PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

NEW ISSUE **SERIAL BONDS**

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 Bonds 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 Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax on individuals. Interest on the Bonds included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations and is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that interest on the Bonds 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 Bonds. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

The District will NOT designate the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

$1,766,422

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHENECTADY, SARATOGA AND ALBANY COUNTIES, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

$1,766,422 School District (Serial) Bonds, 2024

(the "Bonds")

Dated and Delivered: November 14, 2024 **Due: October 15, 2025-2029**

MATURITIES

Year	Amount	Rate	Yield	CSP
2025	$ 301,422	%	%	
2026	345,000			
2027	360,000			
2028	370,000			
2029	390,000			

The Bonds are general obligations of the Niskayuna Central School District, Schenectady, Saratoga and Albany Counties, New York (the "District" or "School District"), all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" and "NATURE OF OBLIGATION" herein.

The Bonds are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds and may be registered, at the option of the purchaser, in the name of the purchaser or in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which, if so elected by the purchaser, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. If the Bonds are issued in book-entry form, individual purchases will be in the principal amount of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination which is or includes $6,422 with respect to the 2025 maturity. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on October 15, 2025 and semi-annually thereafter on April 15 and October 15 in each year until maturity. Principal and interest will be paid by the District to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants, for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein. If the Bonds are issued in registered certificated form, the Bonds will be denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination which is or includes $6,422 with respect to the 2025 maturity, and the District will act as paying agent . The Bonds may not be converted into coupon bonds or be registered to bearer.

Proposals for the Bonds shall be for not less than $1,766,422 and accrued interest, if any, on the total principal amount of the Bonds. A good faith deposit will not be required.

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser and subject to the receipt of the approving legal opinion as to the validity of the Bonds of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York , New York, Bond Counsel. It is anticipated that the Bonds will be available for delivery at the facilities of DTC located in Jersey City, New Jersey, or as may be agreed upon with the purchaser, on or about November 14, 2024.

ELECTRONIC BIDS for the Bonds must be submitted on Fiscal Advisors Auction website ("Fiscal Advisors Auction") accessible via www.FiscalAdvisorsAuction.com, on October 31, 2024 by no later than 11:00 A.M. ET. Bids may also be submitted by facsimile at (315) 930-2354. No other form of electronic bidding services will be accepted. No phone bids will be accepted. Once the bids are communicated electronically via Fiscal Advisors Auction or via facsimile to the District, each bid will constitute an irrevocable offer to purchase the Bonds pursuant to the terms provided in the Notice of Private Competitive Bond Sale.

October 25, 2024

THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS "DEEMED FINAL" BY THE DISTRICT 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 THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT WILL BE SO UPDATED UPON REQUEST OF THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER, AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE NOTICE OF PRIVATE COMPETITIVE BOND SALE WITH RESPECT TO THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED.

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHENECTADY, SARATOGA AND ALBANY COUNTIES, NEW YORK

SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS

2024-2025 BOARD OF EDUCATION

ELISABETH COCOCCIA
President

JESSICA LAFEX
Vice President

EHASUYI GOMES
HOWARD SCHLOSSBERG
SARAH TISHLER
JUDITH TOMISMAN
KIMBERLY TULLY

* * * * *

CARL J. MUMMENTHEY
Superintendent

MATTHEW LEON
Assistant Superintendent for Business and Operations

TISHAWN TERRY-GARCIA
District Treasurer

CYNTHIA GAGNON
School District Clerk

GUERCIO & GUERCIO
School District Attorney

LAW OFFICES OF ANTHONY J. BROCK
School District Attorney

FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.
Municipal Advisor

ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP
Bond Counsel

No person has been authorized by the Niskayuna Central School District to give any information or to make any representations not contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any of the Bonds 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 Niskayuna Central School District.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

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

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHENECTADY, SARATOGA AND ALBANY COUNTIES, NEW YORK

RELATING TO

$1,766,422 School District (Serial) Bonds, 2024

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, has been prepared by the Niskayuna Central School District, Schenectady, Saratoga and Albany Counties, New York (the "School District" or "District", "Counties", and "State", respectively) in connection with the sale by the District of $1,766,422 principal amount of School District (Serial) Bonds, 2024 (the "Bonds").

The factors affecting the District's financial condition and the Bonds 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 Bonds and the proceedings of the District relating thereto are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive forms of the Bonds and such proceedings.

NATURE OF THE OBLIGATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE BONDS

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds 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 Bonds as required by the Constitution and laws of the State (State Constitution, Art. VIII, Section 2; Local Finance Law, Section 100.00). All the taxable real property within the District is subject to the levy of *ad valorem* taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

The Bonds will be dated November 14, 2024 and will mature in the principal amounts as set forth on the inside cover page. The Bonds are not subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein under the heading "No Optional Redemption" hereunder. The "Record Date" of the Bonds will be the last business day of the calendar month preceding each such interest payment date.

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds and may be registered, at the option of the purchaser, in the name of the purchaser or in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which, if so elected by the purchaser, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. If the Bonds are issued in book-entry form, individual purchases will be in the principal amount of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination which is or includes $6,422 with respect to the 2025 maturity. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on October 15, 2025 and semi-annually thereafter on April 15 and October 15 in each year until maturity. Principal and interest will be paid by the District to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants, for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein. If the Bonds are issued in registered certificated form, the Bonds will be issued in denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination which is or includes $6,422 with respect to the 2025 maturity, and the District will act as paying agent . The Bonds may not be converted into coupon bonds or be registered to bearer.

No Optional Redemption

The Bonds are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

Purpose of Issue

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York, including among others, the Education Law and the Local Finance Law, and a bond resolution adopted by the Board of Education on October 8, 2024 authorizing the issuance $1,766,422 serial bonds to finance the purchase of buses.

The proceeds of the Bonds will provide $1,766,422 of new monies for the aforementioned purpose.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the Bonds, if so requested. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC.

DTC 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 3.6 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at **www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org**.

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond and 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 Bonds 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 Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds 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 Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds 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 Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Bond and Note documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

Principal and interest payments on the Bonds 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 School District, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC nor its nominee, or the School District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the School 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 Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the District. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, note certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company.

THE DISTRICT CANNOT AND DOES NOT GIVE ANY ASSURANCES THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC WILL DISTRIBUTE TO THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE BONDS (1) PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL OF OR INTEREST; (2) CONFIRMATIONS OF THEIR OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN THE BONDS; OR (3) OTHER NOTICES SENT TO DTC OR CEDE & CO., ITS PARTNERSHIP NOMINEE, AS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE BONDS, 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; (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 BONDS.

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 Bonds

DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Bonds 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 transfers through DTC at any time. In the event that such book-entry-only system is discontinued, the following provisions will apply: the Bonds will be issued in fully registered form in denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination which is or includes $6,422 with respect to the 2025 maturity. Principal of the Bonds when due will be payable upon presentation at the office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State as a fiscal agent bank to be named by the District upon termination of the book-entry-only system. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on October 15, 2025 and semi-annually thereafter on April 15 and October 15 in each year until maturity. Such interest will be payable by check drawn on the fiscal agent and mailed to the registered owner on each interest payment date at the address as shown on the registration books of the fiscal agent as of the last business day of the calendar month preceding each such interest payment date. Bonds may be transferred or exchanged at no cost to the registered owner at any time prior to maturity at the office of the fiscal agent for Bonds of the same or any other authorized denomination or denominations in the same aggregate principal amount upon the terms set forth in the Bond Determinations Certificate of the President of the Board of Education authorizing the sale of the Bonds and fixing the details thereof and in accordance with the Local Finance Law. The fiscal agent shall not be obligated to make any such transfer or exchange of Bonds between the last business day of the calendar month preceding an interest payment date and such interest payment date.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

General Information

The School District is located in the northeast corner of Schenectady County in New York's Capital District and includes portions of Saratoga and Albany Counties. The School District encompasses the majority of the Town of Niskayuna and minor portions of the Towns of Glenville, Colonie, and Clifton Park.

Major highways serving the area include Interstate Highways #87 (Northway) and #90 (New York State Thruway). Air service is provided by the Albany International Airport located in Colonie and rail passenger service is provided by Amtrak. The Capital District Transportation Authority provides bus service throughout the area.

The Town of Niskayuna is a professionally and scientifically oriented residential community with a number of large employers such as General Electric ("GE") Corporate Research and Development Center, the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, and Schenectady International, Inc. More than a dozen banks, as well as service-oriented financial institutions are also located within the boundaries of the School District or in bordering communities.

The area is also well represented with institutions of higher learning such as Union College, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Russell Sage College, Skidmore College, and the State University of New York at Albany. Other private schools and community colleges are located within the region.

Source: District Officials.

Population

The current estimated population of the District is 24,542.

Source: U.S. Census, 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year estimates.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

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

	Per Capita Income			Median Family Income		
	2006-2010	2016-2020	2018-2022	2006-2010	2016-2020	2018-2022
Towns of:						
Niskayuna	$ 42,570	$ 49,989	$ 58,157	$ 103,619	$ 132,785	$ 158,339
Glenville	31,363	37,436	44,669	84,760	100,013	117,088
Colonie	35,075	40,747	47,360	85,418	103,028	118,486
Clifton Park	38,846	52,956	63,566	103,404	133,110	153,571
Counties of:						
Schenectady	27,500	33,379	39,791	70,712	86,124	98,944
Albany	30,863	38,592	44,101	76,159	95,923	110,201
Saratoga	32,186	45,624	51,931	81,251	106,258	121,420
State of:						
New York	30,948	40,898	47,173	67,450	87,270	100,846

Note: 2019-2023 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 2018-2022 American Community Survey data.

Larger Employers

The larger employers located within the area in and around the District include:

Company	Type	Number of Employees
General Electric Company	Research and Development	3,000
Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory	Defense Industry	2,600
Niskayuna Central School District	Education	913
Momentive Performance Materials Group	Chemical Manufacturer	200
Environment One	Waste Management	200

Source: District officials.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Unemployment Rate Statistics

Per capita income statistics are not available for the District as such. The smallest area for which such statistics are available, which includes the District, are Albany, Saratoga and Genesee Counties. The figures set below with respect to such Counties and the State of New York are included for information only. It should not be inferred from the inclusion of such data in the Official Statement that the Counties or State are necessarily representative of the District, or vice versa.

	Annual Averages						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Albany County	4.2%	3.7%	3.5%	6.9%	4.5%	3.1%	3.3%
Saratoga County	3.9	3.5	3.2	6.4	3.9	2.7	2.9
Schenectady County	4.5	4.0	3.7	7.7	5.0	3.4	3.5
New York State	4.6	4.1	3.9	9.8	7.1	4.3	4.2

	2024 Monthly Figures									
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Albany County	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%	3.3%	3.6%	3.5%	3.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saratoga County	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schenectady County	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York State	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: Unemployment rates for the months of August, September and October of 2024 are not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

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

Form of School Government

Subject to the provisions of the State Constitution, the School District operates pursuant to the Education Law, the Local Finance Law, other laws generally applicable to the School District, and any special laws applicable to the School District. Under such laws, there is no authority for the School District to have a charter or adopt local laws.

The legislative power of the School District is vested in the Board of Education (the "Board"). Each year an election is held within the School District to elect one or more members to the Board. The Board consists of seven members with overlapping five-year terms. Therefore, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of members is elected to the Board each year.

During the first week in July of each year the Board meets for the purpose of reorganization. At that time an election is held within the Board to elect a President and Vice President and to appoint other School District officials.

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the President of the Board is the chief fiscal officer of the School District. However, certain of the financial management functions of the School District are the responsibility of the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent for Business and Operations.

Budgetary Procedures and Recent Budget Votes

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

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

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

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

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

Recent Budget Vote Results

The budget for the 2023-24 fiscal year was approved by qualified voters on May 16, 2023 by a vote of 1,484 to 611. The District's adopted budget for the 2023-24 fiscal year included a total tax levy increase of 2.34%, which was less than the District's tax levy limit of 2.75% for the 2023-24 fiscal year.

The budget for the 2024-2025 fiscal year was approved by qualified voters on May 21, 2024 by a vote of 1,021 to 562. The District's adopted budget called for a tax levy increase of 2.00%, which was below the District's maximum allowable tax levy increase of 2.08% for the 2024-2025 fiscal year.

Investment Policy

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

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

State Aid

The District receives financial assistance from the State. In its adopted budget for the 2024-2025 fiscal year, approximately 35.76% 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. While the State has a constitutional duty to maintain and support a system of free common schools that provides a "sound basic education" to children of the State, there can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to school districts will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal Aid Received by the State

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

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

Building Aid

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

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

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 760 of the Laws of 1963, the District is eligible to receive a Building Aid Estimate from the New York State Department of Education. Since the gross indebtedness of the District is within the debt limit, the District is not required to apply for a Building Aid Estimate. Based on 2024-2025 preliminary building aid ratios, the District expects to receive State building aid of approximately 78.7% of debt service on State Education Department approved expenditures from July 1, 2004 to the present.

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

State Aid History

State aid to school districts within the State has declined in some recent years before increasing again in more recent years.

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

School district fiscal year (2020-2021): Due to the anticipated impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on State revenues, State aid in the State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget was 3.7% lower than in the State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget but was offset in part with increased Federal support. This reduction in State Operating Funds support was offset by approximately $1.1 billion in funding provided to the State through the Federal CARES Act, including the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Education Relief Fund and the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund. With these Federal funds, State aid in the school district fiscal year 2020-2021 was approximately $27.9 billion, an annual increase of approximately $100 million or 0.4%. The State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget continued prior year funding levels for existing programs, including Foundation Aid, Community Schools and Universal Prekindergarten. The 2020-2021 Enacted Budget also provided over $200 million in support for competitive grant programs, including $1 million for development of a new Civics Education curriculum and $10 million for a Student Mental Health program. Funding for expense-based aids, such as Building Aid, Transportation Aid, and Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) Aid continued under existing aid formulas. Out-year growth in School Aid reflected then current projections of the ten-year average growth in State personal income. The State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget authorized the State's Budget Director to make periodic adjustments to State Aid, in the event that actual State revenues 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.

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

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

School District fiscal year (2023-2024): The State's 2023-24 Enacted Budget included $34.5 billion for school aid, an increase of $3.1 billion or 10%, which was the highest level of State aid to date. 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 was made to promote job readiness. An additional $150 million was used to expand high-quality full-day prekindergarten, resulting in universal prekindergarten to be phased into 95% of the State.

School District fiscal year (2024-2025): 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.

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 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 had been previously opposed by the State. Foundation Aid was created in 2007 and takes school district wealth and student need into account to create an equitable distribution of state funding to schools, however, New York State has never fully funded Foundation Aid. The new settlement requires New York State to phase-in full funding of Foundation Aid by the FY 2024 budget. In the FY 2022 Enacted State Budget approved in April 2022, the Executive and Legislature agreed to fully fund Foundation Aid by the FY 2024 budget and enacted this commitment into law. A breakdown of currently anticipated Foundation Aid funding is available below:

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

The foundation aid formula is being reviewed for potential revisions. Any revisions to the formula could result in less State aid to the District.

State Aid Revenues

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

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues [1]	Total State Aid	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid
2018-2019	$ 84,455,199	$ 23,406,783	27.72%
2019-2020	85,923,339	23,710,512	27.59
2020-2021	86,963,939	23,808,692	27.38
2021-2022	91,265,031	27,002,822	29.59
2022-2023	98,906,338	32,411,635	32.77
2023-2024	108,653,109	38,362,048	35.31
2024-2025 (Budgeted)	108,194,876 [2]	38,692,302	35.76

(1) Does not include interfund transfers or premium on obligations issued.
(2) Does not include $2,575,893 of appropriated fund balance.

Source: Audited Financial Statements for the 2018-19 through 2023-24 fiscal years, and adopted budget figures for the 2024-2025 fiscal year. This table is not audited.

District Facilities

The District currently operates the following facilities:

Name	Grades	Maximum Capacity	Year Built	Date of Last Addition/Alteration
Birchwood Elementary	K-5	513	1964	2022
Craig Elementary	K-5	540	1948	2022
Glencliff Elementary	K-5	459	1955	2022
Hillside Elementary	K-5	567	1962	2022
Rosendale Elementary	K-5	567	1955	2022
Iroquois Middle School	6-8	764	1968	2023
Van Antwerp Middle School	6-8	575	1910	2018
High School	9-12	1,903	1957	2023

Source: District officials.

Enrollment Trends

School Year	Actual Enrollment	School Year	Projected Enrollment
2020-2021	4,214	2025-2026	4,433
2021-2022	4,226	2026-2027	4,491
2022-2023	4,403	2027-2028	4,540
2023-2024	4,377	2028-2029	4,589
2024-2025	4,396	2029-2030	4,639

Source: School District officials.

Employees

The District employs a total of 676 full-time and 167 part-time employees with representation by the various bargaining units listed below:

Number of Employees	Union	Contract Expiration Date
420	Niskayuna Teachers' Association	6/30/2026
218	Niskayuna Educational Support Personnel Association	6/30/2025
110	Niskayuna School District Employee Association	6/30/2026
27	Niskayuna Education Sec. Association	6/30/2027
16	Niskayuna Administrators' Association	6/30/2027
12	Niskayuna Nurse Association	6/30/2026
10	Niskayuna Directors' Association	6/30/2027

Source: School District officials

Status and Financing of Employee Pension Benefits

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

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

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

On March 16, 2012, the Governor signed into law the new Tier VI pension program, effective for new ERS and TRS employees hired after April 1, 2012. The Tier VI legislation provides for increased employee contribution rates of between 3% and 6% and contributions at such rates continue so long as such employee continues to accumulate pension credits, an increase in the retirement age from 62 years to 63 years, a readjustment of the pension multiplier, and a change in the time period for the final average salary calculation from 3 years to 5 years. Effective April 20, 2024, this final average salary calculation for ERS Tier VI members has been changed from five years to the three highest consecutive years of earnings. 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 contributions for the last five years and budgeted figures for the 2024-2025 fiscal year are as follows:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2019-2020	$ 978,833	$ 3,556,399
2020-2021	977,868	3,107,240
2021-2022	1,009,186	3,355,945
2022-2023	752,797	3,759,349
2023-2024	876,225	4,328,037
2024-2025 (Budgeted)	1,778,584	4,830,904

Source: District officials.

Pursuant to various laws enacted between 1991 and 2002, the State Legislature authorized local governments to make available certain early retirement incentive programs to its employees. The District currently does not 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 2024-25) is shown below:

Year	ERS	TRS
2020-21	14.6%	9.53%
2021-22	16.2	9.80
2022-23	11.6	10.29
2023-24	13.1	9.76
2024-25	15.2	10.11

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

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

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

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

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

The 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.

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits

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

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

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

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

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

Balance beginning at July 1:	2022	2023
	$ 153,408,567	$ 155,204,043
Changes for the year:		
Service cost	5,554,817	4,627,829
Interest	5,545,398	6,512,375
Differences between expected and actual experience	4,644,202	(133,909)
Changes of benefit terms	-	-
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(9,280,926)	(2,016,568)
Benefit payments	(4,668,015)	(4,338,390)
Net Changes	$ 1,795,476	$ 4,651,337
Balance ending at June 30:	2023	2024
	$ 155,204,043	$ 159,855,380

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

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

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

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

Other Information

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Statements

The District retains independent Certified Public Accountants. The last audit report covers the period ending June 30, 2024 and is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – D". Certain financial information of the District can be found attached as Appendices to the Official Statement.

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

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

New York State Comptroller Report of Examination

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

The State Comptroller's office released its most recent audit report of the District on August 30, 2019. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether District officials properly established, monitored and accounted for the capital improvement project for the period July 1, 2016 through February 28, 2019.

Audit results are summarized below:

- The District established the capital project budget for the eight school buildings and transportation facility improvement project.
- The District monitored and accounted for the capital project, and ensured that work completed was within the scope of the project.

The State Comptroller's Office reviewed the project budget and all 136 project claims totaling approximately $4.9 million and all 56 project change orders totaling $315,366 for the audit period and found that District officials properly established, monitored and accounted for the capital project.

There were no recommendations as a result of this audit. A copy of the complete report and District's response can be found via the website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

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

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller. Reference to website implies no warranty of the accuracy of the information therein, nor incorporation herein by reference.

The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

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

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

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

Fiscal Year Ending In	Stress Designation	Fiscal Score
2023	No Designation	0.0
2022	No Designation	0.0
2021	No Designation	0.0
2020	No Designation	0.0
2019	No Designation	0.0

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller. Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein, nor incorporation hereof.

TAX INFORMATION

Taxable Assessed Valuation

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Towns of:					
Niskayuna	$ 2,216,946,264	$ 2,196,613,285	$ 2,204,055,210	$ 2,242,373,494	$ 2,222,074,357
Glenville	192,813,721	193,168,537	194,430,950	196,188,842	194,833,100
Colonie	143,514,110	138,772,817	137,796,745	141,847,194	137,489,210
Clifton Park	87,438,392	86,365,342	86,721,773	88,115,203	86,599,022
Total Assessed Values	$ 2,640,712,487	$ 2,614,919,981	$ 2,623,004,678	$ 2,668,524,733	$ 2,640,995,689

State Equalization Rates

Towns of:					
Niskayuna	100.00%	96.00%	89.00%	79.00%	75.00%
Glenville	84.00%	85.00%	75.00%	68.00%	61.00%
Colonie	61.00%	59.00%	55.75%	51.00%	48.00%
Clifton Park	51.00%	51.00%	46.00%	39.00%	37.00%

Taxable Full Valuation

Towns of:					
Niskayuna	$ 2,216,946,264	$ 2,288,138,839	$ 2,476,466,528	$ 2,838,447,461	$ 2,962,765,809
Glenville	229,540,144	227,257,102	259,241,267	288,513,003	319,398,525
Colonie	235,269,033	235,208,164	247,169,049	278,131,753	286,435,854
Clifton Park	171,447,827	169,343,808	188,525,593	225,936,418	234,051,411
Total Taxable Full Valuation	$ 2,853,203,268	$ 2,919,947,913	$ 3,171,402,438	$ 3,631,028,635	$ 3,802,651,599

Tax Rate Per $1,000 (Assessed)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Towns of:					
Niskayuna	$ 19.84	$ 20.20	$ 20.69	$ 21.18	$ 21.42
Glenville	23.63	22.80	24.54	24.60	26.35
Colonie	33.02	33.34	33.43	33.30	34.14
Clifton Park	39.13	38.19	40.17	43.33	43.74

Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Net Taxes on Roll	$ 59,639,263	$ 60,314,990	$ 62,069,721	$ 63,522,961	$ 64,793,420
Less STAR Reimbursement	3,342,783	3,124,162	2,889,149	2,645,062	2,419,692
Total Taxes to be Collected	$ 56,296,480	$ 57,190,828	$ 59,180,572	$ 60,877,899	$ 62,373,728
Tax Collected Prior to Return to County	$ 54,774,810	$ 56,027,128	$ 57,726,634	$ 59,317,156	N/A
Returned to County	$ 1,492,621	$ 1,163,700	$ 145,338	$ 1,558,304	N/A
% Collected Prior to Return	97.30%	97.97%	97.54%	97.44%	N/A

Note: The District receives 100% of its tax levy each year. See “Tax Collection Procedures” herein.

Source: District officials.

Tax Collection Procedure

School taxes are due September 1, payable during the month of September without penalty. Payments during the next 30 days are subject to a 2% penalty. No payments are accepted after November 1. Uncollected school taxes are turned over to the Counties after November 15 for collection with a penalty and additional interest added. The Counties reimburse the School District in full for uncollected taxes before the end of the fiscal year for which the taxes were levied, thereby assuring the District of 100% tax collection annually.

Real Property Tax Revenues

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

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues [1]	Total Real Property Taxes & Tax Items	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting Real Property Tax
2018-2019	$ 84,455,199	$ 57,156,559	67.68%
2019-2020	85,923,339	58,487,833	68.07
2020-2021	86,963,939	59,669,288	68.61
2021-2022	91,265,031	60,443,791	66.23
2022-2023	98,906,338	62,404,286	63.09
2023-2024	108,653,109	64,046,220	58.95
2024-2025 (Budgeted)	108,194,876 [2]	65,350,653	60.40

[1] Does not include interfund transfers or premium on obligations issued.
[2] Does not include $2,575,893 of appropriated fund balance.

Source: Audited Financial Statements for the 2018-19 through 2023-24 fiscal years, and adopted budget figures for the 2024-2025 fiscal year. This table is not audited.

Larger Taxpayers – 2024 Assessment Roll for 2024-2025 Tax Roll

Name	Type	Full Valuation
General Electric Company	Research	$195,453,364
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. [1]	Special Franchise Utility	48,880,161
GE Renewables North America	Research	21,233,333
Iroquois Development Group	Apartments	17,333,333
MSF Niskayuna, LLC	Shopping Center (Hannaford Plaza)	13,000,000
530 East 14th Street LLC	Shopping Center	12,666,667
Liberty Management Capital District	Health Building (Conifer Park)	12,049,180
968 Albany Shaker Road Assoc. LLC	Energy Manufacturer/Corporate Offices	11,500,000
B/A Investors LLC	Office/Professional	10,000,000
Cameo Estates	Apartments	9,866,667

The larger taxpayers listed above have a total taxable assessed valuation of $351,982,705 which represents approximately 9.25% of the tax base of the School District.

As of the date of this Official Statement, the following have active tax certiorari claims:

- Plaza 7 LLC
- Plaza 7 LLC/1210 Troy-Schenectady Road
- Plaza 7 LLC (1184 Troy-Schenectady Road)
- Plaza 7 LLC (1202 Troy-Schenectady Road)
- Stonecrest Preserve, LLC
- Stonecrest Preserve, LLC/617 Maple Avenue
- Richard G. Rosetti
- 617 Maple Ave/362 Vley Road
- 362 Vly Road RGR LLC
- Knowledge Learning Center
- Niskayuna Consumers Co-Op
- Rocco-Willowbrook
- Brookdale Senior Living Solutions
- 1805 Providence Ave., LLL

The Town of Niskayuna Assessor is unable to make any representations as to when these will be settled or how any final decision may affect the assessment. If the outcome is not in favor of the School District, the potential aggregate liability is expected to be approximately $1,887,689. Litigation settlements may be financed if necessary, as provided in the Local Finance Law. See "LITIGATION" herein.

Source: School District Tax Rolls.

STAR – School Tax Exemption

The STAR (School Tax Relief) program provides State-funded exemptions from school property taxes to homeowners for their primary residences. School districts are reimbursed by the State for real property taxes exempted pursuant to the STAR Program. Homeowners over 65 years of age with household adjusted gross incomes, less the taxable amount of total distributions from individual retirement accounts and individual retirement annuities ("STAR Adjusted Gross Income") of $93,200 or less in 2023-2024 and $98,700 or less in 2024-2025, increased annually according to a cost of living adjustment, are eligible for a "full value" exemption of the first $81,400 of the full value of a home for the 2023-2024 school year and the first $84,000 of the full value of a home for the 2024-2025 school year (adjusted annually). Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross income not in excess of $250,000 ($500,000 in the case of a STAR credit, as discussed below) are eligible for a $30,000 "full value" exemption on their primary residence.

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

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

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

The below table lists the basic and enhanced exemption amounts for the 2023-24 District tax roll for the municipalities applicable to the District:

Municipality	Enhanced Exemption	Basic Exemption	Date Certified
Town of:			
Niskayuna	$ 66,360	$ 23,760	4/9/2024
Glenville	57,120	20,400	4/9/2024
Colonie	42,840	15,300	4/9/2024
Clifton Park	39,310	14,480	4/9/2024

$2,645,062 of the District's $63,522,961 school tax levy for the 2023-2024 fiscal year was exempted by the STAR Program. The District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2024.

Approximately $2,419,692 of the District's $64,793,420 school tax levy for the 2024-2025 fiscal year is expected to be exempt by the STAR Program. The District anticipates receiving full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State by January 2025.

Additional Tax Information

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

The estimated total annual property tax bill of a $300,000 market value residential property located in the District is approximately $7,925 including District taxes.

TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See "State Aid" for a discussion of the *New Yorkers for Students' Educational Rights v. State of New York* case which includes a challenge to the supermajority requirements regarding school district property tax increases.

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 federal 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.

STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

The New York State Constitution and Local Finance Law limit the power of the School District (and other municipalities and certain school districts of the State) to issue obligations and to otherwise contract indebtedness. Such constitutional and statutory limitations in summary form, and as generally applicable to the School District and the Notes, include the following:

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

The School District may contract indebtedness only for a school district purpose and shall pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the 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. The School 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.

Statutory Procedure

In general, the State Legislature has, by the enactment of the Local Finance Law, authorized the powers and procedure for the School 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.

Debt Limit. The School District has the power to contract indebtedness for any school district purpose authorized by the legislature of the State of New York provided the aggregate principal amount thereof shall not exceed ten per centum of the full valuation of the taxable real estate of the School District and subject to certain enumerated deductions and exclusions set forth in the Local Finance Law. The constitutional method for determining average full valuation is by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the last completed assessment roll and applying thereto the ratio (equalization ratio) which such assessed valuation bears to the full valuation; such ratio is determined by the State Office of Real Property Services.

The School 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. No down payment is required in connection with the issuance of District obligations.

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 School 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 District has complied with this estoppel procedure in connection with the Notes.

The Board of Education, as the finance board of the School 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 School District, pursuant to the Local Finance Law.

The School 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 School District to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted.

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Years Ending:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bonds	$ 34,406,787	$ 26,005,800	$ 17,214,092	$ 8,225,000	$ 22,420,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	0	0	26,100,000	42,100,000	38,550,000
Total Debt Outstanding	$ 34,406,787	$ 26,005,800	$ 43,314,092	$ 50,325,000	$ 60,970,000

Note: Table above does not include equipment lease purchase financing, which while not general obligation debt, does count towards the debt limit. See "Equipment Lease Purchases" herein.

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the District evidenced by bonds and notes as of October 25, 2024:

Type of Indebtedness	Maturity	Amount
Bonds	2025-2038	$ 22,420,000
Bond Anticipation Notes		
Capital Project	June 27, 2025	38,550,000[(1)]
	Total Indebtedness	$ 60,970,000

[(1)]- The District plans on issuing approximately $20M serial bonds in June 2025 and renewing the remainder.

Debt Statement Summary

Summary of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as of October 25, 2024:

Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property			$ 3,802,651,599
Debt Limit 10% thereof			380,265,160
Inclusions:			
Bonds	$ 22,420,000		
Bond Anticipation Notes	38,550,000		
Principal of the Bonds	1,766,422		
Total Inclusions		$ 62,736,422	
Exclusions:			
Building Aid [(1)]	$ 0		
Total Exclusions		$ 0	
Total Net Indebtedness			$ 62,736,422
Net Debt-Contracting Margin			$ 317,528,738
The percent of debt contracting power exhausted is			8.61%[(2)]

(1) Based on preliminary 2024-2025 building aid estimates, the District anticipates State Building aid of 78.7% for debt service on State Education Department approved expenditures from July 1, 2004 to the present. The District has no reason to believe that it will not ultimately receive all of the building aid it anticipates, however, no assurance can be given as to when and how much building aid the District will receive in relation to the outstanding bonds.

(2) Does not include equipment lease purchase financing. See **:**Equipment Lease Purchases" herein.

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

Capital Project Plans

District voters approved two capital project propositions on February 9, 2021 totaling $79,018,000 for improvements across the District. Such improvements will consist of renovation and additions at the District's two middle schools, renovations at each of the District's five elementary schools to address health and safety infrastructure deficiencies, upgrading athletic facilities and other site improvements across the District. Construction began in December 2021 and is anticipated to be completed by 2026.

On May 24, 2022, the District approved two bond resolutions related to the propositions noted above, including authorizing the issuance of $54,510,860 serial bonds and the expenditure of $7,727,140 capital reserve funds for the first proposition for the cost of construction of additions to and reconstruction of various District buildings and facilities. The District issued $26,100,000 bond anticipation notes on June 29, 2022 as the first borrowing against the authorization. On June 28, 2023, the District issued $42,100,000 bond anticipation notes which renewed $26,100,000 bond anticipation notes that matured on June 29, 2023 and provided $16,000,000 of new money as the second borrowing against the authorization. On June 27, 2024 the District issued $38,550,000 bond anticipation notes. A $31,960,860 portion of the notes, along with available District funds, partially redeemed and renewed the bond anticipation notes that matured on June 28, 2024, and provided an additional $12,410,860 in new monies for this purpose. The remainder of the bond anticipation notes were redeemed through the issuance of serial bonds through the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York. After the issuance of the notes on June 27, 2024, this authorization (the first of the propositions) is fully issued against.

The second bond resolution on May 24, 2022, related to the second proposition noted above, authorized the issuance of the remaining $16,780,000 serial bonds for the reconstruction, renovation, site and other improvements at various District buildings and facilities. A $6,589,140 portion of the notes issued on July 27, 2024 provided new monies for, and represented the first issuance against this authorization.

The District received voter approval for a $47.17 million capital project on February 13, 2024. The goal of the project is to complete the work at the middle school level that was not possible due to inflationary pressures and construction industry cost increases that affected the amount of work that could be accomplished with the authorization approved in 2021. This project will also include addressing critical infrastructure items and modest renovations districtwide. A large portion of the project is anticipated to be funded through the District's Capital Reserve and New York State Building Aid.

On March 12, 2024, the District approved a resolution to designate the abatement/mitigation work at Iroquois Middle School as an emergency condition that requires completion as soon as possible. At the same meeting, the District approved a second resolution for an emergency roof repair/replacement due to unforeseen circumstances of extreme weather that caused damage to the roof at Niskayuna High School. The Board of Education authorized the appropriation of necessary funds from the general fund as expenses necessary to preserve and protect the District's property and to ensure the continued education of students and the health and safety of students and staff.

On May 21, 2024, voters approved a proposition for the establishment of a capital reserve fund in the amount of $25,000,000.

On September 10, 2024, the District approved a resolution for emergency work at Van Antwerp Middle School for the immediate repair/replacement of the Gym floor, which is essential to preserve the District's property and to ensure the continued education of students and the health and safety of students and staff. The District will submit proposed plans for the emergency repair work to the New York State Education Department, Office of Facilities Planning ("SED") and has advised SED that such emergency repair work must be undertaken immediately. The Board of Education approved the appropriation of funds from the unreserved, unappropriated fund balance in an amount not to exceed $115,000 for the purpose of repairing the Van Antwerp Middle School Gym floor.

The District issues serial bonds annually for the purpose of purchasing school buses. The Bonds will provide $1,766,422 for the purchase of buses.

Bonded Debt Service

A schedule of bonded debt service, including the principal of the Bonds, may be found in "APPENDIX – B" to this Official Statement.

Cash Flow Borrowings

The District, historically, does not issue Tax Anticipation Notes or Revenue Anticipation Notes, nor budget deficiency notes, for cash flow purposes and has no plans to in the foreseeable future.

Equipment Lease Purchases

Purpose	Dated Date	Amount of Issue	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding as of June 30, 2024	Fiscal Year of Last Payment
Technology Equipment	5/21/21	585,690	2.26%	142,944	2024-2025
Technology Equipment	7/23/21	326,226	2.47%	151,843	2026-2027
Technology Equipment	4/19/22	976,914	3.99%	507,679	2025-2026
Technology Equipment	5/20/22	325,494	4.10%	168,751	2025-2026
Technology Equipment	4/24/23	944,446	4.31%	771,820	2027-2028
Technology Equipment	1/18/24	158,388	4.68%	151,513	2028-2029
Technology Equipment	5/29/24	1,040,490	5.08%	1,040,490	2028-2029
			Total:	$ 2,935,040	

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 and District officials. The Table itself is not audited.

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

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

Municipality	Status of Debt as of	Gross Indebtedness (1)	Exclusions (2)	Net Indebtedness	District Share	Applicable Indebtedness
County of:						
Albany	12/31/2022 (3)	$ 284,960,000	$ 38,435,000	$ 246,525,000	0.78%	$ 1,922,895
Saratoga	9/8/2023 (3)	89,444,650	1,755,000	87,689,650	0.57%	499,831
Schenectady	6/23/2023 (3)	78,125,000	5,475,000	72,650,000	21.91%	15,917,615
Town of:						
Colonie	2/13/2024 (3)	132,853,253	48,840,415	84,012,838	2.19%	1,839,881
Clifton Park	6/28/2023 (3)	5,674,000	438,150	5,235,850	3.46%	181,160
Glenville	6/22/2023 (3)	9,168,050	4,429,751	4,738,299	9.06%	429,290
Niskayuna	2/2/2024 (3)	39,523,258	6,712,777	32,810,481	84.71%	27,793,758
					Total:	$ 48,584,431

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

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

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

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of October 25, 2024.

	Amount	Per Capita [a]	Percentage of Full Value [b]
Net Indebtedness [c]	$ 62,736,422	$ 2,556.29	1.65%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness [d]	111,320,853	4,535.93	2.93

[a] The 2022 estimated population of the District is 24,542. (See "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT – District Population" herein.)

[b] The District's full value of taxable real estate for 2024-2025 is $3,802,651,599. (See "TAX INFORMATION – Taxable Assessed Valuations" herein.)

[c] See "Debt Statement Summary" herein.

[d] Estimated net overlapping indebtedness is $48,584,431. (See "Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness" herein.)

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

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

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

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

The District is dependent in part on financial assistance from the State. However, if the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the District, in any year, the District may be affected by a delay, until sufficient taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments to the District. (See also "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT – State Aid").

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

Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, or clarification of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") or court decisions may cause interest on the Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bonds, or the tax status of interest on the Bonds. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

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

TAX MATTERS

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 Bonds 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 Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual alternative minimum tax. Interest on the Bonds 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 forms of opinion of Bond Counsel are set forth in "APPENDIX – E".

To the extent the issue price of any maturity of the Bonds is less than the amount to be paid at maturity of such Bonds (excluding amounts stated to be interest and payable at least annually over the term of such Bonds), 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 Bonds 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 Bonds is the first price at which a substantial amount of such maturity of the Bonds 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 Bonds accrues daily over the term to maturity of such Bonds 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 Bonds to determine taxable gain or loss upon disposition (including sale, redemption, or payment on maturity) of such Bonds. Owners of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of the Bonds with original issue discount, including the treatment of owners who do not purchase such Bonds in the original offering to the public at the first price at which a substantial amount of such Bonds is sold to the public.

Bonds 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 Bonds") will be treated as having amortizable bond premium. No deduction is allowable for the amortizable bond premium in the case of the Bonds, 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 Bond or Premium Note, will be reduced by the amount of amortizable bond premium properly allocable to such owner. Owners of Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the proper treatment of amortizable bond premium in their particular circumstances.

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 Bonds. The District has covenanted to comply with certain restrictions designed to ensure that interest on the Bonds 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 Bonds being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes possibly from the date of original issuance of the Bonds. 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 Bonds may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Bonds. 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 Bonds.

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 Bonds) 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 Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bonds ends with the issuance of the Bonds, and, unless separately engaged, Bond Counsel is not obligated to defend the District or the owners regarding the tax-exempt status of the Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bonds, and may cause the District or the owners to incur significant expense.

Payments on the Bonds 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 Bonds may be subject to backup withholding with respect to "reportable payments," which include interest paid on the Bonds and the gross proceeds of a sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition of the Bonds. 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.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Bonds are subject to the approving legal opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel expects to deliver such opinions at the time of issuance of the Bonds substantially in the forms set forth in "APPENDIX – E" herein.

LITIGATION

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

There are currently tax certiorari claims requesting reduction of assessments pending. If the outcomes are not in favor of the School District, the potential aggregate liability is expected to be approximately $1,887,089. Litigation settlements may be financed if necessary, as provided in the Local Finance Law. (See "Ten Largest Taxpayers – 2024 Assessment Roll for the 2024-2025 District Tax Roll" herein.)

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

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

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

Historical Continuing Disclosure Compliance

The District has in the previous five years complied, in all material respects, with any previous undertakings pursuant to Securities Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12, with the exception of the following:

- A material event notice was filed for lease purchases for technology equipment as well as a failure to file such notice for the years 2019-2020. An additional material event notice was filed on June 22, 2021 in connection with the incurrence of a financial obligation on May 17, 2021. A material event notice was filed September 20, 2023 for the lease purchases for technology equipment, as well as a failure to file such notice, for the $944,446 Technology Equipment lease dated April 24, 2023. On April 23, 2024, a material event notice along with a failure to file such notice was filed in connection with lease obligations entered into on April 19, 2022 and May 20, 2022. On April 24, 2024, a material event notice along with a failure to file such notice was filed in connection with a lease obligation entered into on July 23, 2021. On May 2, 2024, a material event notice along with a failure to file such notice was filed in connection with a lease obligation entered into on January 18, 2024.
- A material event notice was filed February 2, 2023 for the Audited Financial Statements for fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, which was not completed by the required filing date of six months after the end of the District's fiscal year. The District did not receive the Audited Financial Statements in a timely manner from their Board-appointed Auditor. The District does not anticipate this being an issue in the future.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

CUSIP IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

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

BOND RATING

The Bonds are not rated.

S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") has assigned its underlying rating of "AA+" with a stable outlook to the District's outstanding bonds. The rating reflects only the view of S&P and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from S&P, Public Finance Ratings, 55 Water Street, 38th Floor, New York, New York 10041, Phone: (212) 438-2118.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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 Bonds.

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 Bonds, 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 Bonds, 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 Bonds 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.

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

The District's contact information is as follows: Matt Leon, Assistant Superintendent of Business & Operations, Niskayuna Central School District, One Niskayuna Circle, Niskayuna, New York 12309-4381, Phone: (518) 377-4666, Fax: (518) 377-4074, Email: mleon@niskyschools.org.

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

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Dated: October 25, 2024

ELISABETH COCOCCIA
President of the Board of Education and
Chief Fiscal Officer

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ASSETS					
Unrestricted Cash & Cash Equivalents	$ 11,006,220	$ 8,524,905	$ 35,939,626	$ 8,570,660	$ 11,852,331
Restricted Cash & Cash Equivalents	10,386,345	14,035,302	9,308,929	14,752,232	12,750,008
Receivables	-	-	-	2,748,213	4,972,280
State and Federal Receivable, net	528,378	582,852	572,356	-	-
Due from Other Governments	1,038,704	839,574	885,416	-	-
Due from Other Funds	1,244,637	2,510,781	(23,526)	3,780,275	1,403,409
Accounts Receivable	575,170	465,396	183,292	-	-
Prepaid Items	-	-	-	92,537	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 24,779,454	$ 26,958,810	$ 46,866,093	$ 29,943,917	$ 30,978,028
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY					
Accounts Payable	$ 1,013,354	$ 318,530	$ 1,666,142	$ 1,880,949	$ 3,589,501
Accrued Liabilities	1,518,208	1,586,587	1,329,747	782,183	425,919
Due to Other Funds	-	-	23,643,570	232,039	-
Due to Other Governments	-	150,594	150,594	150,618	46,526
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	3,309,816	3,583,418	3,759,349	4,131,360	4,328,037
Due to Employees' Retirement System	256,918	278,928	191,026	219,056	275,608
Refundabable Advances	34,775	152,346	132,520	185,325	164,285
Other Liabilities	-	75,280	65,631	94,979	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 6,133,071	$ 6,145,683	$ 30,938,579	$ 7,676,509	$ 8,829,876
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	$ 313,416	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
FUND EQUITY					
Nonspendable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 92,537	$ -
Restricted:	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves for:					
Capital	7,723,869	9,487,926	3,884,429	9,239,923	7,238,113
Employee Benefits Accrued Liability	357,784	377,312	377,622	235,096	306,750
Insurance	253,843	254,257	254,500	254,499	254,499
Due to State TRS	653,725	1,386,409	2,108,754	2,108,754	2,108,754
Due to State ERS	405,184	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Tax Certiorari	649,087	1,425,620	1,389,482	1,588,998	1,510,097
Unemployment Insurance	58,494	228,498	228,511	229,147	230,068
Workers' Compensation	284,359	300,000	500,000	500,836	502,849
Assigned:					
Encumbrances	584,497	402,390	301,037	677,803	2,391,417
Appropriated Fund Balance	4,191,986	2,728,416	2,527,603	2,527,603	2,575,893
Unassigned	3,170,139	3,722,299	3,855,576	4,312,212	4,430,834
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	$ 18,332,967	$ 20,813,127	$ 15,927,514	$ 22,267,408	$ 22,049,274
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES and FUND EQUITY	$ 24,779,454	$ 26,958,810	$ 46,866,093	$ 29,943,917	$ 30,879,150

Source: Audited financial reports of the School District. This Appendix is not itself audited.

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes and Tax Items	$ 58,487,833	$ 59,669,288	$ 60,443,791	$ 62,404,286	$ 64,046,220
Nonproperty Taxes	142,724	146,605	150,688	-	-
Charges for Services	754,770	480,265	757,575	719,730	816,405
Use of Money & Property	914,173	607,438	584,642	862,163	1,872,417
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	61,790	44,354	74,918	63,328	494,323
Miscellaneous	1,457,273	1,581,738	1,862,790	2,064,855	2,712,804
Revenues from State Sources	23,710,512	23,808,692	27,002,822	32,411,635	38,362,048
Revenues from Federal Sources	394,264	625,559	387,805	380,341	348,892
Total Revenues	$ 85,923,339	$ 86,963,939	$ 91,265,031	$ 98,906,338	$ 108,653,109
Other Sources:					
Interfund Transfers	213,000	100,000	-	-	1,465,722
Premium on obligations issued	-	-	-	352,798	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	$ 86,136,339	$ 87,063,939	$ 91,265,031	$ 99,259,136	$ 110,118,831
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 7,618,545	$ 7,428,738	$ 8,098,557	$ 8,250,526	$ 9,918,801
Instruction	43,925,867	44,339,301	45,170,886	47,818,148	52,285,594
Pupil Transportation	4,059,660	4,197,735	4,727,376	4,938,573	5,356,805
Community Services	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	18,293,690	17,875,316	19,006,140	19,265,429	21,865,937
Debt Service	10,681,820	10,600,670	10,704,293	12,414,527	11,348,114
Lease Expense	-	-	472,786	-	-
Total Expenditures	$ 84,579,582	$ 84,441,760	$ 88,180,038	$ 92,687,203	$ 100,775,251
Other Uses:					
Interfund Transfers	296,402	142,019	7,970,606	232,039	9,561,714
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	$ 84,875,984	$ 84,583,779	$ 96,150,644	$ 92,919,242	$ 110,336,965
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	1,260,355	2,480,160	(4,885,613)	6,339,894	(218,134)
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	17,072,612	18,332,967	20,813,127	15,927,514	22,267,408
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 18,332,967	$ 20,813,127	$ 15,927,514	$ 22,267,408	$ 22,049,274
Fund Balance as a Percentage of Total Revenues	21.28%	23.91%	17.45%	22.43%	20.02%

Source: Audited financial reports of the School District. This Appendix is not itself audited.

GENERAL FUND

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

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2024 Original Budget	2024 Amended Budget	2024 Actual	2025 Adopted Budget
REVENUES				
Real Property Taxes	$ 64,029,367	$ 64,029,367	$ 64,046,220	$ 65,350,653
Real Property Tax Items	-	-	-	-
Charges for Services	497,750	497,750	816,405	656,083
Use of Money & Property	578,993	578,993	1,872,417	1,798,338
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	10,500	10,500	494,323	17,500
Miscellaneous	1,370,000	1,370,000	2,712,804	1,680,000
Revenues from State Sources	37,600,951	37,600,951	38,362,048	38,692,302
Revenues from Federal Sources	290,000	290,000	348,892	-
Total Revenues	$ 104,377,561	$ 104,377,561	$ 108,653,109	$ 108,194,876
Other Sources:				
Appropriated Fund Balance	2,527,603	2,527,603	-	2,575,893
Appropriated Reserves	-	9,704,077	-	-
Interfund Transfers	900,000	900,000	1,465,722	-
Premium on Obligations	-	-	-	-
Prior Year Encumbrances	-	677,803	-	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	$ 107,805,164	$ 118,187,044	$ 110,118,831	$ 110,770,769
EXPENDITURES				
General Support	$ 10,330,017	$ 12,189,355	$ 9,918,801	$ 10,841,140
Instruction	55,562,703	55,869,172	52,285,594	58,370,579
Pupil Transportation	5,339,448	5,514,613	5,356,805	5,696,340
Community Services	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	25,921,850	23,524,796	21,865,937	27,197,907
Debt Service	10,351,146	11,348,122	11,348,114	8,376,717
Total Expenditures	$ 107,505,164	$ 108,446,058	$ 100,775,251	$ 110,482,683
Other Uses:				
Interfund Transfers	300,000	9,740,986	9,561,714	288,086
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	$ 107,805,164	$ 118,187,044	$ 110,336,965	$ 110,770,769
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-	(218,134)	-
FUND BALANCE				
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			22,267,408	
Prior Period Adjustments (net)			-	
Fund Balance - End of Year			$ 22,049,274	

Fund Balance as a Percentage of Total Revenues	20.02%

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

BONDED DEBT SERVICE

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal of This Issue	Total Principal All Issues
2025	$ 2,255,000	$ 1,307,114	$ 3,562,114	$ -	$ 2,255,000
2026	2,125,000	968,775	3,093,775	301,422	2,426,422
2027	1,935,000	887,950	2,822,950	345,000	2,280,000
2028	1,760,000	801,163	2,561,163	360,000	2,120,000
2029	1,170,000	716,950	1,886,950	370,000	1,540,000
2030	1,195,000	658,750	1,853,750	390,000	1,585,000
2031	1,255,000	599,000	1,854,000	-	1,255,000
2032	1,320,000	536,250	1,856,250	-	1,320,000
2033	1,380,000	470,250	1,850,250	-	1,380,000
2034	1,450,000	401,250	1,851,250	-	1,450,000
2035	1,525,000	328,750	1,853,750	-	1,525,000
2036	1,600,000	252,500	1,852,500	-	1,600,000
2037	1,680,000	172,500	1,852,500	-	1,680,000
2038	1,770,000	88,500	1,858,500	-	1,770,000
TOTALS	$ 22,420,000	$ 8,189,701	$ 30,609,701	$ 1,766,422	$ 24,186,422

BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	$4,448,000 2019 Reconstruction Principal	Interest	Total	$1,635,000 2021 Refunding of 2013 Bonds Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 25,000	$ 5,400	$ 30,400	$ 230,000	$ 27,538	$ 257,538
2026	25,000	4,400	29,400	235,000	23,513	258,513
2027	25,000	3,400	28,400	235,000	19,400	254,400
2028	30,000	2,400	32,400	250,000	10,000	260,000
2029	30,000	1,200	31,200	-	-	-
TOTALS	$ 135,000	$ 16,800	$ 151,800	$ 950,000	$ 80,450	$ 1,030,450

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	$18,295,000 2024 DASNY 2024D Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 875,000	$ 1,176,470	$ 2,051,470
2026	985,000	871,000	1,856,000
2027	1,035,000	821,750	1,856,750
2028	1,085,000	770,000	1,855,000
2029	1,140,000	715,750	1,855,750
2030	1,195,000	658,750	1,853,750
2031	1,255,000	599,000	1,854,000
2032	1,320,000	536,250	1,856,250
2033	1,380,000	470,250	1,850,250
2034	1,450,000	401,250	1,851,250
2035	1,525,000	328,750	1,853,750
2036	1,600,000	252,500	1,852,500
2037	1,680,000	172,500	1,852,500
2038	1,770,000	88,500	1,858,500
TOTALS	$ 18,295,000	$ 7,862,720	$ 26,157,720

BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	$960,800 2020 Bus Acquisition Principal	Interest	Total	$974,092 2021 Bus Acquisition Principal	Interest	Total
2025	250,000	1,875	251,875	260,000	5,200	265,200
2026	-	-	-	260,000	2,600	262,600
TOTALS	$ 250,000	$ 1,875	$ 251,875	$ 520,000	$ 7,800	$ 527,800

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	$970,000 2022 Bus Acquisition Principal	Interest	Total	$1,525,000 2023 Bus Acquisition Principal	Interest	Total
2025	245,000	29,494	274,494	370,000	61,138	431,138
2026	245,000	20,000	265,000	375,000	47,263	422,263
2027	255,000	10,200	265,200	385,000	33,200	418,200
2028	-	-	-	395,000	18,763	413,763
TOTALS	$ 745,000	$ 59,694	$ 804,694	$ 1,525,000	$ 160,363	$ 1,685,363

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

In accordance with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12, as the same may be amended or officially interpreted from time to time (the "Rule"), promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), the District has agreed to provide, or cause to be provided,

(i) to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule, during each fiscal year in which the Bonds are outstanding, (i) certain annual financial information and operating data for the preceding fiscal year in a form generally consistent with the information contained or cross-referenced in the Final Official Statement dated October 31, 2024 of the District relating to the Bonds under the headings "THE DISTRICT", "TAX INFORMATION", "STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS", "LITIGATION" and all Appendices (other than Appendices C, D & E, and other than any Appendix related to bond insurance) by the end of the sixth month following the end of each succeeding fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, and (ii) a copy of the audited financial statement, if any, (prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in effect at the time of the audit) for the preceding fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025; such audit, if any, will be so provided on or prior to the later of either the end of the sixth month of each such succeeding fiscal year or, if an audited financial statement is not available at that time, within sixty days following receipt by the District of its audited financial statement for the preceding fiscal year, but, in any event, not later than the last business day of each such succeeding fiscal year; and provided further, in the event that the audited financial statement for any fiscal year is not available by the end of the sixth month following the end of any such succeeding fiscal year, unaudited financial statements in the form provided to the State, if available, will be provided no later than said date; provided however, that provision of unaudited financial statements in any year shall be further conditioned upon a determination by the District of whether such provision is compliant with the requirements of federal securities laws including Rule 10b-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933;

(ii) within 10 business days after the occurrence of such event, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds, to EMMA or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule:

(a) principal and interest payment delinquencies

(b) non-payment related defaults; if material

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

(d) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties

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

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

(g) modifications to rights of Bondholders; if material

(h) bond calls, if material, and tender offers

(i) defeasances

(j) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds; if material

(k) rating changes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Bonds.

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

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 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.

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 Bonds; 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 obligations to provide the aforedescribed annual financial information and operating data and such audited financial statement, if any, and notices of material events, as set forth above, if and when the District no longer remains an obligated person with respect to the Bonds 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 Bonds (including holders of beneficial interests in the Bonds). The right of holders of the Bonds to enforce the provisions of the undertaking will be limited to a right to obtain specific enforcement of the District's obligations under its continuing disclosure undertaking and any failure by the District to comply with the provisions of the undertaking will neither be a default with respect to the Bonds nor entitle any holder of the Bonds 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.

A “Continuing Disclosure Undertaking Certificate” to this effect shall be provided to the purchaser at closing.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHENECTADY, SARATOGA AND ALBANY COUNTIES, NEW YORK

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

JUNE 30, 2024

Such Audited Financial Report and opinions were prepared as of date thereof and have not been reviewed and/or updated in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Official Statement.

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
FINANCIAL REPORT
JUNE 30, 2024

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the President and Members
of the Board of Education of the
Niskayuna Central School District

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statement

Opinions

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

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

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4-13, budgetary comparison information on pages 60 and 61, schedule of changes in total OPEB liability on page 62, schedules of proportionate share of net pension liability (asset) on page 63 and schedules of District contributions on page 64 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Niskayuna Central School District's basic financial statements. The supplementary information on pages 65-68 and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards on page 74, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. These supplementary schedules and schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information and schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 4, 2024, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to solely describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mengel, Metzger, Barr & Co. LLP

Latham, NY
October 4, 2024

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
June 30, 2024

INTRODUCTION

The Niskayuna Central 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.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District maintained an unassigned fund balance at 4.00% of the General Fund budget for 2024-25.
- General Fund restricted fund balance was $12,651,130 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024.
- The District had a favorable expenditure budget variance of $5.5 million and realized an excess of $4.8 million of revenues over budget.
- In February 2024, district voters approved a $42.17 million capital project proposition that will renovate and expand Van Antwerp Middle School, modernize the district's five elementary schools, and complete infrastructure improvements at the high school.
- The District issued $1,525,000 in serial bonds to purchase transportation vehicles in October 2023.
- In May 2024, the 2024-25 budget was approved by a 64% margin. The 2024-25 budget of $110,770,769 represents a $2,965,605 increase from 2023-24. The budget called for a tax levy increase of 2.00%, which is below the district's tax cap for 2024-25.
- An additional capital reserve was also approved by voters in May that allows the district to make contributions up to $25 million over a ten year period. In doing so, the district is given greater flexibility in using taxpayer dollars designated for capital projects for future facilities needs.

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. District-wide Financial Statements
2. Fund Financial Statements
3. Notes to the Financial Statements

In addition to these statements, this report also includes 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.

District-wide Financial Statements

The district-wide 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.

Niskayuna Central School District
Net Position
June 30, 2024 and 2023

	Governmental Activities		Variance Increase/
	2024	**2023**	**(Decrease)**
Current Assets	$63,790,150	$54,244,265	$9,545,885
Capital Assets, net	111,835,093	95,173,530	16,661,563
Lease Assets, net	3,021,873	2,685,081	336,792
Pension Asset	0	0	0
Total Assets	178,647,116	152,102,876	26,544,240
`			
Deferred Outflows of Resources	37,450,889	51,702,911	(14,252,022)
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$216,098,005	$203,805,787	$12,292,218
Current Liabilities	49,505,880	52,445,365	(2,939,485)
Other Post Employment Benefits Payable	159,855,380	155,204,043	4,651,337
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	36,763,046	22,907,116	13,855,930
Total Liabilities	246,124,306	230,556,524	15,567,782
Deferred Inflows of Resources	44,837,072	55,366,422	(10,529,350)
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	290,961,378	285,923,946	5,038,432
Net Position:			
Investments in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	78,884,415	71,115,570	7,768,845
Restricted for Debt, Employee Benefits & Taxes	13,692,536	16,181,373	(2,488,837)
Unrestricted	(167,440,324)	(168,471,645)	1,032,321
Total Net Position	($74,863,373)	($81,174,702)	$6,311,329

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.

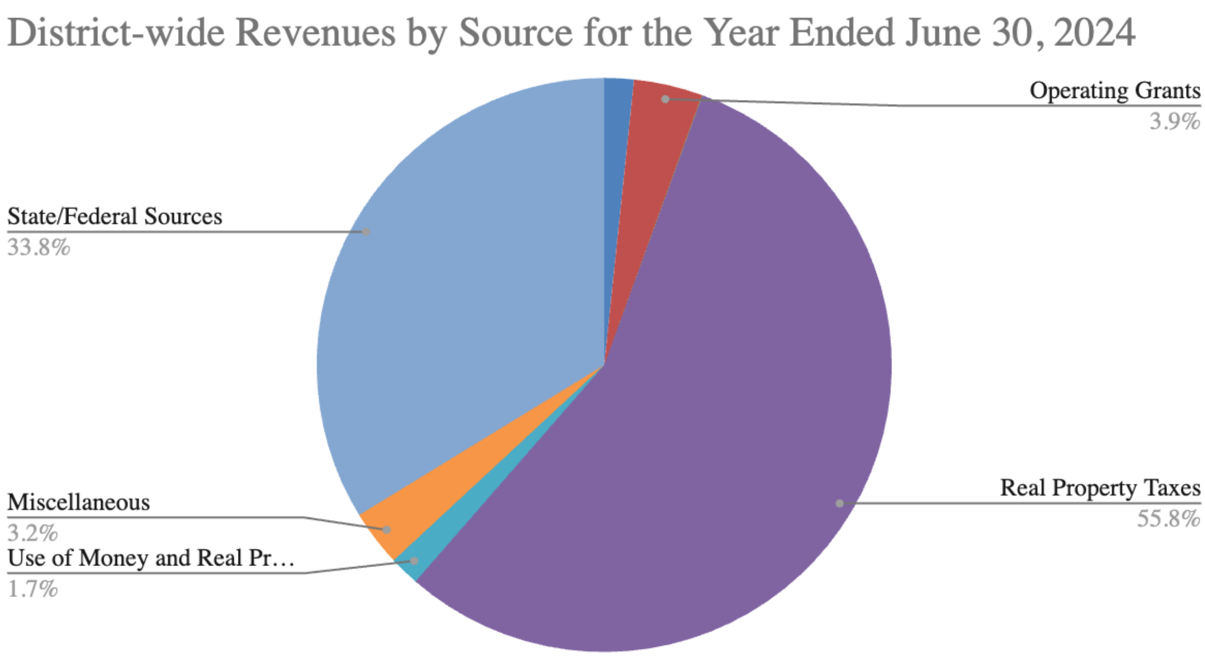
Niskayuna Central School District
Changes in Net Position
For the Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

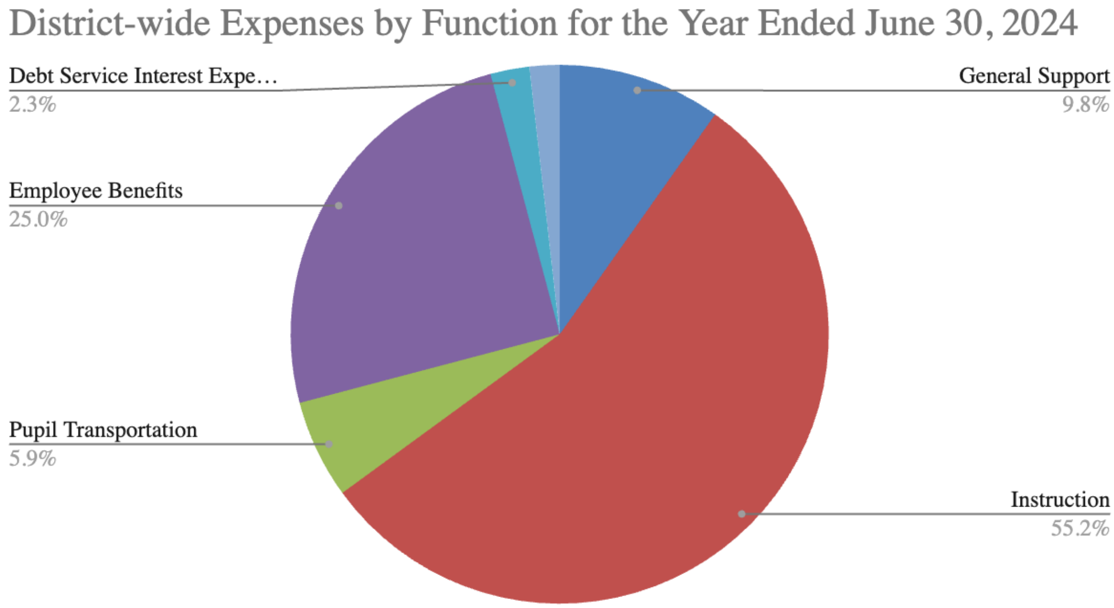
	Governmental Activities		**Variance Increase/**
	2024	**2023**	**(Decrease)**
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services	$1,897,678	$1,541,464	$356,214
Operating Grants	4,432,399	4,209,623	222,776
Capital Grants	30,563	48,230	(17,667)
Total Program Revenues	6,360,640	5,799,317	561,323
General Revenues			
Real Property Taxes	64,046,220	62,404,286	1,641,934
Use of Money and Real Property	1,932,872	873,686	1,059,186
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	494,323	63,328	430,995
Miscellaneous	3,131,500	2,940,631	190,869
State Sources	32,362,048	32,411,635	5,950,413
Federal Sources	348,892	380,341	(31,449)
Total General Revenue	108,315,855	99,073,907	9,241,948
Total All Revenues	$114,676,495	$104,873,224	$9,803,271
Gross Expenses:			
General Support	$10,625,798	$8,742,555	$1,883,243
Instruction	59,783,801	55,617,769	4,166,032
Pupil Transportation	6,417,588	4,929,481	1,488,107
Employee Benefits	27,041,135	22,684,999	4,356,136
Debt Service Interest Exp	2,540,896	2,090,472	450,424
Capital & Other Exp.	0	0	0
School Lunch	1,955,948	1,955,512	436
Total Expenses	$108,365,166	$96,021,788	$12,344,378
Change in Net Position	$6,311,329	$8,852,436	($2,541,107)

The statement of revenue, expense and changes in net position 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 district-wide financial statements as governmental activities, including general support, instruction, pupil transportation, community services, and school lunch. Property taxes, sales tax, state/federal aid, and investment earnings finance most of these activities. Additionally, all capital and debt financing activities are reported here.

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





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 district-wide 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 Equity Analysis

The schedule below indicates the fund equity and the total change in fund equity by fund type as of June 30, 2024 and 2023.

Fund	Fund Equity 2024	Fund Equity 2023	Variance Increase/ (Decrease)
General	$22,049,274	$22,267,408	($218,134)
Special Aid	-	-	-
School Lunch	111,277	-	111,277
Special Revenues	283,736	285,421	(1,685)
Capital	(8,871,971)	(21,946,171)	13,074,200
Debt Service	757,670	1,239,719	(482,049)
Totals	$14,329,986	$1,846,377	$12,483,609

General Fund

The following tables are provided to illustrate the balance sheet changes within the General Fund for the past three school years.

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

BALANCE SHEETS - GENERAL FUND

FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 2021 TO JUNE 30, 2024

Assets	2023-2024	2022-2023	2021-2022
Cash	$ 15,326,618	$ 23,322,892	$ 45,248,555
Other Assets	15,651,410	6,621,025	1,617,538
Total Assets	$ 30,978,028	$ 29,943,917	$ 46,866,093
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 4,015,420	$ 2,663,132	$ 2,995,889
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	4,328,037	4,131,360	3,759,349

Due to Employees' Retirement System	275,608	219,056	191,026
Other Liabilities	309,689	662,961	23,992,315
Total Liabilities	8,928,754	7,676,509	30,938,579
Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	-
Fund Equity (Deficiency)			
Non-spendable	-	92,537	-
Restricted	12,651,130	14,657,253	9,243,298
Committed	-	-	-
Assigned	4,967,310	3,205,406	2,828,640
Unassigned	4,430,834	4,312,212	3,855,576
Total Fund Equity (Deficiency)	$22,049,274	$22,267,408	$ 15,927,514
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity (Deficiency)	$ 30,978,028	$ 29,943,917	$ 46,866,093

The following tables are provided to illustrate the major revenue, expenditure and other financing activities of the General Fund.

Revenues	**2024**	**2023**	**Variance Increase/ (Decrease)**
Taxes	$64,046,220	$62,404,286	$1,641,934
Charges for Services	816,405	719,730	96,675
Sale of Property/Compensation for Loss	494,323	63,328	430,995
Use of Money and Property	1,872,417	862,163	1,010,254
State/Federal Sources	38,710,940	32,791,976	5,918,964
Other	2,712,804	2,064,855	647,949
Totals	$108,653,109	$98,906,338	$9,746,771

Expenses	2024	2023	Variance Increase/ (Decrease)
General Support	$9,918,801	$8,250,526	$1,668,275
Instruction	52,285,594	47,818,148	4,467,446
Pupil Transportation	5,356,805	4,938,573	418,232
Community Service	0		0
Employee Benefits	21,865,937	19,265,429	2,600,508
Debt Service	10,392,081	11,615,879	(1,223,798)
Lease Expense	956,033	798,648	157,385
Totals	$100,775,251	$92,687,203	$8,088,048

Other Financing Sources (Uses)	2024	2023	Variance Increase/ (Decrease)
Interfund Transfers, net	($8,095,992)	($232,038)	($7,863,954)
Proceeds of Long Term Debt	0	0	0
Proceeds from Advanced Refunding	0	0	0
Payment to Escrow Agent	0	0	0
BANs Redeemed From Appropriations	0	0	0
Totals	($8,095,992)	($232,038)	($7,863,954)

General Fund Budget Information

The District's budget is prepared in accordance with New York State Education 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 budget process begins in October of each school year. Meetings are held with building administrators and curriculum directors along with a series of board meetings and community forums that are open to the public from late February to early April. The process culminates when the statewide school budget vote is held on the Third Tuesday in May of each year.

Capital Assets

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

Asset Description	Net Book Value
Construction in Progress	$46,485,700
Land	$895,205
Buildings and Improvements	57,223,398
Machinery and Equipment	4,066,585
Vehicles	3,164,205
Total	$111,835,093

Indebtedness

The District had outstanding debt in the form of serial and statutory bonds, workers' compensation claims (the District self-insures), and compensated absences required due to contractual obligations. The outstanding debt as of June 30, 2024 is summarized as follows:

Under current state statutes, the District's general obligation bonded debt issues are subject to a legal limitation based on 10% of the average full valuation of taxable real property. As of June 30, 2024 the District has exhausted 18.33% of its constitutional debt limit.

Debt Description		Outstanding Balance
Bond Issues, Net of Deferred Amounts on Refundings		$22,377,024
Unamortized Bond Premiums		2,034,254
Judgments and Claims		1,509,672
Workers' Compensation		638,786
Compensated Absences		306,750
Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)		159,855,380
	Total	$186,721,866

Factors Impacting the District's Future

Public schools districts in New York State continue to operate under a legislated school tax levy cap which limits the amount of tax revenue that can be raised each year. Tax levy increases are limited to the lesser of two percent or the rate of inflation, subject to exemptions and other adjustments. The tax levy limit impacts the district's ability to raise revenues to support school programs and general operating costs. With a rising rate of inflation, it is anticipated that inflation will continue to exceed the tax levy limit. The district's property tax base is expected to remain relatively stable. Current assessment challenges are anticipated to have a minimal impact on the overall property tax base.

The District's primary revenue sources in the general fund are Real Property Taxes and State Aid. New York State fully funded the Foundation Aid formula for the first-time in the 2023-24 school year, resulting in a significant increase in state operating aid for Niskayuna. Funding through federal COVID Grants (CARES, CRRSA and APR) also provided additional revenue to help meet program and operational needs in recent years. The last of these grants expires shortly after the end of the 2023-24 fiscal year. The sunsetting of the COVID grants, combined with questions about the future level and distribution of Foundation Aid introduce a degree of uncertainty about future district revenues.

Adequate State and Federal funding will continue to be important to help schools address rising costs in areas such as pensions, health insurance and contracts. Growth in these and other costs mean that New York State public schools will need to continue to focus on sustainability and approaches that enable the preservation of student programs and services in the most cost-effective manner.

Fiscal and programmatic sustainability will require identifying cost-effective approaches and strategies and long-term planning. Such planning will also include responsible management of available reserve funds, including the Capital Reserve. The school district continually strives to provide the best possible educational program for its students, moderate tax increases for the school community and protect the financial integrity of the District.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

It is the intent of this report to provide the District's citizens, taxpayers, customers, 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:

Niskayuna Central School District
Assistant Superintendent of Business and Operations
1239 Van Antwerp Road
Niskayuna, New York 12309

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2024

ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	2,711,767
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		45,068,373
Investments		9,275,721
Accounts receivable		6,692,087
Inventories		42,202
Capital assets, net		111,835,093
Lease assets, net		3,021,873
TOTAL ASSETS	**$**	**178,647,116**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows of resources	**$**	**37,450,889**
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$	5,509,372
Accrued liabilities		475,251
Refundable advances		221,816
Due to other governments		46,918
Due to teachers' retirement system		4,328,037
Due to employees' retirement system		275,608
Bond anticipation notes payable		38,550,000
Other liabilities		98,878
Long-Term Obligations:		
Due in one year		4,942,642
Due in more than one year		191,675,784
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$**	**246,124,306**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows of resources	**$**	**44,837,072**
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital and lease assets	$	78,884,415
Restricted		13,692,536
Unrestricted		(167,440,324)
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$**	**(74,863,373)**

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Activities

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense)
			Operating	Capital	Revenue and
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Changes in
Functions/Programs	**Expenses**	**Services**	**Contributions**	**Contributions**	**Net Position**
General support	$ 12,737,919	$ 269,800	$ -	$ -	$ (12,468,119)
Instruction	83,276,492	546,605	3,446,449	-	(79,283,438)
Pupil transportation	7,853,911	-	-	-	(7,853,911)
Capital outlay	-	-	-	30,563	30,563
School lunch	1,955,948	1,081,273	985,950	-	111,275
Interest	2,540,896	-	-	-	(2,540,896)
Total Functions/Programs	**$ 108,365,166**	**$ 1,897,678**	**$ 4,432,399**	**$ 30,563**	**$ (102,004,526)**

General Revenues:	
Real property taxes and tax items	$ 64,046,220
State and federal aid	38,710,940
Investment earnings	1,932,872
Compensation for loss	494,323
Premium on bond anticipation note	360,828
Miscellaneous	2,770,672
Total General Revenues	**$ 108,315,855**
Changes in Net Position	$ 6,311,329
Net Position, Beginning of Year	(81,174,702)
Net Position, End of Year	**$ (74,863,373)**

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2024

ASSETS	General Fund	Special Aid Fund	School Lunch Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,576,610	$ 8	$ 135,149	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,711,767
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	12,750,008	-	-	153,573	754,878	31,409,914	45,068,373
Investments	9,275,721	-	-	-	-	-	9,275,721
Receivables	4,972,280	1,566,334	57,709	-	-	95,764	6,692,087
Inventories	-	-	42,202	-	-	-	42,202
Due from other funds	1,403,409	-	3,319	130,163	2,792	-	1,539,683
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 30,978,028**	**$ 1,566,342**	**$ 238,379**	**$ 283,736**	**$ 757,670**	**$ 31,505,678**	**$ 65,329,833**
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY							
Liabilities -							
Accounts payable	$ 3,589,501	$ 22,264	$ 74,198	$ -	$ -	$ 1,823,409	$ 5,509,372
Accrued liabilities	425,919	1,500	2,116	-	-	-	429,535
Notes payable - bond anticipation notes	-	-	-	-	-	38,550,000	38,550,000
Due to other funds	-	1,535,443	-	-	-	4,240	1,539,683
Due to other governments	46,526	332	60	-	-	-	46,918
Due to TRS	4,328,037	-	-	-	-	-	4,328,037
Due to ERS	275,608	-	-	-	-	-	275,608
Other liabilities	98,878	-	-	-	-	-	98,878
Refundable advances	164,285	6,803	50,728	-	-	-	221,816
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$ 8,928,754**	**$ 1,566,342**	**$ 127,102**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 40,377,649**	**$ 50,999,847**
Fund Equities -							
Nonspendable	$ -	$ -	$ 42,202	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 42,202
Restricted	12,651,130	-	-	283,736	757,670	-	13,692,536
Assigned	4,967,310	-	69,075	-	-	-	5,036,385
Unassigned	4,430,834	-	-	-	-	(8,871,971)	(4,441,137)
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	**$ 22,049,274**	**$ -**	**$ 111,277**	**$ 283,736**	**$ 757,670**	**$ (8,871,971)**	**$ 14,329,986**
TOTAL LIABILITIES DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND EQUITIES	**$ 30,978,028**	**$ 1,566,342**	**$ 238,379**	**$ 283,736**	**$ 757,670**	**$ 31,505,678**	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets/lease assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	114,856,966
Interest is accrued on outstanding bonds in the statement of net position but not in the funds.	(45,716)
The following long-term obligations are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds:	
Serial bonds payable	(22,420,000)
Leases payable	(2,935,040)
Retainage	(1,486,147)
OPEB	(159,855,380)
Compensated absences	(306,750)
Premium, unamortized	(2,034,254)
Workers' compensation claims	(638,786)
Judgements and claims	(1,509,672)
Deferred inflow - pension	(3,064,033)
Deferred inflow - OPEB	(41,773,039)
Net pension liability	(5,432,397)
Deferred outflow - loss on refunding	42,976
Deferred outflow - pension	18,396,451
Deferred outflow - OPEB	19,011,462
Net Position of Governmental Activities	**$ (74,863,373)**

See accompany notes to financial statements.

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Revenues, Expenditure and Changes in Fund Equity

Governmental Funds

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

	General Fund	Special Aid Fund	School Lunch Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES							
Real property taxes and tax items	$ 64,046,220	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 64,046,220
Charges for services	816,405	-	-	-	-	-	816,405
Use of money and property	1,872,417	-	-	3,332	57,123	-	1,932,872
Sale of property and compensation for loss	494,323	-	-	-	-	-	494,323
Miscellaneous	2,712,804	67,702	35,830	57,868	-	-	2,874,204
State sources	38,362,048	588,513	218,439	-	-	30,563	39,199,563
Federal sources	348,892	2,790,234	767,511	-	-	-	3,906,637
Sales	-	-	1,045,443	-	-	-	1,045,443
TOTAL REVENUES	**$ 108,653,109**	**$ 3,446,449**	**$ 2,067,223**	**$ 61,200**	**$ 57,123**	**$ 30,563**	**$ 114,315,667**
EXPENDITURES							
General support	$ 9,918,801	$ 300,898	$ -	$ -	$ 277,983	$ -	$ 10,497,682
Instruction	52,285,594	2,517,497	-	62,885	-	-	54,865,976
Pupil transportation	5,356,805	118,938	-	-	-	-	5,475,743
Employee benefits	21,865,937	87,208	-	-	-	-	21,953,145
Debt service - principal	9,043,541	-	-	-	1,705,000	-	10,748,541
Debt service - interest	2,304,573	-	-	-	-	-	2,304,573
Cost of sales	-	-	1,955,946	-	-	-	1,955,946
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-	21,648,142	21,648,142
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$ 100,775,251**	**$ 3,024,541**	**$ 1,955,946**	**$ 62,885**	**$ 1,982,983**	**$ 21,648,142**	**$ 129,449,748**
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 7,877,858	$ 421,908	$ 111,277	$ (1,685)	$ (1,925,860)	$ (21,617,579)	$ (15,134,081)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfers - in	$ 1,465,722	$ 143,814	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,417,900	$ 11,027,436
Transfers - out	(9,561,714)	(565,722)	-	-	(900,000)	-	(11,027,436)
Proceeds from obligations	-	-	-	-	-	21,525,000	21,525,000
Proceeds of leases	-	-	-	-	-	1,198,879	1,198,879
BAN's redeemed from appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	2,550,000	2,550,000
Premium on obligations issued	-	-	-	-	2,343,811	-	2,343,811
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	**$ (8,095,992)**	**$ (421,908)**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 1,443,811**	**$ 34,691,779**	**$ 27,617,690**
NET CHANGE IN FUND EQUITY	**$ (218,134)**	**$ -**	**$ 111,277**	**$ (1,685)**	**$ (482,049)**	**$ 13,074,200**	**$ 12,483,609**
FUND EQUITY, BEGINNING OF YEAR	22,267,408	-	-	285,421	1,239,719	(21,946,171)	1,846,377
FUND EQUITY, END OF YEAR	**$ 22,049,274**	**$ -**	**$ 111,277**	**$ 283,736**	**$ 757,670**	**$ (8,871,971)**	**$ 14,329,986**

See accompany notes to financial statements.

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Equity of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

NET CHANGE IN FUND EQUITY - TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		$ 12,483,609
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. The following are the amounts by which capital outlays and additions of assets in excess depreciation in the current period:		
Capital Outlay, Net of Retainage	$ 20,060,308	
Amortization	(1,110,544)	
Lease Additions, Net	1,447,336	
Depreciation	(5,428,592)	
		14,968,508
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position. The following details these items as they effect the governmental activities:		
Debt Repayments, net of BANS redeemed	$ 7,330,000	
Proceeds from Bond Issuance	(21,525,000)	
Unamortized Bond Premium	(1,982,983)	
Proceeds from Lease	(1,198,879)	
Amortization of Bond Premium	97,585	
Amortization of Deferred Loss	(335,667)	
Lease repayments	868,541	
		(16,746,403)
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		1,759
The Retainage liability does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds		543,697
The net OPEB liability does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds.		(1,519,676)
(Increase) decrease 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		(2,919,975)
Employees' Retirement System		(395,822)
In the Statement of Activities, vacation pay, teachers' retirement incentive and judgments and claims are measured by the amount accrued during the year. In the governmental funds, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount actually paid. The following provides the differences of these items as presented in the governmental activities:		
Compensated Absences	(72,674)	
Workers' Compensation Claims	(179,843)	
Tax Certiorari Claims	148,149	
		(104,368)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		**$ 6,311,329**

See accompany notes to financial statements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Niskayuna Central School District (the District) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. Those principles are prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the accepted standards-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Significant accounting principles and policies used by the District are described below:

A. Reporting Entity

The Niskayuna Central School District is governed by the laws of New York State. The District is an independent entity governed by an elected Board of Education consisting of seven 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 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 an entity included in the District's reporting entity.

<u>The Extraclassroom Activity Fund</u>

The extraclassroom activity fund of the District represents funds of the students of the District. The Board of Education exercises general oversight of these funds. The extraclassroom activity funds are independent of the District with respect to its financial transactions and the designation of student management. Separate audited financial statements (cash basis) of the extraclassroom activity fund can be found at the District's business office, located at 1239 Van Antwerp Road, Niskayuna, New York 12309. The District adopted provisions of GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. As a result of applying this guidance and due to the administrative involvement defined in paragraph 8b footnote 1 to GASB 84, the District accounts for the student organization funds within the General Fund.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B. Joint Venture

The District is a component district of the Capital District 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. There is no authority or process by which a school district can terminate its status as a BOCES component.

BOCES are organized under Section 1950 of the State Education Law. A BOCES Board is considered a corporate body. Members of a BOCES Board are nominated and elected by their component member boards in accordance with provisions of Section 1950 of the New York State Education Law. All BOCES property is held by the BOCES Board as a corporation (Section 1950(6)). In addition, BOCES Boards also 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.

A 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 the New York State Education Law, Section 1950(4)(b)(7). In addition, component districts pay tuition or a service fee for programs in which its students participate.

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the District was billed $7,059,180 for BOCES administrative and program costs. The District's share of BOCES Aid amounted to $2,784,459. Financial statements for the BOCES are available from the BOCES administrative office.

C. Basis of Presentation

District-wide statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present financial information about the District's governmental activities. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government in its entirety, except those that are fiduciary. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, State aid, intergovernmental revenues, and other exchange and non-exchange transactions. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants, while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

C. Basis of Presentation

District-wide statements

Employee benefits expense charged to government functions as follows:

General Support	$	2,112,121
Instruction		23,492,691
Pupil Transportation		1,436,323
Total	$	27,041,135

Fund financial statements

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

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

1. General Fund

   The General Fund is the principal operating fund and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

2. Special Revenue Funds

   The Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of special revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. Special revenue funds include the following funds:

   a. Special Aid Fund

      Used to account for special operating projects or programs supported in whole, or in part, with Federal funds or State grants.

   b. School Lunch Fund

      The School Lunch Fund is used to account for transactions of breakfast and lunch programs.

   c. Special Revenue Fund

      Used to account for revenues legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes such as scholarships.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

C. Basis of Presentation

District-wide statements

3. Capital Projects Fund

   The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for and report financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction or renovation of major capital facilities, or equipment.

4. Debt Service Fund

   The Debt Service Fund is used to account for and report the accumulation of resources to be used for the redemption of principal and interest of long-term debt.

Other Fund Type:

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 District wide 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:

a. Private Purpose Trust Funds

   These funds are used to account for trust arrangements under which principal and income benefits individuals, private organizations or other governments. 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.

b. Custodial Funds

   These funds are strictly custodial in nature and do not involve the measurement of results of operations.

There are no activities that meet the criteria to be reported as fiduciary funds.

D. Basis of Accounting/Measurement Focus

General Information

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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

D. Basis of Accounting/Measurement Focus

General Information

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

The governmental 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 one year after the end of the fiscal year, except for real property taxes, which are considered to be available when levied. The District selected the one-year time frame to match the time frame the related liabilities will be liquidated.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, compensated absences, post-employment benefits and pensions 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. Refundable Advances

Refundable advances arise when resources are received by the District before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both recognition criteria are met, or when the District has legal claim to the resources, the liability for refundable advances is removed and revenue is recognized.

F. Property Taxes

I. Calendar

Real property taxes are levied annually by the Board of Education no later than September 1, and became a lien on August 22, 2023. Taxes were collected during the period September 1 through October 31, 2023.

II. Enforcement

Uncollected real property taxes are enforced by the Counties of Schenectady, Albany and Saratoga, in which the District is located. An amount representing uncollected real property taxes transmitted to the Counties for enforcement is paid by the counties to the District no later than the forthcoming April 1.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

G. Budgetary Procedures and Budgetary Accounting

I. Budget Policies

1. <u>The budget policies are as follows</u>:

   a. The District administration prepares a proposed budget for approval by the Board of Education for the General Fund.

   b. The proposed appropriation budget for the General Fund is approved by the voters within the District.

   c. Appropriations are adopted at the program line-item level.

   d. Appropriations established by 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 now included in 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 following supplemental appropriations occurred during the year:

From Appropriated Reserves:		
Tax certiorari	$	286,177
Capital reserve		8,000,000
Appropriated fund balance		1,417,900
Total Supplemental Appropriations	$	9,704,077

   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.

e. 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.

II. Encumbrances

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

G. Budgetary Procedures and Budgetary Accounting

III. Budget Basis of Accounting

Under GASBS No. 34, budgetary comparison information is required to be presented for the General Fund and each major special revenue fund with a legally adopted budget. The District is not legally required to adopt a budget for its special revenue funds. Therefore, budget comparison information for special revenue funds is not included in the District's financial statements.

H. 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.

The District investment policies are governed by New York State statutes. District 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. Investments, if any, are stated at fair value.

I. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are shown net of an allowance for amounts estimated to be uncollectible. No allowance for uncollectible accounts has been provided since it is believed that such allowance would not be material.

J. Inventories and Prepaid Items

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

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

A portion of the fund equity in the amount of these non-liquid asset (inventories and prepaid items) has been identified as not available for other subsequent expenditures.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

K. Interfund Transactions

The operations of the District include transactions between funds. These transactions may be temporary in nature, such as with interfund borrowing. 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 District-wide statements, the amounts reported on the Statement of Net Position for interfund receivables and payables represent amounts due between different fund types (governmental activities and fiduciary funds). Eliminations have been made for all interfund receivables and payables between the funds, with the exception of those due from or to the fiduciary funds.

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 4.A.III for a detailed disclosure by individual fund for interfund receivables, payables, expenditures and revenues activity.

L. Short Term Debt

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

M. Equity Classifications

District-wide statements:

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

Net investment in capital and lease assets - consists of net capital assets reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets and net lease assets reduced by lease liabilities.

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

M. Equity Classifications

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

Fund statements:

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

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 equity includes the following:

		Total
Inventory in School Lunch	$	42,202
Total Nonspendable Fund Equity	**$**	**42,202**

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 equity. The District has established the following restricted fund equity:

Employee Benefit Accrued Liability

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

Insurance

According to General Municipal Law §6-n, this reserve must be used to pay liability, casualty and other types of losses, except losses incurred for which the following types of insurance may be purchased: life, accident, health, annuities, fidelity and surety, credit, title residual value and mortgage guarantee. In addition, this reserve may not be used for any purpose for which a special reserve may be established pursuant to law (for example, for unemployment compensation insurance). The reserve may be established by Board action and funded by budgetary appropriations or such other funds as may be legally appropriated. There is no limit on the amount that may be accumulated in the Insurance Reserve; however, the annual contribution to this reserve may not exceed the greater of $33,000 or 5% of the budget. Settled or compromised claims up to $25,000 may be paid from the reserve without judicial approval.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

M. Equity Classifications

Capital Reserve

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

Retirement Contributions

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

Tax Certiorari

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

Unemployment Insurance

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

M. Equity Classifications

Workers' Compensation

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

Special Revenue Fund

Restricted for scholarships for students that meet donor specified criteria.

Debt Service Fund

Used to account for the unspent proceeds of debt restricted for debt service, and earnings thereon.

Restricted fund equity includes the following:

		Total
General Fund -		
Workers' Compensation	$	502,849
Unemployment Costs		230,068
Retirement Contribution - ERS		500,000
Retirement Contribution - TRS		2,108,754
Insurance		254,499
Tax Certiorari		1,510,097
Capital Reserves		7,238,113
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability		306,750
Special Revenue Fund -		
Scholarships		283,736
Debt Service Fund -		
Debt Service		757,670
Total Restricted Fund Equity	**$**	**13,692,536**

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

Assigned - includes amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. The purpose of the constraint must be narrower than the purpose of the General Fund, and in funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund equity represents the residual amount of fund equity.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

M. Equity Classifications

Assigned fund equity also includes an amount appropriated to partially fund the subsequent year's budget, as well as encumbrances not classified as restricted at the end of the fiscal year. All encumbrances of the General Fund are classified as assigned fund equity in the General Fund. Assigned fund equity includes the following:

	Total
General Fund - Encumbrances	$ 2,391,417
General Fund - Appropriated for Taxes	2,575,893
School Lunch Fund - Year End Equity	69,075
Total Assigned Fund Equity	**$ 5,036,385**

Reserve for Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments of expenditures are recorded for budgetary control purposes in order to reserve applicable appropriations, is employed as a control in preventing over-expenditure of established appropriations.

Purpose of Encumbrances:

General Fund -	
General Support	$ 1,131,054
Instruction	1,260,363
Total General Fund Encumbrances	**$ 2,391,417**

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. In the other governmental funds, however, if a government spends more on a specific purpose than the resources available for that purpose in the fund, then it may need to report a negative amount as unassigned fund equity. If a government cannot cover the deficit with amounts assigned to other purposes in that fund, then the remaining deficit should be reported on the unassigned fund equity line.

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 District's budget for the General Fund for the ensuing fiscal year. Non-spendable and restricted fund balance of the General Fund are excluded from the 4% limitation. Amounts appropriated for the subsequent year and encumbrances are also excluded from the 4% limitation. The District did not exceed the 4% limitation at June 30, 2024.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

M. Equity Classifications

Net Position/Fund Equity

Net Position Flow Assumption: Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the District-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

Fund Equity Flow Assumption: Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total committed, assigned, and unassigned fund equity). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned fund equity in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

Order of Use of Fund Equity:

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

N. Post Employment Benefits

The District provides retirement benefits for substantially all its regular full-time teachers and its part-time teachers who elect to participate, through contributions to the New York State Teachers Retirement System (TRS). The System provides various plans and options, some of which require employee contributions.

The District provides post-employment health insurance coverage to its retired employees and their survivors in accordance with the provisions of the employment contract negotiated between the District and its employee groups. Substantially all of these employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the District. See Note 6.

O. Payables, Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

O. Payables, Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

P. Capital Assets and Lease Assets

Capital Assets

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

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

Class	Capitalization Threshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings and Improvements	$ 1,000	SL	15-50 Years
Machinery and Equipment	$ 1,000	SL	5-25 Years
Vehicles	$ 1,000	SL	8 Years

Lease Assets

The District-wide financial statements, lease assets are reported within the major class of the underlying asset and valued at the future minimum lease payment. Amortization is 5 years based on the contract terms and/or estimated replacement of the assets.

Q. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has four items that qualify for reporting in this category. First is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the Statement of Net Position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The second item is related to pensions reported in the Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the District's proportion of the collective net pension asset or liability and difference during the measurement period between the District's contributions and its proportionate share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. The third item is the District contributions to the pension systems (TRS and ERS Systems) and OPEB subsequent to the measurement date. The fourth item relates to the OPEB and pension reporting in the District

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Q. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the actual and expected experience and changes in assumptions.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(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 District-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability (TRS and ERS System) 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. The second item is related to the OPEB and pension reporting in the District-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net changes of assumptions or other inputs.

R. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenue and expenditures during the reporting period.

Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are made in a variety of areas, including computation of compensated absences, potential contingent liabilities, other post-employment benefits, actuarial calculation of net pension asset/liability, deferred inflows/outflows, and useful lives of long-term assets.

S. Restricted Resources

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

T. Vested Employee Benefits

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

Sick leave eligibility and accumulation is specified in negotiated labor contracts, and in individual employment contracts. Sick leave use is based on a last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis. Upon retirement, resignation, or death, employees may receive a payment based on unused accumulated sick leave, based on contractual provisions.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

T. Vested Employee Benefits

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

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

U. New Accounting Standards

The District has adopted all current Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) that are applicable. At June 30, 2024, the District implemented the following new standard issued by GASB which had no impact on the District as a result of implementation.

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

V. Future Changes in Accounting Standards

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

GASB has issued Statement No. 102 - *Certain Risk Disclosures*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2025.

GASB has issued Statement No. 103 - *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2026.

The District is still evaluating the effect these accounting standards will have on the District's future financial statements and will implement them as applicable and when material.

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

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

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

Total fund equity of the District's governmental funds differed from "net position" of governmental activities reported in the statement of net position. This difference primarily results from the

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

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

additional long-term economic focus of the statement of net position versus the solely current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheets.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Equity vs. Statement of Activities

Differences between the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund equity and the statement of activities fall into one of five categories. The differences represent:

Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences

Long-term revenue differences arise because governmental funds report revenue only when it is considered "available", whereas the statement of activities reports revenue when earned. Differences in long-term expenses arise because governmental funds report on a modified accrual basis, whereas the accrual basis of accounting is used on the statement of activities.

Capital Related Differences

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

Long-Term Debt Transaction Differences

Long-term debt transaction differences occur because both interest and principal payments are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund statements, whereas interest payments are recorded in the statement of activities as incurred, and principal payments are recorded as a reduction of liabilities in the statement of net position.

Pension Differences

Pension differences occur as a result of changes in the 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.

OPEB Differences

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

3. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Deficit Fund Equity

There was a deficit fund equity in the Capital Projects Fund of $8,871,971 for the year ended June 30, 2024 which will be eliminated when permanent financing is received.

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Assets

I. Cash and Investments

Deposits

Deposits are valued at cost or cost plus interest and are categorized as either (1) insured, or for which the securities are held by the District's agent in the District's name, (2) collateralized, and for which the securities are held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the District's name, or (3) uncollateralized. At June 30, 2024, all deposits were fully insured and collateralized by the District’s agent in the District’s name.

Investment and Deposit Policy

The District follows an investment and deposit policy, overall, the objective of which is to adequately safeguard the principal amounts of funds invested or deposited; conformance with Federal, State and other legal requirements; and provide sufficient liquidity of invested funds in order to meet obligations as they become due. Oversight of investment activity is the responsibility of the Business Administrator of the District.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of investments will be affected by changing interest rates. The District’s investment policy does not limit investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk

The District’s policy is to minimize the risk of loss due to failure of an issuer or other counterparty to an investment to fulfill its obligations. The District’s investment and deposit policy authorizes the District to purchase the following types of investments:

- Interest Bearing Demand Accounts
- Certificates of deposit
- Obligations of the United States Treasury and United States agencies
- Obligations of New York State and its localities

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Assets

I. Cash

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a failure of a depository financial institution, the reporting entity may not recover its deposits. In accordance with the District's investment and deposit policy, all deposits of the District including interest bearing demand accounts and certificates of deposit, in excess of the amount insured under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDIC) shall be secured by a pledge of securities with an aggregate value equal to 100% of the aggregate amount of deposits. The District restricts the securities to the following eligible items:

- Obligations issued, fully insured or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest, by the United States Treasury and the United States agencies
- Obligations issued or fully insured or guaranteed by New York State and its localities
- Obligations issued by other than New York State rated in one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization

Investments

U.S. GAAP establishes a framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

Level 1: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2: Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means;
- If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability

Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used should maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. All District investments are valued based on Level 2 of the hierarchy.

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Assets

I. Cash

Investments

The District participates in NYCLASS multi-municipal cooperative investment pool agreement pursuant to New York State General Municipal Law Article 5-G, Section 119-0, whereby it holds a portion of the investments in cooperation with other participants.

At June 30, 2024, the District held $9,275,721 in investments consisting of various investments in securities issued by the United States and its agencies.

Total investments of the NYCLASS cooperative as of June 30, 2024, based on unaudited numbers, are $11,737,682,390, which consisted of $1,927,327,448 in repurchase agreements, $1,537,636,393 in collateralized bank deposits, $230,058,575 in FDIC Insured Bank Deposits, and $8,042,659,974 in U.S. Government Treasury Securities.

	Valuation Inputs			
Investments in Securities at Value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
General Fund	$ -	$ 9,275,721	$ -	$ 9,275,721
Total Investments	**$ -**	**$ 9,275,721**	**$ -**	**$ 9,275,721**

The above amounts represent the fair value of the investment pool shares. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the portfolio did not have significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in determining fair value. Thus, a reconciliation of assets in which significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) which were used in determining fair value is not applicable.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the period. The portfolio recognizes transfers between the levels as of the beginning of the fiscal year.

Risks and Uncertainties with Investments

The District invests in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the statement of net position.

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Assets

I. Cash

Restricted Cash and Investments

Restricted cash represents cash and cash equivalents where use is limited by legal requirements. These assets represent amounts required by statute to be reserved for various purposes. Restricted cash at year-end consists of the following:

Fund	Amount	Restriction
General Fund	$ 502,849	Workers' Compensation Reserve
	230,068	Unemployment Insurance Reserve
	306,750	Reserve for Employee Benefit Accrued Liability
	500,000	ERS Reserve
	2,108,754	TRS Reserve
	7,238,113	Capital Reserve
	254,499	Insurance Reserve
	1,510,097	Tax Certiorari Reserve
	98,878	Extraclassroom Activity Funds
Total General Fund	$ 12,750,008	
Debt Service Fund	$ 754,878	Debt Service Payments
Special Revenue Fund	$ 153,573	Scholarships and Memorials
Capital Projects Fund	$ 31,409,914	Voter Approved Projects

II. Receivables

Receivable balances for the year ended June 30, 2024 are:

	Governmental Activities				
Description	**General Fund**	**Special Aid Fund**	**Capital Projects Fund**	**School Lunch Fund**	**Total**
Accounts Receivable	$ 802,784	$ -	$ -	$ 22,111	$ 824,895
Due From State and Federal	1,765,473	1,566,334	95,764	35,598	3,463,169
Due From Other Governments	2,404,023	-	-	-	2,404,023
Total Receivables	**$ 4,972,280**	**$ 1,566,334**	**$ 95,764**	**$ 57,709**	**$ 6,692,087**

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Assets

III. Interfund Transactions

Interfund receivables and payables arise from interfund transactions and are recorded by all funds affected in the period in which transactions are executed. The balances result from the time lag between the dates that interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and payments between funds are made.

Interfund transactions and balances at June 30, 2024 are as follows:

	Interfund			
	Receivables	**Payables**	**Revenues**	**Expenditures**
General Fund	$ 1,403,409	$ -	$ 1,465,722	$ 9,561,714
Special Aid Fund	-	1,535,443	143,814	565,722
School Lunch Fund	3,319	-	-	-
Special Revenue Fund	130,163	-	-	-
Debt Service Fund	2,792	-	-	900,000
Capital Projects Fund	-	4,240	9,417,900	-
Total	**$ 1,539,683**	**$ 1,539,683**	**$ 11,027,436**	**$ 11,027,436**

The General Fund transfer to the Special Aid Fund is for the District's share of special education summer school programs its students attended. The General Fund transfer to the Capital Projects fund is for use of the capital reserve funds as approved by voters. The Debt Service fund transferred amounts to the General Fund for payment of debt. The Special Aid Fund transferred amounts to the General Fund for prior year expenditures claimed under current year grants.

IV. Capital Assets

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

Type	**Balance 7/1/2023**	**Additions**	**Deletions**	**Balance 6/30/2024**
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets that are not Depreciated -				
Land	$ 895,205	$ -	$ -	$ 895,205
Work in progress	26,283,834	20,201,867	-	46,485,701
Total Nondepreciable	$ 27,179,039	$ 20,201,867	$ -	$ 47,380,906
Capital Assets that are Depreciated -				
Buildings and Improvements	$ 131,322,397	$ 109,018	$ -	$ 131,431,415
Vehicles	11,588,819	374,338	145,244	11,817,913
Machinery and equipment	12,857,406	462,477	-	13,319,883
Total Depreciated Assets	$ 155,768,622	$ 945,833	$ 145,244	$ 156,569,211
Less Accumulated Depreciation -				
Buildings and Improvements	$ 70,070,625	$ 4,137,393	$ -	$ 74,208,018
Vehicles	7,949,938	849,014	145,244	8,653,708
Machinery and equipment	8,811,113	442,185	-	9,253,298
Total Accumulated Depreciation	$ 86,831,676	$ 5,428,592	$ 145,244	$ 92,115,024
Total Capital Assets Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	$ 68,936,946	$ (4,482,759)	$ -	$ 64,454,187
Total Capital Assets	**$ 96,115,985**	**$ 15,719,108**	**$ -**	**$ 111,835,093**

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Assets

IV. Capital Assets

Depreciation expense charged to governmental functions as follows:

General Support	$	276,265
Instruction		4,210,482
Pupil Transportation		941,845
Total	$	5,428,592

B. Liabilities

I. Pension Plans

General Information

The District participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS). Collectively, TRS and ERS are referred to herein as the "Systems". These are cost-sharing multiple employer, public employee retirement systems. The Systems offer a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability.

Plan Descriptions

Teachers' Retirement System

The TRS is administered by the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board. 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. Membership is mandatory and automatic for all full-time teachers, teaching assistants, guidance counselors and administrators employed in the New York Public Schools and BOCES who elected to participate in TRS. Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The New York State TRS issues a publicly available financial report that contains financial statements and required supplementary information for the System. The report and additional information 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

The New York State and Local Employees' Retirement 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

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

I. Pension Plans

Employees' Retirement System

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. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The District also participates in the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP), which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The System is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report and additional information may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244-0001 or found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.php.

Contributions

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

The District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The required contributions for the current year and two preceding years were:

Contributions	ERS	TRS
2024	$ 872,334	$ 3,813,780
2023	752,009	3,487,347
2022	1,009,186	3,355,945

The District contributions made to the Systems were equal to 100 percent of the contributions required for each year.

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

I. Pension Plans

Contributions

At June 30, 2024, the District reported the following asset/(liability) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability) for each of the Systems. The net pension asset/(liability) was measured as of March 31, 2024 for ERS and June 30, 2023 for TRS. The total net pension asset/(liability) used to calculate the net pension asset/(liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2023 for ERS and June 30, 2022 for TRS. The District's proportion of the net pension asset/(liability) was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of 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	March 31, 2024	June 30, 2023
Net pension assets/(liability)	$ (3,137,505)	$ (2,294,892)
District's portion of the Plan's total net pension asset/(liability)	0.0213087%	0.200675%

Pension Expense (Credit)

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the District recognized its proportionate share of pension expense of $1,352,051 for ERS and $6,520,937 for TRS.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At 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	$ 1,010,588	$ 5,564,503	$ 85,552	$ 13,752
Changes of assumptions	1,186,220	4,940,835	-	1,076,828
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	1,173,103	1,532,654	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	48,643	301,378	132,582	222,665
Subtotal	$ 2,245,451	$ 11,979,819	$ 1,750,788	$ 1,313,245
District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	275,608	3,895,573	-	-
Grand Total	**$ 2,521,059**	**$ 15,875,392**	**$ 1,750,788**	**$ 1,313,245**

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

I. Pension Plans

Pension Expense (Credit)

District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension (liability)/asset in the year ended March 31, 2025 for ERS and June 30, 2024 for TRS. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized within pension expense as follows:

Year	ERS	TRS
2024	$ -	$ 929,794
2025	(615,062)	(1,192,919)
2026	568,175	9,243,902
2027	890,968	754,328
2028	(349,418)	587,355
Thereafter	-	344,114
Total	**$ 494,663**	**$ 10,666,574**

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension (liability)/asset 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)/asset to the measurement date. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2024	June 30, 2023
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2023	June 30, 2022
Interest rate	5.90%	6.95%
Salary scale	4.40%	5.18%-1.95%
Decrement tables	April 1, 2015- March 31, 2020 System's Experience	July 1, 2015- June 30, 2020 System's Experience
Inflation rate	2.90%	2.40%
COLA's	1.50%	1.30%

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

I. Pension Plans

Actuarial Assumptions

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-2021. For TRS, annuitant mortality rates are based on System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2021.

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

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

The long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected 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 the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of the measurement date are summarized below:

Long Term Expected Rate of Return

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2024	June 30, 2023
Asset Type -		
Domestic equity	4.00%	6.80%
International equity	6.65%	7.60%
Global equity	0.00%	7.20%
Private equity	7.25%	10.10%
Real estate	4.60%	6.30%
Opportunistic/ARS portfolio	5.25%	0.00%
Real assets	5.79%	0.00%
Cash	0.25%	0.30%
Private debt	0.00%	6.00%
Real estate debt	0.00%	3.20%
High-yield fixed income securities	0.00%	4.40%
Domestic fixed income securities	0.00%	2.20%
Global fixed income securities	0.00%	1.60%
Credit	5.40%	0.00%
Fixed income	1.50%	0.00%

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

I. Pension Plans

Discount Rate

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

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

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

ERS	**1% Decrease (4.90%)**	**Current Assumption (5.90%)**	**1% Increase (6.90%)**
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (9,864,635)	$ (3,137,505)	$ 2,481,045

TRS	**1% Decrease (5.95%)**	**Current Assumption (6.95%)**	**1% Increase (7.95%)**
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (34,952,373)	$ (2,294,892)	$ 25,171,462

Changes of Assumptions

Changes of assumptions about future economic or demographic factors or other inputs are amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected service lives of all employees that are provided with pension benefits for the period during which the changes occurred. Differences between projected and actual earnings in pension plan investments are amortized over a closed five-year period.

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

I. Pension Plans

Collective Pension Expense

Collective pension expense includes certain current period changes in the collective net pension liability, projected earnings on pension plan investments, and the amortization of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for the current period. The collective pension expense for the year ended June 30, 2024 is $1,324,010 for ERS and $6,496,785 for TRS.

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 $275,608.

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 $4,328,037.

Other Benefits

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

II. Indebtedness

1. <u>Short-Term Debt</u>

Bond Anticipation Notes

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

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

II. Indebtedness

Changes in Short-term Debt

	Maturity	Interest Rate	Balance 7/1/2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2024
BAN	6/28/2024	4.50%	$ 42,100,000	$ -	$ 42,100,000	$ -
BAN	6/27/2025	4.50%	-	38,550,000	-	38,550,000
Total Short-Term Debt			**$ 42,100,000**	**$ 38,550,000**	**$ 42,100,000**	**$ 38,550,000**

No interest has been accrued for this BAN due to issuance date of 6/27/24. Interest paid on short-term debt amounted to $1,894,500 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

2. Long-Term Debt

a. Serial Bonds

The District borrows money in order to acquire or construct buildings and improvements. This enables the cost of these capital assets to be borne by the present and future taxpayers receiving the benefit of the capital assets. These long-term liabilities are full faith and credit debt of the District. The provision to be made in future budgets for capital indebtedness represents the amount, exclusive of interest, authorized to be collected in future years from taxpayers and others for liquidation of the long-term liabilities.

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

Interest Paid	$ 410,073
Less: Interest Accrued in the Prior Year	(47,475)
Plus: Interest Accrued in the Current Year	45,716
Amortization of deferrals on advance refunding	335,667
Amortization of premiums	(97,585)
Total Long-Term Interest Expense	**$ 646,396**

Lease interest expense amounted to $87,492.

b. Prior Year Defeasance

On October 22, 2014, June 15, 2016, and April 13, 2021, the District defeased serial bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the District's financial statements. At June 30, 2024, $0.9 million of the 2021 bonds outstanding are considered defeased.

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

II. Indebtedness

c. Other Long-Term Debt

In addition to the above long-term debt, the District had the following noncurrent liabilities:

Compensated Absences - Represent the value of the earned and unused portion of the liability for employees' vacation and sick pay which has not been accrued in the General Fund.

Workers' Compensation - Represents the estimate of the District's share of unpaid workers' compensation claims and administrative costs due.

Judgments and Claims - The noncurrent portion of the estimated liability for various legal actions taken against the District.

Other Post Employment Benefits - Represents the net liability for other post employment benefits calculated in accordance with GASB 75 (See Note 6).

3. Changes

The changes in the District's indebtedness during the year ended June 30, 2024 are summarized as follows:

	Balance 7/1/2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2024	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds and Notes Payable -					
Serial Bonds	$ 8,225,000	$ 21,525,000	$ 7,330,000	$ 22,420,000	$ 2,255,000
Less Deferred Amounts on Refunding*	(378,643)	-	(335,667)	(42,976)	-
Unamortized Bond Premium	148,856	1,982,983	97,585	2,034,254	258,118
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	$ 7,995,213	$ 23,507,983	$ 7,091,918	$ 24,411,278	$ 2,513,118
Other Liabilities -					
Net Pension Liability	$ 8,635,266	$ -	$ 3,202,869	$ 5,432,397	$ -
OPEB (Note 6)	155,204,043	11,140,204	6,488,867	159,855,380	-
Judgments and Claims	1,657,821	-	148,149	1,509,672	-
Workers' Compensation	458,943	179,843	-	638,786	-
Retainage Payable	942,452	543,695	-	1,486,147	1,486,147
Lease Liabilities (Note 8)	2,604,702	1,198,879	868,541	2,935,040	943,375
Compensated Absences	234,076	72,674	-	306,750	-
Total Other Liabilities	$ 169,737,303	$ 13,135,295	$ 10,708,426	$ 172,164,172	$ 2,429,522
Total Long-Term Obligations	**$ 177,732,516**	**$ 36,643,278**	**$ 17,800,344**	**$ 196,575,450**	**$ 4,942,640**

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

* This item is recorded as a deferred outflows on the statement of net position.

The above liabilities are liquidated by the general fund.

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

II. Indebtedness

4. Maturity

The following is a summary of maturity of indebtedness:

Description	Original Amount	Issue Date	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding 6/30/2024
Bus Garage Advanced Refunding	$ 1,635,000	2021	2028	1.50 - 4.00%	$ 950,000
Finance School Buses	$ 960,880	2021	2025	0.75%	250,000
Renovation	$ 4,448,000	2019	2029	4.00%	135,000
Finance School Buses	$ 974,092	2021	2026	1.00%	520,000
Finance School Buses	$ 970,000	2022	2027	3.75 - 4.00%	745,000
Finance School Buses	$ 1,525,000	2023	2028	3.75 - 4.75%	1,525,000
Capital Improvements	$ 18,295,000	2024	2038	5.00%	18,295,000
Total Serial Bonds					**$ 22,420,000**

The following is a summary of maturing debt service requirements for bonds:

	Serial Bonds		
Year	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Premium**
2025	$ 2,255,000	$ 1,307,114	$ 258,118
2026	2,125,000	968,775	242,190
2027	1,935,000	887,950	224,744
2028	1,760,000	801,162	206,646
2029	1,170,000	716,950	187,514
2030-34	6,600,000	2,665,500	171,858
Thereafter	6,575,000	842,250	743,184
Total	**$ 22,420,000**	**$ 8,189,701**	**$ 2,034,254**

The District has authorized but unissued debt in the amount of $1,766,422 for bus purchases.

5. Constitutional Debt Limit

The constitution of the State of New York limits the amount of indebtedness which may be issued by the District. Basically, the District may issue indebtedness to the extent that the aggregate outstanding debt issues which are subject to such limit do not exceed 10% of the average full valuation of taxable real estate within such District. At June 30, 2024, the District has exhausted 18.33% of its constitutional debt limit.

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

III. Self-Insurance

Health and Dental Insurance

The District is self-insured for health insurance benefits, on a cost-reimbursement basis. Under the program, the District is responsible for claim payments. Empire HealthChoice Assurance, Inc. is the third-party claims administrator for the District's health plan. The cost of medical care is paid out of employee and employer contributions and is held in a separate bank account. The District pays the medical claims and related administrative fees on a monthly basis by funding the separate bank account. The total cash in the account amounted to $-0- at June 30, 2024. The District estimates the liability for unpaid health insurance claims to be $864,082 at June 30, 2024.

The District self-funds the health insurance plan, but has purchased both aggregate and specific stop loss coverage from HM Life Insurance Company of New York. The aggregate insurance provides full coverage for aggregate claims in excess of 125% of expected claims.

The specific stop loss insurance assumes the risk for claims on any individual in excess of $275,000 paid during a calendar year.

The District is self-insured for dental insurance benefits on a cost-reimbursement basis. Under the program, the District is responsible for claim payments. Delta Dental of New York is the third-party claims administrator for the District's dental plan. The cost of dental care is paid out of employee and employer contributions. The District pays the dental claims and related administrative fees on a monthly basis by wiring funds to Delta Dental. The District estimates the liability for unpaid dental insurance claims to be $29,854 for the year ended June 30, 2024. The District has not purchased stop loss insurance on the self-funded dental plan. The District's maximum liability is limited to the annual dental allowance per covered individual, which is $1,500 per covered individual at June 30, 2024.

All known claims filed and an estimate of all incurred but unreported claims existing at June 30, 2024 pertaining to both health and dental insurance have been recorded as accounts payable.

The District establishes health and dental claims liabilities based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported. The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the coverage involved. Because actual claims costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liability, and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claims liabilities are recomputed periodically using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claims frequency, and other economic and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claims costs is implicit in the calculation because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflect past inflation and on other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience. Adjustments to claims liabilities are charged or credited to the liability in the periods in which they are made.

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

III. Self-Insurance

Health and Dental Insurance

As discussed above, the District establishes a liability for both reported and unreported insured events, which includes estimates of both future payments of losses and related claim adjustment expenses. Unpaid claims are included in accounts payable in the General Fund. The following represents changes in those aggregate liabilities for the District during the past two years:

	2024	2023
Unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at beginning of year	$ 461,399	$ 1,004,870
Incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses:		
Provision for incurred claims expenditures for events for the current year	10,904,807	10,464,387
Increase (decrease) in provision for incurred events of prior years	-	-
Total incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses	11,366,206	11,469,257
Payments made for claims during the current year	(10,472,270)	(11,007,858)
Total unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at end of year	$ 893,936	$ 461,399

Workers' Compensation Insurance

The District is self-insured for workers' compensation benefits on a cost-reimbursement basis. Under the program, the District is responsible for claim payments. All known claims filed and an estimate of all incurred but unreported claims existing at June 30, 2024 have been recorded as accrued workers' compensation on the Statement of Net Position.

The District establishes workers' compensation claims liabilities based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported. The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the coverage involved. Because actual claims costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liability, and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claims liabilities are recomputed periodically using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claims frequency, and other economic and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claims costs is implicit in the calculation because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflect past inflation and on other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience. Adjustments to claims liabilities are charged or credited to the liability in the periods in which they are made.

4. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

III. Self-Insurance

Workers' Compensation Insurance

As discussed above, the District establishes a liability for both reported and unreported insured events, which includes estimates of both future payments of losses and related claim adjustment expenses. The following represents changes in those aggregate liabilities for the District during the past two years:

	2024	**2023**
Unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at beginning of year	$ 458,943	$ 511,141
Incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses:		
Provision for incurred claims expenditures for events for the current year	167,954	230,907
Increase (decrease) in provision for incurred events of prior years	135,972	(94,903)
Total incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses	762,869	647,145
Payments made for claims during the current year	(124,083)	(188,202)
Total unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at end of year	$ 638,786	$ 458,943

IV. Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources on the balance sheet - governmental funds arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current periods and is contingent on future outcomes not expected to occur within the availability period.

V. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

The deferred outflows and inflows of resources reported on the statement of net position consist of the following:

	Deferred Outflows	**Deferred Inflows**
Pension	$ 18,396,451	$ 3,064,033
Bonds	42,976	-
OPEB	19,011,462	41,773,039
Total	**$ 37,450,889**	**$ 44,837,072**

5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. Litigation

The District has been named as defendant in various actions. A review of these actions by District Management indicates that they are either fully covered by insurance or not substantial enough to materially affect the financial position of the District.

B. Federal and State Grants

The District receives federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursements to grantor agencies or expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant.

C. Risk Financing and Related Insurance

The Niskayuna Central School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; 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 three years.

6. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE

Plan Description

The District administers the post-employment benefits as a single-employer defined benefit plan (the Plan), through which retirees and their spouses receive benefits. The Plan provides for continuation of medical and/or dental/vision benefits for certain retirees and their survivors and can be amended by action of the District subject to applicable collective bargaining and employment agreements. The Plan does not issue a separate financial report since there are no assets legally segregated for the sole purpose of paying benefits under the Plan.

Funding Policy

The obligations of the Plan members, employers and other contributing entities are established by action of the District pursuant to applicable collective bargaining and other employment agreements. Employees contribute varying percentages of the premiums, depending on when retired and their applicable agreement. Employees are eligible for the retiree health benefits upon meeting the following requirements: 1) retire from the District, 2) enrolled in District provided health care at time of retirement, and 3) working .5 FTE for members of the Niskayuna Teachers' Association or 30 hours a week for other staff members having at least 5 years of service under the New York State Teachers' or Employees' Retirement Systems and at least 5 years of service with the District. The District currently funds the plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis. The cost of providing this benefit for 450 retirees and surviving spouses was approximately $4,400,000.

The contribution requirements of Plan members and the District are established by the Board of Education. Until changes are made in the NYS law to permit funding, there is no legal authority to fund OPEB, other than "pay as you go".

6. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE

Covered Employees

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

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	450
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	-
Active Employees	536
Total	**986**

Net OPEB Liability

The District's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2024; the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022.

Actuarial Assumptions

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

Inflation	2.70%
Salary Increases	Varied by years of service and retirement system
Discount Rate	4.21%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	
Medical	6.75% initial rate decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.14% by 2076.
Dental	3.50% initial rate decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.00% by 2024.

Mortality rates were based on Pub-2010 Teachers and General Employees Headcount-Weighted table projected fully generationally using MP-2021.

The discount rate was based on the S+P Municipal Bond 20-year High Grade Index.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

Changes in the District’s net OPEB liability were as follows:

Balance at June 30, 2023	$ 155,204,043
Changes for the Year -	
Service cost	4,627,829
Interest	6,512,375
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(133,909)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(2,016,568)
Benefit payments	(4,338,390)
Net Changes	4,651,337
Balance at June 30, 2024	**$ 159,855,380**

6. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

The Changes noted above are a result of the change in discount rate from 4.13% to 4.21% and change in rate index from Bond Buyer 20-Bond GO Index to S+P Municipal Bond 20-year High Grade Index.

Sensitivity of the OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the District's OPEB liability, as well as what the District's OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.21%) or 1 percentage point higher (5.21%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (3.21%)	Discount Rate (4.21%)	1% Increase (5.21%)
Total OPEB Liability	$187,962,255	$159,855,380	$137,483,080

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

The following presents the District's total OPEB liability, 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 (5.75% Decreasing to 3.14%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (6.75% Decreasing to 4.14%)	1% Increase (7.75% Decreasing to 5.14%)
Total OPEB Liability	$ 132,961,606	$ 159,855,380	$ 194,825,191

OPEB Expense, 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 $5,858,066.
At 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	$ 4,943,807	$ 3,317,263
Changes of assumptions	14,067,655	38,455,776
Total	**$ 19,011,462**	**$ 41,773,039**

6. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE

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

Year		
2025	$	(3,341,793)
2026		(3,266,351)
2027		(7,737,828)
2028		(7,138,799)
2029		(969,595)
Thereafter		(307,211)
Total	**$**	**(22,761,577)**

7. TAX ABATEMENTS

The Town of Niskayuna enters into various property tax abatement programs for the purpose of economic development. The District property tax revenue was reduced by $466,457. The District received Payments in Lieu of Tax (PILOT) totaling $409,753.

8. LEASE ASSETS AND OBLIGATIONS

Lease Assets

A summary of the lease asset activity during the year ended June 30, 2024 is as follows:

Type	Balance 7/1/2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2024
Lease Assets:				
Machinery and equipment	$ 4,309,991	$ 1,447,336	$ -	$ 5,757,327
Total Lease Assets	$ 4,309,991	$ 1,447,336	$ -	$ 5,757,327
Less Accumulated Amortization -				
Machinery and equipment	$ 1,624,910	$ 1,110,544	$ -	$ 2,735,454
Total Accumulated Amortization	$ 1,624,910	$ 1,110,544	$ -	$ 2,735,454
Total Lease Assets, Net	**$ 2,685,081**	**$ 336,792**	**$ -**	**$ 3,021,873**

8. LEASE ASSETS AND OBLIGATIONS

Lease agreements are summarized as follows:

	Date	Payment Terms	Annual Payment Amount	Interest Rate	Total Lease Liability	Balance June 30, 2024
Machinery and equipment	5/21/2021	4 years	$ 144,972	2.26%	$ 553,710	$ 142,944
Machinery and equipment	7/23/2021	5 years	69,590	2.47%	326,226	151,843
Machinery and equipment	4/19/2022	4 years	265,404	3.99%	976,914	507,679
Machinery and equipment	5/20/2022	4 years	88,327	4.10%	325,494	168,751
Machinery and equipment	4/24/2023	5 years	52,792	4.31%	944,446	771,820
Machinery and equipment	1/18/2024	5 years	35,775	4.68%	158,389	151,513
Machinery and equipment	5/29/2024	5 years	235,652	5.08%	1,040,490	1,040,490
Total Lease Agreements						$ 2,935,040

The computer equipment and printers were leased for the District with the terms noted above. This lease is not renewable and the District will not acquire the equipment at the end of the five years.

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

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2025	$ 943,375	$ 107,515
2026	828,407	77,510
2027	452,547	47,446
2028	456,172	26,422
2029	254,539	7,944
	$ 2,935,040	$ 266,837

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District has evaluated subsequent events through October 4, 2024, which is the date these financial statements were available to be issued. All subsequent events requiring recognition or disclosure as of June 30, 2024, have been incorporated into these statements herein.

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Equity -

Budget and Actual - General Fund

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Current Year's Revenues	Over (Under) Revised Budget
REVENUES				
Local Sources -				
Real property taxes	$ 60,733,816	$ 60,733,816	$ 60,986,505	$ 252,689
Real property tax items	3,295,551	3,295,551	3,059,715	(235,836)
Charges for services	497,750	497,750	816,405	318,655
Use of money and property	578,993	578,993	1,872,417	1,293,424
Sale of property and compensation for loss	10,500	10,500	494,323	483,823
Miscellaneous	1,370,000	1,370,000	2,712,804	1,342,804
State Sources -				
Basic formula	34,848,501	34,848,501	27,373,591	(7,474,910)
Lottery aid	-	-	7,688,612	7,688,612
BOCES	2,313,190	2,313,190	2,784,459	471,269
Textbooks	265,038	265,038	261,718	(3,320)
All Other Aid -				
Computer software	145,622	145,622	143,523	(2,099)
Library loan	28,600	28,600	28,187	(413)
Handicapped students	-	-	69,658	69,658
Other aid	-	-	12,300	12,300
Federal Sources	290,000	290,000	348,892	58,892
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 104,377,561	$ 104,377,561	$ 108,653,109	$ 4,275,548
Other Sources -				
Premium on obligations	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Transfer - in	900,000	900,000	1,465,722	565,722
TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES	$ 105,277,561	$ 105,277,561	$ 110,118,831	$ 4,841,270
Appropriated reserves	$ -	$ 9,704,077		
Appropriated fund equity	$ 2,527,603	$ 2,527,603		
Prior year encumbrances	$ 677,803	$ 677,803		
TOTAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATED RESERVES/ FUND EQUITY	$ **108,482,967**	$ **118,187,044**		

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISRICT

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Equity -

Budget and Actual - General Fund

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Current Year's Expenditures	Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balances
EXPENDITURES					
General Support -					
Board of education	$ 51,805	$ 51,055	$ 34,553	$ -	$ 16,502
Central administration	474,584	474,057	446,725	-	27,332
Finance	1,028,577	1,212,616	934,231	244,528	33,857
Staff	1,159,596	1,099,694	1,043,101	-	56,593
Central services	7,069,059	7,850,465	6,079,776	886,526	884,163
Special items	1,063,527	1,501,468	1,380,415	-	121,053
Instructional -					
Instruction, administration and improvement	3,822,874	4,000,256	3,774,114	19,533	206,609
Teaching - regular school	28,932,529	29,659,923	27,776,341	850,063	1,033,519
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	12,475,415	12,178,652	11,377,629	14,372	786,651
Occupational education	644,503	600,735	600,735	-	-
Teaching - special schools	274,694	203,993	153,270	-	50,723
Instructional media	4,686,044	4,226,905	3,762,284	352,005	112,616
Pupil services	4,855,672	4,998,708	4,841,221	24,390	133,097
Pupil Transportation	5,371,092	5,514,613	5,356,805	-	157,808
Community Services	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	25,921,850	23,524,796	21,865,937	-	1,658,859
Debt service - principal	8,175,000	9,043,541	9,043,541	-	-
Debt service - interest	2,176,146	2,304,581	2,304,573	-	8
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 108,182,967	$ 108,446,058	$ 100,775,251	$ 2,391,417	$ 5,279,390
Other Uses -					
Transfers - out	$ 300,000	$ 9,740,986	$ 9,561,714	$ -	$ 179,272
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	$ 108,482,967	$ 118,187,044	$ 110,336,965	$ 2,391,417	$ 5,458,662
NET CHANGE IN FUND EQUITY	$ -	$ -	$ **(218,134)**		
FUND EQUITY, BEGINNING OF YEAR	22,267,408	22,267,408	22,267,408		
FUND EQUITY, END OF YEAR	**$ 22,267,408**	**$ 22,267,408**	**$ 22,049,274**		

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018 #	2017
Service cost	$ 4,627,829	$ 5,554,817	$ 8,159,245	$ 7,739,757	$ 4,955,666	$ 4,271,208	$ 4,485,736	$ 4,542,839
Interest	6,512,375	5,545,398	4,196,989	4,196,078	4,931,803	5,246,265	4,696,671	4,130,495
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experiences	(133,909)	4,644,202	244,834	3,418,755	75,024	(12,809,936)	-	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(2,016,568)	(9,280,926)	(43,429,250)	(7,611,923)	40,045,731	10,504,085	(6,616,062)	(18,598,429)
Benefit payments	(4,338,390)	(4,668,015)	(3,797,827)	(3,652,316)	(3,203,447)	(2,701,108)	(2,258,661)	(2,683,293)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	**$ 4,651,337**	**$ 1,795,476**	**$ (34,626,009)**	**$ 4,090,351**	**$ 46,804,777**	**$ 4,510,514**	**$ 307,684**	**$ (12,608,388)**
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	**$ 155,204,043**	**$ 153,408,567**	**$ 188,034,576**	**$ 183,944,225**	**$ 137,139,448**	**$ 132,628,934**	**$ $ 132,321,250**	**$ $ 144,929,638**
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	**$ 159,855,380**	**$ 155,204,043**	**$ 153,408,567**	**$ 188,034,576**	**$ 183,944,225**	**$ 137,139,448**	**$ 132,628,934**	**$ 132,321,250**
Covered Employee Payroll	$ 38,974,320	$ 37,113,889	$ 46,032,971	$ 43,892,500	$ 36,000,594	$ 34,594,222	$ 35,706,244	$ 33,704,631
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	410.16%	418.18%	333.26%	428.40%	510.95%	396.42%	371.44%	392.59%

10 years of historical information is not available, and will be added each year subsequent to the year of implementation until 10 years of historical data is present.

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Required Supplementary Information

Schedules of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

NYSERS Pension Plan

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability (assets)	0.0213%	0.0229%	0.0200%	0.0200%	0.0200%	0.0200%	0.0200%	0.0200%	0.0200%	0.0200%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets)	$ 3,137,505	$ 4,780,734	$ (1,868,870)	$ 23,142	$ 6,315,055	$ 1,712,653	$ 783,104	$ 2,275,210	$ 3,620,757	$ 773,633
Covered-employee payroll	$ 8,643,230	$ 7,321,433	$ 6,880,857	$ 6,784,967	$ 7,351,296	$ 7,186,981	$ 7,153,843	$ 8,254,813	$ 8,091,957	$ 6,126,997
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	36.300%	65.298%	-27.160%	0.341%	85.904%	23.830%	10.947%	27.562%	44.745%	12.627%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.88%	90.78%	103.65%	99.95%	86.39%	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.70%	97.90%

NYSTRS Pension Plan

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability (assets)	0.2007%	0.2009%	0.2000%	0.2000%	0.2000%	0.2000%	0.2000%	0.2000%	0.1900%	0.1900%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets)	$ 2,294,892	$ 3,854,532	$ (35,952,787)	$ 5,709,546	$ (5,212,278)	$ (3,584,929)	$ (1,512,413)	$ 2,130,723	$(20,083,066)	$(21,293,295)
Covered-employee payroll	$ 40,700,542	$ 37,537,176	$ 36,088,913	$ 30,315,041	$ 35,751,804	$ 34,472,964	$ 33,098,923	$ 32,450,865	$ 31,550,574	$ 27,976,129
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	5.638%	10.269%	-99.623%	18.834%	-14.579%	-10.399%	-4.569%	6.566%	-63.654%	-76.112%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	99.20%	98.60%	113.20%	97.80%	102.20%	101.53%	100.66%	99.01%	110.46%	111.48%

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Required Supplementary Information

Schedules of District Contributions

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

NYSERS Pension Plan

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contributions	$ 872,334	$ 752,009	$ 1,009,186	$ 977,868	$ 978,833	$ 1,004,591	$ 1,008,652	$ 957,626	$ 996,212	$ 919,814
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(872,334)	(752,009)	(1,009,186)	(977,868)	(978,833)	(1,004,591)	(1,008,652)	(957,626)	(996,212)	(919,814)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 8,643,230	$ 7,321,433	$ 6,880,857	$ 6,784,967	$ 7,351,296	$ 7,186,981	$ 7,153,843	$ 8,254,813	$ 8,091,957	$ 6,126,997
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.09%	10.27%	14.67%	14.41%	13.32%	13.98%	14.10%	11.60%	12.31%	15.01%

NYSTRS Pension Plan

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contributions	$ 3,813,780	$ 3,487,347	$ 3,355,945	$ 3,107,240	$ 3,556,399	$ 3,164,725	$ 3,695,445	$ 4,070,599	$ 5,091,418	$ 4,588,404
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(3,813,780)	(3,487,347)	(3,355,945)	(3,107,240)	(3,556,399)	(3,164,725)	(3,695,445)	(4,070,599)	(5,091,418)	(4,588,404)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 40,700,542	$ 37,537,176	$ 36,088,913	$ 30,315,041	$ 35,751,804	$ 34,472,964	$ 33,098,923	$ 32,450,865	$ 31,550,574	$ 27,976,129
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	9.37%	9.29%	9.30%	10.25%	9.95%	9.18%	11.16%	12.54%	16.14%	16.40%

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Supplementary Information

Schedule of Changes From Adopted Budget To Final Budget

And Schedule of Real Property Tax Limit

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET:

Adopted budget	$	107,805,164
Prior year's encumbrances		677,803
Original Budget	$	108,482,967
Budget revisions -		
Tax Certiorari Reserve		286,177
Capital Reserve		8,000,000
Appropriated Fund Balance		1,417,900
FINAL BUDGET	**$**	**118,187,044**

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION:

2024-25 voter approved expenditure budget			$	110,770,769
Unrestricted fund balance:				
Assigned fund balance	$	4,967,310		
Unassigned fund balance		4,430,834		
Total Unrestricted fund balance	$	9,398,144		
Less adjustments:				
Appropriated fund balance	$	2,575,893		
Encumbrances included in assigned fund balance		2,391,417		
Total adjustments	$	4,967,310		
General Fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law				4,430,834
ACTUAL PERCENTAGE				**4.00%**

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Supplementary Information
Schedule of Project Expenditures
Capital Projects Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

			Expenditures				Methods of Financing				
	Original	Revised	Prior	Current		Unexpended		Local	State		Fund
Project Title	Appropriation	Appropriation	Years	Year	Total	Balance	Obligations	Sources	Sources	Total	Equity
School Buses Purchases	$ 703,930	$ 703,930	$ 703,067	$ -	$ 703,067	$ 863	$ 703,930	$ -	$ -	$ 703,930	$ 863
School Buses Purchases	974,092	974,092	973,252	-	973,252	840	974,092	-	-	974,092	840
School Buses Purchases	970,000	970,000	965,271	-	965,271	4,729	970,000	-	-	970,000	4,729
School Buses Purchases	1,525,000	1,525,000	-	306,742	306,742	1,218,258	1,525,000	-	-	1,525,000	1,218,258
Birchwood ES Phase 1C											
SED Project # 1010	107,900	211,655	147,652	-	147,652	64,003	278,505	27,341	-	305,846	158,194
Birchwood ES Phase 1C*											
SED Project # 1012	246,500	246,500	211,408	15,680	227,088	19,412	122,084	-	-	122,084	(105,004)
VAMS Roof Project											
SED Project # 1014	1,570,000	1,594,978	1,332,161	-	1,332,161	262,817	1,037,926	294,235	-	1,332,161	-
VAMS Phase 1B											
SED Project # 1015	135,000	173,630	173,630	-	173,630	-	143,628	30,002	-	173,630	-
VAMS Phase 2B											
SED Project # 1016	2,175,000	3,851,754	431,097	495,343	926,440	2,925,314	-	-	-	-	(926,440)
Craig ES Phase 1B											
SED Project # 2015	1,294,000	1,281,190	1,278,721	-	1,278,721	2,469	1,040,631	238,090	-	1,278,721	-
Craig ES Phase 1C											
SED Project # 2016	107,900	211,655	258,518	-	258,518	(46,863)	278,463	27,338	-	305,801	47,283
Craig ES Phase 1C*											
SED Project # 2018	43,000	388,335	315,573	31,615	347,188	41,147	192,330	-	-	192,330	(154,858)
Glencliff ES Phase 1A*											
SED Project # 3016	1,444,000	1,624,023	1,382,392	-	1,382,392	241,631	89,160	1,444,000	-	1,533,160	150,768
Glencliff ES Phase 1B											
SED Project # 3015	128,000	128,000	44,696	-	44,696	83,304	20,981	23,715	-	44,696	-
Glencliff ES Phase 1C*											
SED Project # 3017	40,000	129,874	96,138	7,213	103,351	26,523	64,323	-	-	64,323	(39,028)
Rosendale ES Phase 1A*											
SED Project # 4014	1,351,000	1,614,150	1,516,339	-	1,516,339	97,811	130,330	1,351,000	-	1,481,330	(35,009)
Rosendale ES Phase 1B											
SED Project # 4013	221,000	221,000	94,298	-	94,298	126,702	53,353	40,945	-	94,298	-

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Supplementary Information
Schedule of Project Expenditures
Capital Projects Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

			Expenditures				Methods of Financing				
	Original	Revised	Prior	Current		Unexpended		Local	State		Fund
Project Title	Appropriation	Appropriation	Years	Year	Total	Balance	Obligations	Sources	Sources	Total	Equity
Rosendale ES Phase 2A*											
SED Project # 4015	$ 192,000	$ 1,385,500	$ 682,985	$ 1,185,792	$ 1,868,777	$ (483,277)	$ 686,195	$ -	$ -	$ 686,195	$ (1,182,582)
Bus Garage Roof Project											
SED Project # 5002	108,000	108,642	62,817	-	62,817	45,825	42,724	20,093	-	62,817	-
Bus Garage Roof Project 1A*											
SED Project # 5003	2,219,000	1,794,749	1,423,133	-	1,423,133	371,616	-	1,794,749	-	1,794,749	371,616
NHS Phase 1A*											
SED Project # 6029	386,000	439,028	558,947	-	558,947	(119,919)	26,263	386,000	-	412,263	(146,684)
NHS Phase 1B											
SED Project # 6026	396,000	615,914	615,914	-	615,914	-	514,140	101,774	-	615,914	-
NHS Phase 1B*											
SED Project # 6030	14,295,000	13,955,984	11,569,389	1,637,684	13,207,073	748,911	5,549,285	2,751,391	-	8,300,676	(4,906,397)
NHS Phase 1C*											
SED Project # 6031	177,000	1,492,105	895,061	548,427	1,443,488	48,617	738,993	490,442	-	1,229,435	(214,053)
NHS Pool Roof											
SED Project # 6032	517,900	517,900	-	382,587	382,587	135,313	-	517,900	-	517,900	135,313
NHS Transformer Mitigation											
SED Project # 6027	900,000	900,000	514,662	-	514,662	385,338	-	514,662	-	514,662	-
Hillside ES Phase 1B											
SED Project # 7013	159,000	165,580	165,580	-	165,580	-	135,272	30,308	-	165,580	-
Hillside ES Phase 1C*											
SED Project # 7015	65,225	65,225	87,657	7,251	94,908	(29,683)	32,304	-	-	32,304	(62,604)
IRMS Phase 1B											
SED Project # 8015	460,000	460,000	379,457	-	379,457	80,543	294,231	85,226	-	379,457	-
IRMS Phase 2A*											
SED Project # 8016	3,015,500	30,122,500	11,125,323	15,579,894	26,705,217	3,417,283	14,918,736	-	-	14,918,736	(11,786,481)
IRMS Phase 2A*											
SED Project # 8017	900,000	900,000	-	220,472	220,472	679,528	-	900,000	-	900,000	679,528
Pre-Referendum Costs	-	-	80,223	-	80,223	(80,223)	-	-	-	-	(80,223)
$47.17M Referendum	47,173,350	47,173,350	-	-	-	47,173,350	-	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	8,000,000
Smart Schools Bond Act Phase 1											
SED Project # 9BA1	487,700	487,700	481,699	-	481,699	6,001	-	-	481,699	481,699	-
Smart Schools Bond Act Phase 2											
SED Project # 9BA2	761,703	761,703	677,815	30,563	708,378	53,325	-	-	708,378	708,378	-
Lease Expense	-	4,257,383	3,058,504	1,198,879	4,257,383	-	-	4,257,383	-	4,257,383	-
Bond Premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	323,908	-	-	323,908	323,908
Interfund Transfer to Debt Service	-	-	323,908	-	323,908	(323,908)	-	-	-	-	(323,908)
TOTAL	**$ 85,249,700**	**$ 121,453,029**	**$ 42,627,287**	**$ 21,648,142**	**$ 64,275,429**	**$ 57,177,600**	**$ 30,886,787**	**$ 23,326,594**	**$ 1,190,077**	**$ 55,403,458**	**$ (8,871,971)**

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Supplementary Information

Schedule of Net Investment in Capital and Lease Assets

June 30, 2024

Capital and lease assets, net			$	114,856,966
Add:				
Deferred loss on refunding	$	42,976		
Capital projects fund - restricted cash		31,409,914		
				31,452,890
Deduct:				
Bond payable	$	22,420,000		
Bond anticipation note		38,550,000		
Retainage payable		1,486,147		
Unamortized bond premium		2,034,254		
Lease Liability		2,935,040		
				67,425,441
Net Investment in Capital and Lease Assets			**$**	**78,884,415**

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 President and Members
of the Board of Education
Niskayuna Central School District

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Niskayuna Central School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 4, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the 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 a material weakness. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed 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 District'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 District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Mengel, Metzger, Barr & Co. LLP

Latham, NY
October 4, 2024

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

To the President and Members of the Board of Education of
Niskayuna Central School District

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Canandaigua + Elmira + Latham + Queensbury + Rochester
An Independent Member of the BDO Alliance USA

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Mengel, Metzger, Barr & Co. LLP

Latham, NY
October 4, 2024

Supplementary Information

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

Grantor / Pass - Through Agency Federal Award Cluster / Program	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Grantor Number	Pass-Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Education:				
Indirect Programs:				
Passed Through NYS Education Department -				
Special Education Cluster IDEA -				
Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	0032-24-0830	-	$ 936,075
COVID-19 ARP Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027X	5532-22-0830	-	73,575
Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)	84.173	0033-24-0830	-	25,629
Total Special Education Cluster IDEA				$ 1,035,279
Education Stabilization Fund -				
COVID-19 CRRSA - ESSER 2	84.425D	5891-21-2740	-	1,063,882
COVID-19 CRRSA - GEER 2	84.425C	5896-21-2740	-	147,066
COVID-19 ARP - ESSER 3	84.425U	5880-21-2740	-	115,691
COVID-19 ARP - SLR Summer Enrichment	84.425U	5882-21-2740	-	1,597
COVID-19 ARP - SLR Comprehensive After School	84.425U	5883-21-2740	-	19,261
COVID-19 ARP - SLR Learning Loss	84.425U	5884-21-2740	-	199,169
Total Education Stabilization fund				$ 1,546,666
Title IIA - Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant	84.367	0147-23-2740	-	$ 4,875
Title IIA - Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant	84.367	0147-24-2740	-	7,175
Total Title IIA				12,050
Title III - Immigrant	84.365	0149-23-2740	-	13,235
Title III - Immigrant	84.365	0149-24-2740	-	3,974
Total Title III				17,209
Title IV - Student Support and Enrichment Program	84.424	0024-24-2740	-	11,647
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0021-24-2740	-	167,383
Total U.S. Department of Education				**$ 2,790,234**
U.S. Department of Homeland Security:				
Direct Award:				
COVID-19 FEMA Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	N/A		**$ 55,281**
U.S. Department of Agriculture:				
Indirect Programs:				
Passed Through NYS Education Department (Child Nutrition Services) -				
Child Nutrition Cluster -				
National School Lunch Program	10.555	Not Applicable	-	$ 438,876
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program Supply Chain	10.555	Not Applicable	-	119,922
National School Lunch Program-Non-Cash Assistance (Commodities)	10.555	Not Applicable	-	127,678
National School Breakfast Program	10.553	Not Applicable	-	81,035
Total Child Nutrition Cluster				$ 767,511
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				**$ 767,511**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS				**$ 3,613,026**

See accompanying notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) presents the activity of federal award programs administered by the Niskayuna Central School District (District), which is described in Note 1 to the District's accompanying financial statements, using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Therefore, some amounts presented in this Schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the District financial statements. Federal awards that are included in the Schedule may be received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards that are passed through from other government agencies.

The information presented in the Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). This Schedule only presents a selected portion of the operations of the District.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3. SCOPE OF AUDIT

The Niskayuna Central School District is an independent municipal corporation. All federal grant operations of the District are included in the scope of the single audit.

4. NON-CASH ASSISTANCE

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the Schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the District received food commodities totaling $127,678.

5. INDIRECT COST RATE

The Niskayuna Central School District did not elect to use the 10% de minimus cost rate.

Indirect costs may be included in the reported expenditures, to the extent that they are included in the federal financial reports used as the source for the data presented. The District's policy is not to charge federal award programs with indirect costs.

NISKAYUNA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
JUNE 30, 2024

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements	
Type of auditor's report issued	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
• Material weakness(es) identified?	_____yes __x__ no
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	_____yes __x___none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	____yes __x__no
Federal Awards	
Internal control over major programs:	
• Material weakness(es) identified?	_____yes __x__no
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	_____yes __x__none reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	____yes ___x__no

Identification of major programs:

Federal Assistance Listing Number(s)	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
84.027, 84.027X, 84.173	Special Education Center

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	__x__yes ____no

Section II: Financial Statement Findings

Findings related to the financial statements which are required to be reported in accordance with Government Auditing Standards:

None noted.

Section III: Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

Findings and questioned costs related to Federal awards which are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance 2 CFR 200.516(a):

None noted.

Summary Schedule of Prior Auditing Findings

2023-001 Child Nutrition Cluster – Procurement

Statement of Condition: During our discussions with management and testing of the major program, we noted that the District is not verifying the eligibility of vendors to participate in Federal assistance programs.

Status: This comment was corrected and therefore not repeated.

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION – SERIES A BONDS

November 14, 2024

Niskayuna Central School District,
Schenectady, Saratoga and Albany Counties
State of New York

Re: Niskayuna Central School District, New York
$1,766,422 School District (Serial) Bonds, 2024

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have been requested to render our opinion as to the validity of an issue of $1,766,422 School District (Serial) Bonds, 2024 (the "Obligations"), of the Niskayuna Central School District, New York , Schenectady, Saratoga and Albany Counties, New York (the "Obligor"), dated November 14, 2024, initially issued in registered form in denominations such that one bond shall be issued for each maturity of bonds in such amounts as hereinafter set forth, bearing interest at the rate of ____ hundredths per centum (_____%) per annum as to bonds maturing in _____, payable on October 15, 2025 and semi-annually thereafter on April 15 and October 15, and maturing in the amount of $_________ on October 15, 2025, $_________ on October 15, 2026, $_________ on October 15, 2027, $_________ on October 15, 2028, and $_________ on October 15, 2029.

The Obligations shall not be subject to redemption prior to maturity.

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 Obligations that the Obligor will, among other things, (i) take all actions on its part necessary to cause interest on the Obligations 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 Obligations 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 Obligations 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 Obligations 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 Obligations, including the form of the Obligations. 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 Obligations have been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the Obligor, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Obligations and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Obligations: (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 Obligations; 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 Obligations 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 Obligations 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 Obligations.

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 Obligations) 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 Obligations 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 Obligations to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. We call attention to the fact that the rights and obligations under the Obligations 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 Obligations has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein. Such opinions are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of real property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the Obligor, together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the Obligor to pay the principal of or interest on the Obligations as the same respectively become due and payable. Reference should be made to the Official Statement prepared by the Obligor in relation to the Obligations 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 Obligations, 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,

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP