a security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii) guarantee of (i) or (ii). The term “financial obligation” shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board consistent with the Rule.

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

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

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

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

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