MUNICIPAL FINANCE

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

S&P RATED AA- (Stable Outlook)

NEW ISSUE **SERIAL BONDS**

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

The Bonds will be designated or deemed designated by the School District as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to the provisions of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

$1,760,000

HOOSIC VALLEY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK

General Obligation Bonds

$1,760,000 School District (Serial) Bonds, 2018

Dated: April 30, 2018 **Due: June 15, 2019-2033**

All of the Bonds are general obligations of the Hoosic Valley Central School District, Rensselaer County, New York (the "School District", the "County" and the "State", respectively). All the taxable real property within such School District is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount.

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, ("DTC" or the "Securities Depository") which will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry only form, in the principal amount of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. The Bonds bear interest from April 30, 2018, with interest thereon payable on December 15, 2018 and semi-annually thereafter on June 15 and December 15. Principal and interest will be paid by the School District to the Securities Depository, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants for subsequent distribution to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds as described herein. The Record Date for the Bonds shall be the last business day of the calendar month preceding each payment date. Such Bonds mature on June 15 in each year, as set forth below.

The below-stated annual principal installments, together with the interest thereon, are expected to provide for substantially level or declining annual debt service on the Bonds.

MATURITIES

CUSIP BASE #439174

YEAR	CUSIP	AMOUNT	RATE	YIELD	YEAR	CUSIP	AMOUNT	RATE	YIELD	YEAR	CUSIP	AMOUNT	RATE	YIELD
2019	FV0	$ 210,000	1.760%	1.760%	2024	GA5	$ 215,000	3.000%	2.300%	2029	GF4	$ 50,000	3.000%	2.850%
2020	FW8	235,000	2.000%	2.000%	2025	GB3	45,000	3.000%	2.470%	2030	GG2	60,000	3.250%	3.050%
2021	FX6	240,000	2.050%	2.050%	2026	GC1	45,000	3.000%	2.540%	2031	GH0	55,000	3.250%	3.200%
2022	FY4	225,000	2.100%	2.100%	2027	GD9	45,000	3.000%	2.700%	2032	GJ6	40,000	3.250%	3.290%
2023	FZ1	225,000	2.200%	2.200%	2028	GE7	50,000	3.000%	2.800%	2033	GK3	20,000	3.250%	3.340%

Bonds maturing on or before June 15, 2026 are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. Bonds maturing on or after June 15, 2027 are subject to redemption, at the option of the School District, prior to maturity, in whole or in part, on any date, on or after June 15, 2026, at par, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. For the order and manner of redemption, see "Description of the Bonds" herein.

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchasers and subject to the receipt of an unqualified legal opinion as to the validity of the Bonds of Barclay Damon LLP, Albany, New York, Bond Counsel. It is anticipated that the Bonds will be available for delivery in escrow to DTC one day in advance of the date of delivery of the Bonds. The closing will be in Albany, New York on April 30, 2018 at approximately 11:00 a.m. Prevailing Time.

April 10, 2018

THIS REVISED COVER PAGE SUPPLEMENTS THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT DATED MARCH 26, 2018 RELATING TO THE OBLIGATIONS DESCRIBED THEREIN AND HEREIN BY INCLUDING CERTAIN INFORMATION OMITTED FROM SUCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c-2-12. OTHER THAN AS SET FORTH ON THIS REVISED COVER PAGE, THERE HAVE BEEN NO REVISIONS TO SAID OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

SAMCO Capital Markets

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Prepared with the Assistance of:

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

HOOSIC VALLEY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK

Relating to

$1,760,000 School District (Serial) Bonds, 2018

This Official Statement (the "Official Statement"), which includes the cover page, has been prepared by the Hoosic Valley Central School District, Rensselaer County, New York (the "School District", the "County" and the "State", respectively) in connection with the sale by the School District of $1,760,000 School District (Serial) Bonds, 2018 (the "Bonds").

This Official Statement is hereby "deemed final" by the School District within the meaning of, and for the purposes of, paragraph (b)(1) of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS

The Bonds contain a pledge of faith and credit of the School District for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds as required by the Constitution and laws of the State of New York (State Constitution, Article VIII, Section 2; Local Finance Law, Section 100.00). All the taxable real property within the School District is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount, (see "Tax Levy Cap Law" herein).

The Bonds comprise an issue in the principal amount of $1,760,000, will be dated April 30, 2018, and mature in annual installments on June 15 in the following years and amounts:

MATURITIES

2019	$ 210,000	2023	$ 225,000	2027	$ 45,000	2031	$ 55,000
2020	235,000	2024	215,000	2028	50,000	2032	40,000
2021	240,000	2025	45,000	2029	50,000	2033	20,000
2022	225,000	2026	45,000	2030	60,000		

The aggregate par amount of Bonds may be decreased in an amount not in excess of the premium offered by the successful bidder and, if so decreased, the amount of each annual maturity of the Bonds will be adjusted to the extent necessary, in order that the total proceeds, which include the total par amount of the Bonds plus the original issue premium, if any, received by the School District does not exceed the maximum amount permitted under applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. In addition, the School District may, after selecting the low bidder, adjust the principal payments to the extent necessary in order to meet the requirements of the Local Finance Law relating to substantially level or declining debt service. Such adjustments will be made within 24 hours following the opening of the bids. The successful bidder may neither withdraw nor modify its bid as a result of any such post-bid adjustment. Any such adjustment shall be conclusive, shall be promptly communicated to the successful bidder, and shall be binding upon the successful bidder. The Bonds of each maturity, as adjusted, will bear interest at the same interest rate as specified for that maturity in the Proposal for Bonds submitted by the successful bidder for the Bonds, and must have the same initial reoffering yields as thereafter specified by such bidder. Notwithstanding any post-bid adjustment, and provided the School District will receive at the time of delivery of such Bonds an amount which together with the amount of the good faith deposit theretofore received is at least equal to the par amount of the Bonds, the School District will hold constant, on a per Bond basis, the successful bidders' underwriting spread with respect to such Bonds. However, the award shall be made to the bidder whose bid produces the lowest net interest cost solely on the basis of the Bonds offered, without taking into account any adjustment in the amount of the Bonds pursuant to this paragraph.

Concluded on following page.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS - Concluded

Bonds maturing on or before June 15, 2026 are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. Bonds maturing on or after June 15, 2027 are subject to redemption, at the option of the School District, prior to maturity, in whole or in part, on any date on or after June 15, 2026, at par, plus accrued interest to the redemption date. If less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed, the particular maturity or maturities of Bonds to be redeemed shall be selected by the School District; and if less than all Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed, the particular Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed shall be selected by the School District by lot in any customary manner of selection as determined by the President of the Board of Education. Notice of redemption shall be given by mailing such notice to the registered holder not more than sixty (60) nor less than thirty (30) days prior to the date of redemption. Notice of redemption having been given as aforesaid, the Bonds so called for redemption shall, on the date for redemption set forth in such notice, become due and payable, together with interest to such redemption date, and interest shall cease to be paid thereon after such redemption date.

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, which will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry only form, in the principal amount of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Principal and interest will be paid by the School District to the securities depository, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants, for subsequent distribution to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds, as described herein. The Bonds will bear interest from April 30, 2018, with interest thereon payable on December 15, 2018 and semi-annually thereafter on June 15 and December 15. The Record Date for the Bonds will be the last business day of the calendar month preceding each payment date. The Bonds may not be registered to bearer or converted to coupon bonds.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered Bonds 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. Upon issuance of the Bonds, one fully registered bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds, in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest security depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC") and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation ("FICC"), 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"). DTC has an S&P Global Rating of AA+. 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**.

Continued on following page.

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

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

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

If applicable, redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the School District as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

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

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York.

Concluded on following page.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM - Concluded

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

THE SCHOOL 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 (I) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC; (II) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY AMOUNT DUE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE BONDS; (III) THE DELIVERY BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY NOTICE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER THAT IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED TO BE GIVEN TO OWNERS; OR (IV) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS THE REGISTERED HOLDER OF THE BONDS.

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

CERTIFICATED BONDS

In the event that the book-entry-only system is discontinued, the following provisions will apply: the Bonds will be issued in fully registered form in denominations of $5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof for any single maturity. Principal of the Bonds when due will be payable upon presentation at the office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York to be named as the fiscal agent by the School District upon termination of the book-entry-only system. Interest on the Bonds will remain payable December 15, 2018 and semi-annually thereafter on June 15 and December 15, in each year to maturity. Interest on the Bonds will be payable by check or draft mailed by the fiscal agent to the registered owners of the Bonds, as shown on the registration books of the School District maintained by the fiscal agent as of the close of business on the Record Date, being the last business day of the calendar month preceding each interest payment date. Bonds may be transferred or exchanged at no cost to the registered owner for Bonds of the same maturity or any other authorized denomination or denominations in the same aggregate principal amount in the manner described on the Bonds and as referenced in certain proceedings of the School District referred to therein.

AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York, including among others, the Education Law and the Local Finance Law, for the following purpose:

> The reconstruction of the Elementary School, pursuant to a Bond Resolution dated May 5, 2015 authorizing the issuance of $2,200,000 serial bonds, of which the School District is now issuing $1,760,000 of serial bonds.

There are currently outstanding $1,870,000 Bond Anticipation Notes against said Resolution, maturing June 29, 2018. Said Notes will be paid in full at maturity with a portion ($1,670,000) of the proceeds of this issue together with $200,000 available funds appropriated therefor.

The remaining portion of this issue ($90,000) represents the fourth issuance of indebtedness against said Resolution.

STATUS OF PROJECT

On September 16, 2014, the voters approved a $2,200,000 capital project consisting of reconstruction of the Elementary School including replacement of the roof and energy management system, and replacement of original furnishings and equipment such as a fire alarm system. Plans and specifications received approval from the State Education Department. Construction on the project began during the summer of 2015 and is essentially complete.

REMAINING BOND AUTHORIZATIONS

The School District has no bond authorizations for other purposes that remain unissued as of the date of this Official Statement.

FUTURE CONSTRUCTION PLANS

The School District's future construction plans will be based on the results of the Building Condition Survey and Five Year Building Plan, which has been completed by the School District's architects and Facilities Committee.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Hoosic Valley Central School District is located in the Towns of Schaghticoke and Pittstown in Rensselaer County and the Towns of Cambridge and Easton in Washington County. The School District covers approximately 60 square miles and has an estimated population of 6,702 (2016 U.S. Census estimate). All of the School District's facilities are located on a 23-acre campus in the Village of Schaghticoke, approximately ten miles north of the City of Troy.

The School District is served by an excellent network of State highways, providing access to the New York State Thruway, the Adirondack Northway and the Berkshire Spur which connects to the Massachusetts Turnpike. Bus service is available through the Capital District Transit Authority, while rail service is available in Rensselaer. Air transportation is available at the Albany International Airport.

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

Water services are provided to a limited area by the Village of Schaghticoke, while outlying areas use private wells. Sewer is by private septic systems. Electricity and natural gas are provided by National Grid; telephone service by Verizon New York Inc. Police protection is provided by the County Sheriff's Departments and the New York State Police. Fire and ambulance services are provided by various volunteer organizations.

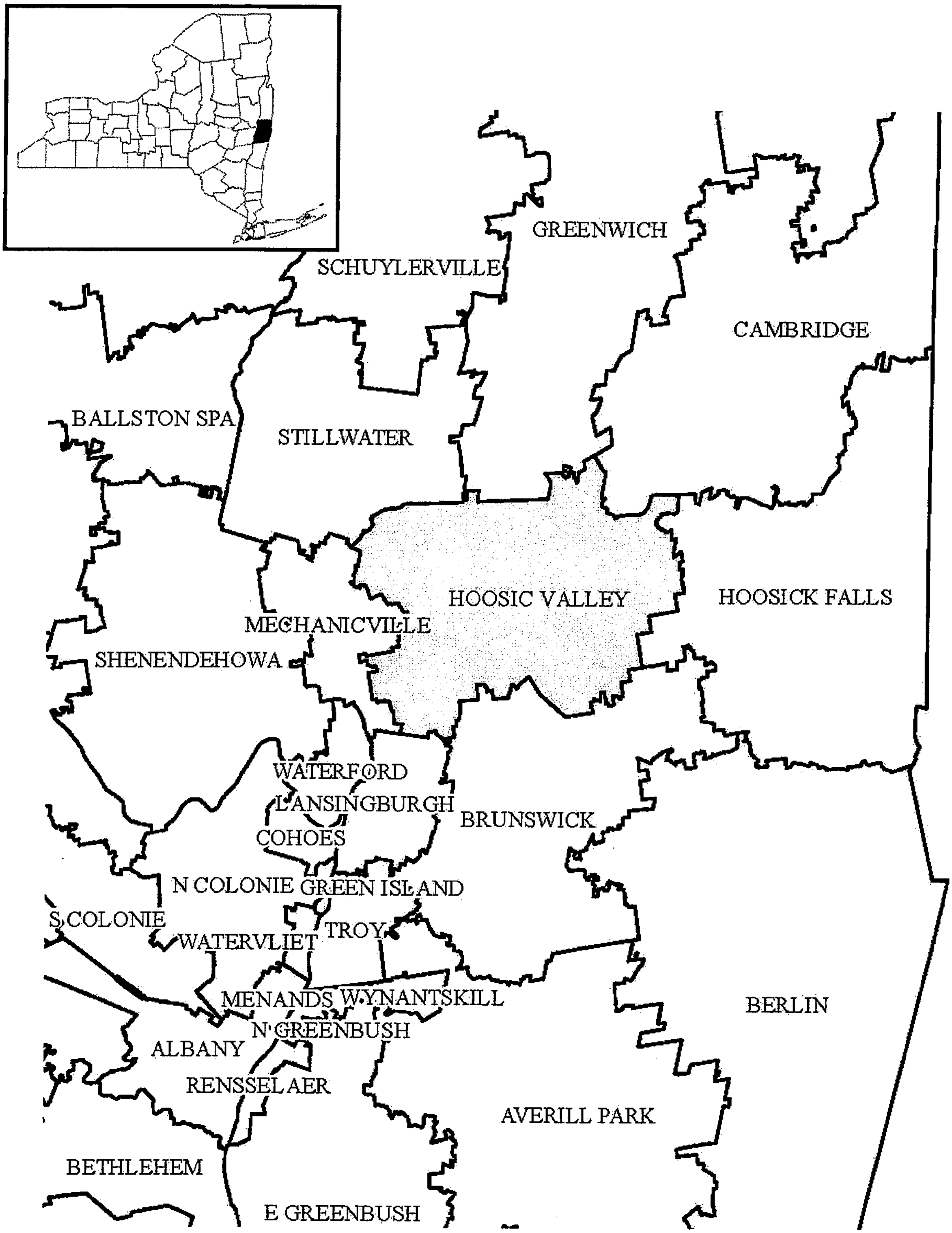
The School District provides public education for grades K-12. Opportunities for higher education include Hudson Valley Community College and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in nearby Troy, as well as the many colleges and universities in the Capital District.

School District residents find commercial and financial services in the Village of Schaghticoke, as well as in Troy and Albany. Recreational and cultural facilities are abundant due to the School District's proximity to the Capital District and the Adirondack Mountains.

BOND RATING

The School District has applied to S&P Global Ratings, a division of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, for a rating for this issue.

GENERAL LOCATION MAP - HOOSIC VALLEY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT



SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS

The 2017-18 Board of Education consists of:

	Term Expires
Timothy Salisbury, President	06-30-18
David Paul, Vice President	06-30-20
Maureen Gifford-Mayer	06-30-21
Christine Pepe	06-30-21
Michael Reilly	06-30-20
James J. Ryan	06-30-19
Rebecca Van Vorst	06-30-18

The administrative officers and professional advisors of the School District consist of:

Amy V. Goodell	Superintendent
Anthony Cammarata	Business Administrator
Heidi Pascarella	School District Clerk
Gabrielle N. Pruso	Treasurer
Honeywell Law Firm, PLLC	School District Attorney
CSArch	Architects
Stark & Basila, Certified Public Accountants, P.C.	Certified Public Accountants
Barclay Damon LLP	Bond Counsel
Bernard P. Donegan, Inc.	Municipal Advisor

HISTORICAL/PROJECTED ENROLLMENT

2013-14	1,035
2014-15	995
2015-16	995
2016-17	943
2017-18	924
2018-19	886
2019-20	886
2020-21	880
2021-22	867
2022-23	865

SCHOOL FACILITIES

Name of School	Grades	Date of Construction	Date of Last Addition or Alteration	Current Maximum Capacity
Hoosic Valley Elementary	K - 6	1958	2016	885
Hoosic Valley Junior/Senior High School	7 - 12	1953	2015	800
Total Capacity				1,685

EMPLOYEE CONTRACTS

Association	Periods Covered	Number of Employees Covered	Affiliation
Hoosic Valley Teachers' Association	07-01-16/06-30-20	86	NYSUT
Hoosic Valley Paraprofessionals' Association	07-01-15/06-30-20	17	NYSUT
Hoosic Valley Administrators' Association	07-01-03/06-30-07 [1]	4	SAANYS

The School District currently has 175 full-time and 7 part-time employees.

Note: 1 The Administrators continue to work with an expired contract . As of the date of this Official Statement the School District is not currently negotiating with the Association.

STATUS AND FINANCING OF EMPLOYEE PENSION BENEFITS

All non-teaching and non-certified administrative employees of the School District eligible for pension or retirement benefits under the Retirement and Social Security Law of the State are members of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS"). In the School District's 2017-18 Budget, the appropriation for payments to the ERS is $381,438.

Teachers and certified administrators are members of the New York State Teachers' Retirement System ("TRS" and, collectively with ERS, the "Retirement Systems"). Payments to the TRS are deducted from the School District's State aid payments. In the School District's 2017-18 Budget, the appropriation for payments to the TRS is $785,890.

The Retirement Systems are non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 27, 1976. Other than those in Tier V and Tier VI (as described below), all members hired on or after July 27, 1976 with less than 10 years of service must contribute 3% of their gross annual salary toward the cost of retirement programs.

The investment of monies, and assumptions underlying the same, of the Retirement Systems covering the School District's employees are not subject to the direction of the School 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 School 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.

In 2003, Chapter 49 of the Laws of 2003 amended the Retirement and Social Security Law and the Local Finance Law ("Chapter 49"). Chapter 49 empowered the State Comptroller to implement a comprehensive structural reform program for the 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 Chapter 49, a contribution for a given fiscal year is now 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.

On July 20, 2004, Chapter 260 of the Laws of 2004 ("Chapter 260") was enacted amending the New York State General Municipal Law, Local Finance Law and the Retirement and Social Security Law.

Chapter 260 contained three components which altered the way municipalities and school districts contribute to the State pension system: (1) revision of the payment due date, (2) extension of the period of time for pension debt amortization, and (3) authorization to establish a pension reserve fund. Prior to the effective date of Chapter 260, the annual retirement bill sent to municipalities and school districts from the State had reflected pension payments due between April 1 and March 31, consistent with the State fiscal year.

Chapter 260 provided for the following changes:

- Contribution Payment Date Change: The law changed the date on which local pension contributions are due to the State. The annual required contribution is now due February 1 annually instead of December 15.
- Pension Cost Amortization-Extension of Payout Period: The law also extended the ability of municipalities and school districts to amortize a portion of the current year pension cost over a period of 10 years, extending the term from five years as authorized under Chapter 49. Municipalities and school districts could choose to amortize, either directly through the State retirement system at a fixed interest rate annually determined by the State Comptroller, or through the capital markets, pension payments in excess of 9.5% in 2006 and 10.5% in 2007.
- Pension Contributions Reserve Fund: The law created special authorization to create a new category of reserve fund under the General Municipal Law. Municipalities and school districts may now establish a retirement contribution reserve fund that can be funded from other available current government resources.

Continued on following page.

STATUS AND FINANCING OF EMPLOYEE PENSION BENEFITS - Continued

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

- Raising the minimum age at which most civilians can retire without penalty from 55 to 62 and imposing a penalty of up to 38% for any civilian who retires prior to age 62.
- Requiring employees to continue contributing 3% of their salaries toward pension costs so long as they accumulate additional pension credits.
- Increasing the minimum years of service required to draw a pension from 5 years to 10 years.
- There is a cap on the amount of overtime that can be considered in the calculation of pension benefits. The cap for 2016-17 for Tier V is $17,910.78 and the cap for Tier VI is $15,721.00.

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

- Raising the minimum age an individual can retire without penalty from 55 to 57 years.
- Contributing 3.5% of their annual wages to pension costs rather than 3% and continuing this increased contribution so long as they accumulate additional pension credits.
- Increasing the 2% multiplier threshold for final pension calculations from 20 to 25 years.

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

On March 16, 2012, legislation was signed into law that created a new Tier VI pension level. The Tier VI plan only applies to those employees hired on or after April 1, 2012.

Below is a brief summary (compiled from information provided by the Governor's office) highlighting a number of components from the Tier VI legislation:

- The employee contribution rates vary based on a salary sliding scale from 3% to 6% of salary.
- Under previous tiers, there was no limit to the number of public employers a public employee worked for from which retirement benefits could be calculated. Tier VI permits only two salaries to be included in the calculation.
- The legislation includes an optional defined contribution plan for new non-union employees with annual salaries of $75,000 and over. The employer will make an 8% contribution to employee contribution accounts. This is a voluntary option for those employees.
- The new tier increases the minimum retirement age from 62 to 63 and allows for early retirement with penalties. There will be a permanent reduction of a pension payout for each year a person retires prior to age 63.
- The pension multiplier for Tier VI is 1.75% for the first 20 years of service and 2% starting in the 21st year.
- Employees will vest after 10 years of service. This is not a change from Tier V.
- The number of sick and leave days that can be applied toward retirement service credit is reduced from 200 to 100.
- The final average salary is based on a five-year average instead of the previous Tiers' three-year average. The annual growth in salary used to determine pension allowances is capped at 10% of the average salary of the previous four years (lump sum payments of unused sick and vacation time are eliminated from the calculation).
- Pension eligible overtime for civilian and non-uniformed employees will be capped at $15,000 plus inflation. For uniformed employees (primarily police and fire) outside of New York City, the cap is set at 15% of base pay.
- The State is required to fund any pension enhancements on an ongoing basis. This is a potential future cost savings for local governments.

The average contribution rate for the ERS for the 2017-18 fiscal year is 15.3%. The average contribution rate for the TRS for the 2017-18 fiscal year is 9.8%.

The 2013-14 State Enacted Budget included a provision that provides local governments and school districts, including the School District, with the option to "lock-in" long-term, stable rate pension contributions for a period of years determined by the State Comptroller and TRS. The stable rates were 12% for ERS and 14% for TRS for 2013-14 and 2014-15; 2015-16 and beyond were subject to adjustment. The pension contribution rates under this program reduced near-term payments for employers, but required higher than normal contributions in later years. This provision describes this savings as a "spin up" of future savings from the implementation of Tier VI of the State Retirement System last year. The School District did not avail itself of this option.

Concluded on following page.

STATUS AND FINANCING OF EMPLOYEE PENSION BENEFITS - Concluded

The School District and other municipal units of government in the State are 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.

The School District provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs may be expected to rise substantially in the future. GASB Statement No. 45 ("GASB 45") of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") requires governmental entities, such as the School District, to account for the cost of certain non-pension post-employment benefits as it accounts for vested pension benefits.

GASB 45 and OPEB. OPEB refers to "other post-employment benefits," meaning other than pension benefits. OPEB consists primarily of health care benefits, and may include other benefits such as disability benefits and life insurance. Before GASB 45, OPEB costs were generally accounted for and managed as current expenses in the year paid and were not reported as a liability on governmental financial statements.

GASB 45 requires municipalities and school districts to account for OPEB liabilities much like they already account for pension liabilities, generally adopting the actuarial methodologies used for pensions, with adjustments for the different characteristics of OPEB and the fact that most municipalities and school districts have not set aside any funds against this liability. Unlike GASB Statement No. 27, which covers accounting for pensions, GASB 45 does not require municipalities or school districts to report a net OPEB obligation at the start.

Under GASB 45, based on actuarial valuation, an annual required contribution ("ARC") is determined for each municipality or school district. The ARC is the sum of (a) the normal cost for the year (the present value of future benefits being earned by current employees) plus (b) amortization of the unfunded accrued liability (benefits already earned by current and former employees but not yet provided for), using an amortization period of not more than 30 years. If a municipality or school district contributes an amount less than the ARC, a net OPEB obligation will result, which is required to be recorded as a liability on its financial statements.

GASB 45 does not require that the unfunded liability actually be amortized nor that it be advance funded, only that the municipality or school district account for its unfunded accrued liability and compliance in meeting its ARC. Based on the most recent actuarial evaluation dated July 1, 2016 and financial data as of June 30, 2017, the actuarial accrued liability (AAL), the portion of the actuarial present value of the total future benefits based on the employees' service rendered to the measurement date, is $42,789,028. The actuarial value of the Plan's assets was $0, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of $42,789,028. The School District's beginning year Net OPEB obligation was $15,269,517. The School District's annual OPEB expense was $3,142,632 and is equal to the adjusted annual required contribution (ARC). The School District is on a pay-as-you-go funding basis and paid $1,100,598 to the Plan for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017, resulting in a net increase to its unfunded OPEB obligation of $2,042,034 for a fiscal year ending June 30, 2017 total net unfunded OPEB obligation of $17,311,551. The aforementioned liability and ARC are recognized and disclosed in accordance with GASB 45 standards in the School District's June 30, 2017 financial statements.

Actuarial valuation will be required every two years for OPEB plans with more than 200 members, or every three years if there are less than 200 members. Additional information about GASB 45 and other accounting rules applicable to municipalities and school districts may be obtained from GASB.

There is no authority in current State law to establish a trust account or reserve fund for this liability. While State Comptroller Thomas P. DiNapoli proposed a bill in April of 2015 that would create an optional investment pool to help local governments fund their OPEB liabilities, such legislation has not advanced past the committee stage.

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

In June 2015, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement 75 ("GASB 75"), which when implemented will supersede and eliminate GASB 45. GASB 75 establishes new standards for recognizing and measuring OPEB liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. Municipalities and school districts are required to account for OPEB within the financial statements rather than only noted in the footnotes as previously required by GASB 45. GASB 75 is required to be implemented for all municipalities and school districts in the fiscal year beginning after June 2017. Actuarial valuation will be required every two years for GASB 75.

MAJOR EMPLOYERS

Name	Type of Product or Service	Approximate Number of Employees
Hoosic Valley Central School District	Public Education	182
Shop n' Save	Supermarket/Grocery	40
Quality Retail Systems	Business Machines	35
Hoosic Valley Contractors	Construction	30
Wiley Brothers	Lumber Yard	14

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

Year	County Unemployment Rate	New York State Unemployment Rate	U.S. Unemployment Rate
2007	4.3%	4.6%	4.6%
2008	5.2%	5.4%	5.8%
2009	7.4%	8.3%	9.3%
2010	7.8%	8.6%	9.6%
2011	7.6%	8.3%	8.9%
2012	7.7%	8.5%	8.1%
2013	6.6%	7.7%	7.4%
2014	5.3%	6.3%	6.2%
2015	4.6%	5.3%	5.3%
2016	4.3%	4.8%	4.9%

Source: New York State Department of Labor, abstracted April 25, 2017. Rates shown are not seasonally adjusted.

INVESTMENT POLICY

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

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

BUDGETARY PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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

The budget for the 2017-18 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 16, 2017. The School District's 2017-18 Budget remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97.

STATE AID

The School District receives financial assistance from the State. In its budget for the current fiscal year, approximately 52.26% of the revenues of the School District are estimated to be received in the form of State aid. If the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the School District, in any year, the School District may be affected by a delay in the receipt of State aid until sufficient State taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments. Additionally, should the State budget not be adopted in a timely manner, municipalities and school districts in the State, including the School District, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid.

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

The availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget and/or the State's cash flow difficulties. Certain State aid payments to the School District were delayed during the School District's 2010-11 fiscal year due to the State's cash flow problems. All such delayed payments were received prior to the end of the School District's 2010-11 fiscal year, however.

The State's 2011-12 Budget included school aid of $19.6 billion. This reflected a reduction of $1.3 billion or 6.1% from the State's 2010-11 Budget, including State operating funds and $608 million of federal Jobs Bill funding. This reduction represented 2.5% of an average school district's total spending.

The State's 2011-12 Budget provided a two-year appropriation and reflected permanent law changes to limit future school aid increases to growth in the State personal income rate. The State's 2011-12 Budget created new education performance and efficiency grants with $500 million in total appropriations for districts that demonstrate significant student performance improvements or that undertake long-term structural changes to reduce costs and improve efficiency.

The State's 2012-13 Budget provided for school aid of approximately $20 billion, which represented an increase of approximately $805 million, or 4% in total education spending from the prior fiscal year. Most of this approximately $805 million increase was targeted at high-needs school districts. The State's 2012-13 Budget continued a two-year appropriation methodology established in the 2011-12 State fiscal year and limited future school aid increases to growth as measured by the total personal income of residents of the State. Such two-year appropriation provided for an approximately 3% increase in school aid for State fiscal year 2013-14 based on estimated growth of New York State personal income. The State's 2012-13 Budget also continued programs established in the 2011-12 State fiscal year for education performance and efficiency grants, with $50 million in total appropriations for districts that demonstrate significant student performance improvements, or that undertake long-term structural changes to reduce costs and improve efficiency. The State's 2012-13 Budget also provided for the linking of the provision of a portion of such additional State Aid to compliance with a new teacher evaluation process which provided that school districts will not be eligible for such portion of the additional aid unless they have fully implemented the new teacher evaluation process by January 17, 2013. The School District has complied with this requirement.

The State's 2013-14 Budget provided for school aid of approximately $21.1 billion, which represented an increase of approximately $936.6 million, or 4.4% in total school aid spending from the 2012-13 school year. Most of this approximately $936.6 million increase was targeted at high-needs school districts. The State's 2013-14 Budget continued a two-year appropriation methodology established in the budget for the 2011-12 State fiscal year and limited future school aid increases to growth as measured by the total personal income of residents of the State. Such two-year appropriation provided for an approximately 3.3% increase in school aid for the 2014-15 school year based on estimated growth of New York State personal income. The State's 2013-14 Budget also continued programs established in the 2012-13 State fiscal year for education performance and efficiency grants, with total of $100.0 million for competitive grants to districts that demonstrate significant performance improvements. The State's 2013-14 Budget also provided an additional $75.0 million in grants for new NY Education Reform Commission initiatives such as pre-kindergarten education, extending the school day, community schools, stipends for high performing teachers, and the early college high school program.

The State's 2014-15 Budget included a $1.1 billion – or 5.3% – increase in education aid for the 2014-15 school year. High-needs school districts received approximately 70% of the 2014-15 allocated increase.

Concluded on following page.

STATE AID - Concluded

The State's 2015-16 Budget contained a school aid increase of $1.4 billion that was tied to changes in the teacher evaluation and tenure process. The State's 2015-16 Budget included the partial reduction of the Gap Elimination Adjustment and increased funding of Foundation Aid and certain other aid categories including building aid, transportation aid, BOCES aid, Universal Pre-Kindergarten aid and other types of aid to school districts.

The State's 2016-17 Budget provided for a 5.9%, or $1.35 billion, increase in State aid to school districts for school year 2016-17, not including grants. The State's 2016-17 Budget included an increase in Foundation Aid of $627 million, eliminated the Gap Elimination Adjustment and funded expense-based aids at $342 million. Certain school districts were required to set aside a collective total of $100 million to fund community school districts. These funds may be used only for certain purposes such as providing health, mental health and nutritional services to students and their families.

The State's 2017-18 Budget increases State aid to education by $1.1 billion, including a $700 million increase in Foundation Aid, bringing the total amount of State aid to education to $25.8 billion or an increase of 4.4%. Expense-based aids to support school construction, pupil transportation, BOCES and special education were continued in full, as is the State's usual practice. Transportation aid increased by 5.5% and building aid increased by 4.8%. The State's 2017-18 Budget continues to link school aid increases for 2017-18 and 2018-19 to teacher and principal evaluation plans approved by September 1 of the current year in compliance with Education Law Section 3012-d.

The State's 2017-18 Budget allows the Governor to reduce expenditures (including aid to school districts) mid-year if revenues (including, but not limited to, funding from the federal government) are less than what was expected. If federal support is reduced by $850 million or more, the Governor will develop a plan to make uniform spending reductions. Such plan would take effect automatically unless the Legislature passes its own plan within 90 days.

On January 16, 2018, Governor Cuomo submitted the Executive Budget for the State fiscal year 2018-19. The 2018-19 Executive Budget provides $26.36 billion in school aid, an increase of $769 million or 3.0% over 2017-18 funding levels. The 2018-19 Executive Budget provides for an increase of $317 million for expense based and other categorical aids for the 2018-19 school year. Under the 2018-19 Executive Budget, foundation aid is increased by $337.6 million over the prior year, 81% of which will go to high needs school districts. Additional funding of $64 million is provided in a fiscal stabilization fund with distribution of such funds to be negotiated by the State Legislature. An additional $50 million in new funding within Foundation Aid is provided for Community schools.

The 2018-19 Executive Budget funds expense based aid and other categorical initiatives at present law levels for an increase over 2017-18 funding levels of $317 million. However, the 2018-19 Executive Budget, beginning with the 2019-20 school year, limits growth in BOCES aid and transportation aid to 2% above the prior year. Also beginning in 2019-20, if the statewide growth in building aid in the current year is greater than 2%, building aid would be reduced by an efficiency factor.

Other proposals include freezing STAR to amounts from the previous year beginning in 2018-19 and making the STAR income verification program mandatory.

While the increases in State aid in prior years have been targeted to high-needs schools, other schools have shared in the overall increase in State aid. The School District is unable to predict whether this pattern of distribution will continue beyond that which is included in the legislation dealing with foundation aid. Increased State aid for New York City schools and other high-needs schools may result in reductions in the future of State aid to certain school districts, including the School District.

While the School District has received State aid in recent years, both the determination of the amount of State aid and the apportionment of State aid are legislative acts and the State Legislature may amend or repeal the statutes relating to State aid and the formulas which determine the amount of State aid payable to the School District. The current or future financial condition of the State may affect the amount of State aid appropriated by the State Legislature and the timing of receipt of that aid by the School District.

FISCAL STRESS MONITORING

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

The fiscal stress scores are based on financial information submitted as part of each school district's ST-3 report filed yearly with the State Education Department. Using financial indicators that include June 30, 2017 year-end fund balance, cash position and patterns of operating deficits, the OSC system creates an overall fiscal stress score which classifies whether a district is in "significant fiscal stress", in "moderate fiscal stress", as "susceptible to fiscal stress" or "no designation". Entities that do not accumulate the number of points that would place them in a stress category will receive a financial score but will be classified in a category of "no designation". This classification should not be interpreted to imply that the entity is completely free of fiscal stress conditions. Rather, the entity's financial information, when objectively scored according to the FSMS criteria, did not generate sufficient points to place them in one of the three established stress categories.

The report of the State Comptroller using financial indicators through June 30, 2017 designated the School District as "No Designation".

Note: See the official website of the New York State Comptroller for more information on FSMS. Reference to websites implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

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 Bonds are to be issued is the Education Law and the Local Finance Law.

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

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

The population of the School District is currently estimated to be 6,702 (2016 U.S. Census estimate).

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

FINANCIAL AUDITS

The School District retains an independent public accountant, whose most recent report covers the period ended June 30, 2017. Copies of the report have been duly delivered to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system maintained by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (https://emma.msrb.org/ES1066455-ES832622-ES1233684.pdf) and may be examined at the School District office. Such report was prepared as of the date thereof and has not been updated in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Official Statement, which Official Statement itself was not audited. Any interested person is hereby referred to such report and any other report that may be filed with the EMMA system from time to time to determine whether there is, or has been, any material qualification to the opinion or opinions of such accountants that may have been provided therein.

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

The Office of the State Comptroller completed an audit of the Financial Management of the School District on June 6, 2014. For more information see http://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/audits/schools/2014/hoosicvalley.pdf.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION[1]

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Assessed Valuation:						
Schaghticoke	$ 74,709,737	$ 74,593,396	$ 74,849,980	$ 74,607,109	$ 74,515,710	$ 74,700,575
Pittstown	115,042,013	115,637,247	115,809,781	116,208,459	116,798,476	117,527,263
Cambridge	2,421,522	2,401,495	2,695,123	2,377,943	2,381,614	2,385,793
Easton	33,186	31,932	32,214	32,367	31,566	35,022
Total Assessed Value	$ 192,206,458	$ 192,664,070	$ 193,387,098	$ 193,225,878	$ 193,727,366	$ 194,648,653
Equalization Rates:						
Schaghticoke	24.00%	24.50%	24.40%	24.40%	23.90%	22.80%
Pittstown	64.00%	66.50%	66.00%	63.50%	64.50%	61.20%
Cambridge	104.00%	106.78%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Easton	2.07%	2.12%	2.12%	2.12%	2.12%	2.12%
Equalized Value:						
Schaghticoke	$ 311,290,570	$ 304,462,840	$ 306,762,213	$ 305,766,840	$ 311,781,213	$ 327,634,100
Pittstown	179,753,145	173,890,596	175,469,365	183,005,447	181,082,908	192,038,011
Cambridge	2,328,386	2,249,011	2,695,123	2,377,943	2,381,614	2,385,793
Easton	1,603,188	1,506,226	1,519,528	1,526,745	1,488,962	1,651,981
Total Equalized Value	$ 494,975,289	$ 482,108,673	$ 486,446,229	$ 492,676,975	$ 496,734,697	$ 523,709,885
Tax Levy for All Purposes	$ 8,720,933	$ 8,847,342	$ 8,847,342	$ 8,847,342	$ 8,762,342	$ 8,662,342
Tax Rate/$1,000 Equalized Value	$ 17.62	$ 18.35	$ 18.19	$ 17.96	$ 17.64	$ 16.54
Tax Levy as a Percentage of Equalized Value	1.76%	1.84%	1.82%	1.80%	1.76%	1.65%
Outstanding Debt:						
Serial Bonds	$ 14,612,865	$ 13,500,000	$ 12,400,000	$ 11,260,000	$ 10,085,000	$ N/A
Bond Anticipation Notes	673,148	459,220	452,294	2,298,732	2,200,976	N/A
Total Debt	$ 15,286,013	$ 13,959,220	$ 12,852,294	$ 13,558,732	$ 12,285,976	$ N/A
Per Capita Debt	$ 2,280.81	$ 2,082.84	$ 1,917.68	$ 2,023.09	$ 1,833.18	$ N/A
Debt/$1,000 Equalized Value	$ 30.88	$ 28.95	$ 26.42	$ 27.52	$ 24.73	$ N/A
Debt as a Percentage of Equalized Value	3.09%	2.90%	2.64%	2.75%	2.47%	N/A%

Notes: 1 Equalized values shown here are those used by the School District for tax levy purposes as provided in the Real Property Tax Law. In some cases, equalization rates established specifically for school tax apportionment may have been used, as is also provided in the Real Property Tax Law.

N/A Not available until June 30, 2018.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

As of June 30, 2017

ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash	
Unrestricted	$ 2,823,812
Restricted	6,474,110
Receivables	
Due from Fiduciary Funds	76,540
State & Federal Aid	466,042
Due from Other Governments	431,742
Inventories	16,444
Total Current Assets	10,288,690
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital Assets	40,803,104
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(13,257,475)
Total Noncurrent Assets	27,545,629
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 37,834,319
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension	3,878,897
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOW	$ 41,713,216
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$ 64,646
Accrued Liabilities	114,828
Due to Fiduciary Funds	395
Notes Payable	
Bond Anticipation	2,200,976
Due & Payable Within One Year	
Bonds Payable	1,210,000
Due to State Teachers' Retirement System	789,029
Due to Employees' Retirement System	84,614
Compensated Absences Payable	143,500
Total Current Liabilities	4,607,988
Long-Term Liabilities	
Due & Payable After One Year	
Bonds Payable	8,875,000
Other Postemployment Benefits Payable	17,311,551
Net Pension Liability - Proportionate Share	1,014,209
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	27,200,760
TOTAL LIABILITIES	31,808,748
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES	
Pension	$ 272,736
Deferred Revenue	12,298
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	285,034
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOW	$ 32,093,782
NET POSITION	
Investment in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	$ 15,259,653
Restricted	6,780,284
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(12,420,503)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 9,619,434

Source: Annual Financial Report prepared by Certified Public Accountants. Summary itself not audited.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

As of June 30, 2017

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants	Net (Expense) Revenue & Changes in Net Position
General Support	$ 1,780,821	$ 0	$ 0	$ (1,780,821)
Instruction	9,362,299	37,713	534,130	(8,790,456)
Pupil Transportation	1,057,073	0	44,384	(1,012,689)
Employee Benefits	6,878,802	0	6,440	(6,872,362)
Debt Service	473,163	0	0	(473,163)
Depreciation - Unallocated	753,848	0	0	(753,848)
School Lunch Program	318,506	120,809	177,333	(20,364)
Total Functions & Programs	$ 20,624,512	$ 158,522	$ 762,287	$ (19,703,703)
General Revenues:				
Real Property Taxes				$ 7,521,387
Other Tax Items				1,211,847
Use of Money & Property				3,950
Miscellaneous				119,029
State Sources				10,667,579
Federal Sources				82,593
Total General Revenues				$ 19,606,385
Change in Net Position				(97,318)
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR				$ 9,716,752
TOTAL NET POSITION, END OF YEAR				$ 9,619,434

Source: Annual Financial Report prepared by Certified Public Accountants. Summary itself not audited.

GENERAL FUND

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
ASSETS:					
Unrestricted Cash	$ 2,424,902	$ 2,825,471	$ 2,766,682	$ 4,070,940	$ 2,164,563
Restricted Cash	3,612,715	4,061,851	4,480,545	4,090,487	6,474,110
Other Receivables	68,162	5,399	4,221	7,014	11,401
Due from Other Funds	363,695	381,544	382,388	616,049	713,938
Due from State & Federal	264,024	302,552	261,194	287,818	249,902
Due from Other Governments	266,431	275,170	333,588	405,802	431,742
Deferred Expenditures	1,911	2,067	0	0	0
Total Assets	$ 7,001,840	$ 7,854,054	$ 8,228,618	$ 9,478,110	$ 10,045,656
LIABILITIES:					
Accounts Payable	$ 83,641	$ 311,448	$ 468,818	$ 194,059	$ 34,646
Accrued Liabilities	20,874	31,890	122,722	91,060	96,670
Due to Other Funds	9,676	15,821	80	219,913	255,374
Due to State Teachers' Retirement System	827,257	1,041,864	1,184,302	920,301	789,029
Due to Employees' Retirement System	84,247	99,847	75,520	75,654	84,614
Deferred Revenues	16,682	21,242	22,723	11,002	12,298
FUND BALANCE:					
Restricted:					
Reserves for:					
Capital	$ 0	$ 750,000	$ 800,250	$ 1,511,827	$ 2,515,089
Debt Service	2,661,347	2,484,837	2,315,872	2,130,422	1,930,579
Employee Benefits Accrued Liability	56,546	56,557	56,569	56,580	56,606
Insurance	0	20,000	40,002	60,006	85,034
Repairs	1,492	0	0	0	0
Retirement Contribution	762,428	900,732	1,126,147	1,552,240	2,071,174
Tax Certiorari	31,153	31,159	10,457	10,459	10,464
Unemployment	101,186	131,227	131,249	141,272	111,338
Assigned:					
Encumbrances	150,989	133,150	164,995	191,343	158,470
Appropriated Fund Balance	1,250,000	1,024,279	838,029	887,389	987,464
Unassigned:					
Unappropriated Fund Balance	944,322	800,001	870,883	1,424,583	846,807
Total Fund Balance	5,959,463	6,331,942	6,354,453	7,966,121	8,773,025
Total Liabilities & Fund Balance	$ 7,001,840	$ 7,854,054	$ 8,228,618	$ 9,478,110	$ 10,045,656

Source: Annual Financial Reports prepared by Certified Public Accountants. Summary itself not audited.

GENERAL FUND

REVENUES, EXPENSES AND FUND BALANCE

Modified Accrual Double-Entry Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:	Actual 2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Adopted Budget 2018
Balance July 1	$ 6,167,402	$ 5,959,463	$ 6,331,942	$ 6,354,453	$ 7,966,121	$ 8,773,025 [1]
REVENUES:						
Real Property Taxes	$ 8,695,933	$ 8,822,342	$ 8,822,342	$ 8,822,342	$ 8,722,342	$ 8,622,342
Other Tax Items	12,627	13,824	9,497	9,855	10,892	12,000
Charges for Services	58,600	49,650	45,023	49,581	37,713	7,000
Use of Money & Property	17,341	17,596	10,079	9,670	3,948	7,500
Miscellaneous	413,344	588,865	413,728	445,601	111,713	114,303
Interfund Revenues	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
State Aid	9,436,161	9,485,695	9,683,284	10,433,128	10,667,579	11,064,554
Federal Aid	82,123	71,957	115,424	102,201	82,593	50,000
Interfund Transfers	2,241	0	25,616	0	0	0
Total Revenues	$ 18,719,370	$ 19,049,929	$ 19,124,993	$ 19,872,378	$ 19,636,780	$ 19,877,699
Total Revenues & Beginning Balance	$ 24,886,772	$ 25,009,392	$ 25,456,935	$ 26,226,831	$ 27,602,901	$ 28,650,724
EXPENSES:						
General Support	$ 1,886,211	$ 1,875,237	$ 1,769,385	$ 1,651,356	$ 1,780,820	$ 2,026,271
Instruction	8,797,353	8,871,120	8,968,305	8,778,868	8,812,152	9,882,721
Transportation	1,109,208	1,094,011	1,063,710	883,298	1,012,689	1,189,359
Employee Benefits	4,738,361	4,895,943	5,199,350	4,970,980	4,871,571	5,939,425
Debt Service - Principal	1,753,718	1,326,793	1,313,926	1,329,437	1,422,756	1,461,651
- Interest	623,703	561,995	523,365	502,468	477,106	470,736
Interfund Transfers	18,755	52,351	264,441	144,303	452,782	200,000
Total Expenses	$ 18,927,309	$ 18,677,450	$ 19,102,482	$ 18,260,710	$ 18,829,876	$ 21,170,163
Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance June 30	$ 5,959,463	$ 6,331,942	$ 6,354,453	$ 7,966,121	$ 8,773,025	$ 7,480,561 [E]
Fund Balance as a Percentage of Total Revenues	31.84%	33.24%	33.23%	40.09%	44.68%	37.63% [E]

Source: Annual Financial Reports prepared by Certified Public Accountants and Annual Budget. Summary itself not audited.

Notes: 1 Appropriated Fund Balance equals $987,464 plus $305,000 of reserves.
E Estimated.

CHANGES IN REMAINING FUND BALANCES

Modified Accrual Double-Entry Basis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
SPECIAL AID FUND:					
Balance July 1	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Revenues	575,369	549,883	508,781	623,329	600,971
Expenses	575,369	549,883	508,781	623,329	600,971
Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
Balance June 30	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
SCHOOL LUNCH FUND:					
Balance July 1	$ 75,774	$ 75,147	$ 81,486	$ 126,115	$ 149,506
Revenues	307,903	290,398	294,208	306,765	305,460
Expenses	308,530	284,059	249,579	283,374	318,506
Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
Balance June 30	$ 75,147	$ 81,486	$ 126,115	$ 149,506	$ 136,460
CAPITAL FUND:[1]					
Balance July 1	$ (407,351)	$ (360,839)	$ (305,049)	$ (628,314)	$ (1,752,431)
Revenues	195,853	332,242	489,542	316,021	684,521
Expenses	149,341	276,452	812,807	1,440,138	807,803
Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
Balance June 30	$ (360,839)	$ (305,049)	$ (628,314)	$ (1,752,431)	$ (1,875,713)

Source: Annual Financial Reports prepared by Certified Public Accountants. Summary itself not audited.

Notes: 1 The Governmental Accounting Standards Boards NCGA Interpretation #9 requires proceeds of short-term obligations (including bond anticipation notes) to be recorded as a "liability" on the balance sheet. Revenue may only be recognized as subsequent principal reductions are made to the short-term liability. Consequently, capital projects financed with short-term obligations appear to be overspent until permanent bonds are sold or the short-term obligation is liquidated.

TAX COLLECTION PROCEDURE

School taxes are due September 1. If paid by September 30, no penalty is imposed. There is a 2% penalty if paid by the end of October. On November 15, a list of all unpaid taxes is given to the Counties for relevy on County/Town tax rolls with an additional penalty. The School District is reimbursed by the Counties for all unpaid taxes the first week of April in each year and is thus assured of 100% collection of its annual levy.

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 receive full reimbursement from the State for real property taxes exempted pursuant to the STAR program by the first business day in January of each year.

Homeowners over 65 years of age with household adjusted gross incomes, less the taxable amount of total distributions from individual retirement accounts and individual retirement annuities ("STAR Adjusted Gross Income") of $86,000 or less, increased annually according to a cost-of-living adjustment, are eligible for a "full value" exemption of the first $65,500 for the 2017-18 school year (adjusted annually). Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross Income not in excess of $500,000 are eligible for a $30,000 "full value" exemption on their primary residence.

Part A of Chapter 60 of the Laws of 2016 of the State of New York ("Chapter 60") gradually converts the STAR program from a real property tax exemption to a personal income tax credit. Chapter 60 prohibits new STAR exemptions from being granted unless at least one of the applicants held title to the property on the taxable status date of the assessment roll that was used to levy school district taxes for the 2015-16 school year (generally, March 1, 2015), and the property was granted a STAR exemption on that assessment roll. However, a new homeowner may receive a new personal income tax credit in the form of a check. The dollar benefit to eligible taxpayers will not change. A taxpayer who is eligible for the new credit will receive a check from the State equal to the amount by which the STAR exemption would have reduced his or her school tax bill. A homeowner who owned his or her home on the taxable status date for the assessment roll used to levy taxes for the 2015-16 school year, and who received a STAR exemption on that roll, may continue to receive a STAR exemption on that home as long as he or she still owns and primarily resides in it. No further action is required (unless the homeowner has been receiving Basic STAR and wants to apply for Enhanced STAR, which is permissible).

The State's 2017-18 Budget included changes to Chapter 60. STAR checks are now expected to be mailed out prior to the date that school taxes are payable. The amount of the check will be based on the previous year's amount adjusted by the levy growth factor used for the property tax cap. Any changes that must be made based on the final STAR credit compared to the estimate used will be factored into the subsequent year's STAR credit check or taxpayers may also account for those changes in their State income taxes.

TAX LEVY CAP LAW

Chapter 97 was enacted on June 24, 2011. Chapter 97 limits the amount that a school district (other than the "Big 5" city school districts: Buffalo, New York City, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers) may increase its real property tax levy to the lesser of the rate of inflation or 2% (the "School District Tax Cap"). Chapter 97 allows a school district to exceed the School District Tax Cap only with at least 60% voter approval. Any separate proposition that would cause a school district's tax levy limit to be exceeded also must receive at least 60% voter approval. School districts subject to the School District Tax Cap are required to calculate their tax levy limit and submit the information to the Commissioner of Education, State Comptroller, and Commissioner of Taxation and Finance no later than March 1st of each year.

In addition, Chapter 97:

- Exempts certain pension payments, court orders and judgments and the local share of voter approved capital expenditures. Voter approved capital expenditures include 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 the local share of voter approved capital expenditures is an exclusion from the School District Tax Cap. School district obligations issued to finance the local share of voter approved capital expenditures are hereinafter referred to as "Capital Project Obligations". Voter approved capital expenditures do not include debt service on tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficit notes.

- After a school district budget is rejected, the law allows a school district to resubmit the budget for another vote or adopt a zero tax levy growth budget. School districts would be required to adopt a zero tax levy growth budget if the proposed budget were twice rejected by voters.

- Includes a carryover provision of up to 1.5% from one year to the next of any amount in which the previous year's tax levy was below that year's School District Tax Cap.

- Includes a tax base growth factor calculated by the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance to account for any increase in the full value of taxable real property.

- Unless extended, sunsets on June 15, 2020.

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 and the Equal Protection and Due Process clauses and the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. 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.

Real Property Tax Rebate: Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2014 ("Chapter 59") included provisions which provided a refundable personal income tax credit to real property taxpayers in school districts in 2014 and 2015 and certain municipal units of government in 2015 and 2016. The eligibility of real property taxpayers for the tax credit in each year depended on such jurisdiction's compliance with the provisions of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. For the second taxable year of the program, the refundable personal income tax credit for real property taxpayers was additionally contingent upon adoption by the school district or municipal unit of a State approved "government efficiency plan" which demonstrated three year savings and efficiencies of at least one per cent per year from shared services, cooperation agreements and/or mergers or efficiencies.

Concluded on following page.

TAX LEVY CAP LAW - Concluded

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

While the provisions of Chapter 59 did not, and the provisions of Chapter 20 do not, directly further restrict the taxing power of the affected municipalities, school districts and special districts, Chapter 59 did, and Chapter 20 does, provide an incentive for such tax levies to remain with the tax cap limits established by the Tax Levy Limitation Law.

TAX COLLECTION RECORD

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
General Fund Tax Levy	$ 8,695,933	$ 8,822,342	$ 8,822,342	$ 8,822,342	$ 8,722,342	$ 8,622,342
Omissions/Loss of Exemptions - Prior Years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Levy for Library	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	40,000	40,000
Total Levy for All Purposes	$ 8,720,933	$ 8,847,342	$ 8,847,342	$ 8,847,342	$ 8,762,342	$ 8,662,342
Excess/(Deficit) on Tax Rolls	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxes Cancelled	(1,051)	0	0	(2,707)	0	0
Net Taxes on Roll	$ 8,719,882	$ 8,847,342	$ 8,847,342	$ 8,844,635	$ 8,762,342	$ 8,662,342
STAR Program	1,201,560	1,236,535	1,223,789	1,235,796	1,198,720	1,168,431
Net Taxes After STAR Program	$ 7,518,322	$ 7,610,807	$ 7,623,553	$ 7,608,839	$ 7,563,622	$ 7,493,911
Taxes Collected Prior to Return	7,070,829	7,045,122	7,169,565	7,184,431	7,201,999	7,053,498
Uncollected Date of Return	$ 447,493	$ 565,685	$ 453,988	$ 424,408	$ 361,623	$ 440,413
Percentage Collected Prior to Return	94.05%	92.57%	94.04%	94.42%	95.22%	94.12%

MAJOR TAXPAYERS

2017 Assessment Roll Used for 2017-18 Taxes

Name	Type	Assessed Value
City of Troy	Water Supply	$ 18,837,132
Erie Boulevard Hydro Power LP	Utility	14,691,885
National Grid	Utility	13,159,215
D/R RV Resort, Inc.	Camping Park	4,852,632
Valley Falls Associates LP	Auto Body	2,786,353
Schaghticoke Ptrs of Albany LP	Small Shopping Center	2,078,947
Pan Am Southern LLC	Railroad	1,573,076
Ravenwood Owner LLC	Mobile Home Park	1,416,177
Warren W. Fane Inc.	Storage Warehouse Distribution	1,378,070
Diamond Wood Estates	Mobile Home Park	1,345,588
Total		$ 62,119,075 [1]

Note: 1 The above taxpayers represent 31.91% of the School District's 2017-18 assessed value of $194,648,653.

SCHOOL DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS - CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

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

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

The School District may contract indebtedness only for a School District purpose and shall pledge its faith and credit for the payment of 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; and, unless the School District elects substantially level or declining debt service, no installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment. The School District is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest due during the year on its indebtedness and for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its serial bonds and such required annual installments on its notes.

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

SCHOOL DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS - STATUTORY PROCEDURE

In general, the State Legislature has authorized the power and procedure for the School District to borrow and incur indebtedness by the enactment of the Local Finance Law 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 School District is generally required by such laws to submit propositions for the expenditure of money for capital purposes to the qualified electors of the School 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.

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

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

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

2 There has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of law which should have been complied with in 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 School 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 School District, has the power to enact bond resolutions. In addition, such finance board has the power to authorize the sale and issuance of obligations. However, such finance board may delegate the power to sell the obligations to the President of the Board of Education, the chief fiscal officer of the School District, pursuant to the Local Finance Law.

Statutory law in New York permits bond anticipation notes to be renewed each year provided annual principal installments are made in reduction of the total amount of such notes outstanding, commencing no later than two years from the date of the first issuance of such notes and provided that such renewals do not exceed five years beyond the original date of borrowing. (See "Payment and Maturity" under "Constitutional Requirements" herein, and "Status of Short-Term Indebtedness" herein.)

In general, the Local Finance Law contains provisions providing the School District with power to issue certain other short-term general obligation indebtedness including revenue and tax anticipation notes and budget notes (see "Status of Short-Term Indebtedness" herein).

STATUS OF OUTSTANDING BOND ISSUES

Original Amount:	$16,720,900		$2,145,000		$6,380,000	
Dated Date:	06/23/09		05/09/12		08/17/17	
Purpose:	Reconstruction of Buildings & Athletic Field Improvements		Current Refunding		Advance Refunding	
Last Maturity:	06/15/24		06/15/29		06/15/24	
Call Option:	June 15, 2019		June 15, 2022		Non-Callable	
Interest Rate/ Instrument:	3.8416% - SB[1]		3.1555% - RSB		1.5295% - RSB[2]	
Balance Principal 06-30-17:	$8,850,000		$1,235,000		$0	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2018	$ 1,125,000	$ 348,263	$ 85,000	$ 44,863	$ 40,000	$ 169,903
2019	1,170,000	306,075	90,000	43,163	5,000	204,853
2020	1,210,000	262,200	90,000	41,250	1,205,000	204,800
2021	1,255,000	213,800	95,000	39,113	1,235,000	168,650
2022	1,310,000	163,600	95,000	36,738	1,265,000	143,950
2023	1,360,000	111,200	100,000	34,125	1,285,000	118,650
2024	1,420,000	56,800	100,000	29,750	1,345,000	67,250
2025			105,000	25,375		
2026			110,000	20,781		
2027			120,000	15,969		
2028			120,000	10,719		
2029			125,000	5,469		
Totals	$ 8,850,000	$ 1,461,938	$ 1,235,000	$ 347,313	$ 6,380,000	$ 1,078,056

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	**Totals Principal**	**Totals Interest**	**Total Debt Service**	**Year-End Outstanding Principal**
2018	**$ 1,250,000**	**$ 563,028**	**$ 1,813,028**	**$ 15,215,000**
2019	**1,265,000**	**554,090**	**1,819,090**	**13,950,000**
2020	**2,505,000**	**508,250**	**3,013,250**	**11,445,000**
2021	**2,585,000**	**421,563**	**3,006,563**	**8,860,000**
2022	**2,670,000**	**344,288**	**3,014,288**	**6,190,000**
2023	**2,745,000**	**263,975**	**3,008,975**	**3,445,000**
2024	**2,865,000**	**153,800**	**3,018,800**	**580,000**
2025	**105,000**	**25,375**	**130,375**	**475,000**
2026	**110,000**	**20,781**	**130,781**	**365,000**
2027	**120,000**	**15,969**	**135,969**	**245,000**
2028	**120,000**	**10,719**	**130,719**	**125,000**
2029	**125,000**	**5,469**	**130,469**	**0**
Totals	**$ 16,465,000**	**$ 2,887,306**	**$ 19,352,306**	

Source: School District Bond Records.

Note:

1 The School District has completed an advance refunding on this Bond issue. The Bonds will be called and paid in full on June 15, 2019.

2 The net proceeds of this Advance Refunding Bond issue were used to purchase U.S. government securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent for all future debt service payments on the original Bond.

BOND PRINCIPAL MATURING IN CURRENT AND SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Prior Issues	This Issue	Total Maturing Principal	Year-End Outstanding Principal
2018	$ 1,250,000	$ 0	$ 1,250,000	$ 16,975,000
2019	1,265,000	210,000	1,475,000	15,500,000
2020	2,505,000	235,000	2,740,000	12,760,000
2021	2,585,000	240,000	2,825,000	9,935,000
2022	2,670,000	225,000	2,895,000	7,040,000
2023	2,745,000	225,000	2,970,000	4,070,000
2024	2,865,000	215,000	3,080,000	990,000
2025	105,000	45,000	150,000	840,000
2026	110,000	45,000	155,000	685,000
2027	120,000	45,000	165,000	520,000
2028	120,000	50,000	170,000	350,000
2029	125,000	50,000	175,000	175,000
2030		60,000	60,000	115,000
2031		55,000	55,000	60,000
2032		40,000	40,000	20,000
2033		20,000	20,000	0
Totals	$ 16,465,000	$ 1,760,000	$ 18,225,000	

STATUS OF SHORT-TERM INDEBTEDNESS

As of March 26, 2018

Bond Anticipation Notes	Dated Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding
Reconstruction	06/30/17	06/29/18	1.41%	$ 1,870,000 [1]
School Buses	09/07/17	09/07/18	1.85%	224,325
Total				$ 2,094,325

Source: School District Note Records

Note: 1 To be paid in full at maturity with a portion ($1,670,000) of the proceeds of this issue together with $200,000 available current funds appropriated therefor.

OPERATIONAL BORROWINGS

Within the past five years, the School District has not issued Tax Anticipation Notes or Revenue Anticipation Notes and does not expect to issue such notes in the current fiscal year.

BUILDING AID ESTIMATE

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 760 of the Laws of 1963, the School District is eligible to receive a Building Aid Estimate from the New York State Department of Education. The School District has not applied for a Building Aid Estimate, but anticipates that aid may be received on its outstanding indebtedness at their Building Aid Ratio of 81.0%.

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

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

DEBT STATEMENT SUMMARY

As of March 26, 2018

Town	2017-18 Assessed Valuation	Final 2017 Equalization Rate	Equalized Value
Schaghticoke	$ 74,700,575	22.80%	$ 327,634,100
Pittstown	117,527,263	61.20%	192,038,011
Cambridge	2,385,793	100.00%	2,385,793
Easton	35,022	2.12%	1,651,981
Total			$ 523,709,885

Debt Limit (10% thereof)		$ 52,370,988
Inclusions:		
Refunding Serial Bonds	$ 7,615,000	
Refunded Serial Bonds	8,850,000	
Bond Anticipation Notes	424,325	
Total Inclusions		$ 16,889,325
Proposed Issue:		
Serial Bonds	$ 1,760,000	$ 1,760,000
Total Indebtedness		$ 18,649,325
Exclusions:		
Building Aid Estimate	$ 0 [1]	
Total Exclusions		$ 0
Total Net Indebtedness		$ 18,649,325
Net Debt-Contracting Margin		$ 33,721,663
Percentage of Debt-Contracting Power Exhausted		35.61%

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

ESTIMATED CALCULATION OF OVERLAPPING INDEBTEDNESS

Overlapping Unit	Applicable Equalized Value	Percent	Gross Indebtedness[1]	Exclusions	Net Indebtedness	Estimated Applicable Overlapping Indebtedness
Rensselaer County	$ 519,672,111 / $ 10,156,693,944	5.12%	$ 198,857,407	$ N/A	$ 198,857,407	$ 10,181,499
Washington County	$ 4,037,774 / $ 4,704,629,612	0.09%	12,580,000	N/A	12,580,000	11,322
Town of Schaghticoke	$ 327,634,100 / $ 564,794,246	58.01%	3,687,539	N/A	3,687,539	2,139,141
Town of Pittstown	$ 192,038,011 / $ 374,388,402	51.29%	666,000	N/A	666,000	341,591
Town of Cambridge	$ 2,385,793 / $ 176,883,646	1.35%	0	N/A	0	0
Town of Easton	$ 1,651,981 / $ 254,916,557	0.65%	0	N/A	0	0
Village of Schaghticoke	$ 34,368,656 / $ 34,368,656	100.00%	0	N/A	0	0
Village of Valley Falls	$ 24,950,982 / $ 24,950,982	100.00%	1,364,721	N/A	1,364,721	1,364,721
Total						$ 14,038,275

Source: Comptroller's Special Report on Municipal Affairs for Local Fiscal Years Ended in 2016.

Notes: 1 Bonds and bond anticipation notes as of 2016 fiscal year. Not adjusted to include subsequent bond and note sales.
N/A Information not available from source document.

LITIGATION

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

Source: School District Attorney.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

In the event of a default in the payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds, the State Comptroller is required to withhold, under certain conditions prescribed by Section 99-b of the State Finance Law, state aid and assistance to the School District and to apply the amount thereof so withheld to the payment of such defaulted principal and/or interest, which requirement constitutes a covenant by the State with the holders from time to time of the Bonds.

Section 3-a of the General Municipal Law provides, subject to exceptions not pertinent, that the rate of interest to be paid by a municipality upon any judgment or accrued claim against such municipality shall not exceed nine per centum per annum. This provision might be construed to have application to the holders of the Bonds in the event of a default in the payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds.

As is the general rule with respect to municipal corporations, judgments against the School District may not be enforced by levy and execution against School District property.

Recent amendments to the Federal Bankruptcy Act have the effect of facilitating recourse to the protection of a Federal Court by public bodies for the purpose of adjusting outstanding indebtedness. Section 85.80 of the Local Finance Law contains specific authorization for any municipality in the State to file a petition with any United States District Court or Court of Bankruptcy under any provision of Federal law for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. While these provisions do not apply to school districts, there can be no assurance that they will not be made applicable in the future.

At the Extraordinary Session of the State Legislature held in November, 1975, legislation was enacted which purported to suspend the right to commence or continue an action in any court to collect or enforce certain short-term obligations of the City of New York. The effect of such act was to create a three-year moratorium on actions to enforce the payment of such obligations. On November 19, 1976, the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, declared such act to be invalid on the ground that it violates the provisions of the State Constitution requiring a pledge by such City of its faith and credit for the payment of such obligations.

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision, the constitutionality of that portion of Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law enacted at the 1975 Extraordinary Session of the State Legislature, authorizing any county, city, town or village with respect to which the State has declared a financial emergency to petition the State Supreme Court to stay the enforcement against such municipality of any claim for payment relating to any contract, debt or obligation of the municipality during the emergency period, is subject to doubt. These provisions do not apply to school districts, but there can be no assurance that they will not be made applicable in the future. In any event, no such emergency has been declared with respect to the School District.

APPROVAL OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The validity of the Bonds will be covered by the unqualified legal opinion of Barclay Damon LLP, Albany, New York, Bond Counsel to the School District, to the effect that the Bonds are valid and binding general obligations of the School District, all taxable property in the territory of the School District is subject to ad valorem taxation, without limitation as to rate or amount to pay the Bonds, and the School District is required by law to include in its annual tax levy the principal and interest coming due on the Bonds to the extent the necessary funds are not provided from other sources. In addition, such opinion will state that interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. The opinion set forth in the preceding sentence will be subject to the condition that the School District comply with all requirements of the Code that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order that interest thereon be, or continue to be, excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes. The School District will covenant to comply with all such requirements. Failure to comply with all such requirements may cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for Federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the Bonds. Bond Counsel also will express an opinion that interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by New York State or any political subdivision thereof, including The City of New York. Bond Counsel will express no opinion regarding other Federal or state tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds. The opinion will state that (1) the rights of the owners of the Bonds and the enforceability of the Bonds may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally and by equitable principles, whether considered at law or in equity and (2) Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to the accuracy, adequacy or completeness of the Official Statement relating to the Bonds. The opinion will be given as of the date of issuance of the Bonds and Bond Counsel will assume no obligation to update or supplement the opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to their attention or any changes in law that may thereafter occur.

TAX MATTERS

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

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

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

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

Certain maturities of the Bonds (the "Discount Bonds") may be sold to the initial purchasers at prices less than the stated principal amounts thereof. The difference between the stated principal amount of the Discount Bonds and the initial offering price to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters or wholesalers) at which price a substantial amount of such Discount Bonds of the same maturity were sold constitutes original issue discount that is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes to the same extent as interest on the Bonds. Further, such original issue discount accrues actuarially on a constant yield basis over the term of each Discount Bond and the basis of such Discount Bond acquired at such initial offering price by an initial purchaser of each Discount Bond will be increased by the amount of such accrued discount.

Certain maturities of the Bonds (the "Premium Bonds") may be sold to the initial purchasers at prices greater than the stated principal amount thereof. The Premium Bonds will be subject to requirements under the Code relating to tax cost reduction associated with the amortization of bond premium and, under certain circumstances, the initial owner of a Premium Bond may realize taxable gain upon disposition of Premium Bonds even though sold or redeemed for an amount less than or equal to such owner's original cost of acquiring Premium Bonds. The amortization requirements may also result in the reduction of the amount of stated interest that an owner of Premium Bonds is treated as having received for federal tax purposes (and an adjustment to basis). Owners of Premium Bonds are advised to consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of owning such Premium Bonds.

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

The Bonds will be designated or deemed designated by the School District as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" within the meaning of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code and, in the case of certain financial institutions (within the meaning of Section 265(b) of the Code), a deduction is allowed for 80% of that portion of the interest expense of such financial institutions that shall be allocable to interest on the Bonds.

The opinion of Bond Counsel set forth above with respect to the Federal income tax treatment of interest paid on the Bonds is based upon the current provisions of the Code.

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities or court decisions, whether at the federal or state level, may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Bonds under federal or state law or otherwise prevent Holders from realizing the full current benefit of the tax-exempt status of interest on the Bonds. In addition, such legislation or actions (whether currently proposed, proposed in the future or enacted) and such decisions could affect the market price or marketability of the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding pending or proposed tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities or court decisions, and regarding the impact of future legislation, administrative actions or court decisions.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

In accordance with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12, promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), as the same may be amended or officially interpreted from time to time, (the "Rule"), the School District shall provide, or cause to be provided either directly or through a designated agent to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system maintained by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB"):

(i) During any succeeding fiscal year in which the Bonds are outstanding, certain annual financial information and operating data for the preceding fiscal year, in a form generally consistent with the information contained or cross-referenced in this Official Statement under the headings "Bond Rating", "School District Officials", "Historical/Projected Enrollment", "School Facilities", "Employee Contracts", "Status and Financing of Employee Pension Benefits", "Unemployment Rates", "Major Employers", "Investment Policy", "Budgetary Procedures", "State Aid", "Fiscal Stress Monitoring", "Other Information", "Financial Audits", "Financial Information", "Statement of Net Position", "Statement of Activities", "General Fund - Comparative Balance Sheet", "General Fund - Revenue, Expenses and Fund Balance", "Changes in Remaining Fund Balances", "Tax Collection Procedure", "STAR - School Tax Exemption", "Tax Levy Cap Law", "Tax Collection Record", "Major Taxpayers", "Status of Outstanding Bond Issues", "Status of Short-Term Indebtedness", "Operational Borrowings", "Building Aid Estimate", "Debt Statement Summary", "Estimated Calculation of Overlapping Indebtedness" and "Litigation"; and a copy of the audited financial statements (prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in effect at the time of the audit) for the preceding fiscal year, if any. Such information, data and audited financial statements, if any, will be provided on or prior to the end of the sixth month of each succeeding fiscal year; provided, however, if audited financial statements are not available as of such date, unaudited financial statements will be provided. In that event, audited financial statements, if prepared, will be provided within sixty days following receipt thereof by the School District of audited financial statements for the preceding fiscal year, but, in any event, not later than the last business day of each such succeeding fiscal year.

(ii) In a timely manner not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event, notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds (each, an "Event Notice"):

(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 Bonds, 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 Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds

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

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

(i) defeasances

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

(k) rating changes

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

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

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

(iii) In a timely manner, notice of its failure to provide the required annual financial information, operating data and audited financial statements, if any, on or prior to the date specified.

The School District reserves the right to terminate its obligations to provide the annual financial information, operating data, audited financial statements and Event Notices, if and when the School District no longer remains an obligated person with respect to the Bonds within the meaning of the Rule. The School District acknowledges that its undertaking pursuant to the Rule is intended to be for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds (including holders of beneficial interests in the Bonds).

Failure of the School District to comply with its undertaking shall not be considered a default under the Bonds and shall have solely the following consequences: (a) the obligation of the School District to deliver annual financials, operating data, audited financial statements and an Event Notice pursuant to the Rule, and (b) the obligation of the School District to include notice of such breach in all final official statements delivered in connection with an offering of securities in accordance with the Rule. The right to enforce the provisions of this undertaking shall be limited to a right to obtain specific performance of the obligations specified and no other remedies shall be available, including without limitation, any claim for money damages, as a consequence of such a failure.

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

The School District is, in all material respects, in compliance with all prior continuing disclosure undertakings pursuant to the Rule.

MISCELLANEOUS

The execution and delivery of this Official Statement have been duly authorized by the Board of Education of the School District. Concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds, the School 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 therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, subject to the condition that while information in the Official Statement obtained from sources other than the School District is not guaranteed as to accuracy, completeness or fairness, the School District has no reason to believe and does not believe that such information is materially inaccurate or misleading, and to the knowledge of the School District, since the date of the Official Statement, there have been no material transactions not in the ordinary course of affairs entered into by the School District and no material adverse changes in the general affairs of the School District or in its financial condition as shown in the Official Statement other than as disclosed in or contemplated by the Official Statement. Certain information contained in the Official Statement has been obtained from sources other than the School District. All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of laws herein do not purport to be complete and reference is made to such laws for full and complete statements of their provisions.

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

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

The School District will act as Paying Agent for the Bonds. The School District's contact information is as follows: Anthony Cammarata, phone: (518) 753-4458 Ext. 1502; email: acammarata@hoosicvalley.k12.ny.us. Requests for additional information or additional copies of the Notice of Bond Sale and Official Statement may be directed to Bernard P. Donegan, Inc., PO Box 70, Victor, New York 14564; phone (585) 924-2145, fax (585) 924-4636.

/s/Timothy Salisbury
Timothy Salisbury
President, Board of Education

Dated: March 26, 2018
Schaghticoke, New York