PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JUNE 23, 2022

NEW ISSUE **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

In the opinion of Barclay Damon LLP, Albany, New York, Bond Counsel, under existing law (1) interest on the Notes is excluded from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes and is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of the individual alternative minimum tax imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), except that the School District, by failing to comply with certain restrictions contained in the Code, may cause interest on the Notes to become subject to federal income taxation from the date of issuance thereof, and (2) interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). See the caption "TAX MATTERS" herein.

The Notes will NOT be designated as or deemed designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

$12,000,000

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT AT TROY

RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS
CUSIP BASE #: 516498

$12,000,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2022

(the "Notes")

Dated: July 14, 2022 **Due: July 14, 2023**

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

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

At the option of the purchaser(s), the Notes will be issued as registered notes in book-entry-only form or registered in the name of the purchaser. If such Notes are issued as registered in the name of the purchaser, principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable in Federal Funds at the offices of the School District. In such case, the Notes will be issued as registered in the name of the purchaser in denominations of $5,000 or multiples thereof.

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

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser(s) and subject to the receipt of the approving legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Barclay Damon LLP, Bond Counsel, Albany, New York. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC located in Jersey City, New Jersey or as may be agreed upon with the purchaser on or about July 14, 2022.

ELECTRONIC BIDS for the Notes must be submitted via Fiscal Advisors Auction website ("Fiscal Advisors Auction") accessible via www.FiscalAdvisorsAuction.com on June 30, 2022 until 10:45 A.M., Eastern Time, pursuant to the Notice of Sale. No other form of electronic bidding services will be accepted. No bid will be received after the time for receiving bids specified above. Bids also may be submitted by facsimile at (315) 930-2354. Once the bids are communicated electronically via Fiscal Advisors Auction or facsimile to the District, each bid will constitute an irrevocable offer to purchase the Notes pursuant to the terms provided in the Notice of Sale.

June __, 2022

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

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT AT TROY

RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK

2021-2022 BOARD OF EDUCATION

MICHAEL CUSACK
President

JASON SHOVER
Vice President

ANDREA FAIRHURST
JILLIAN MANUPELLA
TINA RYSEDORPH
DANIELLE RICHARDS
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* * * * *

ANTONIO ABITABILE
Superintendent of Schools

REBECCA MCGROUTY
Assistant Superintendent

LINDA KLIME
Business Administrator/Treasurer

CHRISTINA WILLIAMS
Clerk of the Board

FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.
School District Municipal Advisor

BARCLAY DAMON LLP
Bond Counsel

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

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PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT AT TROY
RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK

Relating To

$12,000,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2022

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, has been prepared by the Lansingburgh Central School District at Troy, Rensselaer County, New York (the "School District" or "District", "County", and "State", respectively) in connection with the sale by the District of $12,000,000 principal amount of Bond Anticipation Notes, 2022 (the "Notes").

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

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

NATURE OF THE OBLIGATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

> "A pledge of the city's faith and credit is both a commitment to pay and a commitment of the city's revenue generating powers to produce the funds to pay. Hence, an obligation containing a pledge of the City's "faith and credit" is secured by a promise both to pay and to use in good faith the city's general revenue powers to produce sufficient funds to pay the principal and interest of the obligation as it becomes due. That is why both words, "faith" and "credit" are used and they are not tautological. That is what the words say and this is what the courts have held they mean. So, too, although the Legislature is given the duty to restrict municipalities in order to

prevent abuses in taxation, assessment, and in contracting of indebtedness, it may not constrict the City's power to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness previously contracted... While phrased in permissive language, these provisions, when read together with the requirement of the pledge and faith and credit, express a constitutional imperative: debt obligations must be paid, even if tax limits be exceeded".

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

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

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

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

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

THE NOTES

Description of the Notes

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

The Notes are dated July 14, 2022 and mature, without option of prior redemption, on July 14, 2023. Interest on the Notes will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis, payable at maturity.

The Notes will be issued in either (i) registered form registered in the name of the purchaser, in denominations of $5,000 each or multiples thereof, as may be determined by the successful bidder(s) or (ii) at the option of the purchaser(s), as registered notes, and, if so issued, registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of DTC, which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

No Optional Redemption

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

Purpose of Issue

The Notes are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York, including among others, the Education Law and the Local Finance Law, a proposition approved by the qualified voters on December 7, 2021 and a bond resolution adopted by the Board of Education on February 28, 2022 authorizing the issuance of an amount not to exceed $15,497,658 serial general obligation bonds to finance the construction, reconstruction and improvement of various district buildings, facilities, and sites, including infrastructure and site work improvements, acquisition of original furnishings, equipment, machinery, or apparatus required for the purpose for which such buildings and facilities are to be used and the payment of incidental expenses related thereto. This is the first borrowing against this authorization.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company.

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

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

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

Certificated Notes

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

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

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

General Information

The School District is located in the northern portion of the City of Troy and in the Towns of Brunswick, Schaghticoke and Pittstown (collectively the "Towns"), Rensselaer County. The School District covers approximately 13 square miles.

The School District is served by New York State Routes 4, 40 and 142. Commercial air transportation is available at the Albany International Airport and bus service is provided in the City of Troy and throughout the Capital District by the Capital District Transportation Authority.

The School District is a mixture of residential and commercial areas, with many of its residents commuting to the Troy and Albany areas for employment.

Water and sewer services are provided by the City and Towns, as well as by private wells and septic systems. Police protection is provided by the City of Troy, the County's Sheriff's Department and the New York State Police. Fire and ambulance service is provided by the City of Troy, as well as various volunteer fire and ambulance companies.

The School District provides public education for grades Pre-K-12. Opportunities for higher education include Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Russell Sage, Hudson Valley Community College and the many colleges and universities in the Capital District.

School District residents find commercial and financial services in Troy and in nearby Albany. Recreational and cultural facilities are available in the Capital District and the Adirondack Mountains.

Source: District Officials.

Population

The current estimated population of the District is 16,133.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Five Larger Employers

Name	Type	Employees
Lansingburgh Central School District	Educational	494
Hannaford	Supermarket	100
La Corte	Construction	100
Standard Manufacturing	Manufacturer	65
National Grid	Utility	50

Source: District officials.

Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

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

	Per Capita Income			Median Family Income		
	2000	2006-2010	2016-2020	2000	2006-2010	2016-2020
City of:						
Troy	$ 16,796	$ 20,736	$ 27,529	$ 38,631	$ 44,750	$ 61,167
Towns of:						
Brunswick	26,554	33,414	45,473	66,374	83,631	109,152
Schaghticoke	20,673	28,328	40,340	57,423	79,202	104,760
Pittstown	18,578	26,059	38,142	52,194	58,611	89,059
County of:						
Rensselaer	21,095	27,457	37,011	52,864	68,390	91,355
State of:						
New York	23,389	30,948	40,898	51,691	67,405	87,270

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census, 2006-2010 and 2016-2020 American Community Survey data.

Unemployment Rate Statistics

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

Annual Average

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rensselaer County	4.7%	4.4%	4.4%	3.9%	3.6%	6.7%	4.4%
New York State	5.2%	4.9%	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%	9.9%	6.9%

2022 Monthly Figures

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Rensselaer County	3.6%	3.7%	3.4%	2.7%	N/A	N/A
New York State	5.3%	5.1%	4.7%	4.2%	N/A	N/A

Note: Unemployment rates for May and June 2022 are unavailable as of the date of this Official Statement.

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

Form of School Government

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

Budgetary Procedures and Recent Budget Votes

Pursuant to the Education Law, the Board of Education annually prepares or causes to be prepared a tentative budget of the School District for the ensuing fiscal year. This tentative budget must be completed at least seven days before the annual District meeting at which it is to be presented. Copies are available upon request to taxpayers within the School District, seven days preceding such meeting and at each such meeting. The Board must also give notice that a copy of the tentative budget may be obtained at each schoolhouse within the School District.

The Board of Education causes a notice to be published stating the time, date, place and purpose of the annual or district meeting. At least forty-five days must elapse between the first publication of such notice and the date specified for such meeting. The meeting must be held at the time and place specified but it may be adjourned to permit voting on the following day. If the qualified voters at the annual or School District meeting approve the tentative budget, the Board of Education, by resolution adopts the tentative budget as the budget of the School District for the ensuing year.

Pursuant to 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% (subject to certain adjustments) or the rate of inflation (the "Tax Levy Cap"), then a majority vote is required for approval. If the proposed budget requires a tax levy increase that exceeds the Tax Levy 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 Tax Levy Cap also must receive at least 60% voter approval.

If the proposed budget is not approved by the required margin, the Board of Education may resubmit the original budget or a revised budget to the voters on the 3rd 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 no budget is approved, the Board of Education, must, pursuant to law, adopt by resolution an austerity budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The Board of Education may then levy a tax for ordinary contingent expenses of the School District, which levy may not exceed the prior year's levy under the provisions of Chapter 97. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

Recent Budget Vote Results

The budget for the 2020-21 fiscal year was approved by the qualified voters of the District on June 9, 2020 by a vote of 1,237 to 729. The District's adopted budget for 2020-21 fiscal year remained within the Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The budget calls for a total tax levy increase of 2.66%, which was equal to the District tax levy limit.

The $54,749,178 budget for the 2021-22 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 18, 2021 by a vote of 492 to 220. The budget for the 2021-22 fiscal year remained within the Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The budget calls for a total tax levy increase of .09%, which was within to the District tax levy limit.

The $57,383,864 budget for the 2022-23 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 17, 2022 by a vote of 462 to 187. The budget for the 2022-23 fiscal year remains within the Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The budget calls for a total tax levy increase of 1.80%, which is below the District's maximum allowable tax levy increase of 2.60% for the 2022-2023 fiscal year.

Investment Policy

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

Consistent with the above statutory limitations, it is the School District's current policy to invest in: (1) savings accounts or money market accounts of designated banks; (2) certificates of deposit issued by a bank or trust company located in and authorized to do business in the State; (3) demand deposit accounts in a bank or trust company located in and authorized to do business in the State; (4) obligations of New York State; and (5) obligations of the United States Government (U.S. Treasury Bills and Notes).

The District does not invest in so-called "derivatives" including reverse purchase agreements, which are not authorized investments for municipalities and school districts in the State.

State Aid

The District receives financial assistance from the State. In its adopted budget for the 2022-2023 fiscal year, approximately 69.51% 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.

It is anticipated that the State Budget Director's powers discussed herein will be activated and across-the-board and targeted reductions to local aid programs will be taken to close a substantial portion of the State fiscal year 2021 budget gap caused by the receipts shortfall. On April 25, 2020, the New York State Division of the Budget announced that the State fiscal year 2021 Enacted State Budget Financial Plan (the "Financial Plan"), projects a $13.3 billion shortfall as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, in the absence of Federal assistance, initial budget control actions are expected to significantly reduce State spending in several areas, including "aid-to-localities," a broad spending category that includes funding for health care, K-12 schools, and higher education as well as support for local governments, public transit systems, and not-for-profits. Reduced receipts are expected to carry through each subsequent year of the four year Financial Plan through State fiscal year 2024. Reductions or delays in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

The availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget. No assurance can be given that the State will not experience delays in the adoption of the budget in future fiscal years. Significant delays in the adoption of the State budget could result in delayed payment of State aid to school districts in the State which could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

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.

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.

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.

Potential reductions in Federal aid received by the State

President Biden signed into law the American Rescue Plan, a $1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package that includes $350 billion to state, local and territorial governments to keep their frontline workers employed, distribute the vaccine, increase testing, reopen schools and maintain vital services. The American Rescue Plan also included an additional $1,400 payment to eligible individuals and families, enhanced unemployment aid, rental and utility assistance to low and moderate income households, an increase in food stamp benefits, additional funding for child care and an increase in child care tax credits.

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, including the diversion of federal resources to address the current COVID-19 outbreak.

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.

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.

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.

Aid on debt service is generally paid in the current fiscal year provided such debt service is reported to the Commissioner of Education by November 15 of that year. Any debt service in excess of amounts reported by November 15 will not be aided until the following fiscal year. The building aid received is equal to the approved building expense, or bond percent, times the building aid ratio that is assigned to the District. 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 2019-2020 preliminary building aid ratios, the District State Building aid of approximately 93.6% for 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 had declined in some prior years before increasing more recently.

School district fiscal year (2015-2016): The 2015-2016 State budget included a partial reduction in the Gap Elimination Adjustment ("GEA") with $603 million in GEA cuts being restored, and provided an additional $428 million in foundation aid and $268 million in expense base aids which reimbursed school districts for prior year expenses in school construction, transportation, BOCES and special education services.

School district fiscal year (2016-2017): The 2016-2017 State budget included a school aid increase of $991 million over 2015-16, $863 million of which consisted of traditional operating aid. In addition to full-funding of expense based aids ($408 million), the budget also included a $266 million increase in Foundation Aid and an $189 million restoration to the Gap Elimination Adjustment. The bulk of the remaining increase included $100 million in Community Schools Aid, an aid category, to support school districts that wish to create community schools. The funds may only be used for certain purposes such as providing health, mental health and nutritional services to students and their families. The District is not part of the Community Schools Grant Initiative (CSGI).

Gap Elimination Adjustment (GEA). The GEA law was first introduced for the 2010-2011 fiscal year (although it existed in 2009-10 and was called "Deficit Reduction Assessment") as a way to help close the State's then $10 billion budget deficit. Under the legislation, a portion of the funding shortfall at the State level is divided among all school districts throughout the State and reflected as a reduction in school district State aid. The GEA is a negative number, money that is deducted from the aid originally due to the District. The total GEA and Deficit Reduction Assessment reduction in school aid for the District amounted to approximately $16,536,152. The District was forced to deliver programs in new and creative ways, while reducing where necessary based on student-driven needs and increasing taxes accordingly. The District did not lose any additional State aid as a result of the GEA in 2016-2017 fiscal year as the Gap Elimination Adjustment was completely eliminated in the 2016-2017 Enacted State Budget.

School district fiscal year (2017-2018): The State 2017-2018 Enacted Budget increased State aid to education by $1.1 billion, including a $700 million increase in Foundation Aid, bringing the total amount of State aid to education to $25.8 billion or an increase of 4.4%. Expense-based aids to support school construction, pupil transportation, BOCES and special education were continued in full, as is the State's usual practice. Transportation aid increased by 5.5% and building aid increased by 4.8%. The State 2017-18 Enacted Budget continued to link school aid increases for 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 to teacher and principal evaluation plans approved by September 1 of the current year in compliance with Education Law Section 3012-d.

School district fiscal year (2018-2019): The State's 2018-2019 Enacted Budget included nearly $1 billion in additional education funding, representing a 3.9% increase over 2017-2018. Approximately $859 million of that increase was comprised of traditional public school aid, including increased Foundation Aid and full-funding of expense-based aids. Formula-based school aid stood at $26.03 billion statewide, a 3.4% increase over the prior year. The State's 2018-19 Enacted Budget included an increase of $618 million in Foundation Aid for school districts. Foundation Aid totaled nearly $17.8 billion statewide. For the seventh consecutive year, the Foundation Aid increase was distributed using a one year, off formula methodology. The State's 2018-2019 Enacted Budget guaranteed that all school districts receive an increase in Foundation Aid over their 2017-2018 levels. $50 million of the Foundation Aid increase was "set aside" for certain school districts to fund community schools. The State's 2018-2019 Enacted Budget fully funded all expense-based aid for 2018-2019, including building, transportation, BOCES and special education aid. These categories served as State reimbursements for school district expenses made in the prior year, based on school district-specific aid ratios. A total of $240 million was approved for increases in all expense-based aids in 2018-2019.

School district fiscal year (2019-2020): The State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget includes a total of $27.69 billion for School Aid, a year-to-year funding increase of $956 million or 3.6 percent 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 2019-2020 Enacted Budget increases the minimum community schools funding amount from $75,000 to $100,000. This ensures all high-need districts across the State can 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 percent 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 $27.9 billion, an annual increase of approximately $100 million or 0.4 percent. 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 was continued under existing aid formulas. Out-year growth in School Aid reflects 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% percent 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 percent 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 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.

School district fiscal year (2022-2023): The State's 2022-23 Budget provides $31.5 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2022-23 school year, the highest level of State aid ever. This represents an increase of $2.1 billion or 7.2 percent compared to the 2021-22 school year, and includes a $1.5 billion or 7.7 percent Foundation Aid increase. The State's 2022-23 Budget also programs $14 billion of federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief and Governor's Emergency Education Relief funds to public schools. This funding, available for use over multiple years, is designed to assist 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 Budget allocates $100 million over two years for a new State matching fund for school districts with the highest needs to support efforts to address student well-being and learning loss. In addition, the State's 2022-23

Budget increases federal funds by $125 million to expand access to full-day prekindergarten programs for four-year-old children in school districts statewide in the 2022-23 school year.

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.

In school district fiscal year 2009-2010, foundation aid funding was frozen by the State Legislature to the prior fiscal year level, and in the fiscal year thereafter foundation aid funding was reduced through a "gap elimination adjustment" as described above, and other aid adjustments. The final phase-in of foundation aid as originally projected has not occurred as of this date.

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 CFE case that absent "gross education inadequacies", claims regarding state funding for a "sound basic education" must be made on a district-by-district basis based on the specific facts therein. On October 14, 2021 Governor Kathy Hochul announced that New York State has reached an agreement to settle and discontinue the New Yorkers for Students' Educational Rights v. New York State case, following through on the State's commitment to fully fund the current Foundation Aid formula to New York's school districts over three years and ending the State's prior opposition to providing this much-needed funding to our students. 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 historic 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, the Executive and Legislature agreed to fully fund Foundation Aid by the FY 2024 budget and enshrined 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

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 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.

Source: District officials.

State Aid Revenues

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for each of the last five completed fiscal years, budgeted and unaudited figures for fiscal year 2021-2022 fiscal year and budgeted figures for the 2022-2023 fiscal year comprised of State aid.

Fiscal Year	Total State Aid	Total Revenues	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid
2016-2017	$ 28,385,624	$ 44,839,700	63.30%
2017-2018	29,268,067	45,573,722	64.22
2018-2019	30,891,786	48,349,492	63.89
2019-2020	32,565,595	50,489,461	64.50
2020-2021	31,998,134	49,531,152	64.60
2021-2022 (Budgeted)	31,487,119	54,749,178	57.51
2021-2022 (Unaudited)	34,249,665	52,763,857	64.91
2022-2023 (Budgeted)	35,459,874	56,633,864	62.61

Source: Audited financial statements for the fiscal years 2016-2017 through and including 2020-2021, adopted budget and unaudited financial statements of the District for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and the adopted budget of the District for the 2022-2023 fiscal year. This table is not audited.

School Facilities

Name	Grades	Capacity	Year Built	Most Recent Renovation
Turnpike Elementary School	Pre-K – 2	750	1975	2018
Rensselaer Park Elementary School	3 – 5	750	1975	2013
Knickerbacker Middle School	6 – 8	650	1933	2012
Lansingburgh High School	9 – 12	600	1967	2013

Source: District officials.

Enrollment Trends

School Year	Actual Enrollment	School Year	Projected Enrollment
2017-18	2,413	2022-23	2,100
2018-19	2,403	2023-24	2,100
2019-20	2,292	2024-25	2,100
2020-21	2,150	2025-26	2,100
2021-22	2,139	2026-27	2,100

Note: Figures above exclude Charter School enrollment.

Source: District officials.

Employees

The District employs approximately 450 full-time and 110 part-time employees. The number of employees represented by unions, the names of the collective bargaining agents and the contract expiration dates are as follows:

Number of Employees	Bargaining Unit	Contract Expiration Date
255	Lansingburgh Teachers' Association	June 30, 2021[1]
95	Lansingburgh CSD Teaching Assistants	June 30, 2023
70	Civil Service Employees' Association	June 30, 2022
28	Lansingburgh Administrative Association	June 30, 2022

[1] Currently under negotiations.

Source: District officials.

Status and Financing of Employee Pension Benefits

Substantially all employees of the District are members of either the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") (for non-teaching and non-certified administrative employees) or the New York State Teachers' Retirement System ("TRS") (for teachers and certified administrators). (Both Systems are referred to together hereinafter as the "Retirement Systems" where appropriate.) These Retirement Systems are cost-sharing multiple public employer retirement systems. The obligation of employers and employees to contribute and the benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (the "Retirement System Law"). The Retirement Systems offer a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability benefits and optional methods of benefit payments. All benefits generally vest after ten 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.
- Capping the amount of overtime that can be considered in the calculation of pension benefits for civilians at $15,000 per year, and for police and firefighters at 15% of non-overtime wages.

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

The District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The actual contributions for the last five years, budgeted and unaudited figures for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and budgeted figures for the 2022-2023 fiscal year are as follows:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2016-17	$ 384,410	$ 1,883,153
2017-18	416,054	1,740,625
2018-19	466,469	1,949,905
2019-20	471,753	1,640,054
2020-21	468,900	1,797,014
2021-22 (Budgeted)	537,923	1,933,881
2021-22 (Unaudited)	460,144	1,968,002
2022-23 (Proposed)	564,819	2,142,634

Source: District officials.

The annual required pension contribution is due February 1 annually with the ability to pre-pay on December 15 at a discount. The District pre-pays this cost annually.

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 School District offered early retirement incentives as follows

Fiscal Year	Staff Participants	Cost of Incentive	Savings
2015-2016	8	$ 99,000	$ 231,000
2016-2017	2	15,000	10,000
2017-2018	3	54,000	150,000
2018-2019	10	50,000	314,000
2019-2020	0	N/A	N/A
2020-2021	0	N/A	N/A
2021-2022	0	N/A	N/A
2022-2023	0	N/A	N/A

Source: School District officials.

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', teachers 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 (2017 to 2022) is shown below:

Year	ERS	TRS
2016-17	15.5%	11.72%
2017-18	15.3%	9.80%
2018-19	14.9%	10.62%
2019-20	14.6%	8.86%
2020-21	14.6%	9.53%
2021-22	16.2%	9.80%
2022-23	11.6%	10.29%*

* Estimated. The TRS Retirement Board is expected to adopt the 2022-23 employer contribution rate at its August 3, 2022 meeting.

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

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

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

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

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

The State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget allows school districts in the State to establish a reserve fund for the purpose of funding/offsetting the cost of TRS contributions. School districts may pay into such fund, during any particular fiscal year, an amount not to exceed two percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year; provided that the balance of such fund may not exceed ten percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year. May 29, 2019 the District established a reserve fund for this purpose, the fund is fully funded to the date of this Official Statement.

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

Other Post Employment Benefits

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

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

OPEB. Other Post-Employment Benefits ("OPEB") refers to "other post-employment benefits," meaning other than pension benefits provided to retired employees. OPEB primarily consists of health care benefits and may include other benefits such as disability benefits and life insurance. These benefits had 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.

Under GASB 75, an actuarial valuation will be required every 2 years for all plans, however, the Alternative Measurement Method continues to be available for plans with less than 100 members.

The District contracted with Danziger & Markhoff an actuarial firm to calculate its actuarial valuation under GASB 75 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020

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The following table outlines the changes to the Total OPEB Liability during the 2020 and 2021 fiscal years, by source.

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020
Balance beginning at:	$ 80,290,452	$ 97,617,000
Changes for the year:		
Service cost	2,930,134	4,614,554
Interest on total OPEB liability	2,223,286	2,579,947
Changes in Benefit Terms	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	11,150,981	(5,811,848)
Changes in Assumptions or other inputs	2,227,734	8,369,100
Benefit payments	(1,205,587)	(1,252,998)
Net Changes	$ 17,326,548	$ 8,498,755
Balance ending at:	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021
	$ 97,617,000	**$ 106,115,755**

Source: Audited financial statements of the District. The above table is not audited. For additional information regarding the District's OPEB liability see "APPENDIX - C" attached hereto.

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.

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.

Other Information

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

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 Continuing Disclosure 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, 2018 and is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – E". In addition, 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. 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 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 most recent State Comptroller audit report of the District dated November 17, 2017 was to determine whether purchase orders for the period July 1, 2015 through May 31, 2017 were independently authorized and purchases were for appropriate District purposes.

Key Finding

- The Treasurer, also serving as the purchasing agent, has the ability to submit requisitions, creating a situation where purchases could be requested, approved and received by the same individual.

Key Recommendation

- The Superintendent, or someone in a position of authority over the Treasurer, should review and approve requisitions submitted by the Treasurer prior to the purchase being made.

A copy of the complete report, including the District's response, can be found by visiting the Audits of Local Governments section of the Office of the State Comptroller website.

In 2021 The Office of the State Comptroller reviewed the District's tax cap calculation, no official findings or report was issued as a result of this review.

There are no State Comptrollers audits of the District currently in progress or pending release at this time.

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller. Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

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 to fiscal stress" or "no designation". Entities that do not accumulate the number of points that would place them in a stress category will receive a financial score but will be classified in a category of "no designation." This classification should not be interpreted to imply that the entity is completely free of fiscal stress conditions. Rather, the entity's financial information, when objectively scored according to the FSMS criteria, did not generate sufficient points to place them in one of the three established stress categories.

The classification of the District for the four most recent available fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending In	Stress Designation	Fiscal Score
2021	No Designation	6.7
2020	No Designation	6.7
2019	No Designation	6.7
2018	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.

TAX INFORMATION

Taxable Assessed Valuations

Valuations

Year of District Tax Roll		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Year of Assessment Roll		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Assessed Valuation						
City of:	Troy	$ 450,612,108	$ 451,462,347	$ 454,928,258	$ 456,709,886	$ 456,742,438
Towns of:	Brunswick	32,920,366	33,455,232	34,326,548	34,628,618	35,201,040
	Schaghticoke	46,686,743	46,310,550	46,743,419	47,006,954	47,320,906
	Pittstown	10,420	10,416	10,421	10,420	10,419
Total Assessed Valuation		$ 530,229,637	$ 531,238,545	$ 536,008,646	$ 538,355,878	$ 539,274,803
Full Valuation (2)		$ 778,692,802	$ 780,245,372	$ 837,970,688	$ 870,708,059	$ 910,430,077
Full Valuation (3)		$ 819,540,879	$ 819,766,402	$ 827,624,276	$ 874,161,002	N/A

(1) See APPENDIX - C and APPENDIX - C1 for computation of Full Valuation, made with the use of regular State Equalization Rates and special State Equalization Ratios.
(2) Full Valuation computed using regular State Equalization Rates.
(3) Full Valuation computed using special State Equalization Ratios.

Tax Rate Per $1,000 (Assessed)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
City of:	Troy	$ 20.20	$ 20.05	$ 20.16	$ 20.16	$ 20.98
Towns of:	Brunswick	75.7	78.62	76.55	78.68	75.46
	Schaghticoke	84.54	86.53	83.72	84.99	82.44
	Pittstown	31.33	31.20	29.12	30.49	32.39

Tax Collection Procedure

Property taxes are due September 1. If paid by September 30, no penalty is imposed. There is a 2% penalty if paid by the end of October. In November, a list of all unpaid taxes is given to the County Treasurer for relay on County/Town tax rolls with an additional 7% penalty. The School District is reimbursed by the County for all unpaid taxes in April of each year and is thus assured of 100% collection of its annual levy.

Tax Levy and Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Tax Levy	$ 15,368,410	$ 15,643,013	$ 15,715,036	$ 16,133,387	$ 16,148,318.00
Amount Uncollected	984,779	988,362	1,004,245	1,061,612	N/A
%Uncollected	6.41%	6.32%	6.39%	6.58%	N/A

(1) The District receives 100% of its tax levy each year. See "Tax Collection Procedure" herein.

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Real Property Tax Revenues

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for each of the last five fiscal years, budgeted and unaudited figures for fiscal year 2021-2022 fiscal year and budgeted figures for the 2022-2023 fiscal year comprised of Real Property Taxes.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total Real Property Taxes & Tax Items	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Real Property Tax
2016-17	44,839,700	15,173,265	33.84%
2017-18	45,573,722	15,373,237	33.73
2018-19	48,349,492	15,773,692	32.62
2019-20	50,489,461	15,841,617	31.38
2020-21	49,531,152	16,209,037	32.72
2021-22 (Budgeted)	54,749,178	16,148,318	29.50
2021-22 (Unaudited)	52,763,857	16,148,318	30.60
2022-23 (Budgeted)	56,633,864	16,438,990	29.03

Source: 2016-2017 through and including the 2020-2021 Audited financial statement of the District, the budgeted and unaudited financial statements of the District for the 2021-2022 fiscal year and budget for the 2022-2023 fiscal year. This table is not audited.

Ten Largest Taxpayers - 2021 Assessment Roll for 2021-2022 District Tax Roll

Name	Type	Taxable Assessed Valuation
National Grid	Utility	$26,126,420
Stoneledge LLVP, LLC	Commercial	$14,600,000
Harvest Troy Retirement	Retirement Residence	$6,141,400
869 Second Avenue, LLC	Drug Store	$4,280,000
That is so Franco LLC	Real Estate	$3,770,000
Jasco Realty	Real Estate	$2,910,000
Martin's Foods of S Burlington	Supermarket	$2,545,000
Stewart's Shops Corp	Commercial	$2,200,000
J&R Mobile Home Estates	Mobile Home Park	$1,828,903
Clark Trading Company	Supermarket	$1,769,000

The ten larger taxpayers listed above have an approximate taxable assessed valuation of $66,172,723 which represents 7.27% of the tax base of the School District for the 2021-2022 fiscal year.

The District experiences the impact of tax certiorari filings on a regular basis for which the District has a tax certiorari reserve to cover. At this time, the level of tax certiorari filings are within acceptable norms and are not anticipated or believed to have a material impact on the District's finances.

Source: School District Tax Rolls.

STAR – School Tax Exemption

Homeowners over 65 years of age with household adjusted gross incomes, less the taxable amount of total distributions from individual retirement accounts and undisclosed retirement annuities ("STAR Adjusted Gross Income") of $90,550 or less for 2021, increased annually according to a Cost-of-Living adjustment, are eligible for an "enhanced" exemption. Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross Income not in excess of $500,000 are eligible for a "basic" exemption on their primary residence.

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

Homeowners with STAR Adjusted Gross Income of $250,000 or less have the option to select the credit or the exemption.

The below table lists the basic and enhanced exemption amounts for the municipalities applicable to the District:

Municipality:	Enhanced Exemption	Basic Exemption	Date Certified
City of Troy	$ 63,290	$ 25,350	4/07/2022
Town of Brunswick	17,600	7,050	4/07/2022
Town of Schaghticoke	16,100	6,450	4/07/2022
Town of Pittstown	44,380	17,780	4/07/2022

Approximately $1,710,482 of the District's $16,148,318 school tax levy for the 2021-2022 fiscal year is expected to be exempted by the STAR Program. The District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2022.

STAR program figures for the 2022-23 fiscal year are unknown as of the date of this official statement.

Additional Tax Information

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

Senior citizens' and veterans' exemptions are offered to those who qualify.

Total assessed valuation of the School District is estimated to be categorized as follows: Residential-70.2%, Commercial-22.5% and Other-7.3%.

The estimated total annual School District tax bill of a $100,000 market value residential property located in the School District is approximately $2,098.

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. It was set to expire on June 15, 2020; however, recent legislation has made it permanent. Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the tax levy of a school district cannot increase by more than the lesser of (i) two percent (2%) or (ii) the annual increase in the CPI, over the amount of the prior year's tax levy. Certain adjustments are permitted for taxable real property full valuation increases 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, applicable to the Notes.

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.

See "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT – Budgetary Procedures and Recent Budget Votes" herein for additional information regarding the District's Tax Levy

STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th:	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bonds	$ 25,720,000	$ 22,865,000	$ 20,400,000	$ 30,805,000	$ 27,665,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	0	12,000,000	15,878,384	15,683,384	0
Total Debt Outstanding	$ 25,720,000	$ 34,865,000	$ 36,278,384	$ 46,488,384	$ 27,665,000

Note: At the close of the Fiscal Year Ending 2020, the District had issued $12,990,000 in bonds through DASNY in June and the outstanding bond anticipation notes were not due until July 17, 2020. The proceeds of the bonds issued through DASNY were used to retire outstanding bond anticipation notes on July 17, 2020.

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the School District as of June 23, 2022:

Type of Indebtedness	Maturity		Amount
Bonds	2022-2035		$ 24,200,000
		Total Indebtedness	$ 24,200,000

Debt Statement Summary

Summary of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as of June 23, 2022:

	Computed Using Regular State Equalization Rates	Computed Using Special State Equalization Ratios
Five-Year Average Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property	$ 835,609,399	836,734,687
Debt Limit 5% thereof	41,780,469	41,836,734
Inclusions:		
Bonds	$ 24,200,000	$ 24,200,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	0	0
Total Inclusions	$ 24,200,000	$ 24,200,000
Exclusions:		
Appropriations	$ 0	$ 0
Total Exclusions	$ 0	$ 0
Total Net Indebtedness (1) (2) (4)	$ 24,200,000	$ 24,200,000
Net Debt-Contracting Margin (3)	$ 17,580,469	$ 17,636,734
The percent of debt contracting power exhausted is	57.92%	57.84%

(1) The District's constitutional debt limit has been computed using special equalization ratios established by the State Office of Real Property Services pursuant to Art-12-B of the Real Property Tax Law. Conventional State equalization rates are also established by said Office of Real Property Services, and are used for all other purposes. See "TAX INFORMATION – Taxable Assessed Valuations" herein or "APPENDIX – C" attached hereto.

(2) Pursuant to the Provisions of Chapter 760 of the Laws of New York State of 1963, the District receives aid on existing bonded debt. The District, as a school district located in a city, may not under Section 121.20 of the Local Finance Law exclude from gross indebtedness estimated State aid for School building purposes. As noted above, the District receives New York State debt service building aid in an amount approximating 95.0% of its outstanding debt. 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.

(3) The State Constitution does not provide for the inclusion of tax anticipation or revenue anticipation notes in the computation of the constitutional debt limit of the District.

(4) This issuance will increase the Total net indebtedness $12,000,000

Bonded Debt Service

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

Capital Project Plans

The qualified voters of the School District approved a $16,664,405 capital improvement project on Tuesday, December 7, 2021 by a vote of 259 (Yes) to 120 (No). The approved project includes multiple upgrades to Rensselaer Park Elementary and the District's athletic facilities. The District anticipates issuing bond anticipation notes and serial bonds to finance the project. This is the first borrowing against this authorization.

Cash Flow Borrowing

The School District, historically, does not issue tax and/or revenue anticipation notes nor do they plan on issuing any in the foreseeable future.

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 bonds and bond anticipation notes are listed of the respective municipalities.

Municipality	Status of Debt as of	Gross Indebtedness (1)	Exclusions (2)	Net Indebtedness	District Share	Applicable Indebtedness
County of:						
Rensselaer	12/31/2020	$ 163,931,456	$ 51,671,559	$ 112,259,897	7.44%	$ 8,352,136
Town of:						
Brunswick	12/31/2020	805,000	60,000	745,000	11.67%	86,942
Schaghticoke	12/31/2020	2,587,284	2,587,284	-	32.94%	-
Pittstown	12/31/2020	198,000	-	198,000	0.00%	-
City of:						
Troy	12/31/2020	78,419,490	37,605,068	40,814,422	25.13%	10,256,664
					Total:	$ 18,695,742

Notes:

(1) Outstanding bonds and bond anticipation notes. Not adjusted to include subsequent bond or note sales, if any.

(2) Water and sewer debt and / or appropriations. Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, this indebtedness is excluded from the constitutional debt limit.

Source: Comptroller's Special Report on Municipal Affairs for Local Finance Year Ended in 2020

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of June 23, 2022:

	Amount	Per Capita (a)	Percentage of Full Value (b)
Net Indebtedness (c)	$ 24,200,000	$ 1,500.03	2.66%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness (d)	42,695,742	2,658.88	4.71

(a) The estimated population of the District is 16,133 (See "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT - Population" herein.)

(b) The District's full value of taxable real estate for 2021-2022 using standard equalization ratios is $910,430,077 (See "TAX INFORMATION – Taxable Assessed Valuations" herein.)

(c) See "Debt Statement Summary" herein.

(d) Estimated net overlapping indebtedness is $18,695,742. (See "Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness" herein.)

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

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE COMPLIANCE

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 School District will enter into a Material Event Notices Certificate, a summary of which is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – D."

Historical Compliance

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

MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

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

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

The School 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 School District, in any year, the School District may be affected by a delay, until sufficient taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments to the School District. In several recent years, the School District has received delayed payments of State aid which resulted from the State's delay in adopting its budget and appropriating State aid to municipalities and school districts, and consequent delay in State borrowing to finance such appropriations. (See also "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT - State Aid").

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 School District could have an impact upon the market price of the Notes. See "TAX INFORMATION – Tax Levy Limitation Law" herein.

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

COVID-19

An outbreak of disease or similar public health threat, such as the COVID-19 outbreak, or fear of such an event, could have an adverse impact on the District's financial condition and operating results by potentially delaying the receipt of real property taxes or resulting in a delay or reduction by the State in the payment of State aid. Currently, the spread of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus, has spread globally, including to the United States, and has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The outbreak of the disease has affected travel, commerce and financial markets globally and is widely expected to affect economic growth worldwide. The current outbreak caused the Federal government to declare a national state of emergency. The State also declared a state of emergency and the Governor took steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses. Schools and non-essential businesses have been allowed to reopen pursuant to State guidelines. Efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19 have reduced the spread of the virus and the restrictions put in place following the initial outbreak have been relaxed. Nevertheless, the outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the State to address may negatively impact the State's economy and financial condition. The full impact of COVID-19 upon the State is not expected to be known for some time. Similarly, the degree of the impact to the District's operations and finances is extremely difficult to predict due to the dynamic nature of the COVID-19 outbreak, including uncertainties relating to its (i) duration, and (ii) severity, as well as with regard to what actions may be taken by governmental and other health care authorities, including the State, to contain or mitigate its impact. Any continued spread of the outbreak could have a material adverse effect on the State and municipalities and school districts located in the State, including the District. The District is monitoring the situation and intends to take such proactive measures as may be required to maintain its operations and meet its obligations. (See "State Aid History" and "State Aid – School District Fiscal Year (2020-2021)" herein).

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Barclay Damon LLP, Albany, New York, Bond Counsel, under existing law, (1) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes and is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of the individual alternative minimum tax imposed by the Code, except that the District, by failing to comply with certain restrictions contained in the Code, may cause interest on the Notes to become subject to Federal income taxation from the date of issuance thereof, and (2) interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York).

In rendering the foregoing opinions, Bond Counsel noted that exclusion of the interest on the Notes from gross income for Federal income tax purposes is dependent, among other things, on compliance with the applicable requirements of the Code that must be met subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Notes for interest thereon to be and remain excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes. Non-compliance with such requirements could cause the interest on the Notes to be included in gross income retroactive to the date of issuance of the Notes. Those requirements include, but are not limited to, provisions that prescribe yield and other limits within which the proceeds of the Notes are to be invested and require, under certain circumstances, that certain investment earnings on the foregoing be rebated on a periodic basis to the Treasury Department of the United States of America. The District will covenant in the Tax Certificates as to Arbitrage and Use of Proceeds and Instructions as to Compliance with Provisions of Section 103(a) of the Code, that, to maintain the exclusion of interest on the Notes from gross income for Federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103(a) of the Code, and for no other purpose, the District shall comply with each applicable provision of the Code.

The Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005, enacted on May 17, 2006, contains a provision under which interest paid on tax-exempt obligations will be subject to information reporting in a manner similar to interest paid on taxable obligations. Although the new reporting requirement does not, in and of itself, affect the excludability of such interest from gross income for federal income tax purposes, the reporting requirement causes the payment of interest on the Notes to be subject to backup withholding if such interest is paid to registered owners who either (a) fail to provide certain identifying information (such as the registered owner's taxpayer identification number) in the required manner or (b) have been identified by the IRS as having failed to report all interest and dividends required to be shown on their income tax returns. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner would be allowed as a refund or a credit against such beneficial owner's federal income tax liability provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Bond Counsel also has advised that (1) with respect to insurance companies subject to the tax imposed by Section 831 of the Code, the Code provides that such insurance company's deduction for loss is reduced by 15% of the sum of certain items, including interest on the Notes; (2) interest on the Notes earned by certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States could be subject to a branch profits tax imposed by Section 884 of the Code; (3) passive investment income, including interest on the Notes, may be subject to Federal income taxation under section 1375 of the Code for Subchapter S corporations that have Subchapter C earnings and profits at the close of the year if greater than 25% of the gross receipts of such Subchapter S corporation is passive investment income; (4) Section 86 of the Code requires recipients of certain Social Security and certain Railroad Retirement benefits to take into account, in determining the taxability of such benefits, receipts or accruals of interest on the Notes; and (5) under Section 32 (i) of the Code, receipt of investment income, including interest on the Notes, may disqualify the recipient thereof from obtaining the earned income credit.

A Noteholder's federal, state and local tax liability may otherwise be affected by the ownership or disposition of the Notes. The nature and extent of these other consequences will depend upon the Noteholder's other items of income or deduction. Bond Counsel has expressed no opinion regarding any such other tax consequences. Each purchaser of the Notes should consult its tax advisor regarding the impact of the foregoing and other provisions of the Code on its individual tax position.

The Notes will be designated or deemed designated by the District as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" within the meaning of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

The opinion of Bond Counsel set forth above with respect to the Federal income tax treatment of interest paid on the Notes is based upon the current provisions of the Code. Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities and court decisions, whether at the federal or state level, may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Notes under federal or state law and could affect the market price for, or the marketability of, the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisers regarding the foregoing matters. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to advise in the future whether any events after the date of issuance of the Notes may affect the tax status of interest on the Notes.

LEGAL MATTERS

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

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

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 Notes. The advice on the plan of financing and the structuring of the Notes was based on materials provided by the District and other sources of information believed to be reliable. The Municipal Advisor has not audited, authenticated, or otherwise verified the information provided by the District or the information set forth in this Official Statement or any other information available to the District with respect to the appropriateness, accuracy, or completeness of disclosure of such information and no guarantee, warranty, or other representation is made by the Municipal Advisor respecting the accuracy and completeness of or any other matter related to such information and this Official Statement. The fees to be paid by the District to Fiscal Advisors are partially contingent on the successful closing of the Notes.

CUSIP IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

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

RATING

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

S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") has assigned their underlying rating of "A+" 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 outstanding bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The District hereby disclaims any obligation to update developments of the various risk factors or to announce publicly any revision to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein or to make corrections to reflect future events or developments except to the extent required by 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 School District contact information is as follows: Ms. Linda Klime, Business Administrator, 576 5th Avenue, Troy, New York 12182, Phone: (518) 233-6850 x6854, Telefax: (518) 235-5838, email: lklime@lansingburgh.org.

The District's Bond Counsel information is as follows: M. Cornelia Cahill, Esq., Barclay Damon LLP, 80 State Street Albany, New York 12207, Phone: (518) 429-4296, Fax: (518) 533-2926, Email: mcahill@barclaydamon.com.

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

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT AT TROY

Dated: June __, 2022

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND CHIEF FISCAL OFFICER

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
ASSETS					
Unrestricted Cash	$ 7,485,919	$ 4,784,452	$ 4,323,952	$ 6,784,392	$ 8,247,953
Restricted Cash	2,221,648	2,574,476	2,413,784	2,418,090	3,305,219
Accounts Receivable	-	-	214	1,145	814
Due from Fiduciary Funds	1,125,788	1,125,502	-	-	-
Due from Other Funds	3,391,376	4,745,259	5,107,953	-	2,875,512
Due from Other Governments	727,175	688,818	205,430	260,011	414,345
Due from State & Federal Aid	1,147,387	1,313,445	1,692,023	1,743,555	1,826,281
Prepaid Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 16,099,293	$ 15,231,952	$ 13,743,356	$ 11,207,193	$ 16,670,124
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY					
Accounts Payable	$ 1,054,629	$ 486,217	$ 920,254	$ 404	$ -
Accrued Liabilities	562,175	36,408	75,457	16,632	614,954
Due to Other Funds	4,791,708	5,511,884	4,917,327	1,897,364	4,993,554
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	2,031,952	1,775,111	2,112,288	1,847,642	2,028,419
Due to Employees' Retirement System	121,141	112,548	130,849	144,430	132,648
Due to Fiduciary Funds	1,716	1,716	-	-	-
Deferred Revenue	102,227	102,186	102,622	352,690	106,031
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8,665,548	8,026,070	8,258,797	4,259,162	7,875,606
FUND EQUITY					
Nonspendable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Restricted	2,571,648	2,574,477	2,413,784	2,418,090	3,305,219
Assigned	2,994,688	1,994,764	1,368,203	1,855,042	2,385,251
Unassigned	1,867,409	2,636,641	1,702,572	2,674,899	3,104,048
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	7,433,745	7,205,882	5,484,559	6,948,031	8,794,518
TOTAL LIABILITIES and FUND EQUITY	$ 16,099,293	$ 15,231,952	$ 13,743,356	$ 11,207,193	$ 16,670,124

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:	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 13,006,185	$ 13,268,039	$ 13,649,598	$ 13,811,370	$ 14,329,337
Other Tax Items	2,167,080	2,105,198	2,124,094	2,030,247	1,879,700
Charges for Services	336,064	267,822	291,295	273,632	318,179
Use of Money & Property	-	49,286	9,377	7,521	625
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	151,989	-	85,035	47,201	26,408
Miscellaneous	548,391	364,731	870,622	1,403,487	794,692
Revenues from State Sources	28,385,624	29,268,047	30,891,786	32,565,595	31,998,134
Revenue from Federal Sources	159,367	146,282	427,685	350,408	184,077
Total Revenues	$ 44,754,700	$ 45,469,405	$ 48,349,492	$ 50,489,461	$ 49,531,152
Other Sources:					
Interfund Transfers	85,000	104,317	-	-	76,224
Total Revenues and Other Sources	44,839,700	45,573,722	48,349,492	50,489,461	49,607,376
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 4,252,584	$ 4,282,880	$ 4,420,224	$ 4,528,710	$ 4,801,389
Instruction	21,714,739	23,137,788	27,730,410	26,471,031	23,985,475
Pupil Transportation	3,506,035	4,278,125	4,446,942	4,016,096	3,345,280
Community Services	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	9,878,314	9,907,430	9,227,418	9,865,007	10,006,994
Debt Service	4,684,592	3,908,283	3,838,775	4,141,739	5,418,054
Total Expenditures	$ 44,036,264	$ 45,514,506	$ 49,663,769	$ 49,022,583	$ 47,557,192
Other Uses:					
Interfund Transfers	66,910	287,079	407,046	3,406	203,697
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	44,103,174	45,801,585	50,070,815	49,025,989	47,760,889
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	736,526	(227,863)	(1,721,323)	1,463,472	1,846,487
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	6,697,219	7,433,745	7,205,882	5,484,559	6,948,031
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 7,433,745	$ 7,205,882	$ 5,484,559	$ 6,948,031	$ 8,794,518

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:	2021 Adopted Budget	2021 Modified Budget	2021 Actual	2022 Adopted Budget	2023 Adopted Budget
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 16,133,387	$ 14,329,337	$ 14,329,337	$ 16,148,318	$ 16,438,990
Other Tax Items	89,000	1,893,050	1,879,700	89,000	89,000
Charges for Services	309,000	300,500	318,179	304,000	174,000
Use of Money & Property	407,000	5,000	625	412,000	67,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	407,000	26,408	-	-
Miscellaneous	673,289	676,789	794,692	330,000	380,000
Revenues from State Sources	34,093,622	33,943,622	31,998,134	36,615,860	39,109,874
Revenues from Federal Sources	-	15,000	184,077	-	-
Total Revenues	$ 51,705,298	$ 51,570,298	$ 49,531,152	$ 53,899,178	$ 56,258,864
Other Sources:					
Interfund Transfers	90,000	90,000	76,224	100,000	375,000
Total Revenues and Other Sources	51,795,298	51,660,298	49,607,376	53,999,178	56,633,864
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 4,961,787	$ 5,572,895	$ 4,801,389	$ 5,551,659	$ 5,631,254
Instruction	27,402,315	27,427,995	23,985,475	28,734,529	30,382,767
Pupil Transportation	4,747,942	4,444,820	3,345,280	4,756,474	4,762,798
Community Services	900	-	-		-
Employee Benefits	10,508,593	10,570,739	10,006,994	10,804,023	11,292,269
Debt Service	5,083,443	5,418,056	5,418,054	4,901,593	4,938,875
Total Expenditures	$ 52,704,980	$ 53,434,505	$ 47,557,192	$ 54,748,278	$ 57,007,963
Other Uses:					
Interfund Transfers	90,318	215,837	203,697	90,318	
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	52,795,298	53,650,342	47,760,889	54,838,596	57,007,963
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	(1,000,000)	(1,990,044)	1,846,487	(839,418)	(374,099)
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	1,000,000	1,990,044	6,948,031	839,418	374,099
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-				
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 8,794,518		

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

BONDED DEBT SERVICE

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 3,465,000	$ 1,346,275.00	$ 4,811,275.00
2023	3,210,000	1,188,375.00	4,398,375.00
2024	2,810,000	1,033,275.00	3,843,275.00
2025	2,090,000	892,875.00	2,982,875.00
2026	1,975,000	788,375.00	2,763,375.00
2027	2,065,000	689,625.00	2,754,625.00
2028	2,180,000	586,375.00	2,766,375.00
2029	2,290,000	477,375.00	2,767,375.00
2030	2,390,000	362,875.00	2,752,875.00
2031	1,030,000	259,500.00	1,289,500.00
2032	1,080,000	208,000.00	1,288,000.00
2033	1,135,000	154,000.00	1,289,000.00
2034	1,190,000	97,250.00	1,287,250.00
2035	755,000	37,750.00	792,750.00
TOTALS	$ 27,665,000	$ 8,121,925	$ 35,786,925

CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2015 DASNY Serial Bonds / Reconstruction Principal	Interest	Total	2017 Refunding of 2006 Bonds Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 960,000	$ 511,875	$ 1,471,875	$ 915,000	$ 58,200	$ 973,200
2023	1,005,000	463,875	1,468,875	540,000	21,600	561,600
2024	1,055,000	413,625	1,468,625	-	-	-
2025	1,110,000	360,875	1,470,875	-	-	-
2026	1,165,000	305,375	1,470,375	-	-	-
2027	1,220,000	247,125	1,467,125	-	-	-
2028	1,285,000	186,125	1,471,125	-	-	-
2029	1,350,000	121,875	1,471,875	-	-	-
2030	1,410,000	54,375	1,464,375	-	-	-
TOTALS	$ 10,560,000	$ 2,665,125	$ 13,225,125	$ 1,455,000	$ 79,800	$ 1,534,800

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2017F DASNY Serial Bonds / Refunding of 2010A Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 925,000	$ 149,700	$ 1,074,700
2023	965,000	109,650	1,074,650
2024	1,020,000	61,400	1,081,400
2025	210,000	10,500	220,500
TOTALS	$ 3,120,000	$ 331,250	$ 3,451,250

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2020A DASNY Serial Bonds / Reconstruction Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 665,000	$ 626,500	$ 1,291,500
2023	700,000	593,250	1,293,250
2024	735,000	558,250	1,293,250
2025	770,000	521,500	1,291,500
2026	810,000	483,000	1,293,000
2027	845,000	442,500	1,287,500
2028	895,000	400,250	1,295,250
2029	940,000	355,500	1,295,500
2030	980,000	308,500	1,288,500
2031	1,030,000	259,500	1,289,500
2032	1,080,000	208,000	1,288,000
2033	1,135,000	154,000	1,289,000
2034	1,190,000	97,250	1,287,250
2035	755,000	37,750	792,750
TOTALS	$ 12,530,000	$ 5,045,750	$ 17,575,750

COMPUTATION OF FULL VALUATION
Using Regular Equalization Rates

Year of District Tax Roll		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Year of Assessment Roll		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Assessed Valuation						
City of:	Troy	$ 450,612,108	$ 451,462,347	$ 454,928,258	$ 456,709,886	$ 456,742,438
Towns of:	Brunswick	32,920,366	33,455,232	34,326,548	34,628,618	35,201,040
	Schaghticoke	46,686,743	46,310,550	46,743,419	47,006,954	47,320,906
	Pittstown	10,420	10,416	10,421	10,420	10,419
Total Assessed Valuation		$ 530,229,637	$ 531,238,545	$ 536,008,646	$ 538,355,878	$ 539,274,803
State Equalization Rates						
City of:	Troy	100.00%	100.00%	93.00%	89.90%	84.50%
Towns of:	Brunswick	26.70%	25.50%	24.50%	23.55%	23.50%
	Schaghticoke	22.80%	23.44%	22.40%	21.80%	21.50%
	Pittstown	61.20%	67.50%	64.40%	61.40%	59.25%
Full Valuation						
City of:	Troy	$ 450,612,108	$ 451,462,347	$ 489,170,170	$ 508,019,895	$ 540,523,595
Towns of:	Brunswick	123,297,251	131,196,988	140,108,359	147,042,964	149,791,660
	Schaghticoke	204,766,417	197,570,606	208,675,978	215,628,229	220,097,237
	Pittstown	17,026	15,431	16,182	16,971	17,585
Total Full Valuation		$ 778,692,802	$ 780,245,372	$ 837,970,688	$ 870,708,059	$ 910,430,077

COMPUTATION OF FULL VALUATION

Using Special Equalization Ratios

Year of District Tax Roll			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Year of Assessment Roll			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Assessed Valuation							
City of:	Troy		$ 450,612,108	$ 451,462,347	$ 454,928,258	$ 456,709,886	$ 456,742,438
Towns of:	Brunswick		32,920,366	33,455,232	34,326,548	34,628,618	35,201,040
	Schaghticoke		46,686,743	46,310,550	46,743,419	47,006,954	47,320,906
	Pittstown		10,420	10,416	10,421	10,420	10,419
Total Assessed Valuation			$ 530,229,637	$ 531,238,545	$ 536,008,646	$ 538,355,878	$ 539,274,803
Special Equalization Ratios							
City of:	Troy		93.40%	90.06%	90.09%	90.04%	%
Towns of:	Brunswick		24.91%	23.97%	23.38%	23.18%	
	Schaghticoke		22.49%	21.75%	21.66%	21.61%	
	Pittstown	##	64.65%	61.70%	61.74%	61.81%	
Full Valuation							
City of:	Troy		$ 482,454,077	$ 501,290,636	$ 504,970,871	$ 507,229,993	$ -
Towns of:	Brunswick		132,157,230	139,571,264	146,820,137	149,390,069	N/A
	Schaghticoke		207,588,897	212,922,069	215,805,259	217,524,081	N/A
	Pittstown		16,118	16,882	16,879	16,858	N/A
Total Full Valuation			$ 822,216,322	$ 853,800,851	$ 867,613,146	$ 874,161,002	$ -

Note: Special State Equalization Ratios For Use in the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2022.

EVENT NOTICES

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

(a) principal and interest payment delinquencies

(b) non-payment related defaults, if material

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

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

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

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

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

(h) note calls, if material and tender offers

(i) defeasances

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

(k) rating changes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The School 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 School District determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Notes; but the School District does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any material event except those events listed above.

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

The School 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 School District; provided that the School District agrees that any such modification will be done in a manner consistent with the Rule.

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

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT AT TROY

RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

JUNE 30, 2021

Such 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.

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Financial Statements and
Required Report
As of and for the Year Ended
June 30, 2021

Together with Independent Auditor's Report

Bonadio & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

C O N T E N T S

C O N T E N T S (Continued)

Bonadio & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

November 8, 2021

To the Board of Education of
Lansingburgh Central School District:

Report on the Financial Statements
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lansingburgh Central School District (School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

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(Continued)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Continued)

Opinions
In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lansingburgh Central School District as of June 30, 2021, 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.

Emphasis of Matter - Change in Accounting Principle
As discussed in Note 15, during 2021 the School District adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 84 – *Fiduciary Activities.* Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters
Required Supplementary Information
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, schedules of proportionate share of the net pension (asset) liability, contributions – pension plans and changes in total OPEB liability and related ratios 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.

Other Information
Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School District's financial statements. The other information, as required by the New York State Education Department, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other information included has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*
In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 8, 2021 on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

The following is a discussion and analysis of the Lansingburgh Central School District's (School District) financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. The section is a summary of the School District's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions. It is also based on both the government-wide and fund-based financial statements. The results of the current year are discussed in comparison with the prior year with an emphasis placed on the current year. This section is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the School District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Government-wide net position of the School District was ($25,831,550).
- Government-wide net position was $6,324,575 less than at June 30, 2020.
- The School District substantially continued to offer all programs, without reducing services, while maintaining fund balance within state mandated limits.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

- The *governmental funds statements* tell how basic services, such as special education, were financed in the *short-term*.

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

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

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

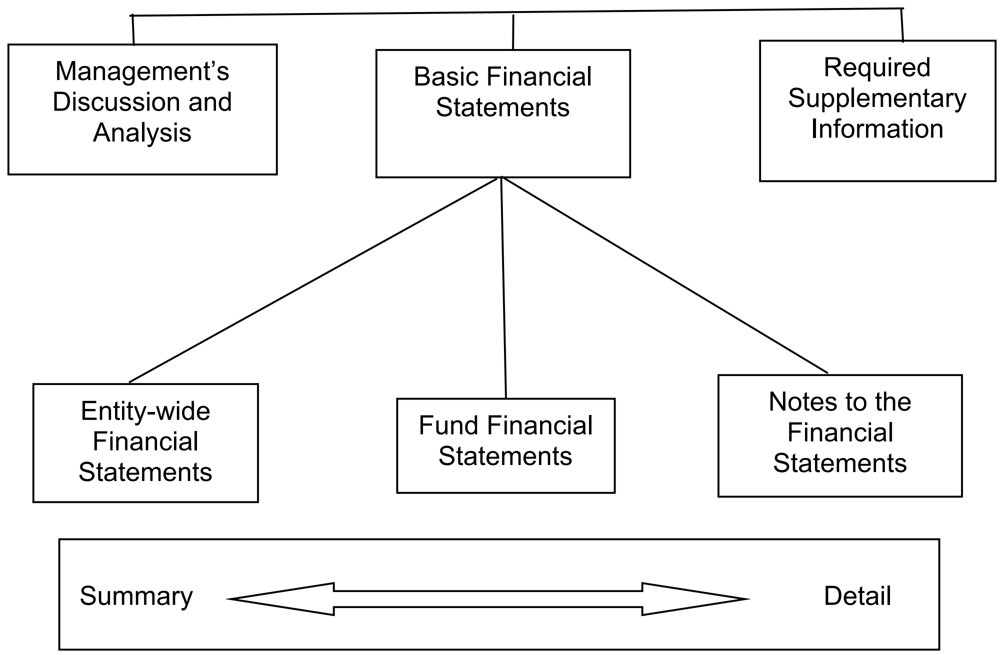


Figure A-2 summarizes the major features of the School District's financial statements, including the portion of the School District's activities that they cover and the types of information that they contain. The remainder of this overview section highlights the structure and contents of each statement.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Figure A-2 Major Features of the Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

		Fund Financial Statements	
	Government-Wide	Governmental Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire School District (except fiduciary funds)	The daily operating activities of the School District, such as instruction and special education.	School District administers resources on behalf of someone else.
Required financial statements	• Statement of net position • Statement of activities	• Balance sheet • Statement of revenue, expenditures, and change in fund balance	• Statement of fiduciary net position • Statement of change in fiduciary net position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.	Modified accrual accounting and current financial focus.	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.
Type of asset/liability, deferred outflows/inflows of resources information	All assets, liabilities, deferred outflows & inflows of resources both financial and capital, short-term and long-term debt.	Current assets and liabilities that come due during the year or soon after; no capital assets or long-term liabilities included.	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term; funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can.
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenue and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.	Revenue for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and the related liability is due and payable.	All additions and deductions during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Government-Wide Statements

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

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

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

- For assessment of the overall health of the School District, additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the property tax bases and the condition of buildings and other facilities should be considered.

Net position of the governmental activities differ from the governmental fund balances because governmental fund level statements only report transactions using or providing current financial resources. Also, capital assets are reported as expenditures when financial resources, (dollars), are expended to purchase or build such assets. Likewise, the financial resources that may have been borrowed are considered revenue when they are received. Principal and interest payments are considered expenditures when paid. Depreciation is not calculated. Capital assets and long-term debt are accounted for in account groups and do not affect the fund balances.

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The School District has two types of funds:

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

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

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

The School District's net position as of June 30, 2021 are detailed in Tables A-3 and A-4.

Figure A-3 Condensed Statement of Net Position (In Thousands of Dollars)

	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2020	Percent Change
Current and other assets	$ 19,618	$ 33,517	-41.47%
Noncurrent assets	67,579	70,715	-4.43%
Total assets	87,197	104,232	-16.34%
Deferred outflows of resources	39,193	32,471	20.70%
Current liabilities	6,468	21,561	-70.00%
Long-term liabilities	135,630	130,455	3.97%
Total liabilities	142,098	152,016	-6.52%
Deferred inflows of resources	10,124	4,382	131.03%
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	38,611	36,744	5.08%
Restricted	10,280	9,262	10.99%
Unrestricted	(74,722)	(65,700)	-13.73%
Total net position	$ (25,832)	$ (19,694)	-31.16%

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

Changes in Net Position

The School District's 2021 revenue was $53,136,166 (See Figure A-4). Property taxes and New York State aid accounted for the majority of revenue by contributing 27% and 59%, respectively, of the total revenue raised (see Figure A-5). The remainder of revenue came from fees for services, use of money and property, operating grants, and other miscellaneous sources.

The total cost of all programs and services totaled $59,460,741 for 2021. These expenses are predominately for the education, supervision, and transportation of students (see Figure A-6). The School District's administrative and business activities accounted for 12% of total costs.

Net position decreased during the year by $6,324,575 due primarily to the effects of recognizing other post-employment benefits as well as the effects of ERS and TRS proportionate assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows.

Figure A-4 Changes in Net Position from Operating Results (In Thousands of Dollars)

	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2020	Percent Change
Revenue:			
Charges for services	$ 321	$ 299	7.46%
Operating grants	3,970	3,847	3.19%
General revenue:			
Property taxes	16,209	15,842	2.32%
State aid	31,645	32,918	-3.87%
Medicaid reimbursement	115	350	-67.25%
Interest earnings	8	30	-73.83%
Miscellaneous	868	1,527	-43.15%
Total revenue	53,136	54,813	-3.06%
Expenses:			
General support	7,239	7,168	1.00%
Instruction	46,378	46,604	-0.49%
Transportation	3,564	4,212	-15.38%
Debt service - Interest	1,509	1,599	-5.63%
Cost of sales - Food	771	1,085	-28.96%
Total expenses	59,461	60,668	-1.99%
Change in net position	$ (6,325)	$ (5,855)	-8.02%

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

Figure A-5: Revenue Sources for 2021:

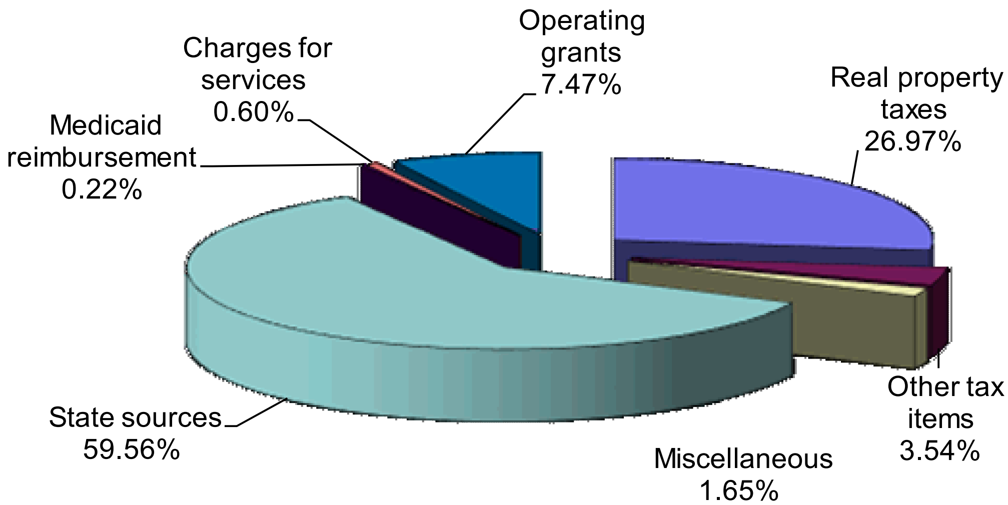
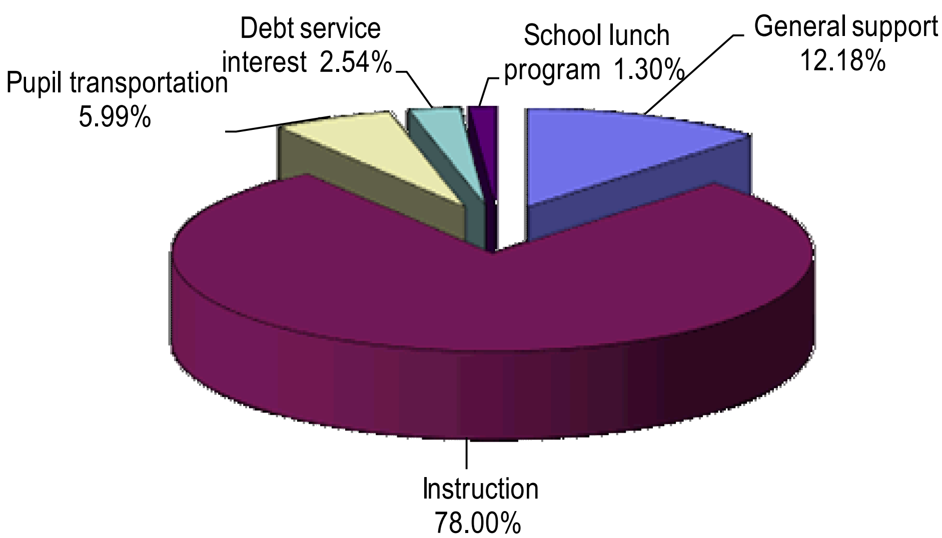


Figure A-6: Sources of Expenses for 2021:



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

Governmental Activities

Revenue for the School District's governmental activities totaled $53,136,166 while total expenses were $59,460,741. Accordingly, net position decreased by $6,324,575.

Figure A-7 presents the cost of several of the School District's major activities. The figure also shows each activity's net cost (total cost less fees generated by the activity and intergovernmental aid provided for specific programs). The net cost shows the financial burden placed on the School District's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Figure A-7 Net Cost of Governmental Activities (In Thousands of Dollars)

	Total Cost of Services 2021	Net Cost of Services 2021	Total Cost of Services 2020	Net Cost of Services 2020
General support	$ 7,239	$ (7,239)	$ 7,168	$ (7,168)
Instruction	46,378	(42,717)	46,604	(43,419)
Pupil transportation	3,564	(3,564)	4,212	(4,212)
Debt service - Interest	1,509	(1,509)	1,599	(1,599)
Cost of sales - Food	771	(140)	1,085	(124)
	$ 59,461	$ (55,170)	$ 60,668	$ (56,522)

- The cost of all governmental activities for the year was $59,460,741.
- The users of the School District's programs financed $321,306 of the costs through charges for services.
- The federal and state government financed $3,969,827 of the costs through operating grants.
- The majority of costs were financed by the School District's taxpayers and unallocated NYS aid.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS

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

Governmental Funds Highlights

General Fund – New York State operating aid is tied to the growth in New York State personal income and the available funds in the state budget. The School District continues to maximize revenues by claiming refunds and billing for services.

Special Aid Fund – Federal aid is expected to slightly increase or remain flat in upcoming years.

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

Governmental Funds Highlights (Continued)

School Lunch Fund – The School Lunch Fund continues to have a strong balance in preparation of further renovations.

Capital Projects Fund – Expenditures in the Capital Projects Fund were mostly related to smart schools bond and renovations.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

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

Revenue Variances

Revenues are lower than budgeted primarily due to decreased building and transportation aids.

Expenditure Variances

The School District was unable to fully expend its budget on planned programming due to the emergency closing of three of its four school buildings until March 2021. This impacted transportation costs, non-instructional salaries and benefits, building utilities and school district supplies.

Results vs. Budget (In Thousands of Dollars)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Encumbrances	Variance (Actual/Budget)
Revenue:					
Local sources	$ 17,612	$ 17,612	$ 17,349	$ -	$ (263)
State sources	33,944	33,944	31,998	-	(1,945)
Federal sources	-	-	69	-	69
Medicaid reimbursement	150	150	115	-	(35)
Transfers In	90	90	76	-	(14)
Total	51,795	51,795	49,607	-	(2,188)
Expenditures:					
General support	4,962	5,573	4,801	418	354
Instruction	27,402	27,428	23,985	967	2,476
Transportation	4,749	4,445	3,345	1	1,099
Employee benefits	10,509	10,571	10,007	-	564
Debt service	5,083	5,418	5,418	-	-
Transfers out	90	216	204	-	12
Total	52,795	53,650	47,761	1,385	4,504
Revenue over (under) expenditures	$ (1,000)	$ (1,855)	$ 1,846	$ (1,385)	$ 2,316

The general fund is the only fund for which a budget is legally adopted.

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

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2021, the School District had $67,579,273 invested in buildings, computers, and other educational equipment.

Figure A-8 Capital Assets (In Thousands of Dollars), net of accumulated depreciation

	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2020
Land	$ 221	$ 221
Buildings and improvements	65,796	66,001
Construction in progress	1,482	803
Furniture and equipment	80	884
Total	$ 67,579	$ 67,909

Long-Term Debt

As of June 30, 2021, the School District had $139,095,078 in long-term debt. Detailed information about the School District's long-term debt is included in the notes to the financial statements.

Figure A-9 Outstanding Long-Term Debt (In Thousands of Dollars)

	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2020
General obligation bonds	$ 29,908	$ 33,208
Other long-term debt including OPEB	109,187	100,387
Total	$ 139,095	$ 133,595

During 2021, the School District paid down its bonded debt by $3,140,000.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUTURE

At the time these financial statements were prepared and audited, the School District was aware of the following existing circumstances which could significantly affect its financial position in the future:

The School District is heavily dependent on state aid to fund expenditures. Future adjustments to State Aid are dependent on actions of the Governor and Legislature.

The Property Tax Levy Cap, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011, continues to limit the School District's ability to raise tax revenue to meet future operating expenditures.

The School District continues to face billing issues from specific Charter Schools. Per state law, the School District is only responsible for paying tuition to Charter Schools for students who are residents of the School District. These Charter Schools continue to invoice the School District for students who are either not residents or have failed to provide any valid proof of residency. In such cases, the School District withholds payment for these students. The Charter Schools' practice of requesting State Aid intercepts by NYSED continues as noted above despite our candid conversations with NYSED Administration. Therefore, School District Administration continues to be vigilant to ensure our tax dollars are spent on School District residents only. We continue to lobby for the recoupment of lost funds from past intercepts that, in our opinion, were approved in error by SED.

Revenue sources discussed above are for the General Fund only. The School District also depends on federal grant allocations. As these funds are reduced, the employees' salaries and program costs included in these programs must either be eliminated or moved to the General Fund. This information is often discovered after our budget is approved by the voters.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

Ms. Lisa Kyer
Director of Business and Human Resources
Lansingburgh Central School District
55 New Turnpike Road
Troy, New York 12182

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2021

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash - unrestricted	$ 11,144,861
Cash - restricted	4,587,417
Accounts receivable	814
Due from other governments	414,345
State and federal aid receivable	3,448,348
Inventory	22,147
Total current assets	19,617,932
NONCURRENT ASSETS:	
Capital assets, net	67,579,273
TOTAL ASSETS	87,197,205
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflows of resources - TRS	10,424,742
Deferred outflows of resources - ERS	2,255,753
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	26,512,188
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	39,192,683
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	126,389,888
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	55,037
Accrued liabilities	616,930
Unearned revenue	113,631
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	2,028,419
Due to Employees' Retirement System	132,648
Bond interest accrual	56,095
Bonds payable due within one year	3,465,000
Total current liabilities	6,467,760
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:	
Bonds payable, net of current portion	24,200,000
Bond premium, net	2,243,158
Net pension liability	3,009,761
Total other postemployment benefits liability	106,115,755
Compensated absences	61,404
Total long-term liabilities	135,630,078
TOTAL LIABILITIES	142,097,838
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows of resources - ERS	2,954,256
Deferred inflows of resources - TRS	2,003,257
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	5,166,087
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	10,123,600
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	152,221,438
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	38,611,092
Restricted	10,279,822
Unrestricted	(74,722,464)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (25,831,550)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

		Program Revenue		Net (Expense)
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants	Revenue and Changes in Net Position
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS:				
General support	$ 7,239,453	$ -	$ -	$ (7,239,453)
Instruction	46,377,616	318,179	3,342,567	(42,716,870)
Pupil transportation	3,563,996	-	-	(3,563,996)
School lunch program	770,744	3,127	627,260	(140,357)
Debt service interest	1,508,932	-	-	(1,508,932)
TOTAL FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	$ 59,460,741	$ 321,306	$ 3,969,827	(55,169,608)
GENERAL REVENUE:				
Real property taxes				14,329,337
Other tax items				1,879,700
Use of money and property				7,851
Sale of property and compensation for loss				26,408
Miscellaneous				841,659
State sources				31,645,444
Medicaid reimbursement				114,634
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE				48,845,033
CHANGE IN NET POSITION				(6,324,575)
NET POSITION - beginning of year, as previously reported				(19,693,918)
RESTATEMENT (Note 15)				186,943
NET POSITION - beginning of year, as restated				(19,506,975)
NET POSITION - end of year				$ (25,831,550)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2021

	Governmental Fund Types						Total
	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Capital Projects	Miscellaneous Special Revenue	Debt Service	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS							
Cash - unrestricted	$ 8,247,953	$ 884,679	$ 1,072,252	$ 939,977	$ -	$ -	$ 11,144,861
Cash - restricted	3,305,219	-	-	-	199,758	1,082,440	4,587,417
Accounts receivable	814	-	-	-	-	-	814
Due from other funds	2,875,512	1,476	-	1,056,011	-	5,692,405	9,625,404
State and federal aid receivable	1,826,281	1,548,986	73,081	-	-	-	3,448,348
Due from other governments	414,345	-	-	-	-	-	414,345
Inventory	-	-	22,147	-	-	-	22,147
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 16,670,124	$ 2,435,141	$ 1,167,480	$ 1,995,988	$ 199,758	$ 6,774,845	$ 29,243,336
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE							
LIABILITIES:							
Accounts payable	$ -	$ -	$ 55,037	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 55,037
Accrued liabilities	614,954	-	1,976	-	-	-	616,930
Unearned revenue	106,031	7,600	-	-	-	-	113,631
Due to other funds	4,993,554	2,427,541	-	2,204,309	-	-	9,625,404
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	2,028,419	-	-	-	-	-	2,028,419
Due to Employees' Retirement System	132,648	-	-	-	-	-	132,648
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7,875,606	2,435,141	57,013	2,204,309	-	-	12,572,069

(Continued)

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (Continued)
JUNE 30, 2021

	Governmental Fund Types						Total
	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Capital Projects	Miscellaneous Special Revenue	Debt Service	Total Governmental Funds
FUND BALANCE:							
Nonspendable:							
Inventory	$ -	$ -	$ 22,147	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 22,147
Restricted:							
Workers' compensation	207,017	-	-	-	-	-	207,017
Retirement contributions	856,266	-	-	-	-	-	856,266
Employee benefits and accrued liabilities	416,926	-	-	-	-	-	416,926
Tax certiorari	761,962	-	-	-	-	-	761,962
Repairs	1,063,048	-	-	-	-	-	1,063,048
Other	-	-	-	-	199,758	-	199,758
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-	6,774,845	6,774,845
Total restricted fund balance	3,305,219	-	-	-	199,758	6,774,845	10,279,822
Assigned:							
Other	1,385,251	-	1,088,320	-	-	-	2,473,571
Appropriated for subsequent year expenditures	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Total assigned fund balance	2,385,251	-	1,088,320	-	-	-	3,473,571
Unassigned	3,104,048	-	-	(208,321)	-	-	2,895,727
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	8,794,518	-	1,110,467	(208,321)	199,758	6,774,845	16,671,267
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 16,670,124	$ 2,435,141	$ 1,167,480	$ 1,995,988	$ 199,758	$ 6,774,845	$ 29,243,336

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE TO GOVERNMENT-WIDE NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2021

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Total governmental fund balance	$ 16,671,267
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	67,579,273
Pension related government-wide activity	
Deferred outflows - ERS/TRS	12,680,495
Deferred inflows - ERS/TRS	(4,957,513)
Net pension liability - ERS/TRS	(3,009,761)
OPEB related government-wide activity	
Total OPEB liability	(106,115,755)
Deferred outflows - OPEB	26,512,188
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(5,166,087)
Long-term bonds payable are not due in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	(27,665,000)
Bond premiums are recognized as revenue in the fund financial statements, but is amortized over the life of the bond under full accrual accounting.	(2,243,158)
Compensated absences are recognized as a liability under full accrual accounting	(61,404)
Interest payable at June 30, 2021, in the government-wide statements under full accrual accounting	(56,095)
TOTAL NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	$ (25,831,550)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Governmental Fund Types						Total
	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Capital Projects	Miscellaneous Special Revenue	Debt Service	Governmental Funds
REVENUE:							
Real property taxes	$ 14,329,337	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 14,329,337
Other tax items	1,879,700	-	-	-	-	-	1,879,700
Charges for services	318,179	-	-	-	-	-	318,179
Use of money and property	625	-	-	-	-	7,226	7,851
Sale of property and compensation for loss	26,408	-	-	-	-	-	26,408
Miscellaneous	794,692	-	28	-	46,939	-	841,659
State sources	31,998,134	1,162,037	15,025	-	-	-	33,175,196
Medicaid reimbursement	114,634	-	-	-	-	-	114,634
Federal sources	69,443	2,111,087	612,235	-	-	-	2,792,765
Sales - School lunch	-	-	3,127	-	-	-	3,127
Total revenue	49,531,152	3,273,124	630,415	-	46,939	7,226	53,488,856
EXPENDITURES:							
General support	4,801,389	-	-	-	-	-	4,801,389
Instruction	23,985,475	3,413,831	-	-	-	-	27,399,306
Pupil transportation	3,345,280	-	-	-	-	-	3,345,280
Employee benefits	10,006,994	-	10,197	-	-	-	10,017,191
Debt service - Interest	1,988,054	-	-	-	-	-	1,988,054
Debt service - Principal	3,430,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,430,000
Other	-	-	-	-	34,124	-	34,124
Cost of Sales	-	-	654,362	-	-	-	654,362
Capital outlay	-	-	-	743,097	-	-	743,097
Total expenditures	47,557,192	3,413,831	664,559	743,097	34,124	-	52,412,803
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	1,973,960	(140,707)	(34,144)	(743,097)	12,815	7,226	1,076,053
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):							
BANs redeemed from appropriations	-	-	-	290,000	-	-	290,000
Operating transfers in	76,224	140,707	-	62,990	-	-	279,921
Operating transfers (out)	(203,697)	-	-	-	-	(76,224)	(279,921)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(127,473)	140,707	-	352,990	-	(76,224)	290,000
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES OVER EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES	1,846,487	-	(34,144)	(390,107)	12,815	(68,998)	1,366,053
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year, as previously reported	6,948,031	-	1,144,611	181,786	-	6,843,843	15,118,271
RESTATEMENT (Note 15)	-	-	-	-	186,943	-	186,943
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year, as restated	6,948,031	-	1,144,611	181,786	186,943	6,843,843	15,305,214
FUND BALANCE - end of year	$ 8,794,518	$ -	$ 1,110,467	$ (208,321)	$ 199,758	$ 6,774,845	$ 16,671,267

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Net changes in fund balance - Total governmental funds	$ 1,366,053
Capital outlays, net of disposals, are expenditures in governmental funds, but are capitalized in the statement of net position.	1,389,674
Depreciation is not recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is recorded in the statement of activities.	(1,718,860)
Certain revenue in the governmental funds is deferred or not recognized because it is not available soon enough after year end to pay for the current period's expenditures. On the accrual basis, however, this is recognized regardless of when it is collected.	(352,690)
Repayments of long-term debt are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds, but are recorded as payments of liabilities in the statement of net position.	3,140,000
Bond premium amortization is not recorded as revenue in the governmental funds, but is recorded in the statement of activities.	160,226
Compensated absences are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds at the time of payment, but are recorded as liabilities in the statement of net position	10,207
Other postemployment benefits do not require the expenditure of current resources and are, therefore, not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(8,685,005)
Pension expense resulting from GASB 68 related reporting is not recorded as an expenditure in the government funds but is recorded in the statement of activities	(1,953,076)
Certain expenses in the statement of activities do not require the expenditure of current resources and are, therefore, not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	318,896
Change in net position - Governmental activities	$ (6,324,575)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2021

	Private Purpose Trusts
ASSETS:	
Cash - restricted	$ 3,000
LIABILITIES:	
Other liabilities	-
NET POSITION:	
Restricted for scholarships	$ 3,000

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Private Purpose Trusts
ADDITIONS:	
Contributions	$ -
DEDUCTIONS:	
Scholarships	-
NET DECREASE	-
NET POSITION - beginning of year, as previously reported	147,495
RESTATEMENT - (Note 15)	(144,495)
NET POSITION - beginning of year, as restated	3,000
NET POSITION - end of year	$ 3,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Lansingburgh Central School District provides K-12 public education to students living within its geographic borders.

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

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

Reporting Entity
Lansingburgh Central School District is governed by the laws of New York State. The School District is an independent entity governed by an elected Board of Education (Board). The President of the Board of Education 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 School District. The Board of Education has the authority to make decisions, power to appoint management, and primary accountability for all fiscal matters.

The reporting entity of the School District is based upon criteria set forth by generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The financial reporting entity consists of the primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

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

Extraclassroom Activity Funds
The extraclassroom activity funds of the School District represent funds of the students of the School District. The Board of Education exercises general oversight of these funds. Separate audited financial statements, (cash basis) of the extraclassroom activity funds can be found at the School District's business office. The School District accounts for assets held as an agent for various student organizations in the Miscellaneous Special Revenue fund.

1. **NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

Joint Venture
The School District is a component School District in Questar III, a Board of Cooperative Education Services (BOCES). BOCES is a voluntary, cooperative association of School Districts in a geographic area that shares planning, services, and programs which provide educational and support activities. There is no authority or process by which a School District can terminate its status as a BOCES component.

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

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

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

Basis of Presentation
Government-Wide Statements
The statement of net position and the statement of activities present financial information about the School District's governmental activities. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government in its entirety, except those that are fiduciary. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, state aid, intergovernmental revenue, and other exchange and non-exchange transactions. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital), grants, while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

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

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

The fund statements provide information about the School District's funds, including fiduciary funds.

Separate statements for each fund category (governmental and fiduciary) are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column.

1. **NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Governmental Fund Types

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

The following are the School District's major governmental fund types:

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

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

School Lunch Fund: This fund accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources, such as federal and state grants, that are legally restricted to expenditures for school lunch operations. These legal restrictions may be imposed either by governments that provide the funds, or by outside parties.

Capital Projects Fund: This fund is used to account for the financial resources used for acquisition, construction, or major repair of capital facilities.

Debt Service Fund: This fund is used to account for and report on the accumulation of resources to be used for redemption of general long-term indebtedness.

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

The School District reports the following fiduciary fund:

Fiduciary Fund: This fund is used to account for fiduciary activities. Fiduciary activities are those in which the School District acts as trustee or agent for resources that belong to others. These activities are not included in the Government-wide financial statements, because their resources do not belong to the School District and are not available to be used. There is one type of fiduciary funds:

> *Private purpose trust fund:* This fund is used to account for trust arrangements in which principal and income benefits annual third-party awards and scholarships for students. Established criteria govern the use of the funds and members of the School District or representatives of the donors may serve on committees to determine who benefits.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

The Government-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash transaction takes place. Non-exchange transactions in which the School District gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange include property taxes, grants, and donations.

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

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

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

Cash

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

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

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

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are shown gross. No allowance for uncollectible accounts has been provided since it is believed that such allowance would not be material.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

In the Government-wide statements, the amounts reported on the Statement of Net Position for interfund receivables and payables represent amounts due between different fund types. Eliminations have been made for all interfund receivables and payables between the funds.

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

Capital Assets, Net
Capital assets are reported at actual cost for acquisitions subsequent to July 1, 2013. For assets acquired prior to July 1, 2013, estimated historical costs, based on appraisals conducted by independent third-party professionals were used. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair 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 Government-wide statements are as follows:

	Capitalization Threshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings	$ 5,000	SL	15-50
Building improvements	$ 5,000	SL	15-50
Site Improvements	$ 5,000	SL	15-50
Furniture and equipment	$ 5,000	SL	5-15

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

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Vested Employee Benefits

Compensated absences

Compensated absences consist of unpaid accumulated annual vacation time.

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

The liability for compensated absences has been calculated using the vesting/termination method and an accrual for that liability is included in the government-wide financial statements. The compensated absences liability is calculated based on the pay rates in effect at year-end.

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

Other Benefits

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

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

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue is reported when potential revenue meets both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. Unearned revenue also arises when resources are received by the School District before it has legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incidence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both recognition criteria are met, or when the School District has legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed and revenue is recorded.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

Payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the Government-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.

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Fund Balance/Net Position Classifications
Government-Wide Statements
In the Government-wide statements, there are three classes of net position:

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

Restricted net position - reports net position when constraints placed on the assets are either externally imposed by creditors, (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted net position consists of the non-spendable and restricted fund balance categories on the Fund financial statements.

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

Governmental Fund Statements
In the fund basis statements there are five classifications of fund balance:

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

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

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Balance/Net Position Classifications (Continued)
Governmental Fund Statements (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

1. **NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

Fund Balance/Net Position Classifications (Continued)
Governmental Fund Statements (Continued)

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

Employee Benefit Accrued Liability
Reserve for employee benefit accrued liability (GML §6-p) is used to reserve funds for the payment of accrued employee benefit due an employee upon termination of the employee's service. This reserve may be established by a majority vote of the board, and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other reserves and funds that may be legally appropriated. The reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

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

Committed fund balance – Includes amounts that can be used for the specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the School District's highest level of decision-making authority, i.e., the Board of Education. The School District has no committed fund balances as of June 30, 2021.

Assigned fund balance – Includes amounts that are constrained by the School District's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. All encumbrances of the general fund are classified as assigned fund balance in the general fund. As of June 30, 2021, the School District's general fund encumbrances were classified as follows:

General support	$ 417,696
Instruction	966,765
Pupil transportation	790
Total encumbrances	$ 1,385,251

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. Open encumbrances are reported as restricted fund balance in all funds other than the general fund, since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities and will be honored through budget appropriations in the subsequent year.

Unassigned fund balance - Includes all other general fund amounts that do not meet the definition of the above four classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the School District.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Balance/Net Position Classifications (Continued)

Governmental Fund Statements (Continued)

New York State Real Property Tax Law §1318 limits the amount of unexpended surplus funds the School District can retain to no more than 4% of the School District's budget for the general fund for the 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.

Order of Fund Balance Spending Policy

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

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

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

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

Total fund balances of the School District's governmental funds differ from net position of governmental activities reported in the statement of net position. This difference primarily results from the additional long-term economic focus of the statement of net position versus the solely current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheets. Differences between the governmental funds statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the statement of activities fall into one of three broad categories.

Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences

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

Capital Related Differences

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

2. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS (Continued)

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance vs. 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.

3. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets

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

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

Appropriations are adopted at the program line-item level.

Appropriations established by the adoption of the budget constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances) that may be incurred. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless expended or encumbered. Encumbrances will lapse if not expended in the subsequent year.

Appropriations authorized for the current year are increased by the planned use of specific reserves, and budget amendments approved by the Board of Education as a result of selected new revenue sources not included in the original budget (when permitted by law). These Supplemental appropriations may occur subject to legal restrictions, if the Board approves them because of a need that exists which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted. No supplemental appropriations occurred during the year.

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

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

Fund Balance

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

4. CASH

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

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

	Bank Balance	Carrying Amount
Cash, including trust funds	$ 17,830,894	$ 15,735,278
Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the School District's name	$ 17,330,894	
Covered by FDIC insurance	500,000	
Total	$ 17,830,894	

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

Restricted cash consists of the following:

General fund:	
Workers' compensation	$ 207,017
Retirement contributions	856,266
Employee benefits accrued liabilities	416,926
Tax certiorari	761,962
Repairs	1,063,048
	$ 3,305,219
Debt Service fund:	
Debt service	$ 1,082,440
Miscellaneous Special Revenue fund:	
Cash on deposit for scholarships and extraclassroom activity funds	$ 199,758

5. PARTICIPATION IN BOCES

During the year, the School District was billed $4,083,142 for BOCES administrative and program costs. The School District's share of BOCES aid amounted to $1,438,370.

6. CAPITAL ASSETS, NET

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2021 were as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements/ Reclassifications	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets that are not depreciated:				
Land	$ 221,200	$ -	$ -	$ 221,200
Construction in progress	802,677	729,865	50,984	1,481,558
Total non-depreciable cost	1,023,877	729,865	50,984	1,702,758
Capital assets that are depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	83,047,336	50,984	-	83,098,320
Furniture and equipment	3,869,354	680,015	20,206	4,529,163
Total depreciable historical cost	86,916,690	730,999	20,206	87,627,483
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	17,046,517	255,313	-	17,301,830
Furniture and equipment	2,985,591	1,463,547	-	4,449,138
Total accumulated depreciation	20,032,108	1,718,860	-	21,750,968
Total capital assets, net	$ 67,908,459	$ (257,996)	$ 71,190	$ 67,579,273

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2021, was allocated to specific functions as follows:

General support	$ 747,272
Instruction	945,709
School Lunch	25,879
Total	$ 1,718,860

7. SHORT-TERM DEBT

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

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

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

At June 30, 2021, the School District had the following BANs outstanding:

Maturity	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Issued	Principal Paid	Redeemed	Ending Balance
July 17, 2020	2.00%	$ 15,683,384	$ -	$ 290,000	$ 15,393,384	$ -

8. LONG-TERM DEBT

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

Interest paid	$ 1,988,054
Less: interest accrued in the prior year	(374,991)
Less: amortization expense on bond premium	(160,226)
Plus: interest accrued in the current year	56,095
Total expense	$ 1,508,932

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

	July 01, 2020 Balance	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2021 Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year	Long-term Portion
Government activities:						
Bonds and notes payable						
General obligation debt:						
Serial bonds	$ 30,805,000	$ -	$ 3,140,000	$ 27,665,000	$ 3,465,000	$ 24,200,000
Bond premium	2,403,384	-	160,226	2,243,158	-	2,243,158
Other long-term debt:						
Compensated absences	71,611	-	10,207	61,404	-	61,404
Net pension liability	2,698,229	311,532	-	3,009,761	-	3,009,761
Total OPEB liability	97,617,000	8,498,755	-	106,115,755	-	106,115,755
Total long-term liabilities	$133,595,224	$ 8,810,287	$ 3,310,433	$139,095,078	$ 3,465,000	$135,630,078

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

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

Bond Issue	Issued	Maturity	Interest Rate	June 30, 2021 Balance
Refunding bond	2017	2023	4.00%	$ 1,455,000
Refunding bond	2017	2025	2.00-5.00%	3,120,000
Serial bond	2015	2030	3.00-5.00%	10,560,000
Serial bond	2020	2035	5.00%	12,530,000
				$ 27,665,000

8. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 3,465,000	$ 1,346,275	$ 4,811,275
2023	3,210,000	1,188,375	4,398,375
2024	2,810,000	1,033,275	3,843,275
2025	2,090,000	892,875	2,982,875
2026	1,975,000	788,375	2,763,375
2027-2031	9,955,000	2,375,750	12,330,750
2032-2035	4,160,000	497,000	4,657,000
Totals	$ 27,665,000	$ 8,121,925	$ 35,786,925

9. INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITY

Interfund receivables and payables are eliminated on the statement of net position.

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

The following is a summary of interfund activity:

	Interfund		Interfund	
	Receivable	Payable	Revenue	Expenditures
General fund	$ 2,875,512	$ 4,993,554	$ 76,224	$ 203,697
Special aid fund	1,476	2,427,541	140,707	-
Debt service fund	5,692,405	-	-	76,224
Capital fund	1,056,011	2,204,309	62,990	-
Totals	$ 9,625,404	$ 9,625,404	$ 279,921	$ 279,921

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

10. PENSION PLANS

New York State Employees' Retirement System

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

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

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

	ERS
2021	$ 537,923
2020	$ 471,918
2019	$ 447,854

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions
At June 30, 2021, the School District reported a net pension liability of $10,150 for its proportionate share of the ERS net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by the actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2020. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the School District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

At June 30, 2021 and 2020, the School District's proportion was .0101932% and .0101895%, respectively, which were measured at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

10. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the School District recognized pension expense of $291,700. At June 30, 2021, the School District reported deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 123,956	$ -
Changes of Assumptions	1,866,217	35,197
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	2,915,613
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	132,932	3,446
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	132,648	-
Total	$ 2,255,753	$ 2,954,256

The School District recognized $132,648 as deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of March 31, 2021 which will be recognized on a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2022.

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

Plan's Year Ending March 31,	2022	$ (121,864)
	2023	(23,781)
	2024	(136,220)
	2025	(549,286)
	Thereafter	-
		$ (831,151)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability at March 31, 2021 was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2020, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2021. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.7 percent
Salary scale	4.4 percent indexed by service
Projected COLAs	1.4% compounded annually
Decrements	Developed from the Plan's 2020 experience study of the period April 1, 2015 through March 31, 2020
Mortality improvement	Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2020
Investment Rate of Return	5.9% compounded annually, net of investment expenses

10. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

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

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of March 31, 2021 are summarized below:

Asset Type	Target Allocations in %	Long-Term expected real rate of return
Domestic Equity	32.0	4.05%
International Equity	15.0	6.30%
Private Equity	10.0	6.75%
Real Estate	9.0	4.95%
Opportunistic/ARS portfolio	3.0	4.50%
Real Assets	3.0	5.95%
Credit	4.0	3.63%
Cash	1.0	0.50%
Fixed Income	23.0	0.00%
	100%	

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

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption
The following presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 5.9%, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (4.9%)	Current Discount (5.9%)	1% Increase (6.9%)
Employer's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	$ 2,817,185	$ 10,150	$ (2,578,594)

10. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position
The components of the current-year net pension liability of the employers as of March 31, 2021, was as follows (in thousands):

	Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position
Total pension liability	$ 220,680,157
Net position	220,580,583
Net pension liability (asset)	$ 99,574
ERS net position as a percentage of total pension liability	99.95%

New York State Teachers' Retirement System

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

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

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

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

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

	TRS
2021	$ 1,775,305
2020	$ 1,632,443
2019	$ 1,635,047

10. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Teachers' Retirement System (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2021, the School District reported a liability of $2,999,611 for its proportionate share of the NYSTRS net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the School Districts' long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

At June 30, 2021 and 2020, the School District's proportionate share was 0.108553% and 0.108041%, respectively, which were measured at June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the School District recognized pension expense of $3,927,289. At June 30, 2021 the School District reported deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 2,628,259	$ 153,724
Changes of Assumptions	3,793,811	1,352,295
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,959,009	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	15,244	497,238
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,028,419	-
Total	$ 10,424,742	$ 2,003,257

The School District recognized $2,028,419 as a deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from the School District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2020, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2022.

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

Plan's Year Ending June 30,	2021	$ 1,074,417
	2022	2,264,737
	2023	1,834,325
	2024	1,103,268
	2025	(12,346)
	Thereafter	128,665
		$ 6,393,066

10. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Teachers' Retirement System (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions
The total pension liability at the June 30, 2020 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2020. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.20%
Projected Salary Increases	Rates of increase differ based on service. They have been calculated based upon recent NYSTRS member experience.

Service	Rate
5	4.72%
15	3.46%
25	2.37%
35	1.90%

Projected COLAs	1.30% compounded annually
Investment Rate of Return	7.10% compounded annually, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.

Annuitant morality rates are based on plan member experience, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2018, applied on a generational basis. Active member mortality rates are based on plan member experience.

The actuarial assumptions were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2014.

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.

10. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Teachers' Retirement System (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Systems target asset allocation as of the valuation date of June 30, 2020 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Type	Allocations in %	expected real rate of return
Domestic Equity	33.0	7.1%
International Equity	16.0	7.7%
Global Equity	4.0	7.4%
Real Estate Equity	11.0	6.8%
Private Equity	8.0	10.4%
Domestic Fixed Income	16.0	1.8%
Global Bonds	2.0	1.0%
Private Debt	1.0	5.2%
Real Estate Debt	7.0	3.6%
High-Yield Bonds	1.0	3.9%
Cash Equivalents	1.0	0.7%
	100%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.10%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from School Districts will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the NYSTRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

The following presents the net pension liability (asset) of the School District using the discount rate of 7.10%, as well as what the School Districts' net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.10%)	Current Discount (7.10%)	1% Increase (8.10%)
Employer's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	$ 18,947,508	$ 2,999,611	$ (10,384,716)

10. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Teachers' Retirement System (Continued)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position
The components of the current year net pension liability (asset) of the School District as of June 30, 2020, were as follows:

	Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position
Total pension liability	$ 123,242,776,215
Net position	120,479,505,380
Net pension liability (asset)	$ 2,763,270,835
TRS net position as a percentage of total pension liability	97.76%

11. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description
The School District provides for postretirement medical benefits to retiring employees on or after age 55. When a retiree reaches age 65, Medicare will provide primary coverage, except as otherwise provided by law. Dental, vision and additional prescription drug coverage is available to retirees, however, retirees pay 100% of those costs. Retirees may apply the value of eligible sick leave credits against premiums due. Once sick leave credits have been exhausted the School District will generally contribute 50% of medical premiums for individual coverage and 35% of medical premiums for dependent coverage. The Plan can be amended by action of the School District through agreements with different bargaining units. The Plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report since there are no assets legally segregated for the sole purpose of paying benefits under the Plan.

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

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms
At June 30, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive plan members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	188
Active employees	342
Total participants	530

Total OPEB Liability
The School District's total OPEB liability of $106,115,755 was measured as of June 30, 2021, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2019.

11. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	3.0 percent per year
Discount Rate	2.18 percent as of June 30, 2021
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	8.0 percent for current year, decreasing 0.5 percent per year to an ultimate rate of 5.0 percent for 2025 and later years
Participation rate	Assumed that 100% of future retirees eligible for coverage will elect the benefit.

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

Mortality rates were RP-2006 Total Dataset Mortality Table projected to the valuation date with Scale MP-2019.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Balance at July 1, 2020	$ 97,617,000
Changes for the Year	
Service cost	4,614,554
Interest	2,579,947
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	8,369,100
Differences between expected and actual experience	(5,811,848)
Benefit payments	(1,252,998)
Net changes	8,498,755
Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 106,115,755

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 2.66% in 2020 to 2.18% in 2021.

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the School District, as well as what the School District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.18%) or 1 percentage point higher (3.18%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (1.18%)	Current Discount (2.18%)	1% Increase (3.18%)
Total OPEB Liability	$ 114,746,562	$ 106,115,755	$ 80,487,439

11. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease (7.0%)	Healthcare Trend Rate (8.0%)	1% Increase (9.0%)
Total OPEB Liability	$ 84,456,165	$ 106,115,755	$ 132,859,816

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB
For the year ended June 30, 2021, the School District recognized OPEB expense of $9,938,003. At June 30, 2021, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 15,340,658	$ 5,166,087
Changes of assumptions	11,171,530	-
Total	$ 26,512,188	$ 5,166,087

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

Fiscal Year Ending June	Amount
2022	$ 2,743,502
2023	2,743,502
2024	2,743,502
2025	2,743,502
2026	2,743,502
Thereafter	7,628,591
	$ 21,346,101

12. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

Claims are recognized as expenditures when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. At June 30, 2021, management estimates there are no outstanding claims liabilities.

13. TAX ABATEMENTS

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

The School District has 3 real property tax abatement agreement that 2 are entered into by the City of Troy and 1 by the Rensselaer County. These agreements provide for abatement of real property taxes in exchange for payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) in accordance with the Tax Exemption Policy.

PILOTs are granted in accordance with various activities such as new affordable housing construction, purchase of an existing facility, development of a new facility, or the improvement or expansion of an existing facility to promote job creation or retention. There are no policies for recapture of PILOTS should the applicant not meet certain criteria.

The following are the three PILOT agreements and the amount of real property tax that has been abated for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Purpose	Assessed Taxable Value	Tax Value	PILOT Received	Amount of Tax Abated
City of Troy:				
Diamond Rock Terrace Phase I	$ 2,915,000	$ 247,762	$ 11,638	$ 236,124
Diamond Rock Terrace Phase II	$ 966,800	$ 82,174	$ 4,526	$ 77,648
Rensselaer County:				
Ross Valve	$ 1,700,000	$ 35,038	$ 35,038	-

14. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

Other Contingencies

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

Commitments

The School District has various commitments with contractors for the completion of capital projects over the next several years.

15. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

The School District adopted GASB Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, during the year ended June 30, 2021. Statement No. 84 establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities. An activity meeting the criteria should be reported in a fiduciary fund in the basic financial statements. Governments with activities meeting the criteria should present a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. This Statement describes four fiduciary funds that should be reported, if applicable: (1) pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private-purpose trust funds, and (4) custodial funds. Custodial funds generally should report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement that meets specific criteria.

This Statement clarified the criteria for reporting certain activities as governmental or fiduciary activities. As a result, beginning cash, liabilities, fund balance, and net position were adjusted as noted below for the following opinion units:

	Governmental Activities		
	Cash	Accrued/Other Liabilities	Net Position
Balance at June 30, 2020, as previously reported	$ 14,210,303	$ 361,754	$ (19,693,918)
Restatement of beginning balance - Adoption of GASB Statement No. 84	594,872	407,929	186,943
Balance at July 1, 2020, as restated	$ 14,805,175	$ 769,683	$ (19,506,975)

	General Fund	
	Cash	Accrued/Other Liabilities
Balance at June 30, 2020, as previously reported	$ 9,202,482	$ 17,036
Restatement of beginning balance - Adoption of GASB Statement No. 84	407,981	407,981
Balance at July 1, 2020, as restated	$ 9,610,463	$ 425,017

	Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund		
	Cash	Accrued/Other Liabilities	Fund Balance
Balance at June 30, 2020, as previously reported	$ -	$ -	$ -
Restatement of beginning balance - Adoption of GASB Statement No. 84	186,943	-	186,943
Balance at July 1, 2020, as restated	$ 186,943	$ -	$ 186,943

	Fidcuiary Funds		
	Cash	Accrued/Other Liabilities	Net Position
Balance at June 30, 2020, as previously reported	$ 597,872	$ 450,377	$ 147,495
Restatement of beginning balance - Adoption of GASB Statement No. 84	(594,872)	(450,377)	(144,495)
Balance at July 1, 2020, as restated	$ 3,000	$ -	$ 3,000

16. COVID-19 PANDEMIC

As of the date of this report, the United States continues to be affected by a national health emergency related to a virus, commonly known as novel coronavirus (COVID-19). During 2020, the NYS Governor put the economy “on pause” in an effort to combat the spread of COVID. As a result, many businesses were closed, or their operations were severely curtailed. The School District acted proactively as well in an effort to protect its employees as well as the School District population.

In response to the economic impact, the COVID pandemic, the United States government passed several stimulus bills (Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act; Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act; and American Rescue Plan Act) in an effort to provide relief to businesses, families and governments that have been devastated by the closure of large segments of the economy.

The School District’s remaining allocations for each of the stimulus plans are:

CARES	$812,123
CRRSA	$2,643,556
ARPA	$5,941,345

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Encumbrances	Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual
REVENUE					
LOCAL SOURCES:					
Real property taxes	$ 14,329,337	$ 14,329,337	$ 14,329,337	$ -	$ -
Other tax items	1,893,050	1,893,050	1,879,700	-	(13,350)
Charges for services	300,500	300,500	318,179	-	17,679
Use of money and property	5,000	5,000	625	-	(4,375)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	407,000	407,000	26,408	-	(380,592)
Miscellaneous	676,789	676,789	794,692	-	117,903
Total local sources	17,611,676	17,611,676	17,348,941	-	(262,735)
State sources	33,943,622	33,943,622	31,998,134	-	(1,945,488)
Medicaid reimbursement	150,000	150,000	114,634	-	(35,366)
Federal sources	-	-	69,443	-	69,443
Total revenue	51,705,298	51,705,298	49,531,152	-	(2,174,146)

(Continued)

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND (UNAUDITED) (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Encumbrances	Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual
EXPENDITURES					
GENERAL SUPPORT:					
Board of education	$ 8,300	$ 8,840	$ 6,775	$ 780	$ 1,285
Central administration	248,114	363,385	372,139	-	(8,754)
Finance	665,574	811,729	636,295	127,207	48,227
Staff	182,080	167,089	155,422	4,254	7,413
Central services	3,005,353	3,369,486	2,856,893	276,508	236,085
Special items	852,366	852,366	773,865	8,947	69,554
Total general support	4,961,787	5,572,895	4,801,389	417,696	353,810
INSTRUCTION:					
Instruction, administration, and improvement	1,651,075	1,578,354	1,426,323	2,330	149,701
Teaching - Regular school	13,666,317	12,959,922	11,508,623	828,187	623,112
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	8,397,458	8,785,682	7,598,387	75,919	1,111,376
Occupational education	867,253	928,787	926,184	-	2,603
Teaching - Special school	66,402	66,402	35,868	-	30,534
Instructional media	616,420	989,026	737,452	4,695	246,879
Pupil services	2,137,389	2,119,822	1,752,638	55,634	311,550
Total instruction	27,402,314	27,427,995	23,985,475	966,765	2,475,755
Pupil transportation	4,748,842	4,444,820	3,345,280	790	1,098,750
Employee benefits	10,508,594	10,570,739	10,006,994	-	563,745
Debt service - principal	3,596,953	3,430,000	3,430,000	-	-
Debt service - Interest	1,486,490	1,988,056	1,988,054	-	2
Total expenditures	52,704,980	53,434,505	47,557,192	1,385,251	4,492,062
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers from other funds	90,000	90,000	76,224	-	(13,776)
Transfers to other funds	(90,318)	(215,837)	(203,697)	-	12,140
Total expenditures and other financing uses	52,705,298	53,560,342	47,684,665	1,385,251	4,490,426
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(1,000,000)	(1,855,044)	1,846,487	(1,385,251)	2,316,280
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year	6,948,031	6,948,031	6,948,031	-	-
FUND BALANCE - end of year	$ 5,948,031	$ 5,092,987	$ 8,794,518	$ (1,385,251)	$ 2,316,280

See the independent auditor's report

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET) (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Last 10 Plan Fiscal Years * (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)						
NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0101932%	0.0101895%	0.0102820%	0.0097253%	0.0091649%	0.0092618%	0.0092052%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 10	$ 2,698	$ 729	$ 314	$ 861	$ 1,487	$ 416
Covered-employee payroll	$ 3,481	$ 3,338	$ 3,249	$ 3,160	$ 2,524	$ 2,520	$ 2,668
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	0.29%	80.83%	22.44%	9.94%	34.11%	59.01%	15.59%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	99.95%	86.39%	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.68%	97.95%

	Last 10 Plan Fiscal Years * (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)						
NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.108553%	0.108041%	0.024270%	0.099136%	0.097670%	0.098255%	0.098159%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 3,000	$ (2,807)	$ (1,852)	$ (754)	$ 1,046	$ (10,206)	$ (10,934)
Covered-employee payroll	$ 18,629	$ 18,425	$ 16,684	$ 15,708	$ 15,071	$ 14,758	$ 14,500
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	16.10%	-15.23%	-11.10%	-4.80%	6.94%	-69.16%	-75.41%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	97.76%	102.17%	101.53%	100.66%	99.01%	110.46%	111.48%

* This Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as the information becomes available.

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION PLANS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Last 10 Plan Fiscal Years * (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)

NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 538	$ 472	$ 448	$ 416	$ 384	$ 429	$ 438
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	538	472	448	416	384	429	438
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 3,481	$ 3,338	$ 3,249	$ 3,160	$ 2,524	$ 2,520	$ 2,668
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	15.46%	14.14%	13.78%	13.16%	15.21%	17.02%	16.42%

Last 10 Plan Fiscal Years * (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)

NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 1,775	$ 1,632	$ 1,635	$ 1,841	$ 1,998	$ 2,587	$ 2,356
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	1,775	1,632	1,635	1,841	1,998	2,587	2,356
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 18,629	$ 18,425	$ 16,684	$ 15,708	$ 15,068	$ 14,758	$ 14,500
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	9.53%	8.86%	9.80%	11.72%	13.26%	17.53%	16.25%

* This Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as the information becomes available.

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Last 10 Fiscal Years*			
	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB Liability				
Service cost	$ 4,614,554	$ 2,930,134	$ 2,493,034	$ 2,439,120
Interest	2,579,947	2,223,286	2,004,188	1,834,513
Differences between expected and actual experience	(5,811,848)	11,150,981	6,329,954	2,506,368
Changes in assumptions	8,369,100	2,227,734	2,749,516	-
Benefit payments	(1,252,998)	(1,205,587)	(1,081,736)	(1,090,704)
Total change in total OPEB liability	8,498,755	17,326,548	12,494,956	5,689,297
Total OPEB liability - beginning	97,617,000	80,290,452	67,795,496	62,106,199
Total OPEB liability - ending	$ 106,115,755	$ 97,617,000	$ 80,290,452	$ 67,795,496
Covered-employee payroll	$ 22,510,572	$ 23,774,268	$ 23,018,142	$ 21,374,492
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	471.40%	410.60%	348.81%	317.18%
Notes to schedule:				
Changes of assumptions:				
Discount rate	2.18%	2.66%	2.79%	2.98%

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

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

* This Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as the information becomes available.

OTHER INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF CHANGE FROM ORIGINAL BUDGET TO REVISED BUDGET - GENERAL FUND AND SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO REVISED BUDGET

Adopted budget	$ 52,795,298
Add: Prior year's encumbrances	855,044
Original budget	53,650,342
Budget revisions:	-
Final budget	$ 53,650,342

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION

2021-2022 voter-approved expenditure budget	$ 54,749,178	
Maximum allowed (4% of 2021-2022 budget)		$ 2,189,967
General Fund Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law*:		
Unrestricted fund balance:		
Assigned fund balance	$ 2,385,251	
Unassigned fund balance	3,104,048	
	$ 5,489,299	
Less:		
Appropriated fund balance	$ 1,000,000	
Encumbrances included in assigned fund balance	1,385,251	
Total adjustments	$ 2,385,251	
General Fund Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law		$ 3,104,048
Actual percentage		5.67%

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

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF PROJECT EXPENDITURES - CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

			Expenditures				Methods of Financing				
PROJECT TITLE	Original Appropriation	Revised Appropriation	Prior Years	Current Year	Total	Unexpended Balance	Proceeds of Obligations	State Aid	Local Sources	Total	Fund Balance June 30, 2021
TES Additions	$ 18,500,000	$ 18,141,539	$ 17,043,177	$ 41,466	$ 17,084,643	$ 1,056,896	$ 15,588,384	$ 1,857,688	$ -	$ 17,446,072	$ 361,429
RPES Additions	-	-	-	6,927	6,927	(6,927)	-	-	-	-	(6,927)
KMS Flooring	200,000	51,000	51,436	3,822	55,258	(4,258)	-	-	51,436	51,436	(3,822)
KMS Boiler	300,000	248,178	272,088	840	272,928	(24,750)	-	-	271,563	271,563	(1,365)
LHS Tile Work	10,000	63,840	-	62,990	62,990	850	-	-	62,990	62,990	-
RPES Vestibule I	1,157,369	1,157,369	18,230	-	18,230	1,139,139	-	-	-	-	(18,230)
RPES Vestibule II	1,157,369	1,157,369	415,335	627,052	1,042,387	114,982	290,000	-	212,981	502,981	(539,406)
Total	$ 21,324,738	$ 20,819,295	$ 17,800,266	$ 743,097	$ 18,543,363	$ 2,275,932	$ 15,878,384	$ 1,857,688	$ 598,970	$ 18,335,042	$ (208,321)

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Capital assets, net		$ 67,579,273
Deduct:		
Bond premium	2,243,158	
Short-term portion of bonds payable	3,465,000	
Long-term portion of bonds payable	24,200,000	29,908,158
Add:		
Unspent bond proceeds		939,977
Net investment in capital assets		$ 38,611,092

REQUIRED REPORT UNDER *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Bonadio & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

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

November 8, 2021

To the Board of Education of
Lansingburgh Central School District:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lansingburgh Central School District (School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 8, 2021.

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

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

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

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(Continued)

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed one instance of noncompliance that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as finding 2021-001.

School District's Response to Finding

The School District's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The School District's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

LANSINGBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Section I—Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	__ Yes X No
Significant deficiencies identified?	__ Yes X None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	X Yes __ No

Section II—Financial Statement Findings

Finding 2021-001 – Stewardship and Compliance
Reported previously as finding 2020-001

Criteria – The School District's unrestricted fund balance was outside the NYS Real Property Tax Law 1318 limit, which restricts it to an amount not greater than 4% of the School District's budget for the upcoming year.

Condition – General Fund unrestricted fund balance exceeded the 4% limitation.

Questioned Costs – None

Cause and Effect – The current year surplus resulted in the fund balance exceeding limits.

Recommendation – We recommend that management take the excess fund balance into consideration when preparing future budgets.

Management Response – Management will ensure excess fund balance is taken into effect when preparing future budgets.