PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

NEW/RENEWAL ISSUE | **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

In the opinion of Harris Beach Murtha Cullina PLLC, Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings, and court decisions, and assuming continuing compliance by the District with its covenants relating to certain requirements contained in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and the accuracy of certain representations made by the District, 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 Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. However, interest on the Notes held by certain corporations that are subject to the Federal corporate alternative minimum tax is included in the computation of "adjusted financial statement income" for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on such corporations. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that under existing statutes 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). No opinion is expressed regarding other Federal or State tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

The Notes will not be designated "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

$47,765,487

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SARATOGA AND SCHENECTADY COUNTIES, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

$47,765,487 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2025

(the "Notes")

Dated: June 18, 2025 | **Due: June 18, 2026**

The Notes are general obligations of the Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Central School District, Saratoga and Schenectady Counties, New York (the "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 or registered in the name of the purchaser. If such Notes are issued as registered in the name of the purchaser, principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable in Federal Funds. In such case, the Notes will be issued as registered in the name of the purchaser in denominations of $5,000 or multiples thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination which is or includes $5,487, as may be determined by such successful bidder(s).

Alternatively, if the Notes are issued as registered notes, the Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. Noteholders will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the notes purchased if the purchaser(s) elects to register the Notes. Such Notes will be issued in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination which is or includes $5,487, as may be determined by such successful bidder(s). If the Notes are issued as registered notes, payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes to the Beneficial Owner(s) of the Notes will be made by DTC Direct Participants and Indirect Participants in accordance with standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with municipal securities held for the accounts of customers registered in the name of the purchaser or registered in "street name". Payment will be the responsibility of such DTC Direct or Indirect Participants and the District, subject to any statutory and regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser(s) and subject to the receipt of the approving legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Harris Beach Murtha Cullina PLLC, Bond Counsel, New York, New York. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC located in Jersey City, New Jersey, or as may be agreed upon on with the purchaser(s), or about June 18, 2025.

ELECTRONIC BIDS for the Notes must be submitted on Fiscal Advisors Auction website ("Fiscal Advisors Auction") accessible via www.FiscalAdvisorsAuction.com, on June 4, 2025 by no later than 11:00 A.M. ET. Bids may also be submitted by facsimile at (315) 930-2354. No other form of electronic bidding services will be accepted. No phone bids will be accepted. Once the bids are communicated electronically via Fiscal Advisors Auction or via facsimile to the District, each bid will constitute an irrevocable offer to purchase the Notes pursuant to the terms provided in the Notice of Sale for the Notes.

May 30, 2025

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 C – MATERIAL EVENT NOTICES" HEREIN.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SARATOGA AND SCHENECTADY COUNTIES, NEW YORK

DISTRICT OFFICIALS

2024-2025 BOARD OF EDUCATION

LAKSHMI NAGARAJAN
President

DON MARSHALL
Vice President

KEVIN BEARCE
JAMES IRELAND
JENNIFER LONGTIN
DAVID MITCHELL
LISA MORSE

* * * * *

ADMINISTRATION

DR. PATRICK MCGRATH
Superintendent of Schools

DR. CHRISTOPHER ABDOO
Assistant Superintendent for Support Services

BRENDA KANE
School Business Administrator

PATRICK J. FITZGERALD , ESQ
School District Attorney

HARRIS BEACH MURTHA CULLINA PLLC
Bond Counsel

FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.
Municipal Advisor

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

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PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc.
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Syracuse, New York 13202
(315) 752-0051
http://www.fiscaladvisors.com

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT SARATOGA AND SCHENECTADY COUNTIES, NEW YORK

Relating To

$47,765,487 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2025

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and appendices, has been prepared by the Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Central School District, Saratoga and Schenectady Counties, New York (the "School District" or "District", "Counties", and "State", respectively) in connection with the sale by the District of $47,765,487 principal amount of Bond Anticipation Notes, 2025 (the "Notes").

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

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

NATURE OF OBLIGATION

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

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

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

Although the State Legislature is restricted by Article VIII, Section 12 of the State Constitution from imposing limitations on the power to raise taxes to pay "interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted" prior to the effective date of any such legislation, the New York State Legislature may from time to time impose additional limitations or requirements on the ability to increase a real property tax levy or on the methodology, exclusions or other restrictions of various aspects of real property taxation (as well as on the ability to issue new indebtedness). On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (the "Tax Levy Limitation Law" 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 (State Constitution, Art. VIII, Section 2; Local Finance Law, Section 100.00). All the taxable real property within the District is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount. See "NATURE OF OBLIGATION" and "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

The Notes will be dated June 18, 2025 and will mature, without option of prior redemption, on June 18, 2026. Interest will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis, payable at maturity.

The Notes will be issued in registered form at the option of the purchaser(s) either (i) requested in the name of the purchaser, in certificated denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination which is or includes $5,487, as may be determined by the successful bidder(s); or (ii) registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

No Optional Redemption

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

Purpose of Issue

The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution and Status of the State of New York, including the Education Law and the Local Finance Law, pursuant to two bond resolutions duly adopted by the Board of Education on (i) April 17, 2019 authorizing the issuance of up to $34,077,420 serial bonds to finance a redesign of the O'Rourke Middle School entrance to enhance safety & security, a renovated auditorium at the High School, and the construction of a new transportation facility, among other reconstruction and improvements to District buildings and facilities (the "2019 Authorization") and (ii) November 14, 2023 authorizing the issuance of up to $53,938,109 serial bonds to finance a capital project to include renovations to all District facilities, including additions to Pashley Elementary School and the Transportation Center (the "2023 Authorization").

A portion of the proceeds of the Notes, along with $1,400,000 available funds of the District, will partially redeem and renew $34,165,487 bond anticipation notes maturing on June 20, 2025 originally issued to finance or refinance the costs of the projects authorized under the 2019 Authorization and the 2023 Authorization. The remaining proceeds of the Notes will provide $15,000,000 of new money against the 2023 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; (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; (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, except for one necessary odd denomination which is or includes $5,487. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable at a principal corporate trust office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York to be named as fiscal agent by the District. The Notes will remain not subject to redemption prior to their stated final maturity date.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

General Information

The District lies on the borders of Saratoga and Schenectady Counties, in the Capital Region of New York State, approximately five miles north of the City of Schenectady. The District encompasses approximately 40 square miles and includes portions of the Towns of Ballston, Charlton, Clifton Park and Glenville (the "Towns").

The District is primarily suburban residential in nature. The majority of homes within the District are single-family homes and the trend of new residential construction is for upper-middle income homes. Commercial development within the District is limited, however, the residents are afforded ample retail services located in the Town of Glenville in the southern end of the District at the Mayfair and Willowbrook Shopping Centers. A Target opened in the Town of Glenville in 2012, Panera Bread opened in 2013 and Applebee's opened in 2015. A new Stewart's shop opened in Ballston in early 2019.

Major economic developments nearby the District include the completion of the GlobalFoundries Fab 8 manufacturing plant, located within the 1,400-acre Luther Forest Technology Campus in the nearby town of Malta, which currently employs approximately 3,000 people and produces state-of-the-art 300mm semiconductor wafers for leading edge companies like IBM, Rockchip, Broadcom, Qualcomm, STMicroelectronics and others. The GlobalFoundries campus consists of approximately 2 million square feet of building space situated on just over 220 acres, including two office buildings over 200,000 square feet each, utility and support buildings and a 390,000 square foot factory, including a clean room the size of 6 football fields.

GlobalFoundries completed and then expanded its first Fabrication facility ("Fab") in 2015; then completed a large administrative building and a new Technology Development Center ("TDC") that added more production space in 2016. The expanded facilities are expected to play a key role in the company's strategy to develop innovative semiconductor solutions allowing customers to compete at the leading edge of technology. The TDC features more than a half million square feet of flexible space to support a range of technology development and manufacturing activities, including cleanroom and laboratory space.

GlobalFoundries was granted zoning and planning approval for a new Fab 8.2 manufacturing plant which could produce 450mm wafers. This 575,000-square-feet factory, with 475,000 square feet of cleanroom space, could add an estimated 3,700 new jobs. The expansion would triple the company's current employment of 2,160 on site jobs to 6,700 jobs. GlobalFoundries has applied for the zoning changes for Fab 8.2 so it could act quickly if there is an increase in demand for chips and a need for more capacity in the semiconductor industry.

Including the construction of the TDC, the total Global Foundries capital investment is now approximately $8 billion, of which New York State has invested roughly $1.3 billion. The planned Fab 8.2 plant is expected to cost up to $14.7 billion. New York State has invested over $100 million in the development of the Luther Forest Technology Campus and accompanying infrastructure, including roads, power, water, sewer and other systems infrastructure. Saratoga County has also invested over $68 million in a new countywide water system and has invested $54 million to upgrade sewage treatment. In February 2024, Global Foundries was awarded $1.5 billion by the federal government towards the expansion of their chip factory.

The Rivers Casino & Resort, in nearby Schenectady, opened in early 2017. In addition to the Casino, The Landing Hotel has opened with 165 guest rooms, and there are five restaurants that have opened to date: Duke's Chophouse, Mian, Flipt, Johnny's Italian and Villa Italia.

A network of local and state roadways services the District, including New York State Route #50 and Lakehill Road. Albany International Airport, located nearby in the Town of Colonie, provides passenger and freight service to the residents of the District and accommodates both general aviation and military services.

National Grid (formerly Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation) supplies electricity and natural gas throughout the District. The Towns maintain their own municipal water supply and distribution systems and are primarily supported from usage charges. There are no sanitary sewage collection and treatment facilities within the District.

The New York State Police, the Saratoga and Schenectady County Sheriffs' Offices and the Police Department of the Town of Glenville provide police protection for the District. Local volunteer units provide fire and ambulance services.

Source: District officials.

Population

The current estimated population of the District is 18,908.

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

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

	Per Capita Income			Median Family Income		
	2006-2010	2016-2020	2019-2023	2006-2010	2016-2020	2019-2023
Towns of:						
Ballston	$ 28,420	$ 44,024	$ 52,483	$ 86,150	$108,152	$138,750
Charlton	36,862	44,172	50,761	86,094	112,941	121,371
Clifton Park	38,846	52,956	68,225	103,404	133,110	155,954
Glenville	31,363	37,436	46,864	84,760	100,013	120,985
County of:						
Saratoga	32,186	45,624	54,698	81,251	106,258	125,869
Schenectady	27,500	33,379	41,529	70,712	86,124	98,882
State of:						
New York	30,948	40,898	49,520	67,405	87,270	105,060

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

Ten Largest Employers

Name	Type	# of Employees
Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake CSD	Public Education	591
Price Chopper	Supermarket	285
Hannaford	Supermarket	126
Morris Ford	Automobile Dealership	64
Applebees	Restaurant	60
Town of Ballston	Municipality	57
TCAR	Recovery & Collection Services	53
Charlton School	Private Education	50
CVS	Pharmacy	49
Scotia Glenville Medicine	Health Professionals	40

Source: District officials.

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Unemployment Rate Statistics

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

Annual Average

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Saratoga County	4.0%	3.5%	3.4%	6.7%	6.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%
Schenectady County	4.5	4.0	3.8	8.1	8.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
New York State	4.7	4.1	4.0	10.0	6.9	4.3	4.1	4.3

2025 Monthly Figures

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Saratoga County	3.4%	3.6%	3.2%	N/A	N/A
Schenectady County	4.1	4.4	3.8	N/A	N/A
New York State	4.6	4.3	4.1	N/A	N/A

Note: Unemployment rates for April and May of 2025 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 (the "Board"), the policy-making body of the School District, consists of seven members each with overlapping three-year terms so that as nearly an equal number as possible is elected to the Board each year. Each Board member must be a qualified voter of the School District and the President (and Chief Fiscal Officer) and the Vice President are selected from among the Board members. The Board also appoints the superintendent, assistant superintendent and school business official to conduct the day-to-day operations of the School District.

Budgetary Procedures

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

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

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

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

Recent Budget Vote Results

The budget for the 2022-23 fiscal year was approved on May 17, 2022 with 2,173 yes votes and 794 no votes, a 73% approval. The District's budget for the 2022-23 fiscal year remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97. The budget called for a total tax levy increase of 2.5%, which was below the District tax levy limit of 3.00%.

The budget for the 2023-24 fiscal year was approved on May 16, 2023 with 985 yes votes and 260 no votes, a 79% approval. The District's budget for the 2023-24 fiscal year remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97. The budget called for a total tax levy increase of 1.12%, which was below the District tax levy limit of 7.70%.

The budget for the 2024-2025 fiscal year was approved on May 21, 2024 with 990 yes votes and 338 no votes, a 75% approval. The District's budget for 2024-25 fiscal year will remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The budget called for a tax levy increase of 2.91%, which was below the District's allowable Tax Cap of 3.55%.

The budget for the 2025-2026 fiscal year was approved on May 20, 2025 with 1,022 yes votes and 407 no votes. The District's budget for 2025-26 fiscal year will remain within the Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The budget calls for a tax levy increase of 2.98%, which is below the District's allowable Tax Cap of 3.7%.

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 deposit 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 of 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, school district or district corporation, other than the School District; (6) obligations of a New York public corporation which are made lawful investments for 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 only in: (1) certificates of deposit issued by a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State; (2) time deposit accounts in a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State; (3) obligations of the State; and (4) obligations of the United States of America. Funds may also be invested in: (1) obligations of agencies of the federal government, if payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America; and (2) with the approval of the State Comptroller, in revenue anticipation notes or tax anticipation notes of New York municipalities, other than the School District. School District reserve funds may also be invested in obligations of the School District.

State Aid

The District receives financial assistance from the State. In its budget for the 2025-2026 fiscal year, approximately 40.35% of the revenues of the District are estimated to be received in the form of State aid. If the State should not adopt its budget in a timely manner, in any year, municipalities and school districts in the State, including the District, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid.

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

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

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

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

The amount of State aid to school districts can vary from year to year and is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. During the 2011 to 2019 and 2021 to 2023 fiscal years of the State, State aid to school districts was paid in a timely manner; however, during the State's 2010 and 2020 fiscal years, State budgetary restrictions resulted in delayed payments of State aid to school districts in the State. In addition, the availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in adoption of the State budget, which is due at the start of the State's fiscal year of April 1. Since the 2010-11 State fiscal year, the State budget has been generally adopted on or before April 1, with the exception of the 2016-17 State budget which was not adopted until April 9, 2017, the 2023-24 State Budget which was not adopted until May 3, 2023, the 2024-25 State Budget which was not adopted until April 20, 2024, and the 2025-26 State Budget which was not adopted until May 1, 2025. 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.

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

Federal Aid Received by the State

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

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

Building aid

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

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

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 760 of the Laws of 1963, the District is eligible to receive a Building Aid Estimate from the New York State Department of Education. Since the gross indebtedness of the District is within the debt limit, the District is not required to apply for a Building Aid Estimate. Based on 2024-2025 preliminary building aid ratios, the District expects to receive State building aid of approximately 78.3% of debt service on State Education Department approved expenditures from July 1, 2004 to the present.

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

State aid history

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

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

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

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

School district fiscal year (2024-2025): The State's 2024-25 Budget provides $35.9 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2024-25 school year, the highest level of State aid ever. This represents an increase of $1.3 billion compared to the 2023-24 school year and includes a $934 million or 3.89 percent Foundation Aid increase. The State's 2024-25 Budget maintains the "save harmless" provision, which currently ensures a school district receives at least the same amount of Foundation Aid as it received in the prior year. The State's 2024-25 Budget also authorizes a comprehensive study by the Rockefeller Institute and the State Department of Education to develop a modernized school funding formula.

School district fiscal year (2025-2026): The State's 2025-26 Budget includes approximately $37 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2025-2026 school year, an estimated year-to-year funding increase of $1.7 billion. The State's 2025-26 Budget provides an estimated $26.3 billion in Foundation Aid, a year over year increase of $1.42 billion and includes a 2% minimum increase in Foundation Aid to all school districts. The State's 2025-26 Budget also makes a number of alterations to the Foundation Aid formula to more accurately reflect low-income student populations and provide additional aid to low-wealth school districts.

State Aid Litigation

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

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

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

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

State Aid Revenues

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for each of the below completed fiscal years and adopted budgeted new figures comprised of State aid.

Fiscal Year	Total State Aid	Total Revenues	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid
2019-2020	$ 23,391,819	$ 65,745,505	35.58%
2020-2021	23,894,058	67,321,528	35.49
2021-2022	24,744,996	70,112,132	35.29
2022-2023	26,459,173	73,431,800	36.03
2023-2024	31,351,919	79,456,604	39.46
2024-2025 (Unaudited)	33,053,485	81,923,072	40.35
2025-2026 (Budgeted)	34,785,104	86,199,500	40.35

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2019-2020 fiscal year through and including the 2023-2024 fiscal year, the unaudited projections for the 2024-2025 fiscal year and the adopted budget of the District for the 2025-2026 fiscal. This table is not audited.

District Facilities

Name	Grades	Capacity	Year(s) Built/Renovations
Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Senior High School	9-12	1,596	1954,‘68,‘92,’01,’04,’05,’06,’07,’10, ’11, ’12, ’13, ’14, ’15, ’16, ’17, ’18, ’19, ‘20’21, ‘22’23
Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Middle School	6-8	1,440	1960,’65,’01,’05,’06,’07, ’10, ’12, ’13, ’14, ’15, ’16,’17’18’, ’19, ‘20’,21, ‘22
Charlton Heights School	K-5	691	1957,’62,’01,’04,’05,’07,’10,’11, ’12, ’13, 16,’17, ‘18, ’22, ‘23
Pashley School	K-5	694	1951,’58,’67,’01,’06,’07,’10, ’12, ’13,’15’16,’17, ’18, ’19, ’20, ’21, ’22, ’23
Stevens School	K-5	726	1930,’63,’02,’04,’07,’10,’11, ’12, ’13, ’14, ’15, ’17, ‘18, ‘22’23

Source: District officials.

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Enrollment Trends

School Year	Actual Enrollment	School Year	Projected Enrollment
2020-21	3,041	2025-26	3,259
2021-22	3,056	2026-27	3,281
2022-23	3,104	2027-28	3,265
2023-24	3,116	2028-29	3,264
2024-25	3,127	2029-30	3,252

Source: District officials.

Employees

The District employs a total of 599 full-time and 42 part-time employees with representation by the various bargaining units listed below:

Number of Employees	Bargaining Unit	Contract Expiration Date
287	Civil Service Employees' Association	June 30, 2027
307	New York State United Teachers' Association	June 30, 2027
22	Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Administrators' Association	June 30, 2027
12	Non-Contractual Employees'	June 30, 2025 (1)
5	Operations Managers' Association	June 30, 2026
7	Individual Contracts	June 30, 2025 & December 31, 2026
1	Superintendent	June 30, 2026

(1) Renewed annually

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, unaudited figures for the 2024-2025 fiscal year, and the adopted budgeted figures for 2025-2026 fiscal year are as follows:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2019-2020	$ 957,970	$ 2,439,488
2020-2021	1,008,383	2,696,139
2021-2022	941,243	2,784,690
2022-2023	718,428	3,015,561
2023-2024	915,005	2,904,357
2024-2025 (Unaudited)	1,505,106	3,359,166
2025-2026 (Budgeted)	1,609,875	3,427,130

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

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

A chart of average ERS and TRS rates as a percent of payroll (2021-22 to 2025-26) is shown below:

State Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2021-22	16.2%	9.80%
2022-23	11.6	10.29
2023-24	13.1	9.76
2024-25	15.2	10.11
2025-26	16.5	9.59*

*Estimated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget, which was signed into law as Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2019, includes a provision that will allow school districts in the State to establish a reserve fund for the purpose of funding the cost of TRS contributions, as a sub-fund of retirement contribution reserve funds presently authorized for amounts payable to the ERS by a school district. School districts will be permitted to pay into such reserve fund during any particular fiscal year, an amount not to exceed two percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year; provided that the balance of such fund may not exceed ten percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year. On June 4, 2019 the District established a TRS sub fund.

Other Post Employee Benefits

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

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

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

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

The District contracted with Korn Ferry Hay Group, an actuarial firm, to calculate its actuarial valuation under GASB 75 for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2023 and 2024. The following outlines the changes to the Total OPEB Liability during the past two fiscal years, by source.

Balance beginning at:	July 1, 2022	July 1, 2023
	$ 64,371,762	$ 56,932,997
Changes for the year:		
Service cost	1,739,056	1,627,437
Interest on total OPEB liability	2,304,100	2,370,034
Changes in Benefit Terms	290,270	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(6,894,146)	255,065
Changes in Assumptions or other inputs	(2,813,617)	(660,510)
Benefit payments	(2,064,428)	(2,373,266)
Net Changes	$ (7,438,765)	$ 1,218,760
Balance ending at:	**June 30, 2023**	**June 30, 2024**
	$ 56,932,997	**$ 58,151,757**

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

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

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

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

Other Information

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Statements

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

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

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

Anticipated Unaudited Results of Operations for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2025

Based on preliminary estimates, the District ended the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 with a cumulative unappropriated unreserved fund balance of $5,965,873.

Summary unaudited information for the General Fund for the period ending June 30, 2025 is as follows:

Revenues:	$83,478,223
Expenditures:	83,778,338
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures:	(300,115)
Beginning Fund Balance June 30, 2024:	$14,117,961
Total Fund Balance (including reserves) June 30, 2025:	$13,817,846

Note: These projections are based upon certain current assumptions and estimates, and the audited results may vary therefrom.

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 NYS Comptroller’s office released an audit report of the District on October 13, 2023. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether District officials ensured the third-party administrator (administrator) returned forfeited funds from the Health Flexible Spending Arrangement (FSA) and Dependent Care Assistance Program (DCAP) in a timely manner for the period July 1, 2017 through April 30, 2023.

Key Findings:

District officials were not aware that the FSA and DCAP administrator did not return forfeited funds totaling $25,701 to the District, as required. Because officials did not ensure the forfeited funds were returned, the funds were not available for the District’s use. Officials did not:

- Ensure that administrator provided the year-end accounting of employees’ FSA and DCAP accounts, as required by the written services agreement.
- Annually reconcile FSA and DCAP activity to calculate the amount of forfeited funds that should be returned to the District.
- Establish written procedures for monitoring employees’ FSA and DCAP accounts and ensure the administrator returned all forfeited funds in a timely manner.

Key Recommendations:

- Establish written procedures to ensure the administrator returns all forfeited funds from the FSA and DCAP in a timely manner.
- Ensure the administrator returns all forfeited funds owed to the District.
- Consult with legal counsel to ensure the proper use of forfeited funds returned by the administrator.

The District provided a complete response to the NYS Comptroller’s office on October 3, 2023. A copy of the complete report and response can be found via the website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

The NYS Comptroller’s office released an audit report of the District on June 8, 2022. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether the District used resources to provide the mental health component of the New York State Schools Against Violence in Education Act (SAVE Act) training requirement to staff.

Key Findings:

The District did not provide mental health training as required to all staff for the 2020-21 school year by September 15, 2020.

- Thirty of the 81 employees’ records we tested showed training was not completed by September 15, 2020, as required by New York State Education Department (SED) regulations.
- All 12 recommended components of mental health that educators should know were included in the District’s training.

Key Recommendations:

- Provide mental health training to all staff and ensure it is completed by September 15, as required. Such training should address recognition of the warning signs, whom to turn to for assistance, and how to access appropriate services.

The District provided a complete response to the NYS Comptroller's office on February 14, 2022. A copy of the complete report and response can be found via the website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

There are no other State Comptrollers audits of the District that are currently in progress or pending release.

Note: Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

TAX INFORMATION

Taxable Assessed Valuations

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Towns of:					
Ballston	$ 711,255,054	$ 720,476,870	$ 731,013,727	$ 749,793,132	$ 766,912,888
Charlton	273,316,575	275,187,532	279,622,895	280,829,298	282,833,638
Clifton Park	65,222,440	65,980,884	65,971,406	65,880,491	66,176,185
Glenville	616,705,436	620,333,917	621,471,759	624,351,094	629,419,262
Total Assessed Valuation	$ 1,666,499,505	$ 1,681,979,203	$ 1,698,079,787	$ 1,720,854,015	$ 1,745,341,973
State Equalization Rates					
Towns of:					
Ballston	85.70%	85.30%	76.25%	70.50%	65.67%
Charlton	68.00%	68.00%	63.00%	55.00%	51.00%
Clifton Park	51.00%	51.00%	46.00%	39.00%	37.00%
Glenville	84.00%	85.00%	75.00%	68.00%	61.00%
Total Taxable Full Valuation	$ 2,093,932,301	$ 2,108,505,207	$ 2,374,597,504	$ 2,661,222,791	$ 2,933,093,537

Tax Rate Per $1,000 (Assessed)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Towns of:					
Ballston	$ 23.61	$ 24.10	$ 24.53	$ 23.94	$ 24.00
Charlton	29.75	30.23	29.69	30.69	30.90
Clifton Park	39.67	40.30	40.67	43.28	42.59
Glenville	24.09	24.18	24.94	24.82	25.84

Tax Levy and Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Tax Levy	$ 42,363,777	$ 43,338,144	$ 43,381,037	$ 44,917,786	$ 46,224,894
Amount Uncollected (1)	1,079,297	1,132,338	1,040,560	1,046,816	1,080,498
% Uncollected	2.55%	2.61%	2.40%	2.33%	2.34%

(1) See "Tax Collection Procedures" herein.

Tax Collection Procedure

The tax warrant starts on September 1st. There is no penalty charged from September 1st through September 30th, but a 2% penalty is charged from October 1st to October 31st. By November 15th of each year, uncollected school taxes are reported to the respective County Treasurers and, by April 1st, the Counties are required to pay the amount of such uncollected taxes to the District. As such, the District is assured 100% tax collection annually. The Counties have the power to issue and sell tax anticipation notes in order to reimburse any uncollected taxes paid to the District.

Real Property Tax Revenues

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

Fiscal Year	Total Property Tax & Other Tax Items	Total Revenues	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Real Property Tax & Other Tax Items
2019-2020	$ 41,271,323	$ 65,745,505	62.77%
2020-2021	42,247,249	67,700,380	62.67
2021-2022	43,441,973	70,112,132	61.96
2022-2023	44,548,752	73,431,800	60.67
2023-2024	45,054,055	79,456,604	56.70
2024-2025 (Unaudited)	46,266,967	81,923,073	56.47
2025-2026 (Proposed)	47,602,396	86,199,500	55.22

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2019-2020 fiscal year through and including the 2023-2024 fiscal year, the unaudited projections for the 2024-2025 fiscal year and the adopted budget of the District for the 2025-2026 fiscal year. This table is not audited.

Larger Taxpayers for 2024-25 Tax Roll

Name	Type	Estimated Full Valuation
National Grid (Formerly Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation)	Utility	$ 54,302,731
MSF Mayfair LLC	Shopping Center	12,108,032
REESG Properties, LLC	Shopping Center	8,840,000
Fox Properties	Industrial Park	7,455,459
Indian Brook Apartments	Apartments	6,922,186
Saratoga Schen Real Prop LLC	Professional Bldg.	7,390,163
Silo Pointe Apartments LLC	Apartments	6,415,334
237 Albany Street Investments	Commercial	4,857,925
CVS Albany, LLC	Pharmacy	4,733,211
Timber Creek Phase III Heritage Builders	Construction Development	4,700,015

The ten larger taxpayers listed above have a total full valuation of $117,725,056 which represents 4.01% of the 2024-2025 tax base of the District.

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

Source: District Tax Rolls.

STAR – School Tax Exemption

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

Homeowners over 65 years of age with household adjusted gross incomes, less the taxable amount of total distributions from individual retirement accounts and 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.

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

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

Towns of:	**Enhanced Exemption**	**Basic Exemption**	**Date Certified**
Ballston	$ 68,200	$327,220	4/10/2025
Charlton	52,970	21,700	4/10/2025
Clifton Park	38,430	16,270	4/10/2025
Glenville	52,520	18,300	4/10/2025

$3,102,080 of the District’s $46,266,967 school tax levy for 2024-2025 was exempt by the STAR Program. The District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2025.

Approximately $2,900,000 of the District’s $47,602,396 school tax levy for 2025-2026 is expected to be exempt by the STAR Program. The District anticipates receiving full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State by January 2026.

Additional Tax Information

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

Senior citizens' exemptions & Veterans' exemptions are offered to those who qualify.

Total assessed valuation of the School District is estimated to be categorized as follows: Residential-88%; Commercial-5%; Agricultural-1% and Other-6%.

The estimated total annual property tax bill of a $250,000 average market value residential property located in the School District is approximately $5,900 which includes the County, Town and School District taxes.

TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor. The Tax Levy 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 unless extended; 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, and is applicable to the Notes.

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

STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

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

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

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

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

Statutory Procedure

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

The District is generally required by such laws to submit propositions for the expenditure of money for capital purposes to the qualified electors of the District. Upon approval thereby, the Board of Education may adopt a bond resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds, and notes in anticipation of the bonds.

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

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

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

(2) There has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of law which should have been complied within the authorization of such obligations

and an action contesting such validity, is commenced within twenty days after the date of such publication or,

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

Except on rare occasions the District complies with this estoppel procedure. It is a procedure that is recommended by Bond Counsel, but it is not an absolute legal requirement.

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

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

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bonds	$ 32,270,000	$ 28,470,000	$ 24,555,000	$ 21,755,000	$ 18,985,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	22,193,185	33,164,365	32,456,495	30,755,487	34,165,487
Tax Anticipation Notes	0	0	0	0	0
Total Debt Outstanding	$ 54,463,185	$ 61,634,365	$ 57,011,495	$ 52,510,487	$ 53,150,487

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the District evidenced by bonds and notes as of May 30, 2025:

Type of Indebtedness	Maturity		Amount
Bonds	2025-2033		$ 18,985,000
Bond Anticipation Notes			
Capital Project	June 20, 2025		34,165,487 [1]
		Total Indebtedness	$ 53,150,487

[1] To be renewed at maturity with the proceeds of the Notes, along with $1,400,000 available funds of the District.

Debt Statement Summary

Summary of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as of May 30, 2025:

Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property			$ 2,933,093,537
Debt Limit 10% thereof			293,309,353
Inclusions:			
Bonds	$ 18,985,000		
Bond Anticipation Notes	34,165,487		
Total Inclusions		$ 53,150,487	
Exclusions:			
State Building Aid [1]	$ 0		
Total Exclusions		$ 0	
Total Net Indebtedness			$ 53,150,487
Net Debt-Contracting Margin			$ 240,158,866
The percent of debt contracting power exhausted is			18.12%

(1) Based on preliminary 2025-2026 building aid estimates, the District anticipates State Building aid of 78.4% for debt service on State Education Department approved expenditures from July 1, 2004 to the present. The District has no reason to believe that it will not ultimately receive all of the building aid it anticipates, however, no assurance can be given as to when and how much building aid the District will receive in relation to the outstanding bonds.

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

Bonded Debt Service

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

Capital Project Plans

On October 23, 2018, voters authorized the District to undertake a $34,077,420 capital project with a 69% majority voting in favor. Major items in this project include a redesign of the O'Rourke Middle School entrance to enhance safety & security, a renovated auditorium at the High School, and the construction of a new transportation facility. The District issued bond anticipation notes on June 25, 2019 as the first borrowing against this authorization .

On October 24, 2023, the District voters approved a $53.93 million capital project by for renovations to all District facilities, including additions to Pashley Elementary School and the Transportation Center, by a vote of 1,100 to 219. The District issued bond anticipation notes on June 20, 2024 as the first borrowing against this authorization.

A portion of the proceeds of the Notes, along with $1,400,000 available funds of the District, will partially redeem and renew $34,165,487 bond anticipation notes maturing on June 20, 2025, the proceeds of which were used to finance or refinance the costs of the projects set forth above. The remaining portion of the proceeds will be used to provide new monies for the project authorized on October 24, 2023.

The District will also use approximately $700,000 of available District funds for construction work that will be performed in the summer of 2024 at the High School and Middle School.

Cash Flow Borrowings

The District has not issued Tax Anticipation Notes or Revenue Anticipation Notes since the 2009-2010 fiscal year and has no plans to do so 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 of the respective municipalities.

Municipality	Status of Debt as of	Gross Indebtedness [1]		Exclusions [2]		Net Indebtedness	District Share	Applicable Indebtedness
County of:								
Saratoga	8/27/2024	$ 106,674,650	[3]	$ 1,805,000		$ 104,869,650	4.93%	$ 5,170,074
Schenectady	6/25/2024	70,605,000	[3]	4,910,000		65,695,000	6.84%	4,493,538
Town of:								
Ballston	12/31/2023	15,818,902	[4]	-	[5]	15,818,902	69.29%	10,960,917
Charlton	12/31/2023	75,000	[4]	-	[5]	75,000	79.54%	59,655
Clifton Park	6/28/2024	5,076,000	[3]	410,170		4,665,830	2.69%	125,511
Glenville	12/31/2023	9,168,050	[4]	-	[5]	9,168,050	29.82%	2,733,913
							Total:	$ 23,543,607

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

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

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

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

[5] Information regarding excludable debt not available.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of May 30, 2025:

	Amount	Per Capita [a]	Percentage of Full Value [b]
Net Indebtedness [c]	$ 53,150,487	$ 2,811.01	1.81%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness [d]	76,694,094	4,056.17	2.61

[a] The current estimated population of the District is 18,908. (See “THE SCHOOL DISTRICT – Population” herein.)

[b] The District's full value of taxable real estate for the 2024-2025 fiscal year is $2,933,093,537. (See “TAX INFORMATION – Taxable Assessed Valuations” herein.)

[c] See "Debt Statement Summary" for the calculation of Net Direct Indebtedness, herein.

[d] Estimated net overlapping indebtedness is $23,543,607. (See "Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness" herein.)

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

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

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

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

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

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

Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, or clarification of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) or court decisions may cause interest on the 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.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Harris Beach Murtha Cullina PLLC, New York, New York, Bond Counsel to the District, based on existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and court decisions and assuming compliance by the District with certain covenants and the accuracy of certain representations, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes. Bond counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Notes is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax on individuals. However, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") imposes a federal corporate alternative minimum tax equal to 15 percent of the "adjusted financial statement income" of corporations (other than S corporations, regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts) having an average annual "adjusted financial statement income" for the 3-taxable-year period ending with the tax year that exceeds $1,000,000,000. Interest on tax-exempt obligations such as the Notes is included in the computation of a corporation's "adjusted financial statement income".

The Code also imposes various limitations, conditions and other requirements which must be met at, and subsequent to the date of issue, of the Notes in order for interest on the Notes to be and remain excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes. Included among these requirements are restrictions on the investment and use of proceeds of the Notes and in certain circumstances, payment of amounts in respect of such proceeds to the Federal government. Failure to comply with the requirement of the Code may cause interest on the Notes to be includable in gross income for purposes of Federal income tax, possibly from the date of issuance of the Notes. In the arbitrage and use of proceeds certificate to be executed in connection with the issuance of the Notes, the District will covenant to comply with certain procedures and will make certain representations and certifications, designed to assure satisfaction of the requirements of the Code with respect to the Notes. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes compliance with such covenants and the accuracy, in all material respects, of such representations and certificates.

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

The Notes will <u>not</u> be designated, nor deemed to be designated "qualified tax-exempt obligations" within the meaning of, and pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York).

Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) after the date of issuance and delivery of the Notes may affect the tax status of interest on the Notes.

No assurance can be given that any future legislation or governmental actions, including amendments to the Code or State income tax laws, regulations, administrative rulings, or court decisions, will not, directly or indirectly, cause interest on the Notes to be subject to Federal, State or local income taxation, or otherwise prevent Noteholders from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. Further, no assurance can be given that the introduction or enactment of any such future legislation, or any judicial decision or action of the Internal Revenue Service or any State taxing authority, including, but not limited to, the promulgation of a regulation or ruling, or the selection of the Notes for audit examination or the course or result of an audit examination of the Notes or of obligations which present similar tax issues, will not affect the market price, value or marketability of the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

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

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

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the authorization and issuance of the Notes will be covered by the approving legal opinion of Harris Beach Murtha Cullina PLLC, New York, New York, Bond Counsel to the District. Such legal opinion will state that in the opinion of Bond Counsel (i) the Notes have been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the District, all the taxable property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount (see "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein); provided, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Notes may be limited by any applicable existing or future bankruptcy, insolvency or other law (State or Federal) affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights; (ii) under existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and court decisions, interest on the Notes is excluded from the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum taxes imposed on individuals; however, interest on the Notes held by certain corporations that are subject to the Federal corporate alternative minimum tax is included in the computation of "adjusted financial statement income" for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on such corporations; (iii) interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York); and (iv) based upon Bond Counsel's examination of law and review of the arbitrage and use of proceeds certificate executed by the President of the Board of Education of the District pursuant to Section 148 of the Code and the regulations thereunder, the facts, estimates and circumstances as set forth in said arbitrage certificate are sufficient to satisfy the criteria which are necessary under Section 148 of the Code to support the conclusion that the Notes will not be "arbitrage bonds" within the meaning of said section, and no matters have come to Bond Counsel's attention which makes unreasonable or incorrect the representations made in said arbitrage certificate. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding Federal or State income tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes.

Such legal opinion will also state that (i) in rendering the opinion expressed therein, Bond Counsel has assumed the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records, documents and proceedings examined by Bond Counsel which have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacities, and has not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof, and Bond Counsel also has assumed the accuracy of the signatures appearing upon such public records, documents and proceedings and such certifications; (ii) the scope of Bond Counsel's engagement in relation to the issuance of the Notes has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed therein; (iii) the opinions expressed therein are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of real property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the District together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the District to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes as the same respectively become due and payable; (iv) reference should be made to the Official Statement for factual information which, in the judgment of the District, would materially affect the ability of the District to pay such principal and interest; and (v) while Bond Counsel has participated in the preparation of the Official Statement, Bond Counsel has not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the factual information contained therein and, accordingly, no opinion is expressed by Bond Counsel as to whether the District, in connection with the sale of the Notes has made any untrue statement of a material fact, or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make any statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

LITIGATION

A lawsuit that was filed in 2021 against the District under the Child Victims Act is pending in the New York State Supreme Court for Saratoga County. The lawsuit alleges that a former employee of the District sexually abused the plaintiff between 1980 and 1981 when the plaintiff was a student at the District. The plaintiff is seeking damages for alleged physical, emotional, and psychological injuries, along with pain and suffering, of an unspecific amount in this lawsuit. The District is defending against the claims in the lawsuit.

Other than as described above, 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 bonds or notes or the levy and collection of taxes or assessments to pay same, or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the bond or notes or any proceedings or authority of the District taken with respect to the authorization, issuance or sale of the bonds or notes or contesting the corporate existence or boundaries of the District.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

In order to assist the purchasers in complying with Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Rule 15c2-12"), the District will enter into a Continuing Disclosure Agreement, as further set forth in "APPENDIX – C" attached hereto.

Historical Compliance

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

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

CUSIP IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

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

RATING

The Notes are not rated. The purchaser(s) of the Notes may choose to have a rating completed after the sale at the expense of the purchaser(s) pending the approval of the District, 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 – C", attached hereto).

The District currently does not have an underlying rating with S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC nor Moody's Investors Service.

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.

Harris Beach Murtha Cullina PLLC, New York, New York, Bond Counsel to the District, expresses no opinion 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 District's contact information is as follows: Dr. Christopher Abdoo, Assistant Superintendent for Support Services, 88 Lakehill Road, Burnt Hills, New York 12027, telephone (518) 399-9141 x 85025, fax (518) 399-2096, email cabdoo@bhbl.org.

The District's Bond Counsel contact information is as follows: Jeffrey E Storch, Esq., Harris Beach Murtha Cullina PLLC 100 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005 telephone (212) 912-3504, email jstorch@harrisbeach.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.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Dated: May 30, 2025

JENNIFER LONGTIN
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND CHIEF FISCAL OFFICER

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ASSETS					
Unrestricted Cash	$ 5,670,790	$ 7,568,721	$ 6,527,109	$ 7,559,412	$ 9,769,354
Restricted Cash	6,680,527	6,893,687	8,033,206	5,948,566	7,670,128
Investments - Restricted	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable	138,353	193,765	198,750	261,099	260,823
Due from Other Funds	1,607,186	1,962,194	3,460,799	3,215,829	1,786,743
Prepaid Expenditures	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
State and Federal Aid Receivable	2,022,164	1,859,825	2,183,214	2,080,451	2,555,619
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 16,122,020	$ 18,481,192	$ 20,403,078	$ 19,065,357	$ 22,042,667
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY					
Accounts Payable & Accrued Liabilities	$ 287,408	$ 1,632,425	$ 1,684,311	$ 1,321,545	$ 2,273,006
Due to Other Funds	580,335	584,932	1,468,322	768,945	2,029,455
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	2,621,526	2,875,566	3,197,138	3,477,455	3,359,117
Due to Employees' Retirement System	275,126	355,016	282,509	286,561	256,813
Due to Other Governments	-	140,570	-	-	-
Deferred Revenue	404,432	99,774	1,425	7,603	6,315
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 4,168,827	$ 5,688,283	$ 6,633,705	$ 5,862,109	$ 7,924,706
FUND EQUITY					
Nonspendable	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ -	$ -	$ -
Restricted	6,680,527	6,893,687	8,033,206	5,948,566	7,670,128
Assigned:					
Unappropriated	91,662	247,238	171,542	491,881	181,845
Appropriated	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,500,000	3,500,000	3,000,000
Unassigned	2,428,004	2,898,984	3,064,625	3,262,801	3,265,988
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	$ 11,953,193	$ 12,792,909	$ 13,769,373	$ 13,203,248	$ 14,117,961
TOTAL LIABILITIES and FUND EQUITY	$ 16,122,020	$ 18,481,192	$ 20,403,078	$ 19,065,357	$ 22,042,667

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:	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 35,149,342	$ 36,772,599	$ 38,260,920	$ 39,465,802	$ 40,772,102
Other Tax Items	4,957,489	4,498,724	4,166,329	3,976,171	3,776,650
Charges for Services	389,451	288,600	222,579	737,118	661,174
Use of Money & Property	386,265	245,584	34,498	81,274	841,586
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	162,006	45,356	53,299	76,617	90,212
Miscellaneous	518,303	377,710	395,452	487,757	588,780
Interfund Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues from State Sources	24,079,227	23,391,819	23,894,085	24,744,996	26,459,173
Revenues from Federal Sources	195,374	125,113	294,366	542,397	242,123
Total Revenues	$ 65,837,457	$ 65,745,505	$ 67,321,528	$ 70,112,132	$ 73,431,800
Other Sources:					
Proceeds on issuance of leases	-	-	-	-	456,792
Operating Transfers In	767,923	513,400	722,467	1,222,725	445,958
Total Revenues and Other Sources	$ 66,605,380	$ 66,258,905	$ 68,043,995	$ 71,334,857	$ 74,334,550
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 7,110,572	$ 7,051,981	$ 6,791,188	$ 7,536,408	$ 8,335,764
Instruction	34,305,961	34,817,786	35,031,931	35,863,146	36,906,174
Pupil Transportation	3,526,513	3,364,889	3,258,332	4,404,328	4,749,808
Home and Community Services	11,035	6,625	-	1,224	5,002
Employee Benefits	14,786,694	14,712,496	15,554,421	15,166,030	16,237,335
Debt Service	6,455,675	5,713,557	6,306,804	7,136,848	7,059,194
Total Expenditures	$ 66,196,450	$ 65,667,334	$ 66,942,676	$ 70,107,984	$ 73,293,277
Other Uses:					
Operating Transfers Out	319,534	547,627	261,603	250,409	1,607,398
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	$ 66,515,984	$ 66,214,961	$ 67,204,279	$ 70,358,393	$ 74,900,675
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	89,396	43,944	839,716	976,464	(566,125)
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	11,819,853	11,909,249	11,953,193	12,792,909	13,769,373
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 11,909,249	$ 11,953,193	$ 12,792,909	$ 13,769,373	$ 13,203,248

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

GENERAL FUND

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

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2024			2025	2026
	Adopted Budget	Modified Budget	Actual	Adopted Budget	Proposed Budget
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 44,917,786	$ 41,603,347	$ 41,633,011	$ 46,224,894	$ 47,602,396
Other Tax Items	-	3,439,439	3,421,044	-	-
Charges for Services	890,937	836,107	903,682	923,866	935,000
Use of Money & Property	-	675,000	1,084,376	-	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	116,000	58,043	-	-
Miscellaneous	1,675,452	749,283	707,489	1,714,000	2,677,000
Interfund Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues from State Sources	30,385,946	30,450,946	31,351,919	32,860,312	34,785,104
Revenues from Federal Sources	200,000	200,000	297,040	200,000	200,000
Total Revenues	$ 78,070,121	$ 78,070,122	$ 79,456,604	$ 81,923,072	$ 86,199,500
Other Sources:					
Proceeds on issuance of leases	$ -	$ -	$ 1,060,525	$ -	$ -
Operating Transfers In	-	-	254,655	-	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	$ 78,070,122	$ 78,070,122	$ 80,771,784	$ 81,923,072	$ 86,199,500
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 8,319,694	$ 9,642,618	$ 8,498,096	$ 7,995,753	$ 8,591,450
Instruction	45,090,086	41,425,772	40,022,868	47,947,157	49,454,382
Pupil Transportation	2,448,000	6,723,050	6,248,850	2,579,152	2,492,954
Home and Community Services	-	25,984	4,482	-	-
Employee Benefits	18,718,134	17,479,968	17,245,567	19,207,227	20,577,095
Debt Service	6,994,208	5,828,608	6,933,760	7,193,783	8,083,619
Total Expenditures	$ 81,570,122	$ 81,126,000	$ 78,953,623	$ 84,923,072	$ 89,199,500
Other Uses:					
Operating Transfers Out	-	936,000	903,448	-	-
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	$ 81,570,122	$ 82,062,000	$ 79,857,071	$ 84,923,072	$ 89,199,500
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	(3,500,000)	(3,991,878)	914,713	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	3,500,000	3,991,878	13,203,248	3,000,000	3,000,000
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 14,117,961	$ -	$ -

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
2025	$ 2,575,000	$ 949,250.00	$ 3,524,250.00
2026	2,695,000	820,500.00	3,515,500.00
2027	2,575,000	685,750.00	3,260,750.00
2028	1,930,000	557,000.00	2,487,000.00
2029	2,025,000	460,500.00	2,485,500.00
2030	2,115,000	359,250.00	2,474,250.00
2031	1,880,000	253,500.00	2,133,500.00
2032	1,905,000	159,500.00	2,064,500.00
2033	1,285,000	64,250.00	1,349,250.00
TOTALS	$ 18,985,000	$ 4,309,500.00	$ 23,294,500.00

MATERIAL EVENT NOTICES

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

(a) principal and interest payment delinquencies

(b) non-payment related defaults, if material

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

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

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

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

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

(h) note calls, if material and tender offers

(i) defeasances

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

(k) rating changes

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

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

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

(o) incurrence of a financial obligation of the School District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the School District, any of which affect bondholders, 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 School District, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Continuing Disclosure Agreement to this effect shall be provided to the purchaser(s) at closing.

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BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SARATOGA AND SCHENECTADY COUNTIES, NEW YORK

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

JUNE 30, 2024

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.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Financial Statements and Required Reports
Under Uniform Guidance
As of and For the Year Ended
June 30, 2024
Together with
Independent Auditor's Report

Bonadio & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

CONTENTS

CONTENTS (Continued)

Bonadio & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

October 8, 2024

The Board of Education of
Burnt Hills Ballston Lake Central School District:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

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

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

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

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(Continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

(Continued)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the information required by the New York State Education Department, as listed in the table of contents, but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 8, 2024 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 Burnt Hills Ballston Lake Central School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

The following is a discussion and analysis of the School District's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. 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

- The School District's 2023-2024 actual general fund revenue came in $2,701,662 over projected revenue. Use of money and property, offset by charges for services coming in under budget, accounted for much of this increase. Adjustment mandated by GASB 87 were also a significant contributing factor to this revenue variance. Revenue was $2,437,234 higher than the prior year primarily due the increase in local real property taxes, use of money and property, and state sources.
- The 2023-2024 approved budget was $81,570,122. It was approved 985 to 260 (79% margin). The actual expenditures for the fiscal year were $79,857,071, equating to a favorable difference of $1,713,051 after encumbrances and final budget transfers. Costs associated with special services out of district placements, maintenance, salaries, and employee benefits came in less than what was budgeted which was the primary reason for this favorable difference. Adjustments mandated by GASB 87 were also a significant contributing factor to the district's overall expenditures.
- In May of 2024, one incumbents was re-elected to the Board of Education as well as two new member to begin three-year terms. The board established procedures to ensure continuity of school board governance including a mentoring process for its newest members to provide support and training. The School District ensures that all board members complete required fiscal oversight training. In addition, the board has a history of employing long range planning strategies in their decision-making process for financial and instructional matters.
- The enrollment for the School District remains stable overall with increasing enrollment at the elementary level over the course of the past several years. Enrollment projection studies have indicated a continued, moderate increase in elementary enrollment of the foreseeable future. Due to the full funding of the foundation aid formula, this increasing enrolment has been accompanied by commensurate increases in State Aid. However, classroom space remains a concern at the elementary level. This four-classroom addition to Pashley Elementary School, which is part of the district's 2023 referendum, should mitigate the space concern once completed.
- In May 2024, the 2024-2025 budget proposal of $84,923,072 was voter approved 990 to 338 (75% margin) including $1,802,152 to replace some of the School District's older buses. This includes the potential purchase of two full size electric school buses.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (Continued)

- In 2011, the State Legislature and the Governor enacted legislation applicable to the 2023-24 school year, establishing a cap on the amount that a school district's property tax levy can increase each year. Under this law, the starting point for the calculation of the allowable growth in the school tax levy will be capped at 2% or the rate of inflation, whichever is less, with some exceptions. A majority of the taxpayers must approve the budget. To raise the levy greater than 2%, with certain exclusions, requires a super majority of 60% of the local voters to approve the increase. The School District's ability to raise local revenue is now contingent on successfully informing local taxpayers as to its needs for any increase in the tax levy. The 2023-2024 budget carried a 1.12% increase. Neither exceeded the tax levy limit.

- All collective bargaining units have settled contracts.

- Since 1978 the School District has addressed major renovations and capital improvements in five-year cycles through voter approved bond referenda. In October 2018, a $34.1 million proposition to build our 2nd Century II was approved by a 69% margin. Work commenced shortly after and has been completed. In October 2023, a $53.9 million proposition went to voters and was approved 1,100 to 219 (90% margin). The School District maximized state building aid on all projects.

- Continual upgrades to our existing network are being made with the purchase of equipment for the wireless infrastructure and stronger fiber connections between buildings as well as hardware to allow students the ability to acquire the latest 21st learning skills. The School District generated BOCES aid for much of these expenditures as well as uses E-Rate funding and the Smart Schools Investment for additional purchases in accordance with the Technology Plan.

- The Board of Education voted to discontinue Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake's participation in the National School Lunch Program in September of 2013. Since that time, the Elementary schools rejoined in 2016-2017, the Middle School rejoined in 2017-18 and most recently the High School rejoined the program in 2022-2023.

- The Federal government discontinued the program to provide free lunches to all district students for the 2022-2023 school year. In 2023-2024, the school lunch fund closed with a deficit of $188k. This included $96k in revenue from the Supply Chain Disruption Grant and $60k in new equipment purchases. The School District anticipates fewer overall lunch sales and depleted fund balance which would lead to larger transfers to the cafeteria fund than what was done in the recent past.

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

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

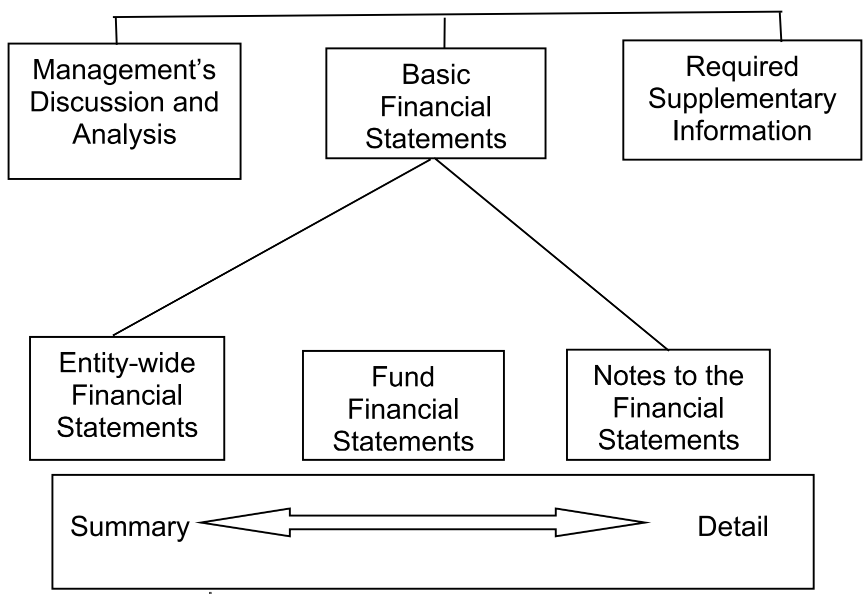
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the School District, reporting the operation in more detail than the entity-wide statements.

The governmental fund statements tell how basic services such as instruction and support functions were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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



OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

		Fund Financial Statements
	District-Wide	Governmental Funds
Scope	Entire District	The day-to-day operating activities of the School District, such as instruction and special education.
Required financial statements	• Statement of net position • Statement of activities	• Balance sheet • Statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balances
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.	Modified accrual accounting and current financial focus.
Type of asset/deferred inflows-outflows of resources/ liability information	All assets, deferred inflows/outflows of resources, and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term debt	Assets, deferred inflows/outflows of deferred resources, and liabilities that come due during the year or soon after; no capital assets or long-term liabilities included.
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenue and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.	Revenue for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and the related liability is due and payable.

District-Wide Statements

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

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

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

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

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

District-Wide Statements (Continued)

Net position of the governmental activities differs 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 in the governmental fund financial statements. Capital assets and long-term debt are accounted for in account groups and do not affect the fund balances.

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

- Capitalize current outlays for capital assets.
- Report long-term debt as a liability.
- Depreciate capital assets and allocate the depreciation to the proper function.
- Calculate revenue and expenditures using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting.
- Allocate net position as follows:
    - Net position invested in capital assets, net of debt.
    - Restricted net position are those with constraints placed on use by external sources or imposed by law.
    - Unrestricted net position are net assets that do 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.

The School District has the following type 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 determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the School District-wide statements, additional information at the bottom of the governmental fund 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, and the capital projects fund. Required financial statements are the balance sheet and the statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balance.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

The School District's net position as of June 30, 2024 are detailed in Tables A-3 and A-4.

Table A-3 Condensed Statement of Net Position – Governmental Activities

	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2023	Percent Change
Current assets	$ 27,107,885	$ 22,204,593	22.1%
Non-current assets	100,761,064	100,533,177	0.2%
Total assets	127,868,949	122,737,770	4.2%
Deferred outflows of resources	20,830,444	28,202,049	-26.1%
Current liabilities	45,454,727	39,419,023	15.3%
Long-term liabilities	83,764,690	90,944,059	-7.9%
Total liabilities	129,219,417	130,363,082	-0.9%
Deferred inflows of resources	21,543,514	26,218,796	-17.8%
Net position:			
Investment in capital assets	47,967,230	46,197,928	3.8%
Restricted for debt service	9,508,915	7,703,347	23.4%
Unrestricted	(59,539,683)	(59,543,334)	0.0%
Total net position	$ (2,063,538)	$ (5,642,059)	-63.4%

During 2023-2024, total assets increased due to the increase of cash and capital assets for the 2023-2024 fiscal year. Total liabilities decreased mainly due to the decrease in net pension liabilities.

Changes in Net Position
The School District's fiscal year 2024 revenue totaled $84,212,624 (see Table A-4). Property taxes and state aid accounted for most of the School District's revenue by contributing 49% and 38%, respectively, of every dollar raised (see Table A-5). The remainder came from fees charged for services, operating grants, tuition, interest earnings, insurance recovery, refunds (BOCES/NYSMAC), Medicaid reimbursement, and other miscellaneous sources.

The total cost of all programs and services totaled $80,634,103 in 2024. 82% of this amount is used to support general instruction, the provision of services to students with disabilities, and student transportation (see Table A-6). The School District's administrative and business activities accounted for 18% of total costs.

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

Table A-4 Changes in Net Position from Operating Results - Governmental Activities Only:

	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2023	Percent Change
Revenue			
Charges for services	$ 1,751,944	$ 1,408,677	24.4%
Operating grants	2,886,124	4,086,537	-29.4%
General revenue:			
Real property taxes	41,633,011	40,772,102	2.1%
Other tax items	3,421,044	3,776,650	-9.4%
Use of money and property	1,166,303	911,839	27.9%
State sources	31,351,919	26,906,053	16.5%
Federal sources	297,040	242,123	22.7%
Sale of property/compensation for loss	58,043	90,212	-35.7%
Miscellaneous	1,647,196	1,514,732	8.7%
Total revenue	84,212,624	79,708,925	5.7%
Expenses			
General support	11,525,702	11,078,242	4.0%
Instruction	58,535,517	55,033,343	6.4%
Pupil transportation	7,252,886	5,816,536	24.7%
Community service	4,482	5,002	-10.4%
Debt service	1,683,603	1,838,687	-8.4%
School lunch program	1,631,913	1,412,364	15.5%
Total expenses	80,634,103	75,184,174	7.2%
Change in net position	$ 3,578,521	$ 4,524,751	-20.9%

Total operating revenue increased over the prior year. Property taxes increased 2.1% and state aid increased 18.3%, respectively. The overall expenses increased by 7.2%.

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

Table A-5 Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 2024:

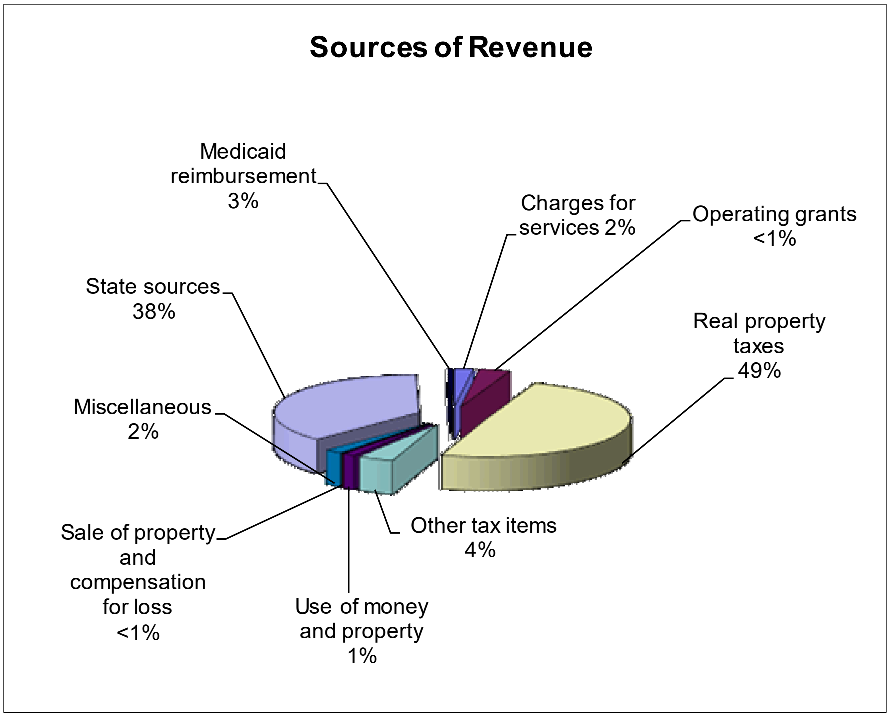
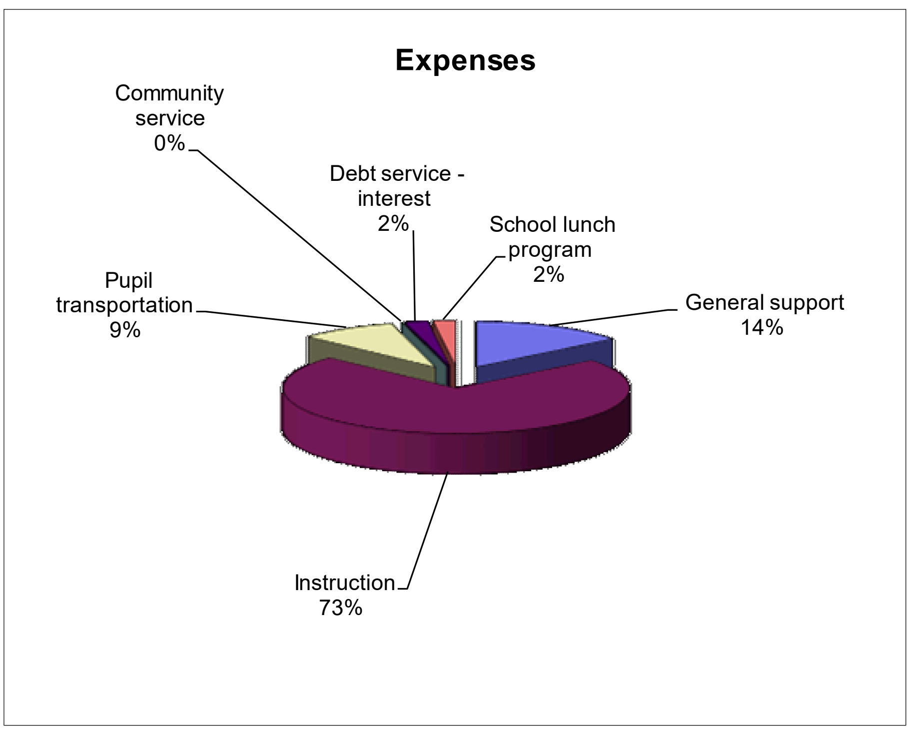


Table A-6 Expenses for Fiscal Year 2024:



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

Governmental Activities

Revenue for the School District's governmental activities totaled $84,212,624 a 5.7% increase from the previous fiscal year. Total expenses equaled $80,634,103, a 7.2% increase from the previous fiscal year. The net result of the change in the School District's financial condition can be mainly attributed to accounting changes related to increases in the pension and other postemployment benefits liabilities.

Table A-7 presents the cost of six major District activities: instruction, pupil and instructional services, administration and business, maintenance and operations, transportation, capital outlay, and other. The table also shows each activity's net cost (total cost less fees generated by the activities and aid provided for specific programs). The net cost shows the financial burden placed on the School District's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table A-7 Net Cost of Governmental Activities:

	2024		2023	
Category	Total Cost	Net Cost	Total Cost	Net Cost
General support	$ 11,525,702	$ 11,525,702	$ 11,078,242	$ 11,078,242
Instruction	58,535,517	55,242,290	55,033,343	50,860,354
Pupil transportation	7,252,886	7,252,886	5,816,536	5,816,536
Community service	4,482	4,482	5,002	5,002
Debt service	1,683,603	1,683,603	1,838,687	1,838,687
School lunch	1,631,913	287,072	1,412,364	90,139
Total	$ 80,634,103	$ 75,996,035	$ 75,184,174	$ 69,688,960

- The total cost of all governmental activities this year was $80,634,103.
- The users of the School District's programs financed $1,751,944 of the cost.
- The federal and state governments subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions in the amount of $2,886,124.
- Most of the School District's net costs of $75,996,035 were financed by property taxes and state aid.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS

Variances between years for the governmental fund financial statements are not the same as variances between years for the School District-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. Based on this presentation, governmental funds do not include long-term debt liabilities for the funds' projects and capital assets purchased by the funds. Governmental funds will include the proceeds received from the issuance of debt, the current payments for capital assets, and the current payments for debt.

Governmental Funds Highlights

General Fund – Total revenue increased 8.7% overall in comparison to the prior year. Real property taxes increased 2.1% and state aid increased 18.5%. Total expenditures increased 6.6% from the prior year. $3.5 million of fund balance was appropriated to balance the 2023-2024 school year budget.

Special Aid Fund – Title I, Title IIA, Title IV, SE611, SE619, ARP and the Summer Handicap Program Aid were the main sources of grant funding.

School Lunch Fund –During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the District received Supply Chain Assistance funding which helped mitigate costs and our High School returned to the National School Lunch Program. However, the challenge to be self-sustaining in the future years remains.

Capital Projects Fund – In October 2018, a $34 million proposition, building our 2nd Century II, has been completed. In October 2023, a $53.9 million proposition Renewing Spaces, Inspiring Futures was voter approved. Preliminary work has been started.

Capital Assets

At the end of 2024, the School District had an investment of $100,761,064 in a broad range of capital assets.

Table A-8: Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)

Category	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2023	Percent Change
Land	$ -	$ 100,000	-
Construction in progress	-	47,084,059	-100.0%
Buildings and improvements	136,523,290	88,706,842	53.9%
Furniture and equipment	13,887,783	12,618,828	10.1%
Leased assets	2,355,646	1,477,608	59.4%
Total	152,766,719	149,987,337	1.9%
Less: Accumulated depreciation	51,110,612	48,937,156	4.4%
Less: Accumulated amortization	895,043	517,004	73.1%
Total capital assets, net	$100,761,064	$100,533,177	0.2%

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

Long-Term Liabilities

At year-end, the School District had $88,812,870 of long-term liabilities outstanding. More detailed information about the School District's long-term liabilities is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

Table A-9 Outstanding Long-Term Liabilities

Category	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2023
General obligation bonds	$ 19,177,414	$ 25,304,191
Net pension liability	5,584,739	7,982,242
Total other postemployment benefits	58,151,757	56,932,997
Compensated absences	3,323,960	3,494,629
Total	$ 86,237,870	$ 93,714,059

FACTORS BEARING ON THE FUTURE OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

- Legislation applicable to the 2023-2024 school year that established a cap on the amount that a school district's property tax levy can increase each year is a concern for the future. This is particularly relevant in light of recent increases in the rate of inflation that are far greater than the amount that is allowed as an increase under the tax cap legislation without the approval of a supermajority of voters. However, recent budgetary decision by the State of New York to fully fund foundation aid for the 2024-2025 school year have largely compensated for the revenue restrictions imposed by the tax levy limit in the short term. In addition, recent arrangements with a neighboring school district to provide school bus maintenance services are continuing to bring in a significant revenue stream. The district will continue to look for additional sources of revenue outside of State Aid and the local property tax levy to assist with funding district operations.
- The School District participates in an energy consortium offered through BOCES for heat and power to mitigate fluctuating costs. Fuel for pupil transportation has been purchased at prices below NYS contract through a cooperative bid with other school districts. The School District participates in a purchasing co-op with 140+ other districts to purchase supplies which results in significantly lower prices. All of the above initiatives will continue to be monitored for effectiveness along with seeking others.
- The Board of Education and District Administration engage in frequent discussions surrounding state legislative proposals that impact funding for education such as the tax cap legislation. Implications to students, staff and the core operations of the School District are closely monitored. The School District has actively started the NYS Regionalization reporting which will further explore cost effective strategies to address these challenges.
- The Board of Education develops goals that support the School District Strategic Objectives to continuously improve student learning and district infrastructure.
- The School District continues to monitor enrollment trajectories through census data, commissioned studies, and town housing permits.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE FUTURE OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT (Continued)

- The Board of Education and District Administration are actively involved in strategic long-range planning that focuses on instruction and infrastructure. The Board charged a 21st Century Instructional/Infrastructure Committee to develop a process that will guide the direction of instructional planning and budgeting for the next 10 to 15 years. Instructional staff is using the strategic framework to guide curriculum planning.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

Assistant Superintendent for Support Services
Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Central School District Office
PO Box 1389
Ballston Lake, NY 12019

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024

ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	$ 10,230,411
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	12,607,434
Accounts receivable	262,514
State and federal aid receivable	3,888,492
Inventory	119,034
Total current assets	27,107,885
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:	
Capital assets, net	100,761,064
Total non-current assets	100,761,064
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflows of resources - other post employment benefits	4,480,976
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions ERS	3,252,599
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions TRS	13,096,869
Total deferred outflows of resources	20,830,444
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,423,219
Accrued interest	81,674
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	3,359,117
Due to Employees' Retirement System	323,979
Due to other governments	763
Unearned revenue	52,308
Bond anticipation notes	34,165,487
Total other postemployment benefits due within one year	2,473,180
Bonds payable due within one year	2,575,000
Total current liabilities	45,454,727
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:	
Bonds payable, net of current portion	19,177,414
Total other postemployment benefits	55,678,577
Net pension liability - ERS	3,709,784
Net pension liability - TRS	1,874,955
Compensated absences payable	3,323,960
Total long-term liabilities	83,764,690
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows of resources - other post employment benefits	18,425,847
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions ERS	1,918,509
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions TRS	999,189
Deferred inflows of resources - gain on defeasance	199,969
Total deferred inflows of resources	21,543,514
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	47,967,230
Restricted	9,508,915
Unrestricted	(59,539,683)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (2,063,538)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Expenses	Program Revenue: Charges for Services	Program Revenue: Operating Grants	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS:				
General support	$ 11,525,702	$ -	$ -	$ (11,525,702)
Instruction	58,535,517	903,682	2,389,545	(55,242,290)
Pupil transportation	7,252,886	-	-	(7,252,886)
Community services	4,482	-	-	(4,482)
Debt service - interest	1,683,603	-	-	(1,683,603)
School lunch program	1,631,913	848,262	496,579	(287,072)
TOTAL FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS	$ 80,634,103	$ 1,751,944	$ 2,886,124	(75,996,035)
GENERAL REVENUE:				
Real property taxes				41,633,011
Other tax items				3,421,044
Use of money and property				1,166,303
Sale of property and compensation for loss				58,043
Miscellaneous				1,647,196
State sources				31,351,919
Federal sources				297,040
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE				79,574,556
CHANGE IN NET POSITION				3,578,521
TOTAL NET POSITION - beginning of year				(5,642,059)
TOTAL NET POSITION - end of year				$ (2,063,538)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024

	Major Funds				Total
	General	(Formerly Major) Special Aid	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Funds	Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	$ 9,769,354	$ -	$ -	$ 461,057	$ 10,230,411
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	7,670,128	-	3,124,067	1,813,239	12,607,434
Accounts receivable	260,823	-	-	1,691	262,514
Due from other funds	1,786,743	-	1,973,997	346,448	4,107,188
State and federal aid receivable	2,555,619	-	-	1,332,873	3,888,492
Inventory	-	-	-	119,034	119,034
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 22,042,667	$ -	$ 5,098,064	$ 4,074,342	$ 31,215,073
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 2,273,006	$ -	$ 133,083	$ 17,130	$ 2,423,219
Due to other funds	2,029,455	-	290,753	1,786,980	4,107,188
Due to other governments	-	-	-	763	763
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	3,359,117	-	-	-	3,359,117
Due to Employees' Retirement System	256,813	-	-	67,166	323,979
Bond anticipation notes	-	-	34,165,487	-	34,165,487
Unearned revenue	6,315	-	-	45,993	52,308
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7,924,706	-	34,589,323	1,918,032	44,432,061
FUND BALANCE					
Nonspendable					
Inventory	-	-	-	119,034	119,034
Total nonspendable fund balance	-	-	-	119,034	119,034
Restricted					
Workers' compensation	230,000	-	-	-	230,000
Retirement contribution	4,756,663	-	-	-	4,756,663
Unemployment	30,000	-	-	-	30,000
Debt service	-	-	-	1,357,022	1,357,022
Liability Claims	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Tax certiorari	208,573	-	-	-	208,573
Employee benefits	2,344,892	-	-	-	2,344,892
Other - extraclassroom activity funds and scholarships	-	-	-	481,765	481,765
Total restricted fund balance	7,670,128	-	-	1,838,787	9,508,915
Assigned					
Unappropriated	181,845	-	-		181,845
Appropriated for subsequent year expenditures	3,000,000	-	-		3,000,000
Other	-	-	-	198,489	198,489
Total assigned fund balance	3,181,845	-	-	198,489	3,380,334
Unassigned	3,265,988	-	(29,491,259)	-	(26,225,271)
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	14,117,961	-	(29,491,259)	2,156,310	(13,216,988)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 22,042,667	$ -	$ 5,098,064	$ 4,074,342	$ 31,215,073

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE TO GOVERNMENT-WIDE NET POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Total governmental fund balances per Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	$ (13,216,988)
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	100,761,064
Pension related government wide activity	
Deferred outflows of resources	16,349,468
Net pension liabilities	(5,584,739)
Deferred inflows of resources	(2,917,698)
OPEB related government wide activity	
Deferred outflows of resources	4,480,976
Deferred inflows of resources	(18,425,847)
Total OPEB liability	(58,151,757)
Deferred outflows of resources - gain on defeasance	(199,969)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and compensated absences, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	(25,076,374)
Accrued interest payable at year end in the government-wide statements under full accrual accounting	(81,674)
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	$ (2,063,538)

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENTS OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Major Funds				Total
	General	(Formerly Major) Special Aid	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Funds	Governmental Funds
REVENUE:					
Real property taxes	$ 41,633,011	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 41,633,011
Other tax items	3,421,044	-	-	-	3,421,044
Charges for services	903,682	-	-	-	903,682
Use of money and property	1,084,376	-	-	81,927	1,166,303
Sale of property and compensation for loss	58,043	-	-	-	58,043
Miscellaneous	707,489	-	-	237,214	944,703
State sources	31,351,919	-	-	481,068	31,832,987
Medicaid reimbursement	297,040	-	-	-	297,040
Federal sources	-	-	-	2,405,056	2,405,056
Contributions	-	-	-	411,739	411,739
Sales - School lunch	-	-	-	848,262	848,262
Total revenue	79,456,604	-	-	4,465,266	83,921,870
EXPENDITURES:					
General support	8,498,096	-	-	-	8,498,096
Instruction	40,022,868	-	-	2,146,536	42,169,404
Pupil services	-	-	-	53,350	53,350
Pupil transportation	6,248,850	-	-	122,907	6,371,757
Community services	4,482	-	-	-	4,482
Employee benefits	17,245,567	-	-	388,943	17,634,510
Debt service - Principal	4,420,525	-	-	-	4,420,525
Debt service - Interest	2,513,235	-	-	-	2,513,235
Cost of sales	-	-	-	1,414,462	1,414,462
Capital outlay	-	-	1,045,947	-	1,045,947
Other	-	-	-	582,978	582,978
Total expenditures	78,953,623	-	1,045,947	4,709,176	84,708,746
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	502,981	-	(1,045,947)	(243,910)	(786,876)
OTHER SOURCES AND (USES):					
BANs redeemed from appropriations	-	-	590,000	-	590,000
Premiums on issuance of debt	-	-	-	290,754	290,754
Proceeds on issuance of leases	1,060,525	-	-	-	1,060,525
Operating transfers in	254,655	-	800,000	103,448	1,158,103
Operating transfers (out)	(903,448)	-	-	(254,655)	(1,158,103)
Total other sources (uses)	411,732	-	1,390,000	139,547	1,941,279
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE AND OTHER SOURCES OVER EXPENDITURES AND OTHER (USES)	914,713	-	344,053	(104,363)	1,154,403
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year, previously reported	13,203,248	-	(29,835,312)	2,260,673	(14,371,391)
Adjustment - changes from major fund to nonmajor fund	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year, as adjusted	13,203,248	-	(29,835,312)	2,260,673	(14,371,391)
FUND BALANCE - end of year	$ 14,117,961	$ -	$ (29,491,259)	$ 2,156,310	$ (13,216,988)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE 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, 2024

Net changes in fund balance - Total governmental funds	$ 1,154,403
Capital outlays, net of disposals are expenditures in governmental funds, but are capitalized in the statement of net position	4,068,809
Depreciation is not recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is recorded in the statement of activities	(3,280,396)
Amortization is not recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is recorded in the statement of activities	(560,526)
Pension expense resulting from the GASB 68 related actuary reporting is not recorded as an expenditure in the government funds but is recorded in the statement of activities	(3,057,641)
Repayments of long-term debt, including leases are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds, but are recorded as payments of liabilities in the statement of net position	3,360,000
Proceeds from issuance of leases are recorded as other sources in the governmental funds but are not recorded in the statement of activities	(1,060,525)
Proceeds of BANs redeemed from appropriations are recorded as other sources in the governmental funds but are not recognized as revenue in the statement of activities	(590,000)
Repayment of lease liabilities are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds, but are not recorded in the statement of activities	1,060,525
Accrued interest expense does not require the expenditure of current resources and is therefore, not reported not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds	(8,635)
Other post employment expense resulting from GASB 75 related OPEB actuary reporting is not recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds but is recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds	1,483,571
Compensated absences do not require the expenditure of current resources and are, therefore, not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds	170,669
Amortization of bond premium is not recorded in the governmental funds, but is recorded in the statement of activities	781,777
Amortization of the deferred gain on refunding is not recorded in the governmental funds, but is recorded in the statement of activities	56,490
Change in net position - Governmental activities	$ 3,578,521

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Central School District (School District) provides K-12 public education to eligible students living within its geographic borders.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

Reporting Entity

The Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Central School District is governed by the Laws of New York State. The School District is an independent entity governed by an elected Board of Education (BOE). The President of the Board serves as chief fiscal officer and the Superintendent is the chief executive officer. The BOE has authority to make decisions, power to appoint management and accountability for all fiscal matters.

The reporting entity of the School District is based upon criteria set forth by (GAAP). 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 a certain 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 BOE exercises general oversight of these funds. The extraclassroom activity funds are independent of the School District with respect to its financial transactions and the designation of student management. Separate audited financial statements (cash basis) of the extraclassroom activity funds can be found at the School District's business office. The School District accounts for assets held as an agent for various student organizations in the Miscellaneous Special Revenue fund.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Joint Venture
The School District is a component school district in Albany-Schoharie-Schenectady 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
The School District's financial statements consist of school district-wide financial statements, including a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities, and fund level financial statements which provide more detailed information.

<u>Government-Wide Statements</u>
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. 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 direct expenses and program 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. Program revenue includes charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, grants, and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenue that is not classified as program revenue, including all taxes, is presented as general revenue.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements

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

The fund financial statements provide information about the School District's funds.

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

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

Governmental Fund Types

Governmental funds are those in which most governmental functions of the School District are reported. The acquisition, use, and balances of the School District's expendable financial resources and the related 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.

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

The following are the School District's nonmajor governmental funds:

School Lunch Fund: Used to account for transactions of the lunch and breakfast programs.

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

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 Fund: 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 are included in this fund.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of Presentation (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. Estimates and assumptions are made in a variety of areas, including computation of encumbrances, compensated absences, potential contingent liabilities, and useful lives of long-lived assets.

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

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

Inventory
Inventory of food in the school lunch fund are recorded at cost on a first-in, first-out basis, or in the case of surplus food, at stated value which approximates 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 expenditure and revenues to provide financing or other services.

In the School District-wide financial statements, the amounts reported on the Statement of Net Assets for interfund receivables and payables represent amounts due between different fund types (governmental activities). 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
Capital assets are reported at actual cost for acquisitions subsequent to July 1, 2002. For assets acquired prior to July 1, 2002, estimated historical costs, based on appraisals conducted by independent third-party professionals, were used. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair market value at the time received.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Capital Assets (Continued)

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

	Capitalization Threshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Land	$ 1,000	N/A	N/A
Buildings and improvements	$20,000	SL	30-50
Equipment, furniture, and land	$ 1,000	SL	5-8

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

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 Counties of Saratoga and Schenectady, in which the School District is located. The Counties pay an amount representing uncollected real property taxes transmitted to the Counties for enforcement to the School District no later than the following April 1.

Vested Employee Benefits

<u>Compensated Absences</u>

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

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

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

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

In the funds statements only the amount 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.

<u>Other Benefits</u>

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

Total Other Postemployment Benefits

In addition to providing the pension benefits described, the School District provides postemployment health insurance coverage to its retired employees and their survivors in accordance with the provisions of the employment contracts negotiated between the School District and its employee groups. Substantially all of these employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the School District. Health care benefits are provided through plans whose premiums are based on the benefits paid during the year. The School District pays a variable percentage of the cost of premiums to an insurance company that provides health care insurance. At the fund level the School District recognizes the cost of providing health care insurance by recording its share of insurance premiums as an expenditure or operating transfer to other funds in the general fund in the year paid.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue is reported when potential revenue does meet 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.

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

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

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

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 Assets.

Restricted Resources

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

Equity Classifications

<u>District-Wide Statements</u>

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

> Net investment in capital assets consists of net capital assets (cost less accumulated depreciation) reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, constructions, or improvements of those assets.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equity Classifications (Continued)

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 consist of the following:

Workers' compensation	$ 230,000
Retirement contribution	4,756,663
Unemployment	30,000
Liability claims	100,000
Debt service	1,357,022
Tax certiorari	208,573
Employee benefits	2,344,892
Other	481,765
Total restricted net position	$ 9,508,915

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:

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equity Classifications (Continued)

Governmental Fund Statements (Continued)

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.

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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equity Classifications (Continued)

Governmental Fund Statements (Continued)

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

Tax Certiorari
Tax certiorari reserve (Education Law §3651.1-a) is used to establish a reserve fund for tax certiorari and to expend from the fund without voter approval. The monies held in the reserve shall not exceed the amount which might reasonably be deemed necessary to meet anticipated judgments and claims arising out of tax certiorari proceedings. 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 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equity Classifications (Continued)

Governmental Fund Statements (Continued)

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.

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, 2024.

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. Encumbrances reported in the general fund amounted to $181,845. As of June 30, 2024, the School District's encumbrances were classified as follows:

Assigned fund balance:

General support	$	139,684
Instruction		19,102
Pupil transportation		23,059
Total encumbrances	$	181,845

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

New York State Real Property Tax Law §1318 limits the amount of unexpended surplus funds the School District can retain to no more than 4% of the School District's budget for the general fund for the 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 restricted fund balance. In the general fund, committed fund balance is determined next and then assigned. The remaining amounts are reported as unassigned. Assignments of fund balance cannot cause a negative unassigned fund balance.

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

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

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

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

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

Differences between the governmental funds statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the statement of activities fall into one of three broad categories.

Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences

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

Capital Related Differences

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

Long-Term Debt Transaction Differences

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

Pension Differences

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

OPEB Differences

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

4. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets

The School District's administration prepares a proposed budget for approval by the (BOE) 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 (BOE) 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.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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 participates in NYCLASS and NYSLAF, multi-municipal cooperative investment pool agreement pursuant to New York State General Municipal Law, whereby the School District holds a portion of the investments in cooperation with other participants. At June 30, 2024, the School District held $1,774,510 in NYCLASS and $1,357,028 in NYSLAF consisting of various investments in securities issued by the United States and its agencies. Both NYCLASS and NYSLAF is rated 'AAAm' from Standard & Poor's Global Ratings. Amounts held with both NYCLASS and NYSLAF are highly liquid, and the amount held represents the amortized cost of the investment pool shares, which are considered to approximate fair value. Additional information concerning NYCLASS, including the annual report, can be found on its website www.newyorkclass.org. Additional information concerning NYSLAF, including the annual report, can be found on its website www.nylaf.org.

As of June 30, 2024, the carrying amount of the School District's cash was exposed to custodial credit risk as follow:

	Bank Balance	Carrying Amount
Cash	$ 21,822,280	$ 19,706,307
Cash equivalents	3,131,538	3,131,538
	$ 24,953,818	$ 22,837,845

Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the School District's name	$ 20,822,280
Covered by FDIC insurance	1,000,000
Total	$ 21,822,280

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

General Fund	$ 7,670,128
Capital Projects Fund	$ 3,124,067
Debt Service Fund	$ 1,320,924
Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund Cash on deposit for scholarships and extraclassroom activity funds	$ 492,315

6. PARTICIPATION IN BOCES

During the year, the School District was billed $5,760,244 for BOCES administrative and program costs. The School District's share of BOCES aid amounted to $2,650,150.

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

7. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	July 1, 2023 Balance	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2024 Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets that are not depreciated:				
Land	$ 100,000	$ -	$ 100,000	$ -
Construction in progress	47,084,059	-	47,084,059	-
Total nondepreciable cost	47,184,059	-	47,184,059	-
Capital assets that are depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	88,706,842	47,816,448	-	136,523,290
Furniture and equipment	12,618,828	1,936,597	667,642	13,887,783
Total depreciable historical cost	101,325,670	49,753,045	667,642	150,411,073
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	41,202,812	2,125,684	54,118	43,274,378
Furniture and equipment	7,734,344	1,154,712	1,052,822	7,836,234
Total accumulated depreciation	48,937,156	3,280,396	1,106,940	51,110,612
Total capital assets, net	99,572,573	46,472,649	46,744,761	99,300,461
Lease assets, being amortized:				
Equipment	1,477,608	1,060,525	182,487	2,355,646
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Equipment	517,004	560,526	182,487	895,043
Total leased assets, being amortized, net	960,604	499,999	-	1,460,603
Total governmental activities, capital asset	$100,533,177	$ 46,972,648	$ 46,744,761	$100,761,064

7. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended June 30, 2024, was allocated to specific functions as follows:

	Depreciation	Amortization
General support	$ 492,059	$ -
Instruction	2,558,709	560,526
Transportation	196,824	-
School lunch	32,804	-
Total	$ 3,280,396	$ 560,526

8. SHORT-TERM DEBT

The School District may issue revenue anticipation notes (RAN) or tax anticipation notes (TAN), in anticipation of the receipt of revenue. These notes are recorded as a liability in 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 an insufficient or no provision is 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 (BAN) in anticipation of proceeds from the subsequent sale of bonds. These notes are recorded as current liabilities of the funds that will actually receive the proceeds from the issuance of bonds. State law requires that BANs issued for capital purposes be converted to long-term financing within five years after the original issue date.

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

Maturity	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Issued	Principal Paid	Redeemed	Ending Balance
6/21/2024	4.50%	$ 30,755,487	$ -	$ 30,755,487	$ -	$ -
6/21/2025	4.50%	-	34,165,487	-	-	34,165,487
	Total	$ 30,755,487	$ 34,165,487	$ 30,755,487	$ -	$ 34,165,487

9. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

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

	Beginning Balance	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year	Long-term Portion
Government activities						
Bonds and notes payable:						
General obligation debt:						
Serial bonds	$ 21,755,000	$ -	$ 2,770,000	$ 18,985,000	$ 2,575,000	$ 16,410,000
Unamortized bond premium	3,549,191	-	781,777	2,767,414	-	2,767,414
Total bonds and notes payable	25,304,191	-	3,551,777	21,752,414	2,575,000	19,177,414
Other liabilities:						
Total other postemployment benefits	56,932,997	4,252,536	3,033,776	58,151,757	2,473,180	55,678,577
Net pension liability - ERS	4,779,315	- *	1,069,531	3,709,784	-	3,709,784
Net pension liability - TRS	3,202,927	- *	1,327,972	1,874,955	-	1,874,955
Compensated absences	3,494,629	-	170,669 *	3,323,960	-	3,323,960
Total other liabilities	68,409,868	4,252,536	5,601,948	67,060,456	2,473,180	64,587,276
Total long-term liabilities	$ 93,714,059	$ 4,252,536	$ 9,153,725	$ 88,812,870	$ 5,048,180	$ 83,764,690

During 2023-2024 fiscal year, and in prior years, the School District defeased certain general obligation bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the School District's financial statements.

The 2012, 2013, and 2019 serial bonds were issued at a premium, net of underwriting costs. The premium is being amortized over the life of the bonds, which mature through June 2033. At June 30, 2024, the unearned bond premium was $2,767,414.

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

Bond Issue	Issued	Maturity	Interest Rate	June 30, 2024 Balance
Capital Project Bonds Series 2012	2022	2027	2.00-5.00%	$ 2,560,000
2019 General obligation bond	2019	2033	2.00-5.00%	16,425,000
Total				$ 18,985,000

9. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 2,575,000	$ 949,250	$ 3,524,250
2026	2,695,000	820,500	3,515,500
2027	2,575,000	685,750	3,260,750
2028	1,930,000	557,000	2,487,000
2029	2,025,000	460,500	2,485,500
2030-2033	7,185,000	836,500	8,021,500
Totals	18,985,000	4,309,500	23,294,500
Bond premium	2,767,414	-	2,767,414
Totals	$ 21,752,414	$ 4,309,500	$ 26,061,914

Interest on all debt for the year was composed of:

Interest paid - bonds	$ 1,084,600
Interest paid - BANs	1,383,997
Interest paid - leases	44,638
Amortization of bond premium	(781,777)
Amortization of gain on refunding	(56,490)
Less: interest accrued in prior year	(73,039)
Plus: interest accrued in current year	81,674
Total expense	$ 1,683,603

10. LEASES

The School District had various one-time equipment leases with Capital Region BOCES which were paid in advance.

Activity of lease liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2024, is summarized as follows:

Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
$ -	$ 1,060,525	$ 1,060,525	$ -

11. INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITY

Interfund receivables and payables, other than between governmental activities, 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	Expenditure
General fund	$ 1,786,743	$ 2,029,455	$ 254,655	$ 903,448
Special aid fund	12,583	1,411,503	103,448	-
School lunch fund	43,112	119,686	-	-
Capital fund	1,973,997	290,753	800,000	-
Debt service fund	290,753	254,655	-	254,655
Misc. special revenue fund	-	1,136	-	-
Total governmental activities	$ 4,107,188	$ 4,107,188	$ 1,158,103	$ 1,158,103

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

12. PENSION PLANS

New York State Employee Retirement System

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

12. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Contributions
The system is noncontributory except for employees who joined the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) 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, 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 System's 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:

2024	$ 993,100
2023	$ 756,931
2022	$ 1,066,518

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions
At June 30, 2024, the School District reported a liability of $3,709,784 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by the actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2023. 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, 2024, the School District's proportion was 0.02519540%, which was an increase of 0.0029080% from its proportion measured at June 30, 2023.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the School District recognized pension expense of $1,739,448. At June 30, 2024, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 1,194,919	$ 101,156
Changes of assumptions	1,402,586	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	1,812,210
Changes in proportion and differences between the School District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	331,115	5,143
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	323,979	-
	$ 3,252,599	$ 1,918,509

12. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Employee Retirement System (Continued)

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

$323,979 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the School District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date of March 31, 2024 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2025.

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

Plan's Year Ended March 31:	
2025	$ (570,093)
2026	783,804
2027	1,140,541
2028	(344,141)
	$ 1,010,111

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability at March 31, 2024 was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2023, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2024. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.90%
Salary scale	4.4% indexed by service
Projected COLAs	1.5% compounded annually
Decrements	Developed from the Plan's 2020 experience study of the period April 1, 2015 through March 31, 2020
Mortality improvement	Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2021
Investment Rate of Return	5.9% compounded annually, net of investment expenses

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

12. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)
The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major assts class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Type	Target Allocation	Long-term expected real rate or return
Domestic Equity	32.0%	4.00%
International Equity	15.0%	6.65%
Private Equity	10.0%	7.25%
Real Estate	9.0%	4.60%
Opportunistic/ARS Portfolio	3.0%	5.25%
Credit	4.0%	5.40%
Real Assets	3.0%	5.79%
Fixed Income	23.0%	1.50%
Cash	1.0%	0.25%
	100.0%	

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

Therefore, the long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

	1% Decrease (4.90%)	Current Assumption (5.90%)	1% Increase (6.90%)
Proportionate Share of Net Pension liability (asset)	$ 11,663,941	$ 3,709,784	$ (2,933,587)

12. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position
The components of the current-year net pension liability of the employers as of March 31, 2024, were as follows:

	Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position
Total pension liability	$ 240,696,851,000
Net position	(225,972,801,000)
Net pension liability (asset)	$ 14,724,050,000
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	93.88%

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

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

Contributions
The System is noncontributory for the employees who joined prior to July 27, 1976. For employees who joined the System after July 27, 1976, and prior to January 1, 2010, employees contribute 3% of their salary, except for 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:

2024	$ 3,065,428
2023	$ 3,112,223
2022	$ 2,898,384

12. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Teacher Retirement System (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2024, the School District reported a liability of $1,874,955 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension asset liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by the actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the School 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, 2024 the School District's proportion was 0.1639542%, which was a decrease of 0.0029608% of its proportion measured June 30, 2023.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the School District recognized pension expense of $5,297,571. At June 30, 2024 the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 4,546,268	$ 11,235
Changes of Assumptions	4,036,723	879,782
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	958,440	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	196,321	108,172
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,359,117	-
	$ 13,096,869	$ 999,189

$3,359,117 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the School District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2023 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2025.

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

Plan's Year Ended June 30:	
2024	$ 804,066
2025	(956,721)
2026	7,542,131
2027	581,923
2028	469,983
Thereafter	297,181
	$ 8,738,563

12. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Teacher Retirement System (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions
The total pension liability at the June 30, 2023 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2023. These actuarial valuations used the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.40%
Projected Salary Increases	Rates of increase differ based on service. They have been calculated based upon recent NYSTRS member experience and were updated as of June 30, 2023.

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

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

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

The demographic actuarial assumptions and the salary scale are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015, to June 30, 2020. NYSTRS runs one-year and five-year experience studies annually in order to gauge the appropriateness of the assumptions.

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.

12. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Teacher Retirement System (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)
The long-term expected real rates of return are presented by asset allocation classification, which differs from the financial statement presentation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the System's target asset allocation as of the measurement date of June 30, 2023 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Type	Target Allocation	Long-term expected real rate or return
Domestic Equity	33.0%	6.80%
International Equity	15.0%	7.60%
Global Equity	4.0%	7.20%
Real Estate Equity	11.0%	6.30%
Private Equity	9.0%	10.10%
Domestic Fixed Income	16.0%	2.20%
Global Bonds	2.0%	1.60%
High-Yield Bonds	1.0%	4.40%
Private Debt	2.0%	6.00%
Real Estate Debt	6.0%	3.20%
Cash Equivalents	1.0%	0.30%
	100.0%	

Discount Rate
The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.95 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from districts will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption
The following presents the net pension liability (asset) of the School District calculated using the discount rate of 6.95% as well as what the School Districts' net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower (5.95%) or 1 percent higher (7.95%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.95%)	Current Assumption (6.95%)	1% Increase (7.95%)
Proportionate Share of Net Pension liability (asset)	$ 28,556,522	$ 1,874,955	$ (20,565,396)

12. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Teacher Retirement System (Continued)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position
The components of the current-year net pension (asset) of the plan as of June 30, 2023, were as follows:

	Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position
Total pension liability	$ 138,365,151,961
Net position	(137,221,536,942)
Net pension liability (asset)	$ 1,143,615,019
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	99.17%

13. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

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

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

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

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	465
Inactive employees or beneficiaries entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	-
Active employees	554
Total participants	1,019

13. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Total OPEB Liability

The School District's total OPEB liability of $58,151,757 was measured as of June 30, 2024, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Method	Entry age normal cost method
Inflation	2.70% per year
Salary increases, including wage inflation	Varied by years of service and retirement system
Discount Rate	4.21% as of June 30, 2024
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	6.75% for 2022 to 2023, decreasing annually to an ultimate rate of 4.14% for 2076 and later years

The discount rate was based on the yield or index rate for 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher (or equivalent quality on another rating scale).

Mortality rates were based on Pub-2010 Headcount-Weighted table (Teachers for TRS group and General Employees for ERS group) projected fully generationally using MP-2021.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Balance at June 30, 2023	$ 56,932,997
Changes for the Year	
Service cost	1,627,437
Interest	2,370,034
Changes of benefit terms	-
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(660,510)
Differences between expected and actual experience	255,065
Benefit payments	(2,373,266)
Net changes	1,218,760
Balance at June 30, 2024	$ 58,151,757

The discount rate was 4.21% at the prior measurement date compared to 4.13% at the current measurement date.

13. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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 or 1 percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (3.21%)	Current Discount (4.21%)	1% Increase (5.21%)
Total OPEB Liability	$ 67,310,867	$ 58,151,757	$ 50,781,289

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:

	Healthcare		
	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
Total OPEB Liability	$ 49,222,497	$ 58,151,757	$ 69,576,534

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

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the School District recognized OPEB expense of $889,695. At June 30, 2024, 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	$ 463,338	$ 5,889,075
Changes of assumptions	4,017,638	12,536,772
	$ 4,480,976	$ 18,425,847

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
2025	$ (2,779,415)
2026	(5,056,983)
2027	(4,355,361)
2028	(1,685,537)
2029	(67,575)
Thereafter	-
	$ (13,944,871)

14. 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, 2024, management estimates there are no outstanding claims liabilities.

15. TAX ABATEMENTS

All real property in New York State is subject to taxation unless specific legal provision grants 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 others 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 three (3) real property tax abatement agreements that are entered into by the Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency (IDA) and one (1) real property tax abatement agreements entered into by Town of Ballston. These agreements provide for abatement of real property taxes in exchange for payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) in accordance with the IDA's Tax Exemption Policy. PILOTs are granted in accordance with various activities such as new affordable housing construction, purchase of an existing facility, or the improvement or expansion of an existing facility. There are also policies for recapture of PILOTS should the applicant not meet certain criteria.

Agreement	Assessed Value	Tax Rate	Tax Value	PILOT Received	School Tax Abated
Saratoga County IDA	$ 3,253,400	$ 23.9413	$ 77,891	$ 71,881	$ 6,009
Town of Ballston	$ 967,000	$ 23.9413	23,151	720	22,431
718 K&E, LLC (2021 - 2022 SY)	$ 962,600	$ 24.1811	23,276	3,325	19,951
718 K&E, LLC (2021 - 2023 SY)	$ 962,600	$ 24.9426	24,007	3,429	20,578
718 K&E, LLC (2021 - 2024 SY)	$ 962,600	$ 24.8212	23,892	3,413	20,479
Total			$ 172,217	$ 82,768	$ 89,448

16. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

Litigation
The School District has been named as a defendant in several tax certiorari cases. A review by management and the School District's attorneys indicates these actions are not substantial enough to materially affect the financial position of the School District.

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 Districts administration believes disallowances, if any will be immaterial.

Commitments
The School District has various commitments with contractors for the completion of capital projects.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Encumbrances	Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual
REVENUE					
LOCAL SOURCES:					
Real property taxes	$ 41,317,786	41,603,347	$ 41,633,011	$ -	$ 29,664
Other tax items	3,725,000	3,439,439	3,421,044	-	(18,395)
Charges for services	836,107	836,107	903,682	-	67,575
Use of money and property	675,000	675,000	1,084,376	-	409,376
Sale of property and compensation for loss	116,000	116,000	58,043	-	(57,957)
Miscellaneous	749,283	749,283	707,489	-	(41,794)
Total local sources	47,419,176	47,419,176	47,807,645	-	388,469
State sources	30,450,946	30,450,946	31,351,919	-	900,973
Medicaid reimbursement	200,000	200,000	297,040	-	97,040
Total revenue	78,070,122	78,070,122	79,456,604	-	1,386,482
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES					
Proceeds on issuance of capital leases	-	-	1,060,525	-	1,060,525
Transfers from other funds	-	-	254,655	-	254,655
Total other financing sources	-	-	1,315,180	-	1,315,180
Total revenue and other financing sources	78,070,122	78,070,122	80,771,784	-	2,701,662

(Continued)

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE 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, 2024

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Encumbrances	Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual
EXPENDITURES					
GENERAL SUPPORT:					
Board of education	35,627	43,969	34,974	-	8,995
Central administration	392,329	339,149	320,439	-	18,710
Finance	873,733	960,163	898,516	21,500	40,147
Staff	658,265	799,080	709,315	-	89,765
Central services	6,132,831	6,748,796	5,931,726	118,184	698,886
Special items	743,430	751,461	603,126	-	148,335
Total general support	8,836,215	9,642,618	8,498,096	139,684	1,004,838
INSTRUCTION:					
Instruction, administration, and improvement	3,269,488	3,888,054	3,742,514	369	145,171
Teaching - Regular school	19,884,165	20,871,379	20,253,127	18,517	599,735
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	10,397,349	9,895,767	9,440,047	-	455,720
Occupational education	830,092	1,312,290	1,311,626	-	664
Teaching - Special school	339,200	169,945	148,288	-	21,657
Instructional media	1,907,572	2,139,736	2,089,561	50	50,125
Pupil services	3,795,890	3,148,601	3,037,705	166	110,730
Total instruction	40,423,756	41,425,772	40,022,868	19,102	1,383,802
Pupil transportation	5,760,207	6,723,050	6,248,850	23,059	451,141
Community services	37,600	25,984	4,482	-	21,502
Employee benefits	18,718,136	17,479,968	17,245,567	-	234,401
Debt service - Principal	4,370,000	3,360,011	4,420,525	-	(1,060,514)
Debt service - Interest	2,391,708	2,468,597	2,513,235	-	(44,638)
Total expenditures	80,537,622	81,126,000	78,953,623	181,845	1,990,532
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers to other funds	(1,032,500)	(936,000)	(903,448)	-	32,552
Total expenditures and other financing uses	81,570,122	82,062,000	79,857,071	181,845	2,023,084
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(3,500,000)	(3,991,878)	914,713	(181,845)	4,724,746
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year	13,203,248	13,203,248	13,203,248		
FUND BALANCE - end of year	$ 9,703,248	$ 9,211,370	$ 14,117,961		

See independent auditors report.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET) (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)								
NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.02519540%	0.02228740%	0.02150830%	0.0215802%	0.0205226%	0.0204393%	0.0219079%	0.0210916%	0.0209759%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 3,709.8	$ 4,779.3	$ (1,758.2)	$ 21.5	$ 5,434.5	$ 1,448.2	$ 707.1	$ 1,981.8	$ 3,366.7
Covered-employee payroll	$ 8,892.2	$ 7,989.2	$ 6,808.0	$ 6,808.0	$ 6,474.7	$ 6,226.7	$ 6,374.7	$ 5,910.5	$ 5,658.2
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	41.72%	59.82%	-25.83%	0.32%	83.93%	23.26%	11.09%	33.53%	59.50%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	93.88%	90.78%	103.65%	99.95%	86.39%	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.68%

	Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)								
NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.1639542%	0.1669150%	0.1664690%	0.1645560%	0.1627380%	0.1635250%	0.1673220%	0.1645600%	0.1650210%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 1,875.0	$ 3,202.9	$ (28,847.5)	$ 4,547.1	$ (4,227.9)	$ (2,957.0)	$ (1,271.8)	$ 1,762.5	$ (17,140.4)
Covered-employee payroll	$ 31,408.1	$ 30,245.1	$ 19,575.3	$ 28,255.2	$ 29,235.7	$ 26,636.4	$ 27,961.8	$ 25,393.2	$ 24,788.4
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	5.97%	10.59%	-97.54%	16.09%	-14.46%	-11.10%	-4.55%	6.94%	-69.15%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	99.17%	98.57%	113.25%	97.76%	102.17%	101.53%	100.66%	99.01%	110.46%

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION PLANS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)								
NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contribution	$ 993.1	$ 756.9	$ 1,066.5	$ 1,057.8	$ 933.5	$ 912.4	$ 955.1	$ 906.4	$ 1,117.8
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	993.1	756.9	1,066.5	1,057.8	933.5	912.4	955.1	906.4	1,117.8
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 8,892.2	$ 7,989.2	$ 6,808.0	$ 6,808.0	$ 6,474.7	$ 6,226.7	$ 6,374.7	$ 5,910.5	$ 5,658.2
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.17%	9.47%	15.67%	15.54%	14.42%	14.65%	14.98%	15.33%	19.76%

	Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)								
NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contribution	$ 3,065.4	$ 3,112.2	$ 2,898.4	$ 2,692.7	$ 2,474.6	$ 2,884.8	$ 2,610.4	$ 3,367.1	$ 4,345.4
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	3,065.4	3,112.2	2,898.4	2,692.7	2,474.6	2,884.8	2,610.4	3,367.1	4,345.4
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 31,408.1	$ 30,245.1	$ 19,575.3	$ 28,255.2	$ 29,235.7	$ 26,636.4	$ 27,961.8	$ 25,393.2	$ 24,788.4
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	9.76%	10.29%	14.81%	9.53%	8.46%	10.83%	9.34%	13.26%	17.53%

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total OPEB Liability										
Service cost	$ 1,627,437	$ 1,739,056	$ 2,512,822	$ 3,015,761	$ 2,015,398	$ 1,389,830	$ 1,443,957			
Interest	2,370,034	2,304,100	1,722,175	1,688,093	2,068,072	2,457,772	2,260,800			
Changes of benefit terms	-	290,270	-	-	-	-	-			
Differences between expected and actual experience	255,065	(6,894,146)	(103,937)	(3,723,029)	120,135	923,056	-			
Changes in assumptions	(660,510)	(2,813,617)	(15,915,030)	4,945,658	14,214,509	(8,166,202)	(3,190,835)			
Benefit payments	(2,373,266)	(2,064,428)	(2,112,217)	(2,042,999)	(1,859,307)	(1,777,686)	(1,331,725)			
Total change in total OPEB liability	1,218,760	(7,438,765)	(13,896,187)	3,883,484	16,558,807	(5,173,230)	(817,803)			
Total OPEB liability - beginning	56,932,997	64,371,762	78,267,949	74,384,465	57,825,658	62,998,888	63,816,691			
Total OPEB liability - ending	$ 58,151,757	$ 56,932,997	$ 64,371,762	$ 78,267,949	$ 74,384,465	$ 57,825,658	$ 62,998,888			
Covered-employee payroll	$ 34,239,613	$ 30,868,753	$ 30,868,753	$ 30,992,579	$ 34,801,959	$ 31,368,777	$ 32,382,959			
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	169.84%	208.53%	208.53%	252.54%	213.74%	184.34%	194.54%			

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

Notes to schedule:

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

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Discount rate	4.21%	4.13%	3.54%	2.16%	2.21%	3.87%	3.58%

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

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024

	School Lunch	(Formerly Major) Special Aid	Debt Service	Misc. Special Revenue	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	$ 364,269	$ 96,788	$ -	$ -	$ 461,057
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	-	-	1,320,924	492,315	1,813,239
Accounts receivable	1,691	-	-	-	1,691
Due from other funds	43,112	12,583	290,753	-	346,448
State and federal aid receivable	24,345	1,308,528	-	-	1,332,873
Inventory	119,034	-	-	-	119,034
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 552,451	$ 1,417,899	$ 1,611,677	$ 492,315	$ 4,074,342
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 2,002	$ 6,396	$ -	$ 8,732	$ 17,130
Due to other funds	119,686	1,411,503	254,655	1,136	1,786,980
Due to other governments	81	-	-	682	763
Due to Employees' Retirement System	67,166	-	-	-	67,166
Unearned revenue	45,993	-	-	-	45,993
TOTAL LIABILITIES	234,928	1,417,899	254,655	10,550	1,918,032
FUND BALANCE					
Nonspendable					
Inventory	119,034	-	-	-	119,034
Total nonspendable fund balance	119,034	-	-	-	119,034
Restricted					
Debt service	-	-	1,357,022	-	1,357,022
Other - extraclassroom activity funds and scholarships	-	-	-	481,765	481,765
Total restricted fund balance	-	-	1,357,022	481,765	1,838,787
Assigned					
Other	198,489	-	-	-	198,489
Total assigned fund balance	198,489	-	-	-	198,489
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	317,523	-	1,357,022	481,765	2,156,310
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 552,451	$ 1,417,899	$ 1,611,677	$ 492,315	$ 4,074,342

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	School Lunch	(Formerly Major) Special Aid	Debt Service	Misc. Special Revenue	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUE:					
Use of money and property	$ 116	$ -	$ 81,811	$ -	$ 81,927
Miscellaneous	99,879	-	-	137,335	237,214
State sources	14,133	466,935	-	-	481,068
Federal sources	482,446	1,922,610	-	-	2,405,056
Contributions	-	-	-	411,739	411,739
Sales - School lunch	848,262	-	-	-	848,262
Total revenue	1,444,836	2,389,545	81,811	549,074	4,465,266
EXPENDITURES:					
Instruction	-	2,146,536	-	-	2,146,536
Pupil Services	-	53,350	-	-	53,350
Pupil Transportation	-	122,907	-	-	122,907
Employee benefits	218,743	170,200	-	-	388,943
Cost of sales	1,414,462	-	-	-	1,414,462
Other	-	-	-	582,978	582,978
Total expenditures	1,633,205	2,492,993	-	582,978	4,709,176
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	(188,369)	(103,448)	81,811	(33,904)	(243,910)
OTHER SOURCES AND (USES):					
Premiums on issuance of debt	-	-	290,754	-	290,754
Operating transfers in	-	103,448	-	-	103,448
Operating transfers (out)	-	-	(254,655)	-	(254,655)
Total other sources (uses)	-	103,448	36,099	-	139,547
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE AND OTHER SOURCES OVER EXPENDITURES AND OTHER (USES)	(188,369)	-	117,910	(33,904)	(104,363)
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year, previously reported	505,892	-	1,239,112	515,669	2,260,673
Adjustment - changes from major fund to nonmajor fund	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCE - beginning year, as adjusted	505,892	-	1,239,112	515,669	2,260,673
FUND BALANCE - end of year	$ 317,523	$ -	$ 1,357,022	$ 481,765	$ 2,156,310

OTHER INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF CHANGE FROM ORIGINAL BUDGET TO REVISED BUDGET - GENERAL FUND AND SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 (UNAUDITED)

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO REVISED BUDGET

Adopted budget	$ 81,570,122
Add: Prior year's encumbrances	491,881
Original budget	82,062,003
Budget revision	(3)
Final budget	$ 82,062,000

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION

2024-2025 voter approved expenditure budget	$ 84,923,072
Maximum allowed (4% of 2024-2025 budget)	$ 3,396,923
General Fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of real Property Tax Law*:	
Unrestricted fund balance:	
Assigned fund balance	$ 3,181,845
Unassigned fund balance	3,265,988
Total fund balance	6,447,833
Less:	
Appropriated fund balance	3,000,000
Encumbrances included in assigned fund balance	181,845
Total adjustments	3,181,845
General Fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law	$ 3,265,988
Actual percentage	3.85%

*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.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF PROJECT EXPENDITURES - CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Project Title	Original Appropriation	Revised Appropriation	Expenditures Prior Years	Expenditures Current Year	Expenditures Total	Unexpended Balance
District-wide - Renovations Oct 2003	$ 15,995,000	$ 16,341,832	$ 16,341,832	$ -	$ 16,341,832	$ -
District-wide - Transpiration	400,000	405,873	405,873	-	405,873	-
District-wide - Renovations EXCEL Mar '07	4,940,778	5,049,846	5,049,846	-	5,049,846	-
District-wide Renovations Trans Washbay	-	434,769	434,769	-	434,769	-
District-wide - Renovations Dec 2009	12,538,550	13,102,774	13,102,774	-	13,102,774	-
District-wide - Renovations Oct 2013	34,172,000	34,072,849	34,072,849	-	34,072,849	-
District-wide - Renovations Oct 2018	34,077,420	34,077,420	33,363,683	(233,593)	33,130,090	947,330
District-wide - Renovations Oct 2023	53,938,109	53,938,109	23,348	630,574	653,922	53,284,187
High School Paving (Capital Project Fund Transfer)	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,116,151	548,563	1,664,714	(364,714)
MS Classroom (23/24)	-	339,000	19,447	79	19,526	319,474
HS Auto Shop (23/24) - 3039		142,000	-	-	-	142,000
Capital Outlay Project (HS Classroom Lighting)	-	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	-
Capital Outlay Project (Pashley Classroom Lighting)	-	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	-
Capital Outlay Project (Middle School Classroom Lighting)	-	100,000	100,000		100,000	-
Capital Outlay Project (Stevens Classroom Lighting)	-	100,000	95,596	-	95,596	4,404
Capital Outlay Project (Pashley Classroom Lighting)	-	100,000	64,387	-	64,387	35,613
Capital Outlay Project (Charlton Heights Classroom Lighting)	-	100,000	40,348	-	40,348	59,652
Capital Outlay Project (Transportation Dept)	-	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	-
Capital Outlay Project (HS Kitchen/FACS)	-	100,000	-	91,832	91,832	8,168
Emergency Pool Project	-	-	130,000	-	130,000	(130,000)
Smart Schools Approval #1 (SSB1)	-	-	581,865	7,360	589,225	(589,225)
Smart Schools Approval #2 (SSB2)	-	-	376,689	471	377,160	(377,160)
Smart Schools Approval #4 (SSB4)	-	-	348,340	431	348,771	(348,771)
Smart Schools Approval #5 (SSB5)	-	-	170,000	-	170,000	(170,000)
Smart Schools Approval #6 (SSB6)	-	-	417,000	-	417,000	(417,000)
Smart Schools Approval #7 (SSB7)	-	-	30,080	230	30,310	(30,310)
	$ 157,361,857	$ 160,004,472	$ 106,584,877	$ 1,045,947	$ 107,630,824	$ 52,373,648

See independent auditors report.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS (UNAUDITED)
June 30, 2024

Capital assets, net		$ 100,761,064
Deduct:		
Bond anticipation notes	$ 34,165,487	
Short-term portion of bonds payable	2,575,000	
Long-term portion of bonds payable	19,177,414	
		55,917,901
Add:		
Unspent bond proceeds	3,124,067	
		3,124,067
Net investment in capital assets		$ 47,967,230

REQUIRED REPORTS UNDER UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Bonadio & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

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

October 8, 2024

The Board of Education of
Burnt Hills Ballston Lake Central School District

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *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 Burnt Hills Ballston Lake Central School District (School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 8, 2024.

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

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

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

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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)

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

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

Bonadio & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

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

October 8, 2024

To the Board of Education of
Burnt Hills Ballston Lake Central School District

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program
We have audited Burnt Hills Ballston Lake Central School District's (School District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *Uniform Guidance Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024. The School District's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

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

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

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

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

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(Continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

Reports on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

(Continued)

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

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

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

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	Assistance Listing	Agency or Pass-through Number	Expenditures	
U.S. Department of Agriculture				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
National School Lunch Program (noncash food donations)	10.555	N/A	$ 43,571	*
Pass-Through New York State Dept. of Education				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	N/A	31,601	
National School Lunch Program	10.555	N/A	310,562	*
National School Lunch Program- Supply Chain Assistance	10.555	N/A	96,712	*
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			482,446	
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			482,446	
Pass-Through New York State Dept. of Education				
Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0021-23-2670	15,857	
Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0021-24-2670	111,466	
Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0016-24-2670	67,377	
Total Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies			194,700	
Special Education Cluster:				
IDEA, Part B Section 611	84.027	0032-24-0805	801,801	
IDEA, Part B Section 619	84.173	0033-24-0805	37,327	
Total Special Education Cluster			839,128	
ESEA - Title II Part A - Improving Teacher Quality State Grant	84.367	0147-24-2670	47,362	
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	0204-24-2670	10,000	
COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund (ESF): American Rescue Plan - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP UPK) Fund	84.425U	5870-24-9025	102,312	
COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund (ESF): American Rescue Plan - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP Summer Enrichment) Fund	84.425U	5882-21-2670	28,148	
COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund (ESF): American Rescue Plan - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP ESSER) Fund	84.425U	5880-21-2670	264,535	
COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund (ESF): American Rescue Plan - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP Comprehensive After School Program) Fund	84.425U	5883-21-2670	16,654	
COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund (ESF): American Rescue Plan - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP Summer Learning Loss) Fund	84.425U	5882-21-2670	419,771	
Total COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund			831,420	
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,922,610	
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			$ 2,405,056	
* Subtotal Assistance Listing Number 10.555			$ 450,845	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

1. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (Schedule) includes the federal grant activity of the Burnt Hills Ballston Lake Central School District (School District), under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2024. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or the respective changes in financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the School District.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are presented on the accrual basis of accounting, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and the amounts presented are derived from the School District’s general ledger.

3. PASS-THROUGH PROGRAMS

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

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

4. INDIRECT COSTS

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

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

5. MATCHING COSTS

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

6. NON-CASH FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The School District is the recipient of a federal financial award program that does not result in cash receipts or disbursements termed non-cash assistance. During the year ended June 30, 2024, the School District received food commodities, the fair value of which amounted to $43,571 is presented in the Schedule as National School Lunch Program (Division of Donated Foods, Assistance Listing #10.555).

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Section I—Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued on whether the District's financial statements were prepared in accordance with GAAP:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	___ Yes _X_ No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	___ Yes _X_ None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	___ Yes _X_ No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major program compliance:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	___ Yes _X_ No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	___ Yes _X_ None reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	__ Yes _X_ No

Section I—Summary of Auditor's Results (Continued)

Identification of major programs:

Assistance Listing Number(s)	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
84.027	IDEA, Part B Section 611
84.173	IDEA, Part B Section 619

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:	$ 750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	X Yes __ No

Section II—Financial Statement Findings

None.

Section III—Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None.