PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED APRIL 24, 2024

NEW ISSUE **SERIAL BONDS**

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, interest on the Bonds is not excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under existing law. In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statutes, interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including the City of New York. (See "Tax Matters" herein.)

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK

$6,520,956 TAX CERTIORARI SERIAL BONDS – 2024
(FEDERALLY TAXABLE)

Dated: May 21, 2024 **Due: May 15, 2026-2039**

MATURITIES*

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
2026	415,956	2031	500,000	2036	415,000**
2027	430,000	2032	520,000	2037	430,000**
2028	445,000	2033	545,000**	2038	445,000**
2029	460,000	2034	565,000**	2039	465,000**
2030	485,000	2035	400,000**		

*Principal amounts are subject to change pursuant to the accompanying Notice of Bond Sale in order to achieve substantially level or declining annual debt service.

**The Bonds maturing in the years 2033-2039 are subject to redemption prior to maturity. See *"DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS – Optional Redemption"* herein.

The Bonds are general obligations of the Guilderland Central School District, Albany County, New York (the "District"), and will contain a pledge of faith and credit of the District for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds, and unless paid from other sources, the Bonds ae payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the District without subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. (See *"Nature of the Obligation"* and "*Tax Levy Limit Law"* herein.)

The Bonds are dated their Date of Issue and will bear interest from that date until the Maturity Date, at the annual rate(s) as specified by the purchaser(s) of the Bonds. The Bonds maturing on or after May 15, 2032, will be subject to optional prior redemption. (See *"Optional Redemption"* herein.)

The Bonds will be issued in registered form and will be registered to Cede & Co., as the partnership nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") as book-entry only bonds.

Proposals for the Bonds shall be for not less than $6,520,956 and accrued interest, if any, on the total principal amount of the Bonds. Proposals must be accompanied by a good faith deposit in the form of a wire transfer or certified or cashier's check, payable to the order of Guilderland Central School District, Albany County, New York, in the amount of $66,000.

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser and subject to the receipt of the final approving opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood, LLP., New York, New York, Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. It is anticipated that the Bonds will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC in Jersey City, New Jersey, or as otherwise may be agreed upon with the purchaser, on or about May 21, 2024.

Sealed bids will be received TUESDAY, May 7, 2024, until 11:00 a.m. Prevailing Time, in accordance with the Notices of Sale at R.G. Timbs, Inc., 11 Meadowbrook Road, Whitesboro, NY 14392, fax (315) 266-9212.

April 24, 2024

THE DISTRICT DEEMS THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO BE FINAL FOR PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12 ("THE RULE"), EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN OMITTED HEREFROM IN ACCORANCE WITH SAID RULE AND THAT WILL BE SUPPLIES WHEN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS UPDATED UPON REQUEST OF THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS, AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE NOTICE OF SALE WITH RESPECT TO THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT'S AGRREMENT TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE FOR THE BONDS AS DESCRIBED IN THE RULE, SEE APPENDIX-D, CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING" HEREIN.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK

School District Officials

2023-24 BOARD OF EDUCATION

Kelly Person – President
Blanca Gonzalez-Parker – Vice President

Kim Blasiak
Rebecca Butterfield
Katie Dipierro
Nathan Sabourin
Judy Slack
Gloria Towle-Hilt
VACANT

Dr. Marie Wiles - Superintendent of Schools
Dr. Andrew Van Alstyne – Assistant Superintendent for Business
John Rizzo – Business Administrator/District Treasurer
Linda Livingston – District Clerk

School District Attorney

Honeywell Law Firm

BOND COUNSEL

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

R. G. Timbs, Inc.

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

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PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF:

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK

Relating To

$6,520,956 Tax Certiorari Serial Bonds - 2024

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, has been prepared by the Guilderland Central School District, Albany County, New York (the "District", "County" and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale by the School District of $6,520,956 Tax Certiorari Serial Bonds - 2024 (the "Bonds").

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

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

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds are general obligations of the District and will contain a pledge of its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds as required by the Constitution and laws of the State (State Constitution, Art. VIII, Section 2; Local Finance Law, Section 100.00). All the taxable real property within the District is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. See *"Nature of the Obligation"* and *"Tax Levy Limit Law"* herein.

The Bonds will be dated the date of delivery and will mature in the principal amounts and on the dates as set forth on the cover page. The Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity. The record date for the Bonds will be the last business day of the calendar month preceding each interest payment date. Interest on the Bonds will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis.

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which, if so, elected by the purchaser, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued in book-entry form, individual purchases will be in the principal amount of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof, except one odd denomination, as determined by the purchaser. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on November 15, 2024, and semi-annually thereafter on May 15 and November 15 in each year until maturity. Principal and interest will be paid by the District to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants, for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "Book-Entry Only System" herein.

*Preliminary, subject to change.

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on or before May 15, 2032, will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds maturing on or after May 15, 2033 will be subject to redemption prior to maturity as a whole or in part (selected at random if less than all of a maturity is to be redeemed) at the option of the District on May 15, 2032 or any date thereafter at par (100%), plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

If less than all of the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed, the particular Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed shall be selected by the District at random (by lot or in any other customary manner of selection as determined by the President of the Board of Education). Notice of such call for redemption shall be given by mailing such notice to the registered owners of the Bonds not more than sixty (60) days nor less than thirty (30) days prior to such date. Notice of redemption having been given as aforesaid, the Bonds so called for redemption shall, on the date for redemption set forth in such call for redemption, become due and payable, together with interest to such redemption date, and interest shall cease to be paid thereon after such redemption date.

Nature of the Obligation

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

The Bonds are general obligations of the District and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon. For the payment of such principal and interest the District has the power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all taxable real property in the District, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. (See *"Tax Levy Limit Law"* herein).

Under the Constitution of the State, the District is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate, therefore. However, Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended (the "Tax Levy Limit Law"), imposes a limitation on the power of local governments and school districts, including the District, to increase their annual tax levy, with the amount of such increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limit Law. The Tax Levy Limit Law also provides a procedural method to overcome that limitation. In addition, the Tax Levy Limit Law expressly provides an exclusion from the annual tax levy limitation for any taxes levied to pay the local share of debt service on bonds or notes issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures, or the refinancing or refunding of such bonds or notes. The exclusion does NOT apply to taxes to pay debt service on tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes; and any obligations issued to finance deficits and certain judgments, including tax certiorari refund payments (such as the Bonds). (See *"Tax Levy Limit Law"* herein.)

Remedies Upon Default

Neither the Bonds, nor the proceedings with respect thereto, specifically provide any remedies which would be available to owners of the Bonds should the District default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds, nor do they contain any provisions for the appointment of a trustee to enforce the interests of the owners of the Bonds upon the occurrence of any such default. The Bonds are general obligation contracts between the District and the owners for which the faith and credit of the District are pledged and while remedies for enforcement of payment are not expressly included in the District's contract with such owners, any permanent repeal by statute or constitutional amendment of a bondholder's and/or noteholder's remedial right to judicial enforcement of the contract should, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, be held unconstitutional.

Upon default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds at the suit of the owner, a Court has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings, to render judgment against the District. The present statute limits interest on the amount adjudged due to contract creditors to nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment. A Court also has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings, to order payment of a judgment on such bonds or notes from funds lawfully available therefor or, in the absence thereof, to order the District to take all lawful action to obtain the same, including the raising of the required amount in the next annual tax levy. In exercising its discretion as to whether to issue such an order, the Court may take into account all relevant factors, including the current operating needs of the District and the availability and adequacy of other remedies. Upon any default in the payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds the owners of such Bonds could, among other remedies, seek to obtain a writ of mandamus from a Court ordering the governing body of the District to assess, levy and collect an ad valorem tax, upon all taxable property of the District subject to taxation by the District sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same shall come due and payable (and interest from the due date to date of payment) and otherwise to observe the covenants contained in the Bonds and the proceedings with respect thereto all of which are included in the contract with the owners of the Bonds. The mandamus remedy, however, may be impracticable and difficult to enforce. Further, the right to enforce payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws and equitable principles, which may limit the specific enforcement of certain remedies.

In 1976, the New York Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, held in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), that the New York State legislation purporting to postpone the payment of debt service on New York City obligations was an unconstitutional moratorium in violation of the New York State constitutional faith and credit mandate included in all municipal debt obligations. While that case can be viewed as a precedent for protecting the remedies of Noteholders, there can be no assurance as to what a Court may determine with respect to future events, including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in municipalities of the State, that require the exercise by the State of its emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services. (See also, Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York, 40 N.Y.2d 1088 (1977), where the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct Constitutional mandate.)

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision, the constitutionality of that portion of Title 6-A of Article 2 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. In any event, no such emergency has been declared with respect to the District.

Pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2 of the State Constitution, the District is required to provide an annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due and payable principal of and interest on indebtedness. Specifically, this constitutional provision states: "If at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriations, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. The fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid at the suit of any holder of obligations issued for any such indebtedness." This constitutes a specific non-exclusive constitutional remedy against a defaulting municipality or school district; however, it does not apply in a context in which monies have been appropriated for debt service, but the appropriating authorities decline to use such monies to pay debt service. However, Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State also provides that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set apart and apply such revenues at the suit of any holder of any obligations of indebtedness issued with the pledge of the faith of the credit of such political subdivision. In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals described this as a "first lien" on revenues, but one that does not give holders a right to any particular revenues. It should thus be noted that the pledge of the faith and credit of a political subdivision in the State is a pledge of an issuer of a general obligation bond or note to use its general revenue powers, including, but not limited to, its property tax levy, to pay debt service on such obligations, but that such pledge may or may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues. The Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes.

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

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

Section 99-B of The State Finance Law

Section 99-b of the State Finance Law (the "SFL") provides for a covenant between the State and the purchasers and the holders and owners from time to time of the bonds and notes issued by school districts in the State for school purposes that it will not repeal, revoke or rescind the provisions of Section 99-b of the SFL, or amend or modify the same so as to limit, impair or impede the rights and remedies granted thereby.

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

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

No Past Due Debt

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

Bankruptcy

The Federal Bankruptcy Code (Chapter IX) allows public bodies, such as municipalities, recourse to the protection of a Federal Court for the purpose of adjusting outstanding indebtedness. Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law specifically authorizes any municipality in the State or its emergency control board to file a petition under any provision of Federal bankruptcy law for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. While this Local Finance Law provision does not apply to school districts, there can be no assurance that it will not become applicable in the future. As such, the undertakings of the District should be considered with reference, specifically, to Chapter IX, and, in general, to other bankruptcy laws affecting creditors' rights and municipalities. Bankruptcy proceedings by the District if authorized by the State in the future could have adverse effects on bondholders and/or noteholders including (a) delay in the enforcement of their remedies, (b) subordination of their claims to those supplying goods and services to the District after the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings and to the administrative expenses of bankruptcy proceedings and (c) imposition without their consent of a reorganization plan reducing or delaying payment of the Notes.

The above references to said Chapter IX are not to be construed as an indication that the State will consent in the future to the right of the District to file a petition with any United States district court or court of bankruptcy under any provision of the laws of the United States, now or hereafter in effect for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness or that the District is currently considering or expects to resort to the provisions of Chapter IX if authorized to do so in the future.

Market Matters Affecting Financings of the State and Municipalities of the State

There are certain potential risks associated with an investment in Bonds, and investors should be thoroughly familiar with this Official Statement, including its appendices, in order to make an informed investment decision. Investors should consider, in particular, the following factors:

The School District's credit rating could be affected by circumstances beyond the School District's control. Economic conditions such as the rate of unemployment and inflation, termination of commercial operations by corporate taxpayers and employers, as well as natural catastrophes, could adversely affect the assessed valuation of School District property and its ability to maintain fund balances and other statistical indices commensurate with its current credit rating. Accordingly, a decline in the District's credit rating could adversely affect the market value of the Bonds.

In addition, if and when a holder of any Bonds should elect to sell a Bond prior to maturity, there can be no assurance that a market shall have been established, maintained and be in existence for the purchase and sale of any Bonds. The price or principal value of the Bonds is dependent on the prevailing level of interest rates. If interest rates should increase, the price of a bond or note may decline causing the bond or noteholder to potentially incur a capital loss if such bond or note is sold prior to its maturity.

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

The District relies in part on State aid to fund its operations. There can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to school districts will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the Stata has such monies available therefore. The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment may also be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget, the impact to the States's economy and financial condition due to the

COVID-19 outbreak and other circumstances, including State fiscal stress. In any event, State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. (See *"State Aid"* and *"Events Affecting New York School Districts"* herein).

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

Purpose and Authorization

The Bonds are authorized to be issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State of New York, including among others, the Education Law, and the Local Finance Law, and pursuant the following:

(i) A bond resolution dated June 14, 2022, in relation to Rustic Village tax settlement, authorizing the issuance of obligations of the District in the amount of $1,521,489.66 to finance the payment of a judgement or settled claim for real property tax refunds pursuant to tax certiorari proceedings brought pursuant to article seven of the real property tax law;

(ii) A bond resolution dated March 26, 2024, in relation to Crossgate tax settlement, authorizing the issuance of obligations of the District in the amount of $4,999,467 to finance the payment of a judgement or settled claim for real property tax refunds pursuant to tax certiorari proceedings brought pursuant to article seven of the Real Property Tax Law

Book-Entry Only System

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

Purchases of 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 Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bond 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 affect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers. Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Bond documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

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

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

The District may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, 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 District believes to be reliable, but the District takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Source: The Depository Trust Company

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

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

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

Certificated Bonds

DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving notice to the District and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law, or the District may terminate its participation in the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC at any time. In the event that such book-entry-only system is discontinued, or the successful bidder elects to have the Bonds issued in registered certificated form, 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 thereof. Principal of the Bonds when due will be payable upon presentation at the office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State as a fiscal agent bank to be named by the District upon termination of the book-entry-only system or by the successful bidder if the Bonds are issued in registered certificated form is chosen. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on December 15, 2023, and semi-annually thereafter on June 15 and December 15 in each year until maturity. Such interest will be payable by check drawn on the fiscal agent and mailed to the registered owner on each interest payment date at the address as shown on the registration books of the fiscal agent as of the last business day of the calendar month preceding each such interest payment date. Bonds may be transferred or exchanged at no cost to the registered owner at any time prior to maturity at the office of the fiscal agent for Bonds of the same or any other authorized denomination or denominations in the same aggregate principal amount upon the terms set forth in the Bond Determinations Certificate of the President of the Board of Education authorizing the sale of the Bonds and fixing the details thereof and in accordance with the Local Finance Law. The fiscal agent shall not be obligated to make any such transfer or exchange of Bonds between the last business day of the calendar month preceding an interest payment date and such interest payment date.

THE DISTRICT

General Information

The School District was established in 1950, covers 66 square miles and is comprised of portions of the towns of Guilderland, Bethlehem, Knox, and New Scotland, all of which are located in Albany County. The District borders the City of Albany, the capital of the State of New York on the west and is approximately 10 miles south of the City of Schenectady. The District is an integral part of the area known as the Capital District, or tri-city area, which includes the Cities of Albany, Schenectady, and Troy, and has an aggregate population of approximately 800,000.

Major expressways serving the District include the New York State Thruway #90 and US Route #20 and Interstate #87. Amtrak provides rail passenger service from stations located in nearby Schenectady and Rensselaer. Conrail provides freight service on two lines which pass through the District. Air transportation is available at the Albany International Airport where several major airlines and various commuter airlines provide service. Gas and electric services are provided by National Grid. Sewer and water services are available to residents in most areas by municipalities located in the District.

Source: District Officials

District Population

The 2022 population of the School District is estimated to be 38,105 (Source: 2022 U.S. Census Bureau estimate)

Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

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

	Per Capita Income			Median Family Income		
	2000	2006-2010	2018-2022	2000	2006-2010	2018-2022
Towns Of:						
Bethlehem	$31,492	$39,867	$60,040	$77,211	$104,387	$150,931
Guilderland	29,508	38,039	55,578	68,472	99,529	129,277
Knox	22,670	29,968	44,393	63,697	89,583	120,027
New Scotland	29,231	40,542	54,407	65,753	84,072	131,184
County Of:						
Albany	23,345	30,863	57,743	56,724	76,159	110,201
State Of:						
New York	23,389	30,948	47,173	51,691	67,405	100,846

Note: 2019-2023 American Community Survey Estimates are not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census, 2006-2010 and 2018-2022 American Survey data.

District Facilities

Name	Grades	Year Built	Current Maximum Classroom Capacity	Date of Last Addition or Alteration
Altamont Elementary School	K-5	1953	594	2023
Westmere Elementary	K-5	1953	864	2023
Guilderland High School	9-12	1954	2,200	2023
Lynwood Elementary	K-5	1967	621	2023
Farnsworth Middle School	6-8	1970	1,800	2023
Guilderland Elementary	K-5	1956	750	2023
Pine Bush Elementary School	K-5	1994	765	2023

Source: District Officials

District Employees

The District employs a total of 958 full-time and 40 part-time employees with representation by the various units listed below.

Bargaining Unit	Employees	Expiration Date
Guilderland Teacher's Association	526	6/30/2025
Teaching Assistant Unit of GTA	123	6/30/2025
Guilderland Support Staff Association	128	6/30/2024*
Guilderland Employees Association	66	6/30/2023*
Guilderland Office Workers	48	6/30/2025
Non-instructional Supervisors & Other Personnel	16	6/30/2026
Building Principals	8	6/30/2025
Guilderland Administrators' Association	14	6/30/2026
Technology & communications Personnel	9	6/30/2025
District Office Administrators	4	6/30/2025

*Currently under negotiations

Source: District Officials

Historical and Projected Enrollment

Fiscal Year	Actual	Fiscal Year	Projected
2019-20	4,856	2024-25	4,925
2020-24	4,824	2025-26	4,945
2021-22	4,831	2026-27	5,003
2022-23	4,855	2027-28	5,008
2023-24	4,876	2028-29	5,046

Source: District Officials

Employee Pension Benefits

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

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

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

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

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

• Capping the amount of overtime that can be considered in the calculation of pension benefits for civilians at $15,000 per year, and for police and firefighters at 15% of non-overtime wages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The actual contribution for the last five years and the budgeted figures for the 2022-23 fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2018-2019	$1,316,330	$4,499,687
2019-2020	1,356,630	3,894,070
2020-2021	1,324,845	4,320,950
2021-2022	1,231,125	4,499,632
2022-2023	1,081,732	4,869,747
2023-2024 (Budgeted)	1,290,982	4,765,289

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2018-2019 fiscal year through the 2022-2023 fiscal year and the adopted budget of the District for the 2023-2024 fiscal year. This table is not audited.

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

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

A chart of average ERS and TRS rates as a percent of payroll (2018-19 to 2023-24) is show below:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2018-2019	14.9	10.62
2019-2020	14.6	8.86
2020-2021	14.6	9.53
2021-2022	16.2	9.8
2022-2023	11.6	10.29
2023-2024	13.1	9.76

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits

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

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

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

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

Based on the most recent actuarial valuation dated June 30, 2023, and financial data as of June 30, 2023, the School District's beginning year total OPEB liability was $247,906,722, the net change for the year was ($32,175,017) resulting in a total OPEB liability of $215,731,705 for a fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. The aforementioned liability is recognized and disclosed in accordance with GASB 75 standards in the School District's June 30, 2023, financial statements.

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

There is no authority in current State law to establish a trust account or reserve fund for this liability. 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 total OPEB liability is expected to increase. As is the case with most municipalities, this is being handled by the School District on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. Substantial future increases could have a material adverse impact upon the School District's finances and could force the School District to reduce services, raise taxes or both.

Major Employers

Name	Nature of Business	Estimated Number of Employees
Executive Park	Office Building	A
Crossgates Mall	Shopping Center	A
Guilderland Central Schools	Education	B
Northeast Industrial Park	Commercial	C
Town of Guilderland	Governmental	D
National Grid	Public Utility	D
Intermagnetics	Manufacturing	D
Agway Feed Division	Agriculture	D
Diamond W. Products	Production	D
Turbonetics	Research & Development	D

Key: A – Employees 1000-and more, B – Employees 500-999, C – Employees 250-499, D – Employees 100-249

Source: Albany County Planning Board

Unemployment Rate Statistics

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

Year	Albany County Unemployment Rate	New York State Unemployment Rate	U.S. Unemployment Rate
2019	3.5%	3.8%	3.7%
2020	6.9%	9.9%	8.1%
2021	4.4%	6.9%	5.3%
2022	3.0%	4.3%	3.7%
2023	3.3%	4.2%	3.6%

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

2023-24 Monthly Figures

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Albany County	2.9%	3.2%	3.3%	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%	3.4%	3.7%	3.8%	3.9%	N/A	N/A
New York State	3.9%	4.1%	4.2%	4.5%	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%	4.4%	4.3%	4.5%	N/A	N/A

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

Investment Policy

Pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, the District is permitted to invest only in the following investments: (1) special time deposits or certificates of deposits in a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York; (2) obligations of the United States of America; (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America; (4) obligations of the State of New York; (5) with the approval of the New York State Comptroller, tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes issued by any New York municipality or district corporation, other than the District; (6) obligations of a New York public corporation which are made lawful investments by the District pursuant to another provision of law; (7) certain certificates of participation issued on behalf of political subdivisions of the State of New York; and, (8) in the case of 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 as that term is defined in the law.

The Board of Education of the District has adopted an investment policy and such policy conforms with applicable laws of the State governing the deposit and investment of public moneys. All deposits and investments of the District are made in accordance with such policy.

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

Form of School Government

Subject to the provisions of the State Constitution, the District operates pursuant to the Education Law, the Local Finance Law, other laws generally applicable to the District, and any special laws applicable to the District. Under such laws, there is no authority for the District to have a charter or adopt local laws. The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education. Under current law, an election is usually held within the District boundaries on the third Tuesday of May each year to elect members of the Board of Education. Board members are generally elected for a term of three years, unless filling a vacancy. In early July of each year, the Board of Education meets for the purpose of reorganization. At that time, the Board elects a President and Vice President, and appoints a District Clerk and District Treasurer.

Budgetary Procedures

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

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

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

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

The budget for the 2022-23 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 17, 2022, by a vote of 3,222 yes to 1,487 no (68.4% approval). The School District’s 2022-23 Budget remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the laws of 2011.

The budget for the 2023-24 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 16, 2023, by a vote of 1,515 yes to 646 no (70.1% approval). The School District’s 2022-23 Budget remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the laws of 2011.

State Aid

The District receives appropriations from the State of State aid for operating, building and other purposes at various times throughout its fiscal year, pursuant to formulas and payment schedules set forth by statute. In its adopted budget for the 2022-23 fiscal year, approximately 43.98% of the revenues of the District are estimated to be received in the form of State aid. While the State has a constitutional duty to maintain and support a system of free common schools that provides a “sound basic education” to children of the State, there can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to school districts will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever

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

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

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

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

The amount of State aid to school districts can vary from year to year and is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. During the 2011 to 2019 fiscal years of the State, State aid to school districts was paid in a timely manner; however, during the State’s 2010 and 2020 fiscal years, State budgetary restrictions resulted in delayed payments of State aid to school districts in the State. In addition, the availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in adoption of the State budget, which is due at the start of the State’s fiscal year of April 1. The State’s budget has been adopted by April 1 or shortly thereafter for over ten (10) years. The State’s 2021-22 Enacted Budget was adopted on April 7, 2021. No assurance can be given that the State will not experience delays in the adoption of the budget in future fiscal years. Significant delays in the adoption of the State budget could result in delayed payment of State aid to school districts in the State which could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

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

Federal Aid Received by the State –

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

President Biden has signed into law the American Rescue Plan, a $1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package that includes $350 billion to state, local and territorial governments to keep their frontline workers employed, distribute the vaccine, increase testing, reopen schools, and maintain vital services. The American Rescue Plan also includes an additional $1,400 payment to eligible individuals and families, enhanced unemployment aid, rental, and utility assistance to low- and moderate-income households, an increase in food stamp benefits, additional funding for childcare and an increase in childcare tax credits. As of the date of this Official Statement it is not possible to predict the long-term impacts that the American Rescue Plan will have on the finances of the State.

Since March 2020, the State has been awarded over $14 billion in Federal education COVID response funding through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (“CARES”) Act; Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (“CRRSA”); and the American Rescue Plan (“ARP”) Act. These funds are supporting the ability of local educational agencies to address the impact that COVID-19 has had, and continues to have, on elementary and secondary schools in the State. The District has been allocated a total of approximately $3,296,800 in ARP funds and $4,995,166 in CRRSA funds. As of June 30, 2023, the District has received $761,011 in ARP funds and $498,930 in CRRSA funds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On January 16, 2024, Governor Kathy Hochul delivered the 2024-25 Executive Budget to the New York State Legislature. The 2024-25 Executive Budget includes $35.3 billion for school aid, representing an annual increase of approximately $921 million (2.7 percent), inclusive of the State's full takeover of funding for prekindergarten expansion grants previously supported with Federal ARP funds. Excluding the State funds needed to support this takeover, the school aid increase totals $825 million (2.4 percent) and includes $507 million (2.1 percent) increase in foundation aid. The 2024-25 Executive Budget proposes the removal of the "save harmless" provision which currently ensures a school district received at least the same amount of foundation aid as it received in the prior year. This change may result in the school district receiving less foundation aid than in previous years. In order to moderate the impact of the removal of the "save harmless" provision, the Executive Budget includes a wealth-based "transition adjustment", allowing school districts to retain $207 million of excess foundation aid in SY 2025. The 2024-25 Executive Budget also includes a $318 million increase in all other school aid programs, including expense-based aids, categorical aids, and competitive grands and $100 million of supplemental assistance grants that will provide additional aid to school districts. In the fiscal years 2022 and 2023, public school districts were awarded $14 billion of federal elementary and secondary school emergency relief funds, available for use over multiple years. The 2024-25 Executive Budget is subject to approval by the New York State Legislature and being signed into law by the

Governor. There is no assurance that the 2024-25 Executive Budget will be adopted as presented to the State Legislature and there is no way to predict changes, if any, the Governor and State Legislature may agree to.

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

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

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

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

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenue of the District for each of the below fiscal years comprised of State aid and budgeted figures for 2022-23 fiscal years.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total State Aid	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid
2018-2019	$ 100,323,645	$ 25,894,559	25.81%
2019-2020	100,991,497	25,754,825	25.50
2020-2021	101,148,010	25,074,888	24.79
2021-2022	104,696,398	27,111,369	25.90
2022-2023	111,568,816	30,622,996	27.45
2023-2024 (Budgeted)	119,601,680	37,643,032	31.47

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2017-2018 fiscal year through the 2021-2022 fiscal year and the adopted budget of the District for the 2022-2023 fiscal year. This table is not audited.

Fiscal Stress Monitoring

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

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

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

Fiscal Year Ending In	Stress Designation	Fiscal Score
2023	No Designation	8.3
2022	No Designation	0.0
2021	No Designation	0.0
2020	No Designation	0.0
2019	No Designation	0.0

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

State Comptroller Report of Examination

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

There have been no State Comptroller's audits of the District released within the past five years, nor are there any currently in progress or pending release at this time.

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

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 were issued is the Education Law and the Local Finance Law.

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

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

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

Financial Statements

The School District retains an independent Certified Public Accountant, whose most recent report covers the period ended June 30, 2023, and may be found attached hereto as Appendix B.

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

Tax Information

Assessed and Full Valuations

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Assessed Valuations:					
Town of Bethlehem	$ 264,671,879	$ 2,65,063,439	$ 265,465,845	$ 268,438,440	$ 269,142,669
Town of Guilderland	4,054,786,286	4,061,854,139	4,044,883,737	3,965,875,828	3,959,233,417
Town of Knox	14,090,199	14,204,060	14,195,098	14,247,362	14,252,993
Town of New Scotland	15,353,138	15,519,334	15,535,349	15,424,585	15,582,610
Total	$ 4,348,901,502	$ 4,356,637,972	$ 4,340,080,029	$ 4,263,986,215	$ 4,258,211,689
Equalization Rates:					
Town of Bethlehem	95.00%	95.00%	93.00%	86.00%	75.00%
Town of Guilderland	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	91.00%	85.00%
Town of Knox	56.00%	52.00%	50.00%	42.00%	39.00%
Town of New Scotland	92.00%	91.00%	91.00%	81.00%	74.00%
Full Valuations:					
Town of Bethlehem	$ 278,601,978	$ 279,014,146	$ 285,447,145	$ 312,137,721	$ 358,856,892
Town of Guilderland	4,054,786,286	4,061,851,139	4,044,883,737	4,358,105,305	4,657,921,667
Town of Knox	25,161,070	27,315,500	28,390,196	33,922,290	36,546,136
Town of New Scotland	16,688,193	17,054,213	17,071,812	19,042,698	21,057,581
Total	$ 4,375,237,527	$ 4,385,234,999	$ 4,375,792,890	$ 4,723,208,014	$ 5,074,382,276

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

Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Town of Bethlehem	$17.64	$18.00	$18.66	$19.26	$21.10
Town of Guilderland	16.76[1]	17.10	17.36	18.20	18.61
Town of Knox	29.93	32.89	34.72	39.43	40.58
Town of New Scotland	18.22	18.79	19.07	20.45	21.38

(1) Significant change from prior year due to town-wise revaluation.

Source: School District officials.

Tax Collection Procedure

Property taxes for the District are levied by the District and are collected by the town tax receivers. Such taxes are due and payable on September 1 but may be paid without penalty by September 30. Penalties on unpaid taxes are 2% from October 1 through November 15 and 3% per month thereafter.

On or about November 15, the tax receiver files a report of any uncollected school taxes with the County. The County thereafter on or before April 30 pays to the District the amount of its uncollected taxes. Thus, the District receives its full levy prior to the end of its fiscal year.

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was enacted, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon the municipalities, school districts, and fire districts in the State, including the District.

Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Tax Levy:	$73,338,941	$74,990,995	$75,868,963	$78,478,221	$80,302,434
Amount Uncollected*	1,792,931	1,354,764	1,264,795	1,351,126	1,351,127
% Uncollected	2.44%	1.81%	1.67%	1.72%	1.68%

*Represents uncollected taxes that are returned to the County for collection. The District received 100% of its tax levy each year. See "Tax Collection Procedure" herein

Real Property Tax Revenues

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

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total Real Property Taxes	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Real Property Taxes
2018-2019	$ 100,323,645	$ 72,352,776	72.12%
2019-2020	100,991,497	73,431,407	72.71
2020-2021	101,148,010	75,068,860	74.22
2021-2022	104,696,398	76,013,919	72.60
2022-2023	111,568,816	78,317,894	70.20
2023-2024 (Budgeted)	119,601,680	80,302,434	67.14

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2018-19 fiscal year through 2022-23 fiscal year and the adopted budget of the District for the 2023-2024 fiscal year. This table is not audited

Major Taxpayers 2023
For 2023-24 Tax Roll

Name	Type	Assessed Value	
Pyramid Crossgates Company	Shopping Center	$234,234,001	(1)
National Grid	Public Utility	88,363,387	
Northeastern Industrial Park	Industrial Park	60,034,600	(2)
Stuyvesant Plaza Inc.	Shopping Center	56,395,000	
Woodlake Apartments	Apartments	44,798,000	
Regency Park Association	Apartments	43,344,631	
Heritage Village Apartments	Apartments	37,000,000	
1700 Co. & Town Ctr	Shopping Center	27,163,300	
Oxford Heights, LLC	Apartments	26,490,000	
Fairwood Apartments	Apartments	22,595,582	
Total		$640,691,501	

The ten larger taxpayers listed above have a total assess valuation of $640,418,501, which represents 15.04% of the tax base of the District for the 2023-2024 fiscal year.

(1) The District has been impacted by larger than expected tax certiorari settlements payable during the 2022-23 fiscal year. Crossgates Mall filed a tax certiorari proceeding that sought to reduce its assessment by approximately $160 million. This claim recently settled and the district must refund $4,999,467. There are other large residential apartment complexes that are also seeking tax certiorari refunds and the exact liability to the District cannot be determined at this time. The District has budgeted $1.6 million in 2023-24 to cover at minimum a portion of any agreed upon settlement. The district has authorized two bond resolutions authorizing the issuance of up to $1,521,489 Serial Bonds and $4,999,467 Serial Bonds.

(2) Significant change from prior year due to adjustment after a tax certiorari proceeding.

Source: District officials and town assessment rolls.

General Fund Operations

District finances are operated primarily through its General Fund. All taxes and most other revenues are paid into this fund and all current operating expenditures are made from it. (A statement of such revenues and expenditures for the five-year period ending June 30, 2023, is contained in the Appendices). As reflected in the Appendices, the District derives the bulk of its annual revenues from a tax on real property and from State aid. Capital improvements are generally financed by the issuance of bonds and bond anticipation notes.

STAR – School Tax Exemption

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

Homeowners over 65 years of age with household adjusted gross incomes, less the taxable amount of total distributions from individual retirement accounts and individual retirement annuities (“STAR Adjusted Gross Income”) of $90,550 or less in 2021-22 and $92,000 or less in 2022-2023, increased annually according to a cost of living adjustment, are eligible for a “full value” exemption of the first $70,700 for the 2021-22 school year and $74,900 for the 2022-23 school year (adjusted annually). Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross income not in excess of $250,000 ($500,000 in the case of a STAR credit, as discussed below) are eligible for a $30,000 “full value” exemption on their primary residence.

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

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

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

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

Tax Levy Limitation Law

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

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

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

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

The Law permits certain significant exclusions to the tax levy limit for school districts. These include taxes to pay the local share of debt service on bonds or notes issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures and the refinancing or refunding of such bonds or notes certain pension cost increases, and other items enumerated in the Law. However, such exclusion does NOT apply to taxes to pay debt service on tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes; and any obligations issued to finance deficits and certain judgments, including tax certiorari refund payments (such as the Bonds). (See "Nature of Obligation" herein).

Real Property Tax Rebate

Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2014 ("Chapter 59"), a newly adopted State budget bill includes provisions which provide a refundable personal income tax credit to real property taxpayers in school districts and certain municipal units of government. Real property owners in school districts are eligible for this credit in the 2014 and 2015 taxable years of those property owners. Real property taxpayers in certain other municipal units of government are eligible for this credit in the 2015 and 2016 taxable years of those real property taxpayers. The eligibility of real property taxpayers for the tax credit in each year depends on such jurisdiction's compliance with the provisions of Tax Levy Limitation Law. School districts budgets must comply in their 2014-15 and 2015-16 fiscal years. Other municipal units of government must have their budgets in compliance for their 2015 and 2016 fiscal years. Such budgets must be within the tax cap limits set by the Tax Levy Limitation Law for the real property taxpayers to be eligible for this personal income tax credit. The affected jurisdictions include counties, cities (other than any city with a population of one million or more and its counties), towns, villages, school districts (other than the dependent school districts of New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers, the latter four of which are indirectly affected by applicability to their respective city) and independent special districts.

Certain additional restrictions on the amount of the personal income tax credit are set forth in Chapter 59 in order for the tax cap to qualify as one which will provide the tax credit benefit to such real property taxpayers. The refundable personal income tax credit amount is increased in the second year if compliance occurs in both taxable years.

For the second taxable year of the program, the refundable personal income tax credit for real property taxpayers is additionally contingent upon adoption by the school district or municipal unit of a state approved "government efficiency plan" which demonstrates "three-year savings and efficiencies of at least one per cent per year from shared services, cooperation agreements and/or mergers or efficiencies".

Municipalities, school districts and independent special districts must provide certification of compliance with the requirements of the new provisions to certain State officials in order to render their real property taxpayers eligible for the personal income tax credit.

While the provisions of Chapter 59 did not directly further restrict the taxing power of the affected municipalities, school districts and special districts, they do provide an incentive for such tax levies to remain within the tax cap limits established by Chapter 97. The implications of this program on future tax levies and for operations and services of the School District are uncertain at this time.

An additional real property tax rebate program applicable solely to school districts was enacted by Chapter 20 of 2015, signed into law by the Governor on June 26, 2015. The program applies in the years 2016 through 2019 and includes continued tax cap compliance. It is not known at this time if the program has been extended beyond 2019.

Status of Indebtedness

Constitutional Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

Statutory Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Status of Indebtedness

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Serial Bonds [1]	$ 29,125,000	$ 25,030,000	$ 21,995,000	$ 18,865,000	$ 15,630,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	3,317,500	3,163,860	20,565,240	34,998,558	49,196,840
Total Debt Outstanding	$ 32,442,500	$ 28,193,860	$ 42,560,240	$ 53,863,558	$ 64,826,840

[1] Does not include advance refunded bonds outstanding as of the end of the respective fiscal years, where applicable.

Status of Outstanding Bond Issues

Year of Issue:	2016		2017	
Amount Issued:	$11,325,000		$16,778,000	
Purpose/Instrument:	Refunding		Capital Project	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2024	$ 1,710,000	$ 105,000	$ 1,150,000	$ 300,500
2025	1,770,000	35,400	1,185,000	277,500
2026			1,215,000	241,950
2027			1,250,000	205,500
2028			1,295,000	168,000
2029			1,335,000	129,150
2030			1,375,000	89,100
2031	-	-	1,425,000	47,850
2032	-	-	170,000	5,100
Totals:	$ 3,480,000	$ 140,400	$ 10,400,000	$ 1,464,650

Year of Issue:	2020		2023	
Amount Issued:	$2,205,000		$24,130,000	
Purpose/Instrument:	Refunding		DASNY	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2024	$ 165,000	$ 66,063	5,000	1,488,017
2025	175,000	59,463	1,230,000	1,206,250
2026	180,000	52,463	1,295,000	1,144,750
2027	185,000	45,263	1,360,000	1,080,000
2028	195,000	37,863	1,425,000	1,012,000
2029	200,000	30,063	1,495,000	940,750
2030	210,000	22,062.50	1,570,000	866,000
2031	215,000	13,662.50	1,650,000	787,500
2032	225,000	5,062.50	1,730,000	705,000
2033	-		1,820,000	618,500
2034	-	-	1,910,000	527,500
2035			2,005,000	432,000
2036			2,105,000	331,750
2037			2,210,000	226,500
2038	-	-	2,320,000	116,000
Totals:	$ 1,750,000	$ 331,963	$ 24,130,000	$ 11,482,517

Total Annual Bond Principal and Interest Due

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	%Paid
2024	$ 3,030,000	$ 1,959,579	$ 4,989,579	9.38%
2025	$ 4,360,000	$ 1,578,613	5,938,613	20.55%
2026	$ 2,690,000	$ 1,439,163	4,129,163	28.31%
2027	$ 2,795,000	$ 1,330,763	4,125,763	36.07%
2028	$ 2,915,000	$ 1,217,863	4,132,863	43.84%
2029	$ 3,030,000	$ 1,099,963	4,129,963	51.61%
2030	$ 3,155,000	$ 977,163	4,132,163	59.38%
2031	$ 3,290,000	$ 849,013	4,139,013	67.16%
2032	$ 2,125,000	$ 715,163	2,840,163	72.50%
2033	$ 1,820,000	$ 618,500	2,438,500	77.09%
2034	$ 1,910,000	$ 527,500	2,437,500	81.67%
2035	$ 2,005,000	$ 432,000	2,437,000	86.26%
2036	$ 2,105,000	$ 331,750	2,436,750	90.84%
2037	$ 2,210,000	$ 226,500	2,436,500	95.42%
2038	$ 2,320,000	$ 116,000	2,436,000	100.00%
Totals:	$ 39,760,000	$ 13,419,529	$ 53,179,529	

Cash Flow Borrowings

The District has not issued revenue or tax anticipation notes since the 2013-14 fiscal year. The District may contemplate a revenue or tax anticipation note in the future dependent upon a variety of factors. At this time, no such note is planned in the 2023-24 fiscal year.

Status of Short-Term Indebtedness

Type	Dated Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding
BAN	7/27/2023	7/26/2024	4.50%	$29,498,569

Capital Project Plans

On May 21, 2019, the qualified voters of the District approved a $8,353,698 capital project for the construction improvements to the Guilderland Public Library (the "Library Project"). The voters authorized the issuance of $6,953,698 bonds of the District to finance a portion of said cost. The balance of the cost of said project will be applied from Library funds to be made available therefore. The District currently has $6,610,000 bond anticipations notes outstanding for this purpose, which will mature on July 26, 2024.

On October 7, 2021, the qualified voters of the District approved a $21,763,469 capital project that focuses on several priority areas, including improving learning opportunities, enhancing safety and security for students and staff, and replacing or updating aging infrastructure (the "2021 Capital Project"). The district intends to utilize $2,062,820 in federal funds to offset the cost of the 2021 Capital Project. The District issued $12,000,000 bond anticipation notes pursuant to the 2021 Capital Project authorization which matured on July 28, 2023. The District renewed these bond anticipation notes in full at maturity with a portion of the proceeds of the $29,498,569 bond anticipation notes issued on July 27, 2023, and at the same time issued an additional $7,700,649 in new money for the 2021 Capital Project with proceeds from said bond anticipation notes.

The District typically issues debt annually for buses and/or vehicles. On May 16, 2023, the qualified voters of the District approved a proposition to acquire student transportation and maintenance and operation vehicles in an amount not to exceed $1,206,600. A $1,206,600 portion of the proceeds of the $29,498,569 bond anticipation notes issued July 27, 2023 provided original financing for such buses and vehicles.

The District has no other significant capital projects authorized or contemplated at this time; however, the District will be issuing $6,520,956 general obligation bonds to finance various tax certiorari settlements during the 2023-24 fiscal year.

Building Aid Estimate

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 760 of the Laws of 1963, the District is eligible to receive a Building Aid Estimate from the New York State Department of Education. The District has not applied for such estimate; but anticipates that aid may be received on its outstanding indebtedness at their Building Aid Ratio of 79.1%.

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 April 23, 2024

Town	Taxable Assessed Valuation	State Equalization Rate	Taxable Full Valuation
Bethlehem	$ 269,142,669	75.00%	$ 358,856,892
Guilderland	3,959,233,417	85.00%	4,657,921,667
Knox	14,252,993	39.00%	36,546,136
New Scotland	15,582,610	74.00%	21,057,581
Total			$ 5,074,382,276
Debt Limit: 10% of Full Valuation			$ 507,438,228

Inclusions:	
Serial Bonds	$ 39,760,000
Bond Anticipation Notes:	29,498,569
Total Inclusions:	$ 69,258,569
Exclusions:	
Building Aid Estimate [1]	$0
Total Exclusions:	$0
Total Net Indebtedness	$ 69,258,569
Net Debt Contracting Margin	$ 438,179,659
Percentage of Debt-Contracting Power Exhausted	13.65%

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

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

Overlapping Unit	Applicable Equalized Value	Percent	Gross Indebtedness [1]	Exclusions	Net Indebtedness	Estimated Applicable Overlapping Indebtedness
Albany	$ 5,074,382,276					
County	$ 28,931,534,489	17.54%	$ 301,080,000	N/A	$ 301,080,000	$ 52,807,258
Town of	$ 358,856,892					
Bethlehem	$ 4,125,405,402	8.70%	$ 36,395,000	N/A	$ 36,395,000	$ 3,165,894
Town of	$ 4,657,921,667					
Guilderland	$ 4,657,921,667	100.000%	$ 8,867,639	N/A	$ 8,867,639	$ 8,867,639
Town of	$ 36,546,136					
Knox	$ 271,243,784	13.47%	$ -	N/A	$ -	$ -
Town of	$ 21,057,581					
New Scotland	$ 1,138,301,977	1.85%	$ 3,537,010	N/A	$ 3,537,010	$ 65,432
Village of	$ 150,222,561					
Altamont	$ 150,222,561	100.00%	$ 3,120,000	N/A	$ 3,120,000	$ 3,120,000
			$ -			
Total						$ 68,026,223

Source: Comptroller's Special Report on Municipal Affairs for Local Fiscal Years Ended in 2022

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

N/A Information not available from source document

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of April 23, 2024:

	Amount	Per Capita (a)	Percentage of Full Value (b)
Net Indebtedness	$ 69,258,569	$ 1,817.57	1.365%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness	$ 137,284,792	$ 3,602.80	2.705%

(a) The District’s estimated population is 38,105 (Source: 2022 U.S. Census Bureau estimate)

(b) The District’s full valuation of taxable real estate for 2023-24 is $5,074,382,276.

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

Market And Risk Factors

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

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

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

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

Tax Matters

Opinion of Bond Counsel

In the opinion of Bond Counsel to the District, interest on the Bonds (the "Taxable Bonds") (i) is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and (ii) is exempt, under existing statutes, from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York).

The following discussion is a brief summary of the principal United States federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Taxable Bonds by original purchasers of the Taxable Bonds who are "U.S. Holders," as defined herein. This summary (i) is based on the Code, Treasury Regulations, revenue rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect and all subject to change at any time, possibly with retroactive effect; (ii) assumes that the Taxable Bonds will be held as "capital assets"; and (iii) does not discuss all of the United States federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a U.S. Holder in light of its particular circumstances or to U.S. Holders subject to special rules, such as insurance companies, financial institutions, tax-exempt organizations, dealers in securities or foreign currencies, persons holding the Taxable Bonds as a position in a "hedge" or "straddle," U.S. Holders whose functional currency (as defined in Section 985 of the Code) is not the United States dollar, U.S. Holders who acquire Taxable Bonds in the secondary market, or individuals, estates and trusts subject to the tax on unearned income imposed by Section 1411 of the Code.

Certain taxpayers who are required to prepare certified financial statements and file such financial statements with certain regulatory or governmental agencies may be required to recognize income, gain and loss with respect to the Taxable Bonds at the time that such income, gain or loss is taken into account on such financial statements instead of under the rules described below. In addition, interest on the Taxable Bonds is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code.

U.S. Holders of Taxable Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors concerning the United States federal income tax and other consequences with respect to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Taxable Bonds as well as any tax consequences that may arise under the laws of any state, local or foreign tax jurisdiction.

Original Issue Discount

In general, if Original Issue Discount ("OID") is greater than a statutorily defined *de minimis* amount, a U.S. Holder of a Taxable Bond must include in federal gross income (for each day of the taxable year, or portion of the taxable year, in which such U.S. Holder holds such Taxable Bond) the daily portion of OID, as it accrues (generally on a constant-yield method) and regardless of the U.S. Holder's method of accounting. "OID" is the excess of (i) the "stated redemption price at maturity" over (ii) the "issue price." For purposes of the foregoing: "issue price" means the first price at which a substantial amount of the Taxable Bond is sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers); "stated redemption price at maturity" means the sum of all payments, other than "qualified stated interest," provided by such Taxable Bond; "qualified stated interest" is stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually at a single fixed rate; and "*de minimis* amount" is an amount equal to 0.25 percent of the Taxable Bond's stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to its maturity. A U.S. Holder may irrevocably elect to include in gross income all interest that accrues on a Taxable Bond using the constant-yield method, subject to certain modifications.

Bond Premium

In general, if a Taxable Bond is originally issued for an issue price (excluding accrued interest) that reflects a premium over the sum of all amounts payable on the Taxable Bond other than "qualified stated interest" (a "Taxable Premium Bond"), that Taxable Premium Bond will be subject to Section 171 of the Code, relating to bond premium. In general, if the U.S. Holder of a Taxable Premium Bond elects to amortize the premium as "amortizable bond premium" over the remaining term of the Taxable Premium Bond, determined based on constant-yield principles (in certain cases involving a Taxable Premium Bond callable prior to its stated maturity date, the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the highest yield on such bond), the amortizable premium is treated as an offset to interest income; the U.S. Holder will make a corresponding adjustment to the U.S. Holder's basis in the Taxable Premium Bond. Any such election is generally irrevocable and applies to all debt instruments of the U.S. Holder (other than tax-exempt bonds) held at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies and to all such debt instruments thereafter acquired. Under certain circumstances, the U.S. Holder of a Taxable Premium Bond may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the Taxable Premium Bond even though it is sold or redeemed for an amount less than or equal to the U.S. Holder's original acquisition cost.

Disposition and Defeasance

Generally, upon the sale, exchange, redemption, or other disposition (which would include a legal defeasance) of a Taxable Bond, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized (other than amounts attributable to accrued interest not previously includable in income) and such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Taxable Bond.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to non-corporate U.S. Holders of the Taxable Bonds with respect to payments of principal, payments of interest, and the accrual of OID on a Taxable Bond and the proceeds of the sale of a Taxable Bond before maturity within the United States. Backup withholding may apply to U.S. Holders of Taxable Bonds under Section 3406 of the Code. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner, and which constitutes over-withholding, would be allowed as a refund or a credit against such beneficial owner's United States federal income tax provided the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

U.S. Holders

The term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of a Taxable Bond that is: (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation, partnership or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source or (iv) a trust whose administration is subject to the primary jurisdiction of a United States court and which has one or more United States fiduciaries who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

Miscellaneous

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 Taxable Bonds under state law and could affect the market price or marketability of the Taxable Bonds.

Prospective purchasers of the Taxable Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

Legal Matters

The validity of the Bonds will be covered by the legal opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the School District, such opinion to be delivered with the Bonds. The proposed form of such opinion is attached hereto as Appendix C

Continuing Disclosure Compliance

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 15c2-12, as the same may be amended or officially interpreted from time to time (the "Rule"), promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the School District will enter into an Undertaking to provide Material Event Notices, the description of which is attached hereto as "Appendix D". The District has complied with this undertaking in all material respects except as set forth below.

The District, on occasion, did not file certain material event notices relating to bond insurance rating changes by Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Investors Services with respect to its insured serial bonds. The District filed an event notice for these changes on EMMA on August 1, 2014. The District is otherwise in compliance in all material respects within the last five years with all previous undertakings made pursuant to Rule 15c2-12.

Litigation

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

The District is the subject of a claim recently filed under the New York Child Victims Act. The claim is in the early stages of discovery, so liability or exposure on behalf of the District cannot be fully assessed. However, it is not anticipated that the claim will have a material impact on the District's financial status at this time.

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

Cybersecurity

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

The District has a line of coverage through Chubb Cyber Enterprise Risk Management Policy.

Bond Rating

The District has applied for a rating in relation to this bond issuance.

The most recent underlying rating on the District's outstanding general obligations bonds from Moody's Investor Service ("Moody's") is an :Aa3" with a "Stable Outlook". The rating reflects only the view of Moody's and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from Moody's Investors Service, 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich St., New York, New York 10007. Phone: (212) 553-0038, Fax: (212) 553-1390.

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

Municipal Advisor

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

CUSIP Identification Numbers

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

Miscellaneous

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.

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.

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

The School District's contact information is as follows: Dr. Andrew VanAlstyne, Assistant Superintendent for Business, phone: (518) 456-6200 x0125; email: vanalstynea@guilderlandschools.net.

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

Guilderland Central School District

Dated: May __, 2023
Albany County, New York

____
Kelly Person
President of Board of Education
And Chief Fiscal Officer

APPENDIX A

Financial Information

General Fund – Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balance

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Budget 2024	
Beginning Fund Balance - July 1	$14,093,722	$11,271,528	$11,637,802	$12,146,755	$11,259,971	$11,166,208	E
Revenues:							
Real Property Taxes	$67,069,242	$68,628,787	$70,671,435	$71,814,329	$74,316,183	$80,302,434	
Real Property Tax Items	5,283,534	4,802,620	4,397,425	$4,199,590	4,001,711	0	
Charges for Services	632,693	484,753	384,365	$397,917	392,049	0	
Use of Money & Property	841,772	577,552	189,880	$196,890	1,151,933	0	
Sale of Prop. & Comp. for Loss	27,655	18,887	62,109	$32,394	4,563	0	
Miscellaneous	177,891	362,422	215,434	$524,296	671,732	1,181,214	
State Sources	25,894,559	25,754,825	25,074,888	$27,111,369	30,622,996	37,643,032	
Federal Sources	146,299	111,651	152,474	$169,613	157,649	125,000	
Interfund Transfer	250,000	250,000	0	$250,000	250,000	350,000	
Total Revenues	$100,323,645	$100,991,497	$101,148,010	$104,696,398	$111,568,816	$119,601,680	
Expenditures:							
General Support	$8,618,989	$8,907,581	$9,162,275	$10,602,140	$12,566,844	$11,677,598	
Instruction	52,753,413	54,771,065	$55,034,905	$56,372,088	58,642,203	62,116,543	
Transportation	5,141,530	4,554,444	$4,715,332	$6,100,526	6,618,732	7,336,653	
Community Services	0	0	$0	$0	0	0	
Employee Benefits	26,373,048	25,856,497	$26,259,507	$26,918,749	27,579,898	29,587,960	
Debt Service	6,823,218	5,891,646	$4,951,596	$5,271,549	5,893,324	8,218,259	
Interfund Transfer	3,435,641	643,990	$515,442	$318,130	361,578	835,181	
Total Expenditures	$103,145,839	$100,625,223	$100,639,057	$105,583,182	$111,662,579	$119,772,194	
Adjustments	0	0	$0	$0	0	0	
Year End Fund Balance	$11,271,528	$11,637,802	$12,146,755	$11,259,971	$11,166,208	$10,995,694	E
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	($2,822,194)	$366,274	$508,953	($886,784)	($93,763)	($170,514)	1

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

Note: 1. Appropriated Fund Balance is planned to be used

E. Estimated

General Fund – Comparative Balance Sheet

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Assets:					
Unrestricted Cash	$2,898,762	$2,510,653	$4,904,592	$2,801,597	$9,914,654
Restricted Cash	6,060,526	6,775,100	7,710,833	6,371,686	6,205,092
Due From Other Funds	1,200,234	836,501	1,155,975	609,227	1,208,200
Due from Fiduciary Funds	727	1,256	-	-	-
State and Federal Aid Received	710,711	914,850	722,832	901,067	1,481,388
Other Receivables	664,333	601,601	706,375	706,134	854,215
Investments	116,759	223,703	123,325	251,939	138,020
inventories	5,916,626	6,104,725	5,722,773	9,248,536	-
	3,005	4,807	4,011	5,727	546
Total Assets	$17,571,683	$17,973,196	$21,050,716	$20,895,913	$19,802,115
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	$669,615	$1,439,422	$991,107	$1,624,486	$1,019,515
Accrued Liabilities	463,765	331,172	2,890,122	2,776,818	1,769,797
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	108,554
Due to Employees' Retirement System	346,704	349,296	381378	261,849	347,555
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	4,774,299	4,215,504	4,618,819	4,972,789	5,390,486
Unearned Revenue	45,772	-	22,535	-	-
Total Liabilities:	$6,300,155	$6,335,394	$8,903,961	$9,635,942	$8,635,907
Fund Balances:					
Non Spendable	$3,005	$4,807	$4,011	$5,727	$546
Restricted:	6,060,526	6,775,100	7,710,833	6,371,686	6,205,092
Assigned	1,123,700	736,587	232,728	487,043	169,683
Unassigned	4,084,297	4,121,308	4,199,183	4,395,515	4,790,887
Total Fund Balance	$11,271,528	$11,637,802	$12,146,755	$11,259,971	$11,166,208
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$17,571,683	$17,973,196	$21,050,716	$20,895,913	$19,802,115

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

<u>APPENDIX B</u>

Audited Financial Statements

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

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

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES

JUNE 30, 2023

C O N T E N T S

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the President and the Other Members
of the Board of Education of the
Guilderland Central School District
Guilderland Center, New York

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Guilderland Central School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

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Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, schedule of funding progress – changes in total other post-employment benefits liability and related ratios, and schedule of local government's proportionate share of the net pension liability and contributions on pages 4 through 13 and 50 through 54 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, and statistical section, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information on pages 55 through 57 is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 27, 2023 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

WEST & COMPANY CPAs PC

Gloversville, New York
September 27, 2023

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

The following is a discussion and analysis of the School District's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. This section is a summary of the School District's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions or conditions. It is also based on both the government-wide and fund-based financial statements. The results of the current year are discussed in comparison with the prior year, with an emphasis placed on the current year. This section is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the School District's basic financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Following is a summary of the District's most significant and meaningful financial aspects for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023:

- The District experienced a decrease of approximately $5,057,820 in net position on the District-wide financials as shown in the Reconciliation of Changes in Fund Balance to Statement of Activities on page 19. The decrease was mainly due to an increase in pupil transportation and tax certiorari expenditures as well as an increase in net pension liabilities.

- In May 2022, the 2022-23 budget proposal and vehicle and equipment purchase resolution were approved 65.5% and 66.9% of the vote, respectively.

- The District's total assessed valuation of decreased by approximately $77 million or 1.8 percent in 2022-23 showing a slight decrease from the prior year but indicating an overall stable tax base and economic stability.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

The *governmental funds statements* tell how basic services such as general and special education were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending.

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

Table A-1 summarizes the major features of the School District's basic financial statements, including the portion of the School District's activities that they cover and the types of information that they contain. The remainder of this overview section highlights the structure and contents of each statement.

Table A-1 Major Features of the District-wide and Fund Financial Statements

		Fund Financial Statements
	District-Wide	**Governmental Funds**
Scope	Entire District	The activities of the School District that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as instruction, special education and building maintenance
Required financial statements	• Statement of net position • Statement of activities	• Balance sheet • Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial focus
Type of asset/deferred outflows of resources/liability/deferred inflows of resources information	All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Generally, assets and deferred outflows of resources expected to be used up and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that come due or available during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets or long-term liabilities included
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and the related liability is due and payable

District-Wide Statements

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

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

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

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

In the District-wide financial statements, the School District's activities are shown as *governmental activities*. Most of the School District's basic services are included here, such as general and special education, transportation and administration. Property taxes and state formula aid finance most of these activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the School District's funds, focusing on its most significant or "major" funds - not the School District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices the School District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs:

- Some funds are required by state law and by bond covenants.

- The District establishes other funds to control and to manage money for particular purposes (such as repaying its long-term debts) or to show that it is properly using certain revenues (such as federal grants).

The District has one kind of fund:

- Governmental Funds: Most of the School District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets can be readily converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School District's programs.

  Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the District-wide statements, additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statements explains the relationship (or differences) between them. The governmental fund statements focus primarily on current financial resources and often have a budgetary orientation. Governmental funds include the general fund, special aid fund, school lunch fund and the capital project fund. Required financial statements are the balance sheet and the statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balances.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Table A-2 Condensed Statement of Net Position

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022	% Change (Incr.; - Decr.)
Assets			
Current and other assets	$ 31,787,400	$ 79,788,245	-60
Capital assets - net	129,038,920	117,927,524	9
Total Assets	160,826,320	197,715,769	-19
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pensions	31,317,408	30,985,344	1
Other post-employment benefits	60,880,867	78,695,066	-23
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	92,198,275	109,680,410	-16
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	64,602,886	50,445,600	28
Long-term liabilities	243,124,134	266,510,508	-9
Total Liabilities	307,727,020	316,956,108	-3
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Other post-employment benefits	114,955,707	97,600,510	18
Pensions	2,941,131	60,381,004	-95
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	117,896,838	157,981,514	-25
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	69,487,634	67,745,925	3
Restricted	8,124,481	7,331,749	11
Unrestricted	(250,211,378)	(242,619,117)	-3
Total Net Position	$(172,599,263)	$(167,541,443)	-3

Changes in Net Position

The School District's 2023 revenue was $120,473,078 (see Table A-3). Property taxes and New York State aid accounted for the majority of revenue by contributing 61.7% and 25.7%, respectively, of the total revenue raised (see Table A-4). The remainder of revenue came from fees for services, use of money and property, operating grants and other miscellaneous sources.

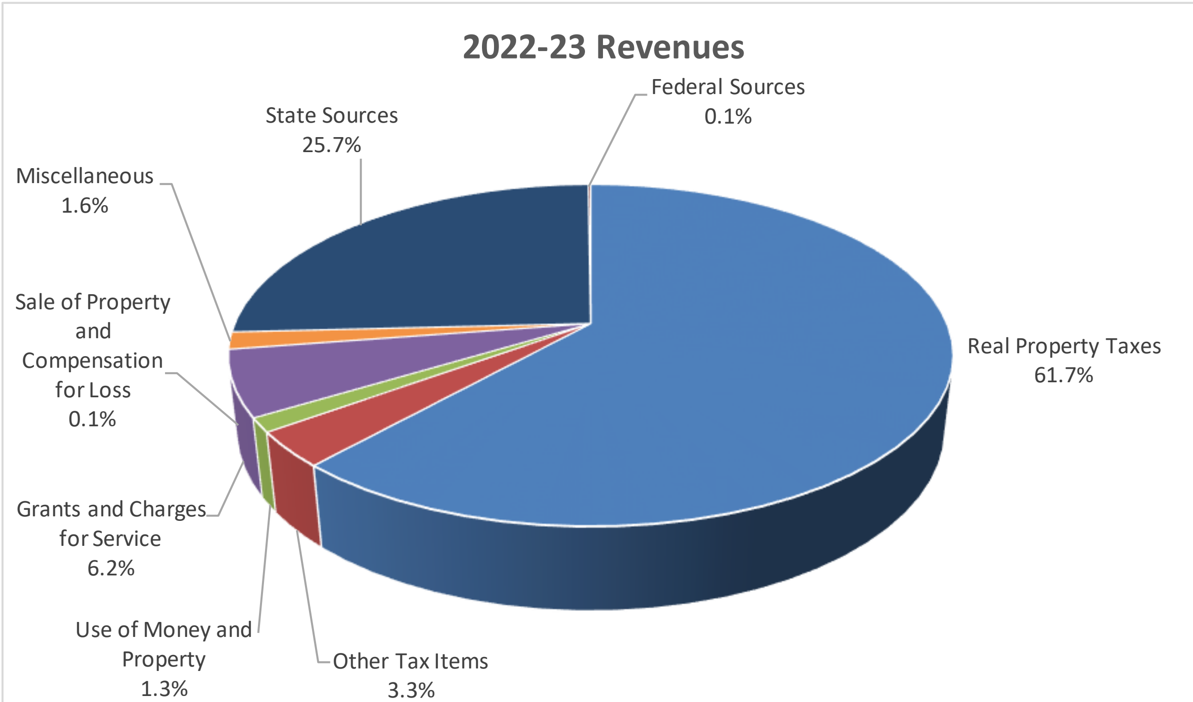
The total cost of all programs and services totaled $125,530,898 for 2023. These expenses (81.6%) are predominantly for the education, supervision and transportation of students (see Table A-5). The School District's administrative, occupancy and business activities accounted for 14.9% of total costs.

Net position decreased during the year by $5,057,820.

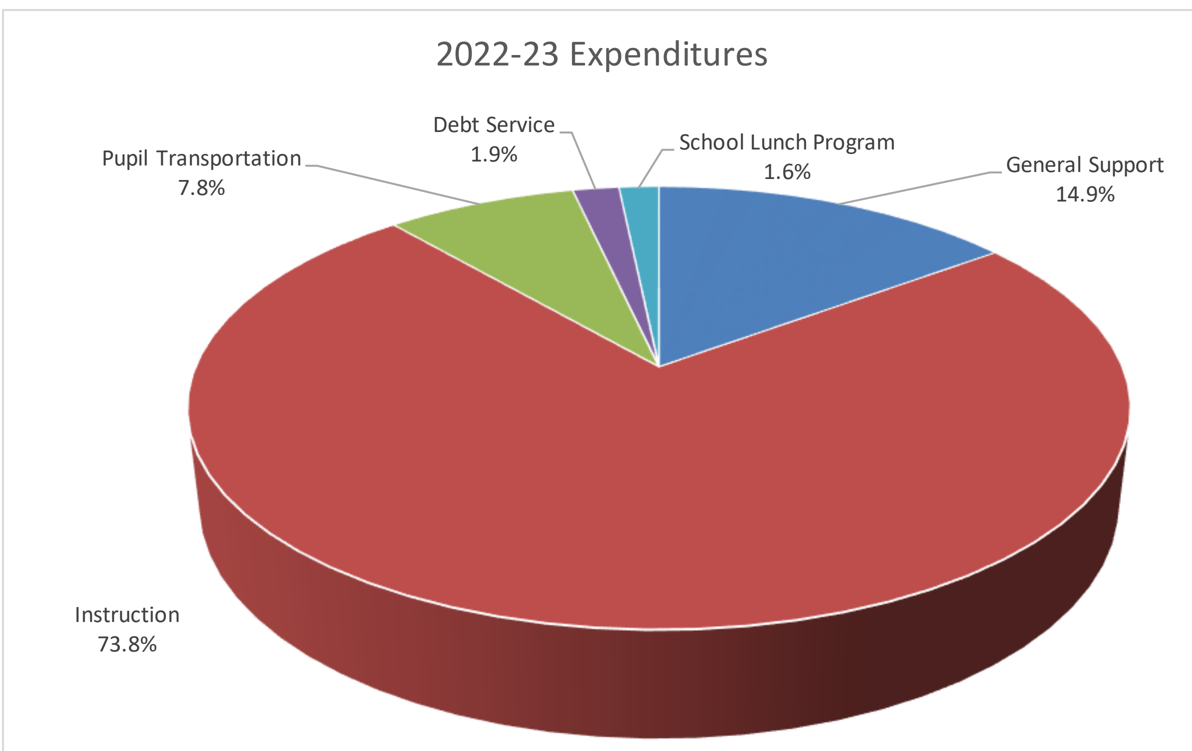
Table A-3 Changes in Net Position from Operating Results

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022	% Change Incr.; - Decr.)
Revenues			
Program Revenues			
Charges for services	$ 1,365,047	$ 715,172	91
Operating grants and contributions	6,136,692	6,599,455	-7
General Revenues			
Property taxes	78,317,894	76,013,919	3
State sources	30,929,692	27,111,369	14
Federal sources	157,649	169,613	-7
Use of money and property	1,606,091	197,644	713
Sale of property and compensation for loss	11,107	32,394	-66
Miscellaneous	1,948,906	1,223,974	59
Total Revenues	120,473,078	112,063,540	8
Expenses			
General support	18,709,494	15,309,848	22
Instruction	92,590,531	85,820,373	8
Transportation	9,789,951	8,793,629	11
Debt service	2,389,948	1,070,692	123
Cost of sales – Lunch Program	2,050,974	1,941,401	6
Total Expenses	125,530,898	112,935,943	11
Total Change in Net Position	$ (5,057,820)	$ (872,403)	-480

REVENUES – TABLE A–4



EXPENDITURES – TABLE A–5



Governmental Activities

Revenue for the School District's governmental activities totaled $120,473,078 while total expenses were $125,530,898. Accordingly, net position decreased during the year by $5,057,820.

Table A-6 presents the cost of several of the School District's major activities. The table also shows each activity's net cost (total cost less fees generated by the activity and intergovernmental aid provided for specific programs). The net cost shows the financial burden placed on the School District's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table A-6

Net Cost of Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services		% Change	Net Cost of Services		% Change
	2023	2022	(Incr.; -Decr.)	2023	2022	(Incr.; -Decr.)
General support	$ 18,709,494	$ 15,309,848	22%	$ 18,709,494	$ 15,309,848	22%
Instruction	92,590,531	85,820,373	8%	86,899,912	81,255,908	7%
Pupil transportation	9,789,951	8,793,629	11%	9,789,951	8,793,629	11%
Debt service - interest	2,389,948	1,070,692	123%	2,389,948	1,070,692	123%
Cost of sales - lunch program	2,050,974	1,941,401	6%	239,854	(808,761)	-130%
Totals	$ 125,530,898	$ 112,935,943	11%	$ 118,029,159	$ 105,621,316	12%

- The cost of all governmental activities for the year was $125,530,898.
- The users of the School District's programs financed $1,365,047 of the costs.
- Federal and state government grants financed $6,136,692 of the costs.
- The majority of costs were financed by the School District's taxpayers and state aid.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS

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

No other variances are reflected in the governmental funds financial statements for 2023.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

- The District's 2022-2023 general fund budgeted expenditures were under expended by $1,516,692 due in most part to lower actual expenses than anticipated in general support and instruction.

Results vs. Budget

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance Fav; (Unfav)
REVENUES				
Local Sources	$ 79,168,125	$ 79,168,125	$ 80,538,171	$ 1,370,046
State Sources	29,604,807	29,604,807	30,622,996	1,018,189
Federal Sources	125,000	125,000	157,649	32,649
Total Revenues	108,897,932	108,897,932	111,318,816	2,420,884
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers from other funds	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	109,147,932	109,147,932	111,568,816	2,420,884
EXPENDITURES				
General Support	9,873,352	12,991,842	12,566,844	424,998
Instruction	59,437,458	59,578,391	58,642,203	936,188
Pupil Transportation	6,462,158	6,662,399	6,618,732	43,667
Employee Benefits	28,229,490	27,691,735	27,579,898	111,837
Debt Service	5,580,387	5,893,325	5,893,324	1
Total Expenditures	109,582,845	112,817,692	111,301,001	1,516,691
OTHER USES				
Transfers Out	305,000	361,579	361,578	1
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	109,887,845	113,179,271	111,662,579	$ 1,516,692
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	(739,913)	(4,031,339)	(93,763)	
Beginning Fund Balance	11,259,971	11,259,971	11,259,971	
Ending Fund Balance	$ 10,520,058	$ 7,228,632	$ 11,166,208	

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

As of June 30, 2023, the School District had $129,038,920 (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization) invested in a broad range of capital assets including land, buildings, buses, athletic facilities, computers and other educational equipment.

Capital Assets

Table A-7

Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation and Amortization)

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022
Land, buildings, improvements and construction in progress	$ 122,867,526	$ 111,972,257
Furniture and equipment	5,167,068	5,148,486
Right to use assets	1,004,326	806,781
Totals	$ 129,038,920	$ 117,927,524

Long-Term Debt

As of June 30, 2023 the School District had $234,717,173 in general obligation and other long-term debt outstanding. More detailed information about the School District's long-term debt is included in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Table A-8

Outstanding Long-Term Debt

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022
General obligation bonds (financed with property taxes)	$ 15,630,000	$ 18,865,000
All other debt	219,087,173	251,150,816
Totals	$ 234,717,173	$ 270,015,816

During 2023, the School District paid down its debt by retiring $3,235,000 of outstanding bonds and $290,910 of outstanding lease liability. Other debt represented compensated absences, leases payable and other post-employment benefits.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE

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

- The COVID-19 epidemic continues to have a financial impact on the District as it has incurred increased educational and facilities costs in order to continue to provide a high quality education and safe environment for all its students. These increased costs have been somewhat offset by federal assistance, specifically the Coronavirus Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES), Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplementary Act (CRRSA), and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARP). The CRRSA and ARP federal grants will end in September 2023 and 2024, respectively.

- Health insurance and other post-retirement costs continue to grow at rates in excess of the rate of inflation. Also, as an older demographic makes up a greater portion of participants in the district health insurance plans, health insurance costs are expected to increase.

- Teachers Retirement System employer contribution rates in large part are affected by financial markets which have experienced significant volatility which could result in upward trend in contribution rates for school districts.

- The New York State limit on tax levy growth will result in further limitations on tax revenue that could affect the financial health of the District.

- The District has experienced unanticipated increases in tax certioraris in 2022-23 and has current pending litigation on commercial property that will result in increased expenditures on tax certioraris in the next year. The increase in number and size of these tax certioraris stems from the Town of Guilderland’s property revaluation in 2019 and the effect of COVID 19 on commercial retail businesses.

- Due to the current economic environment of low unemployment and rising inflation continued upward pressure will be placed on wages and the outsourcing of transportation.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

Guilderland Central School District
District Office
PO Box 18
8 School Road
Guilderland Center, New York 12085
(518) 456-6200

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2023

ASSETS	
Cash	
Unrestricted	$ 18,363,520
Restricted	8,374,481
Receivables	
State and federal aid	3,169,357
Due from other governments	854,215
Other receivables	138,020
Prepaid expenses	851,476
Inventories	36,331
Right to use assets, net of amortization	1,004,326
Capital assets, net of depreciation	128,034,594
Total Assets	160,826,320
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Other post-employment benefits	60,880,867
Pensions	31,317,408
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	92,198,275
LIABILITIES	
Payables	
Accounts payable	2,044,899
Accrued liabilities	1,784,525
Accrued interest payable	1,881,501
Due to other governments	108,575
Unearned revenue	446,754
Bond anticipation notes payable	49,196,840
Long-term liabilities	
Due and payable within one year	
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	5,390,486
Due to Employees' Retirement System	347,555
Bonds payable	3,025,000
Leases payable	376,751
Due and payable after one year	
Bonds payable	12,605,000
Leases payable	627,575
Other post-employment benefits	215,731,705
Net pension liability - proportionate share	11,808,712
Compensated absences payable	2,351,142
Total Liabilities	307,727,020
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Other post-employment benefits	114,955,707
Pensions	2,941,131
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	117,896,838
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	69,487,634
Restricted	
Capital reserve	74,322
Reserve for employee benefit liability	130,492
Reserve for debt service	1,919,389
Unemployment insurance reserve	64,611
Reserve for retirement contribution - ERS	2,646,766
Reserve for retirement contribution - TRS	2,617,131
Workers' compensation reserve	611,182
Reserve for repairs	60,588
Unrestricted	(250,211,378)
Total Net Position	$ (172,599,263)

See notes to basic financial statements.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS				
General support	$ 18,709,494	$ 0	$ 0	$ (18,709,494)
Instruction	92,590,531	(392,049)	(5,298,570)	(86,899,912)
Pupil transportation	9,789,951	0	0	(9,789,951)
Debt service	2,389,948	0	0	(2,389,948)
School lunch program	2,050,974	(972,998)	(838,122)	(239,854)
Total Functions and Programs	$ 125,530,898	$ (1,365,047)	$ (6,136,692)	(118,029,159)
GENERAL REVENUES				
Real property taxes				74,316,183
Other tax items				4,001,711
Use of money and property				1,606,091
Sale of property and compensation for loss				11,107
Miscellaneous				1,948,906
State sources				30,929,692
Federal sources				157,649
Total General Revenues				112,971,339
CHANGE IN NET POSITION				(5,057,820)
TOTAL NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR				(167,541,443)
TOTAL NET POSITION - END OF YEAR				$ (172,599,263)

See notes to basic financial statements.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2023

	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Debt Service	Capital	CM Misc. Special Revenue	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS							
Cash							
Unrestricted	$ 9,914,654	$ 6,800	$ 1,554,469	$ 0	$ 6,279,880	$ 607,717	$ 18,363,520
Restricted	6,205,092	0	0	2,169,389	0	0	8,374,481
Due from other funds	1,208,200	0	0	0	0	0	1,208,200
State and federal aid receivable	1,481,388	1,638,244	49,725	0	0	0	3,169,357
Due from other governments	854,215	0	0	0	0	0	854,215
Other receivables	138,020	0	0	0	0	0	138,020
Prepaid expenses	0	0	0	0	851,476	0	851,476
Inventories	546	0	35,785	0	0	0	36,331
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 19,802,115	$ 1,645,044	$ 1,639,979	$ 2,169,389	$ 7,131,356	$ 607,717	$ 32,995,600
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	$ 1,019,515	$ 315,080	$ 0	$ 0	$ 710,304	$ 0	$ 2,044,899
Accrued liabilities	1,769,797	0	14,728	0	0	0	1,784,525
Due to other funds	0	895,117	63,083	250,000	0	0	1,208,200
Bond anticipation notes payable	0	0	0	0	49,196,840	0	49,196,840
Due to other governments	108,554	0	21	0	0	0	108,575
Due to Employees' Retirement System	347,555	0	0	0	0	0	347,555
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	5,390,486	0	0	0	0	0	5,390,486
Unearned revenue	0	434,847	11,907	0	0	0	446,754
Total Liabilities	8,635,907	1,645,044	89,739	250,000	49,907,144	0	60,527,834
FUND BALANCE							
Nonspendable							
Reserved for inventory	546	0	35,785	0	0	0	36,331
Reserved for prepaid expenses	0	0	0	0	851,476	0	851,476
Restricted							
Capital reserve	74,322	0	0	0	0	0	74,322
Reserve for employee benefit liability	130,492	0	0	0	0	0	130,492
Reserve for debt service	0	0	0	1,919,389	0	0	1,919,389
Unemployment insurance reserve	64,611	0	0	0	0	0	64,611
Reserve for retirement contribution - ERS	2,646,766	0	0	0	0	0	2,646,766
Reserve for retirement contribution - TRS	2,617,131	0	0	0	0	0	2,617,131
Workers' compensation reserve	611,182	0	0	0	0	0	611,182
Reserve for repairs	60,588	0	0	0	0	0	60,588
Assigned	169,683	0	1,514,455	0	10,389,735	607,717	12,681,590
Unassigned	4,790,887	0	0	0	(54,016,999)	0	(49,226,112)
Total Fund Balance	11,166,208	0	1,550,240	1,919,389	(42,775,788)	607,717	(27,532,234)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 19,802,115	$ 1,645,044	$ 1,639,979	$ 2,169,389	$ 7,131,356	$ 607,717	$ 32,995,600

See notes to basic financial statements.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2023

Total fund balance - governmental funds balance sheet (page 16)	$ (27,532,234)
Add:	
Pensions (ERS and TRS) - Deferred outflow under full accrual accounting	31,317,408
Other post-employment benefits - Deferred outflow under full accrual accounting	60,880,867
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore are not reported in the funds	129,038,920
Total	221,237,195
Deduct:	
Compensated absences at year-end in District-wide statements under full accrual accounting	2,351,142
Other post-employment benefits that are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore are not reported in the funds	330,687,412
Accrued interest payable at year-end in the District-wide statements under full accrual accounting	1,881,501
Net pension liability - proportionate share (ERS and TRS) at year-end in District-wide statements under full accrual accounting	11,808,712
Pensions (ERS and TRS) - Deferred inflow under full accrual accounting	2,941,131
Lease liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore are not reported in the funds	1,004,326
Bonds payable that are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore are not reported in the funds	15,630,000
Total	366,304,224
NET POSITION, GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	$(172,599,263)

See notes to basic financial statements.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Debt Service	Capital	CM Misc. Special Revenue	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES							
Real property taxes	$ 74,316,183	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 74,316,183
Other tax items	4,001,711	0	0	0	0	0	4,001,711
Charges for services	392,049	0	0	0	0	0	392,049
Use of money and property	1,151,933	0	0	454,158	0	0	1,606,091
Sale of property and compensation for loss	4,563	0	0	0	6,544	0	11,107
Miscellaneous	671,732	0	3,211	755,168	0	518,795	1,948,906
State sources	30,622,996	967,737	20,492	0	306,696	0	31,917,921
Federal sources	157,649	4,330,833	753,061	0	0	0	5,241,543
Surplus food	0	0	64,569	0	0	0	64,569
Sales - school lunch	0	0	972,998	0	0	0	972,998
Total Revenues	111,318,816	5,298,570	1,814,331	1,209,326	313,240	518,795	120,473,078
EXPENDITURES							
General support	12,566,844	0	0	0	0	494,749	13,061,593
Instruction	58,642,203	5,238,502	0	0	0	0	63,880,705
Pupil transportation	6,618,732	196,570	0	0	0	0	6,815,302
Employee benefits	27,579,898	225,076	289,366	0	0	0	28,094,340
Debt service							
Principal	4,863,928	0	0	0	0	0	4,863,928
Interest	1,029,396	0	0	0	0	0	1,029,396
Cost of sales	0	0	1,550,573	0	0	0	1,550,573
Capital outlay	0	0	0	0	15,344,658	0	15,344,658
Total Expenditures	111,301,001	5,660,148	1,839,939	0	15,344,658	494,749	134,640,495
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	17,815	(361,578)	(25,608)	1,209,326	(15,031,418)	24,046	(14,167,417)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND USES							
Proceeds from debt	0	0	0	0	488,455	0	488,455
Operating transfers in	250,000	361,578	0	0	0	0	611,578
Operating transfers (out)	(361,578)	0	0	(250,000)	0	0	(611,578)
BANs redeemed from appropriations	0	0	0	0	1,338,018	0	1,338,018
Total Other Sources (Uses)	(111,578)	361,578	0	(250,000)	1,826,473	0	1,826,473
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES OVER EXPENDITURES AND USES	(93,763)	0	(25,608)	959,326	(13,204,945)	24,046	(12,340,944)
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) - BEGINNING OF YEAR	11,259,971	0	1,575,848	960,063	(29,570,843)	583,671	(15,191,290)
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) - END OF YEAR	$ 11,166,208	$ 0	$ 1,550,240	$ 1,919,389	$ (42,775,788)	$ 607,717	$ (27,532,234)

See notes to basic financial statements.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

REVENUES		
Governmental funds		$ 120,473,078
EXPENDITURES	$ 134,640,495	
Add:		
Depreciation and amortization are not recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but are recorded in the statement of activities	4,512,897	
Current year accrued interest expense does not require the expenditure of current resources, and therefore is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds	1,881,501	
Increases in proportionate share of net pension liability reported in the Statement of Activities do not provide for or require the use of current financial resources, and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds	2,596,967	
Other post-employment benefits do not require the expenditure of current resources, and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds	2,994,379	
	11,985,744	
Deduct:		
Principal payments of long-term debt (General Fund) are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds, but are recorded as payments of liabilities in the statement of net position	3,525,910	
Prior year accrued interest does not require the expenditure of current resources, and therefore is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds	520,949	
Compensated absences do not require the expenditure of current resources, and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds	86,171	
BANs redeemed from appropriations are not recognized as revenue in the statement of activities	1,338,018	
Capital outlays are expenditures in governmental funds, but are capitalized in the statement of net position	15,624,293	
	21,095,341	
EXPENDITURES - STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES		125,530,898
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		$ (5,057,820)

See notes to basic financial statements.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

A) Reporting Entity

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

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

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

i) Extraclassroom Activity Funds

The Extraclassroom Activity Funds of the District represent funds of the students of the District. The Board of Education exercises general oversight of these funds. The Extraclassroom Activity Funds are independent of the District with respect to its financial transactions and the designation of student management. Separate audited financial statements (cash basis) of the Extraclassroom Activity Funds can be found with these financial statements. The District accounts for these funds in the special revenue fund.

B) Joint Venture

The District is a component school district in Capital Region Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). A BOCES is a voluntary, cooperative association of school districts in a geographic area that shares planning, services and programs that provide educational and support activities. There is no authority or process by which a school district can terminate its status as a BOCES component.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

B) Joint Venture – (Continued)

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

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

During the year, the District was billed $7,534,007 for BOCES administrative and program costs.

Participating school districts issue debt on behalf of BOCES. During the year, the District issued $-0- of serial bonds on behalf of BOCES. As of year-end, the District had outstanding BOCES debt of $-0-.

The District's share of BOCES aid amounted to $1,830,247.

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

C) Basis of Presentation

1) District-Wide Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present financial information about the District's governmental activities. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government in its entirety, except those that are fiduciary.

Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, state aid, intergovernmental revenues and other exchange and nonexchange transactions. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants.

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

C) Basis of Presentation – (Continued)

2) Funds Statements

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

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

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

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

Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund – Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund is used to account for those revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for a specific purpose.

Capital Projects Fund – These funds are used to account for the financial resources used for acquisition, construction or major repair of capital facilities.

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

The District reports no fiduciary funds.

D) Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

D) Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting – (Continued)

The governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year as it matches the liquidation of related obligations.

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

E) Property Taxes

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

Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by the County of Albany. The County pays an amount representing uncollected real property taxes transmitted to the County for enforcement to the District no later than the following April 1.

F) Restricted Resources

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

G) Interfund Transactions

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

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

G) Interfund Transactions – (Continued)

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

Refer to Note 9 for a detailed disclosure by individual fund for interfund receivables, payables, expenditures and revenues activity.

H) Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are made in a variety of areas, including computation of encumbrances, compensated absences, potential contingent liabilities and useful lives of long-lived assets.

I) Cash (and Cash Equivalents)/Investments

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

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

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

Investments are stated at fair value.

J) Accounts Receivable

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

K) Inventories and Prepaid Items

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

K) Inventories and Prepaid Items – (Continued)

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

A reserve for these nonliquid assets (inventories and prepaid items) has been recognized to signify that a portion of fund balance is not available for other subsequent expenditures.

L) Other Assets/Restricted Assets

In the District-wide financial statements, bond issuance costs are expensed when incurred. In the funds statements, these same costs are netted against bond proceeds and recognized in the period of issuance.

M) Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at actual cost for acquisition subsequent to September 27, 2007. For assets acquired prior to September 27, 2007, estimated historical costs, based on appraisals conducted by third-party professionals were used. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair market value at the time received.

Land and construction in process are not depreciated. Capitalization thresholds (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the District-wide statements are as follows:

	Capitalization Threshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Land	$ 15,000	N/A	N/A
Buildings and improvements	15,000	Straight-line	30-50
Furniture and equipment	5,000	Straight-line	5
Buses	15,000	Straight-line	10

N) Right to Use Assets

Right to use assets are reported at actual cost or estimated historical cost. Right to use assets are amortized using the straight line method over the estimated useful life of the asset. All right to use assets are furniture and equipment which are amortized over a 5 year period.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

O) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. The separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources,* represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is related to pensions reported in the District-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the District's proportion of the collective net pension asset or liability and difference during the measurement period between the District's contributions and its proportionate share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. The second is the District contributions to the pension systems (TRS and ERS Systems) and OPEB subsequent to the measurement date. The third item relates to OPEB reporting in the District-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the actual and expected experience.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position or Balance Sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is related to pensions reported in the District-wide Statement of Net Positions. This represents the effect of the net change in the District's proportion of the collective net pension liability (ERS System) and net pension asset (TRS System) and difference during the measurement periods between the District's contributions and its proportion share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. The second item is related to OPEB reporting in the District-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net changes of assumptions or other inputs.

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

At June 30, 2023, the District reported the following asset (liability) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability) for each of the Systems. The net pension asset (liability) was measured as of March 31, 2023 for ERS and June 30, 2022 for TRS. The total pension asset (liability) used to calculate the net pension asset (liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation. The District's proportion of the net pension asset (liability) was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the Systems relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by the ERS and TRS Systems in reports provided to the District.

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2023	June 30, 2022
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (6,769,272)	$ (5,039,440)
District's portion of the Plan's total net pension asset (liability)	0.0315672%	0.262622%
Change in the proportion since the prior measurement date	0.0014026%	(0.003373%)

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

O) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources – (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the District recognized its proportionate share of pension expense of $2,366,227 for ERS and $6,393,881 for TRS. At June 30, 2023, the District's reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources were:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	ERS	**TRS**	**ERS**	**TRS**
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 720,980	$ 5,280,695	$ 190,107	$ 100,982
Changes of assumptions	3,287,595	9,775,661	36,334	2,030,029
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	0	6,511,434	39,769	0
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	287,222	211,075	51,579	492,331
District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	347,555	4,895,191	0	0
Total	$ 4,643,352	$ 26,674,056	$ 317,789	$ 2,623,342

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

Year ended:	ERS	TRS
2024	$ 978,670	$ 1,860,302
2025	(303,404)	(872,894)
2026	1,432,136	12,773,333
2027	1,870,606	1,649,049
2028	0	95,748
Thereafter	0	0

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

O) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources – (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

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

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2023	June 30, 2022
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2022	June 30, 2021
Interest rate	5.9%	6.95%
Salary scale	4.4%	1.95% - 5.18%
Decrement tables	April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2020 Systems experience	July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2020 Systems experience
Inflation rate	2.9%	2.40%
Projected cost of living adjustments	1.5%	1.3%

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

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

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

O) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources – (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – (Continued)

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2023	June 30, 2022
Asset type		
Domestic equity	4.30%	6.50%
International equity	6.85	7.20
Global equities	0	6.90
Real estate	4.60	6.20
Domestic fixed income securities	1.50	1.10
Global bonds	0	0.60
High-yield fixed income securities	0	3.30
Real estate debt	0	2.40
Private debt	0	5.30
Credit	5.43	0
Private equity/alternative investments	7.50	9.90
Opportunistic/ARS portfolio	5.38	0
Cash	0	(0.3)
Real assets	5.84	0

Discount Rate

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

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

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

O) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources – (Continued)

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

ERS	1% Decrease (4.9%)	Current Assumption (5.9%)	1% Increase (6.9%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (16,358,428)	$ (6,769,272)	$ 1,243,583

TRS	1% Decrease (5.95%)	Current Assumption (6.95%)	1% Increase (7.95%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (46,465,999)	$ (5,039,440)	$ 29,800,024

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

	(Dollars in thousands)		
	ERS	TRS	Total
Measurement date	March 31, 2023	June 30, 2022	
Employers' total pension asset (liability)	$(232,627,259)	$(133,883,474)	$(366,510,733)
Plan fiduciary net position asset (liability)	211,183,223	131,964,582	343,147,805
Employers' net pension asset (liability)	(21,444,036)	(1,918,892)	(23,362,928)
Ratio of plan fiduciary net position to the employers' total pension asset (liability)	90.78%	98.6%	93.6%

Payables to the Pension Plan

For ERS, employer contributions are paid annually based on the System's fiscal year which ends on March 31. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2023 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2023 through June 30, 2023 based on paid ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2023 amounted to $347,555.

For TRS, employer and employee contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 are paid to the System in September, October and November, 2023 through a state aid intercept. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2023 represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 based on paid TRS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier and employee contributions for the fiscal year as reported to the TRS System. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2023 amount to $5,390,486.

Additional pension information can be found in Note 10.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

P) Unearned Revenue

The District reports unearned revenues on its Statement of Net Position and its Balance Sheet. On the Statement of Net Position, unearned revenue arises when resources are received by the District before it has legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when the District has legal claim to resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed and revenue is recognized. The District had $446,754 in unearned revenue at June 30, 2023.

Q) Vested Employee Benefits

Compensated Absences

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

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

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

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

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

R) Other Benefits

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

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

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

S) Short-Term Debt

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

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

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

The District may issue deficiency notes up to an amount not to exceed 5% of the amount of that same year's annual budget in any fund or funds arising from revenues being less than the amount estimated in the budget for that fiscal year. The deficiency notes may mature no later than the close of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which they were issued. However, they may mature no later than the close of the second fiscal year after the fiscal year in which they were issued, if the notes were authorized and issued after the adoption of the budget for the fiscal year following the year in which they were issued.

T) Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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

U) Equity Classifications

District-Wide Statements

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

i) Net Investment in Capital Assets

Consists of net capital assets (cost less accumulated depreciation) reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

U) Equity Classifications – (Continued)

District-Wide Statements – (Continued)

ii) Restricted Net Position

Reports net position when constraints placed on the assets or deferred outflows of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

iii) Unrestricted Net Position

Reports the balance of net position that does not meet the definition of the above two classifications and is deemed to be available for general use by the District.

Funds Statements

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

1. Nonspendable Fund Balance

Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Nonspendable fund balance includes the inventory recorded in the School Lunch Fund and the General Fund of $35,785 and $546, respectively, as well as the prepaid expenses in the capital fund of $851,476.

2. Restricted

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

Currently Utilized by the District:

Debt Service

According to General Municipal Law §6-l, the Mandatory Reserve for Debt Service, this reserve must be established for the purpose of retiring the outstanding obligations upon the sale of District property or capital improvement that was financed by obligations that remain outstanding at the time of sale. The funding of the reserve is from the proceeds of the sale of School District property or capital improvement. This reserve is accounted for in the Debt Service Fund under Restricted Fund Balance.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

U) Equity Classifications – (Continued)

Funds Statements – (Continued)

2. Restricted – (Continued)

Currently Utilized by the District: – (Continued)

Unemployment Insurance

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

Employee Benefit Accrued Liability

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

Retirement Contributions

According to General Municipal Law §6-r, must be used for financing retirement contributions to the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System. This reserve is established by Board resolution and is funded by budgetary appropriation and such other reserves and funds that may be legally appropriated. The reserve must be accounted for separate and apart from all other funds and a detailed report of the operation and condition of the fund must be provided to the Board. Effective April 1, 2019, a Board may adopt a resolution establishing a sub-fund for contributions to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System. During the fiscal year, the Board may authorize payment into the sub-fund of up to 2% of the total covered salaries paid during the preceding fiscal year, with the total amount funded not to exceed 10% of the total covered salaries during the preceding fiscal year. The sub-fund is separately administered, but must comply with all the existing provisions of General Municipal Law §6-r. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund under Restricted Fund Balance.

Capital

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

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICIANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

U) Equity Classifications – (Continued)

Funds Statements – (Continued)

2. Restricted – (Continued)

Currently Utilized by the District: – (Continued)

Repairs

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

Workers' Compensation

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

3. Committed

Includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the School District's highest level of decision making authority, i.e., the Board of Education. The School District has no committed fund balance as of June 30, 2023.

4. Assigned

Includes amounts that are constrained by the School District's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The purpose of the constraint must be narrower than the purpose of the General Fund, and in funds other than the General Fund. Assigned fund balance represents the residual amount of fund balance. Assigned fund balance also includes an amount appropriated to partially fund the subsequent year's budget, as well as encumbrances not classified as restricted at the end of the fiscal year.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

U) Equity Classifications – (Continued)

Funds Statements – (Continued)

5. Unassigned

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

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

Order of Use of Fund Balance

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

V) New Accounting Standards

The District has adopted all current Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) that are applicable. At June 30, 2023, the District implemented the following new standards issued by GASB:

GASB has issued Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2023. This statement provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers.

GASB has issued Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2023. This statement improves the financial reporting related to Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships to provide services.

GASB has issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2023. This statement requires the recognition of a right-to-use subscription asset – an intangible asset – and a corresponding subscription liability for subscription-based information technology arrangements for government end users.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

W) Future Changes in Accounting Standards

GASB has issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2024. This Statement amends GASB Statement No. 62 in order to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections.

GASB has issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2025. This Statement amends the existing requirements related to Compensated Absences by updating the recognition and measurement guidance.

The School District will evaluate the impact each of these pronouncements may have on its financial statements and will implement them as applicable and when material.

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

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

A) Total Fund Balance of Governmental Funds vs. Net Position of Governmental Activities

Total fund balance of the District's governmental funds differs from "net position" of governmental activities reported in the Statement of Net Position. This difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus of the Statement of Net Position versus the solely current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheets, as applied to the reporting of capital assets and long-term liabilities, including pensions and other post-employment benefits.

B) Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance vs. Statement of Activities

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

i) Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences

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

NOTE 2 – EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND DISTRICT-WIDE STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)

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

ii) Capital Related Differences

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

iii) Long-Term Debt Transaction Differences

Long-term debt transaction differences occur because both interest and principal payments are recorded as expenditures in the fund statements, whereas interest payments are recorded in the Statement of Activities as incurred, and principal payments are recorded as a reduction of liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

iv) Pension Differences

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

v) OPEB Differences

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

NOTE 3 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets

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

The voters of the District approved the proposed appropriation budget for the General Fund. Appropriations are adopted at the program line item level.

Appropriations established by the adoption of the budget constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances) that may be incurred. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless expended or encumbered. Encumbrances will lapse if not expended in the subsequent year. Appropriations authorized for the current year are increased by the planned use of specific reserves, and budget amendments approved by the Board of Education as a result of selected new revenue sources not included in the original budget (when permitted by law). These supplemental appropriations may occur subject to legal restrictions, if the Board approves them because of a need that exists which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted. No supplemental appropriations occurred during the year.

NOTE 3 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY – (CONTINUED)

Budgets – (Continued)

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

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

Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting is used for budget control and monitoring purposes and is reported as a part of the governmental funds. Under this method, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded to reserve applicable appropriations. Outstanding encumbrances as of year-end are presented as restrictions or assignments of fund balance and do not represent expenditures or liabilities. These commitments will be honored in the subsequent period. Related expenditures are recognized at that time, as the liability is incurred or the commitment is paid.

Capital Fund Deficit

The Capital Project had a deficit fund balance of $42,775,788. This will be funded when the District obtains permanent financing for its current capital projects.

NOTE 4 – CASH (AND CASH EQUIVALENTS) – CUSTODIAL CREDIT, CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT, INTEREST RATE AND FOREIGN CURRENCY RISKS

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

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

Uncollateralized	$ 0
Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or its trust department or agent, but not in the District's name	17,432,011

Restricted cash represents cash and cash equivalents where use is limited by legal requirements. These assets represent amounts required by statute to be reserved for various purposes. Restricted cash as of year-end includes $8,374,481 within the governmental funds.

NOTE 5 – INVESTMENT POOL

The District participates in multi-municipal cooperative investment pool agreement pursuant to New York State General Municipal Law Article 5-G, § 119-O, whereby it holds a portion of the investments in cooperation with other participants. At June 30, 2023, the School District held $11,845,089 in investments consisting of various investments in securities issued by the United States and its agencies. The investments are highly liquid and considered to be cash equivalents. The following amounts are included as restricted investments:

	Fund Amount
General	$ 11,516,785
CM Misc. Special Revenue	328,304
Total	$ 11,845,089

The above amount represents the cost of the investment pool shares and is considered to approximate fair value. The investment pools are SEC registered and categorically exempt from the New York State collateralization requirements.

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2023, were as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements/ Reclassifications	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets that are not depreciated:				
Land	$ 779,749	$ 0	$ 0	$ 779,749
Construction in process	31,769,664	13,886,717	0	45,656,381
Total nondepreciable historical cost	32,549,413	13,886,717	0	46,436,130
Capital assets that are depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	149,374,932	0	0	149,374,932
Furniture and equipment	20,725,956	1,249,121	0	21,975,077
Total depreciable historical cost	170,100,888	1,249,121	0	171,350,009
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	69,952,088	2,991,448	0	72,943,536
Furniture and equipment	15,577,470	1,230,539	0	16,808,009
Total accumulated depreciation	85,529,558	4,221,987	0	89,751,545
Net depreciable historical cost	84,571,330	(2,972,866)	0	81,598,464
Right to use assets that are amortized:				
Equipment	1,019,196	488,455	0	1,507,651
Less accumulated amortization:				
Equipment	212,415	290,910	0	503,325
Net amortizable historical cost	806,781	197,545	0	1,004,326
GRAND TOTAL	$ 117,927,524	$ 11,111,396	$ 0	$ 129,038,920

Depreciation and amortization were allocated to the following programs as follows:

General support	$ 667,947
Instruction	3,395,358
Pupil transportation	351,796
School lunch program	97,796
TOTAL	$ 4,512,897

NOTE 7 – SHORT-TERM DEBT

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

Interest paid	$ 432,257
Less interest accrued in the prior year	(391,033)
Add interest accrued in the current year	1,789,956
TOTAL	$ 1,831,180

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

	Maturity	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Balance
BAN	7/28/2023	4.00%	$ 0	$ 48,973,300	$ 0	$ 48,973,300
BAN	7/7/2023	3.33%	0	223,540	0	223,540
BAN	7/29/2022	1.25%	34,337,178	0	34,337,178	0
BAN	7/8/2022	0.46%	661,380	0	661,380	0
TOTALS			$ 34,998,558	$ 49,196,840	$ 34,998,558	$ 49,196,840

NOTE 8 – LONG-TERM DEBT

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

Interest paid	$ 597,139
Less interest accrued in the prior year	(129,916)
Add interest accrued in the current year	91,545
TOTAL EXPENSE	$ 558,768

NOTE 8 – LONG-TERM DEBT – (CONTINUED)

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

	Beginning Balance	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Bonds and notes payable:					
General obligation debt:					
2012 Advance Refunding	$ 310,000	$ 0	$ 310,000	$ 0	$ 0
2016 DW Renovations Refunding	5,125,000	0	1,645,000	3,480,000	1,710,000
2017 Capital Improvements	11,525,000	0	1,125,000	10,400,000	1,150,000
2020 Advance Refunding	1,905,000	0	155,000	1,750,000	165,000
Leases Payable	806,781	488,455	290,910	1,004,326	376,751
Total bonds	19,671,781	488,455	3,525,910	16,634,326	3,401,751
Other liabilities:					
Other post-employment benefits	247,906,722	0	32,175,017	215,731,705	0
Compensated absences, net	2,437,313	0	86,171	2,351,142	0
Total other liabilities	250,344,035	0	32,261,188	218,082,847	0
TOTAL LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	$ 270,015,816	$ 488,455	$ 35,787,098	$ 234,717,173	$ 3,401,751

The current portion (amount due within one year) of other liabilities as of June 30, 2023, was not determinable.

The following is a summary of the maturity of long-term indebtedness:

Bond Issue	Issued	Maturity	Interest Rate	June 30, 2023 Balance
2016 DW Renovations Refunding	2016	2025	2.00-4.00%	$ 3,480,000
2017 Capital Improvements	2017	2032	2.00-3.00%	10,400,000
2020 Advance Refunding	2020	2032	2.25-4.00%	1,750,000

	Principal	Interest	Total
Fiscal year ended June 30:			
2024	$ 3,025,000	$ 471,563	$ 3,496,563
2025	3,130,000	372,362	3,502,362
2026	1,395,000	294,412	1,689,412
2027	1,435,000	250,762	1,685,762
2028	1,490,000	205,862	1,695,862
2029 - 2033	5,155,000	342,052	5,497,052
TOTALS	$ 15,630,000	$1,937,013	$ 17,567,013

NOTE 8 – LONG-TERM DEBT – (CONTINUED)

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

The following is a summary of the maturity of leases:

Description of Issue	Lease	Lease	Lease	Lease
Issue date	2/20/2020	7/27/2020	4/23/2021	2/23/2022
Final maturity	1/28/2024	7/15/2024	4/28/2025	1/28/2026
Interest rate	2.220%	1.480%	2.300%	3.290%
Outstanding at year end	$ 11,718	$ 93,035	$ 163,645	$ 240,205

Description of Issue	Lease	Lease	Lease
Issue date	3/25/2022	11/21/2022	5/22/2023
Final maturity	1/28/2026	10/15/2026	4/28/2027
Interest rate	4.340%	5.040%	4.450%
Outstanding at year end	$ 27,870	$ 152,928	$ 314,925

	Principal	Interest	Total
Fiscal year ended June 30:			
2024	$ 376,751	$ 30,958	$ 407,709
2025	319,149	20,270	339,419
2026	201,093	9,920	211,013
2027	107,333	2,800	110,133
TOTALS	$ 1,004,326	$ 63,948	$ 1,068,274

NOTE 9 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

	Interfund		Interfund	
	Receivable	Payable	Revenues	Expenditures
General Fund	$ 1,208,200	$ 0	$ 250,000	$ 361,578
Special Aid Fund	0	895,117	361,578	0
School Lunch Fund	0	63,083	0	0
Debt Service Fund	0	250,000	0	250,000
TOTALS	$ 1,208,200	$ 1,208,200	$ 611,578	$ 611,578

Interfund receivables and payables are eliminated on the Statement of Net position.

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

NOTE 10 – PENSION PLANS

General Information

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

Plan Descriptions and Benefits Provided:

Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)

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

Employees' Retirement System (ERS)

The District participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the Fund), which was established to hold all net assets and record changes in plan net position allocated to the System. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the System. The New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL) govern obligations of employers and employees to contribute, and benefits to employees. Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The District also participates in the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP), which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The System is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System, Office of the State Comptroller, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244 or by referring to the ERS Comprehensive Annual Report, which can be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.php.

NOTE 10 – PENSION PLANS – (CONTINUED)

The Systems are noncontributory except for employees who joined after July 27, 1976, who contribute 3% of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010 who generally contribute 3.0% to 3.5% of their salary for their entire length of service. In addition, employee contribution rates under ERS tier VI vary based on a sliding salary scale. For ERS, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the Systems' fiscal year ending March 31. For TRS, contribution rates are established annually by the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board pursuant to Article 11 of the Education Law.

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

	NYSTRS	NYSERS
2022-2023	$ 4,895,191	$ 1,161,690
2021-2022	4,547,495	1,267,724
2020-2021	4,278,978	1,370,845

ERS has provided additional disclosures through entities that elected to participate in Chapter 260, 57 and 105.

Additional pension information can be found in Note 1 O.

NOTE 11 – POST-EMPLOYMENT (HEALTH INSURANCE) BENEFITS

General Information About the OPEB Plan:

Plan Description

The District administers a defined benefit OPEB plan that provides OPEB for all permanent full-time general employees of the District. The plan is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan (the Plan) administered by Article 11 of the State Compiled Statutes, which grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms and financing requirements to the District's Board, subject to applicable collective bargaining and employment agreements, and Board of Education policy. The Plan does not issue a separate financial report since there are no assets legally segregated for the sole purpose of paying benefits under the Plan. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

Funding Policy

The obligations of the Plan members and employers are established by action of the District pursuant to applicable collected bargaining and other employment agreements. Employees contribute varying percentages of the premiums, depending on when retired and their applicable agreement. The District currently funds the Plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis.

NOTE 11 – POST-EMPLOYMENT (HEALTH INSURANCE) BENEFITS – (CONTINUED)

Benefits Provided

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At June 30, 2023, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	568
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	0
Active employees	855
Total	1,423

Net OPEB Liability:

The District's total OPEB liability of $215,731,705 was measured as of June 30, 2023, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.70%
Salary Increases	Varied by years of service and retirement system
Discount Rate	4.13%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	6.75% for 2023, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.14% by 2076

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

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

NOTE 11 – POST-EMPLOYMENT (HEALTH INSURANCE) BENEFITS – (CONTINUED)

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:

Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 247,906,722
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	8,448,285
Interest	8,962,507
Changes in benefit terms	(2,079,707)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(28,477,992)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(12,618,703)
Benefit payments	(6,409,407)
Net changes	(32,175,017)
Balance at June 30, 2023	$ 215,731,705

Assumption changes for this fiscal year were as follows:

- A change in the discount rate from 3.54% in 2022 to 4.13% in 2023.

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.13%) or 1 percentage point higher (5.13%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
Total OPEB Liability	$ 254,478,242	$ 215,731,705	$ 184,996,168

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (5.75% decreasing to 3.14%) or 1 percentage point higher (7.75% decreasing to 5.14%) than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

	1% Decrease (5.75% Decreasing to 3.14%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (6.75% Decreasing to 4.14%)	1% Increase (7.75% Decreasing to 5.14%)
Total OPEB Liability	$ 180,862,921	$ 215,731,705	$ 260,896,362

NOTE 11 – POST-EMPLOYMENT (HEALTH INSURANCE) BENEFITS – (CONTINUED)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the District recognized OPEB expense of $2,994,379. At June 30, 2023, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 2,997,341	$ 33,537,638
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	57,883,526	81,418,069
Total	$ 60,880,867	$ 114,955,707

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	
2024	$ (5,927,299)
2025	(5,927,299)
2026	(5,131,746)
2027	(15,229,611)
2028	(15,987,932)
Thereafter	(5,870,953)
Total	$ (54,074,840)

NOTE 12 – RISK MANAGEMENT

General Information

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

NOTE 13 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

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

The District has also been named as a defendant in certain other actions. The District intends to defend itself vigorously in each of these cases and management believes that the entire amount will be covered by insurance. Accordingly, no loss contingency has been accrued.

Other Contingencies

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

NOTE 14 – TAX ABATEMENTS

The County of Albany, enters into various property tax and sales tax (if applicable) abatement programs for the purpose of economic development. The School District's property tax revenue was not reduced as a result of these items. The District received Payment in Lieu of Tax (PILOT) payment totaling $81,896.

NOTE 15 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the issuance date of the of the audit report. There were no issues to report that would have a material effect on the financial statements.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Revenues	Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual Over (Under)
REVENUES:				
Local Sources				
Real property taxes	$ 74,299,214	$ 74,299,214	$ 74,316,183	$ 16,969
Real property tax items	3,972,507	3,972,507	4,001,711	29,204
Charges for services	424,370	424,370	392,049	(32,321)
Use of money and property	195,434	195,434	1,151,933	956,499
Sale of property and compensation for loss	21,000	21,000	4,563	(16,437)
Miscellaneous	255,600	255,600	671,732	416,132
Total Local Sources	79,168,125	79,168,125	80,538,171	1,370,046
State Sources	29,604,807	29,604,807	30,622,996	1,018,189
Federal Sources	125,000	125,000	157,649	32,649
Total Revenues	108,897,932	108,897,932	111,318,816	2,420,884
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers from other funds	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	109,147,932	109,147,932	111,568,816	$ 2,420,884

See paragraph on supplementary schedules included in independent auditors' report.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditures	Year-End Encumbrances	Final Budget Variance With Budgetary Actual and Encumbrances (Over) Under
EXPENDITURES					
General Support					
Board of Education	41,698	41,458	38,108	$ 0	$ 3,350
Central administration	280,876	281,456	281,214	0	242
Finance	780,678	792,802	781,219	0	11,583
Staff	937,641	1,085,058	1,060,620	0	24,438
Central services	6,532,065	6,426,819	6,056,440	165,461	204,918
Special items	1,300,394	4,364,249	4,349,243	0	15,006
Instructional					
Instruction, administration and improvements	4,403,746	4,348,475	4,312,399	0	36,076
Teaching – regular school	34,141,527	34,292,436	34,152,791	2,207	137,438
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	13,274,207	13,271,998	12,969,332	0	302,666
Occupational education	899,517	884,058	884,058	0	0
Teaching - special school	112,599	100,932	37,410	0	63,522
Instructional media	2,567,914	2,607,137	2,443,331	2,015	161,791
Pupil services	4,037,948	4,073,355	3,842,882	0	230,473
Pupil Transportation	6,462,158	6,662,399	6,618,732	0	43,667
Employee Benefits	28,229,490	27,691,735	27,579,898	0	111,837
Debt Service	5,580,387	5,893,325	5,893,324	0	1
Total Expenditures	109,582,845	112,817,692	111,301,001	169,683	1,347,008
Other Financing Uses					
Transfers to other funds	305,000	361,579	361,578	0	1
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	109,887,845	113,179,271	111,662,579	$ 169,683	$ 1,347,009
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(739,913)	(4,031,339)	(93,763)		
FUND BALANCE – BEGINNING	11,259,971	11,259,971	11,259,971		
FUND BALANCE – ENDING	$ 10,520,058	$ 7,228,632	$ 11,166,208		

See paragraph on supplementary schedules included in independent auditors' report.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS – CHANGES IN TOTAL OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019 AND 2018

Measurement Date	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Total OPEB Liability						
Service cost	$ 8,448,285	$ 12,355,864	$ 15,265,106	$ 9,853,908	$ 4,407,573	$ 4,595,077
Interest	8,962,507	6,797,716	7,671,542	8,971,076	6,864,335	6,283,921
Change of benefit terms	(2,079,707)	0	(258,975)	0	0	0
Differences between expected and actual experience	(28,477,992)	(124,072)	(15,818,793)	257,619	6,495,599	0
Change of assumptions or other inputs	(12,618,703)	(70,694,789)	(30,940,839)	72,373,862	60,448,856	(8,866,954)
Benefit payments	(6,409,407)	(5,532,871)	(5,324,236)	(5,309,601)	(5,582,170)	(3,621,119)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(32,175,017)	(57,198,152)	(29,406,195)	86,146,864	72,634,193	(1,609,075)
Total OPEB Liability - beginning	247,906,722	305,104,874	334,511,069	248,364,205	175,730,012	177,339,087
Total OPEB Liability - ending	$215,731,705	$247,906,722	$305,104,874	$334,511,069	$248,364,205	$175,730,012
Covered-employee payroll	$ 56,924,770	$ 54,357,140	$ 51,837,817	$ 53,535,808	$ 52,122,465	$ 49,786,541
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	378.98%	456.07%	588.58%	624.84%	476.50%	352.97%
Plan's fiduciary net position	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Net OPEB Liability	$215,731,705	$247,906,722	$305,104,874	$334,511,069	$248,364,205	$175,730,012

See paragraph on supplementary schedules included in independent auditors’ report.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 AND 2015

NYS Teachers' Retirement System

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.262622%	0.265995%	0.260772%	0.255138%	0.254090%	0.248493%	0.248206%	0.237873%	0.244267%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 5,039,440	$ (46,094,363)	$ 7,205,845	$ (6,628,507)	$ (4,594,612)	$ (1,888,791)	$ 2,658,388	$ (24,707,406)	$ (27,209,825)
District's covered-employee payroll	47,864,810	46,524,286	45,147,859	44,262,822	42,680,564	41,388,367	39,375,708	38,300,652	35,731,449
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	10.5%	99.1%	16.0%	(15.0%)	(10.8%)	(4.6%)	6.8%	(64.5%)	(76.2%)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	98.60%	113.20%	97.80%	102.20%	101.53%	100.70%	99.00%	110.50%	111.48%

NYS Employees' Retirement System

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0315672%	0.0301646%	0.0295474%	0.0306911%	0.0304254%	0.0320804%	0.0309041%	0.0330322%	0.0337172%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 6,769,272	$ (2,465,829)	$ 29,422	$ 8,127,187	$ 2,155,731	$ 1,035,377	$ 2,903,817	$ 5,301,766	$ 1,139,049
District's covered-employee payroll	11,193,858	9,398,051	9,777,047	9,782,830	9,582,284	9,556,753	9,885,176	8,994,815	9,145,916
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	60.5%	26.2%	0.3%	83.1%	22.5%	10.8%	29.4%	58.9%	12.5%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	90.78%	103.65%	99.95%	86.4%	96.3%	98.2%	94.7%	90.7%	97.9%

See paragraph on supplementary schedules included in independent auditors' report.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 AND 2015

NYS Teachers' Retirement

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 4,925,289	$ 4,559,380	$ 4,302,591	$ 3,921,686	$ 4,532,676	$ 4,056,048	$ 4,614,833	$ 5,078,666	$ 6,263,723
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	4,925,289	4,559,380	4,302,591	3,921,686	4,532,676	4,056,048	4,614,833	5,078,666	6,263,723
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
District's covered-employee payroll	$ 47,864,810	$ 46,524,286	$ 45,147,859	$ 44,262,822	$ 42,680,564	$ 41,388,367	$ 39,375,708	$ 38,300,652	$ 35,731,449
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.29%	9.80%	9.53%	8.86%	10.62%	9.80%	11.72%	13.26%	17.53%

NYS Employees' Retirement

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 1,161,690	$ 1,267,724	$ 1,525,512	$ 1,397,185	$ 1,386,816	$ 1,370,679	$ 1,393,056	$ 1,425,432	$ 1,674,507
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	1,161,690	1,267,724	1,525,512	1,397,185	1,386,816	1,370,679	1,393,056	1,425,432	1,674,507
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
District's covered-employee payroll	$ 11,193,858	$ 9,398,051	$ 9,777,047	$ 9,782,830	$ 9,582,284	$ 9,556,753	$ 9,885,176	$ 8,994,815	$ 9,145,916
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.38%	13.49%	15.60%	14.28%	14.47%	14.34%	14.09%	15.85%	18.31%

See paragraph on supplementary schedules included in independent auditors' report.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET – GENERAL FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET

ADOPTED BUDGET	$ 109,887,845
ADDITIONS:	
Prior year's encumbrances	217,644
Tax certiorari's	3,073,782
FINAL BUDGET	$ 113,179,271

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

2023-2024 voter-approved expenditure budget	$ 119,772,194
Maximum allowed (4% of 2023-2024 budget)	4,790,888
General Fund Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law:	
Unrestricted fund balance:	
Assigned fund balance	169,683
Unassigned fund balance	4,790,887
Total unrestricted fund balance	4,960,570
Less:	
Encumbrances included in assigned fund balance	169,683
Total Adjustments	169,683
General Fund Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law	$ 4,790,887
Actual percentage	4.0%

See paragraph on supplementary schedules included in independent auditors' report.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND – PROJECT EXPENDITURES AND FINANCING RESOURCES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

			Expenditures				Methods of Financing			
Project Title	Original Appropriation	Revised Appropriation	Prior Year	Current Year	Total	Unexpended Balance	Local Sources	State Aid	Proceeds of Obligations	Fund Balances
Major Projects										
Project #0136-GHS Energy/Wireless	$ 255,000	$ 355,000	$ 349,017	$ 0	$ 349,017	$ 5,983	$ 200,000	$ 0	$ 155,000	$ 5,983
Project #0136-2013 Capital Improv & Tech	730,210	18,709,996	18,570,472	0	18,570,472	139,524	10,000	0	18,699,997	139,525
Project #9BA1-2014 Smart Schools Bond Act	433,785	1,499,457	1,664,513	41,514	1,706,027	(206,570)	0	1,806,153	0	100,126
Project #0136-2019 Radon Project	136,100	136,100	136,099	0	136,099	1	136,100	0	0	1
Project #2018 Capital District Wide Project	3,365,700	28,365,700	22,234,965	8,088,577	30,323,542	(1,957,842)	3,372,244	0	175,300	(26,775,998)
Project #-2021 Capital District Wide Project	0	0	2,013,619	5,364,041	7,377,660	(7,377,660)	0	0	0	(7,377,660)
Project #-4012 Guilderland Public Library	6,953,698	6,953,698	5,709,637	392,585	6,102,222	851,476	0	0	133,698	(5,968,524)
	11,874,493	56,019,951	50,678,322	13,886,717	64,565,039	(8,545,088)	3,718,344	1,806,153	19,163,995	(39,876,547)
Non-Major Projects										
Bus Purchase (2013)	1,013,000	1,011,571	1,008,852	0	1,008,852	2,719	0	0	1,011,571	2,719
Bus Purchase (2015)	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,111,671	0	1,111,671	13,329	0	0	1,125,000	13,329
Bus Purchase (2016)	1,156,000	1,156,000	1,152,989	0	1,152,989	3,011	0	0	1,156,000	3,011
Bus Purchase (2017)	1,071,500	1,071,500	1,067,058	0	1,067,058	4,442	0	0	1,071,500	4,442
Bus Purchase (2018)	1,117,700	1,117,700	1,117,700	0	1,117,700	0	0	0	894,160	(223,540)
Bus Purchase (2019)	939,400	939,400	939,077	0	939,077	323	0	0	563,640	(375,437)
Bus Purchase (2020)	983,300	983,300	983,075	0	983,075	225	0	0	393,320	(589,755)
Bus Purchase (2021)	1,033,200	1,033,200	971,164	0	971,164	62,036	0	0	206,640	(764,524)
Bus Purchase (2022)	976,000	976,000	0	969,486	969,486	6,514	0	0	0	(969,486)
	9,415,100	9,413,671	8,351,586	969,486	9,321,072	92,599	0	0	6,421,831	(2,899,241)
TOTALS	$ 21,289,593	$ 65,433,622	$ 59,029,908	$ 14,856,203	$ 73,886,111	$ (8,452,489)	$ 3,718,344	$ 1,806,153	$ 25,585,826	$ (42,775,788)

See paragraph on supplementary schedules included in independent auditors' report.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

CAPITAL ASSETS, NET		$ 129,038,920
DEDUCT:		
Bond anticipation notes payable	$ 49,196,840	
Less: Unspent bond anticipation notes proceeds	(6,279,880)	
Short-term portion of bonds payable	3,025,000	
Short-term portion of leases payable	376,751	
Long-term portion of bonds payable	12,605,000	
Long-term portion of leases payable	627,575	
		59,551,286
NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS		$ 69,487,634

See paragraph on supplementary schedules included in independent auditors' report.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAM INFORMATION
(SINGLE AUDIT)

(UNIFORM GUIDANCE)

JUNE 30, 2023

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

To the President and the Other Members
of the Board of Education of the
Guilderland Central School District
Guilderland Center, New York

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Guilderland Central School District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 27, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

WEST & COMPANY CPAs PC

Gloversville, New York
September 27, 2023

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

To the President and the Other Members
of the Board of Education of the
Guilderland Central School District
Guilderland Center, New York

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Guilderland Central School District's (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. The District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the District complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

- Obtain an understanding of the District's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

WEST & COMPANY CPAs PC

Gloversville, New York
September 27, 2023

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program	Assistance Listing	Pass-through Grantor's Number	Passed-through to Subrecipients	Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Passed Through NYS Education Department:				
Special Education Cluster:				
Special Education Grants to States	84.027X	5532220028	$ 0	$ 234,461
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	0032230028	0	1,235,716
Total Special Education Grants to States			0	1,470,177
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173X	5533220028	0	26,237
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	0033230028	0	38,736
Total Special Education Preschool Grants			0	64,973
Total Special Education Cluster			0	1,535,150
Covid-19 Education Stabilization Fund				
CRRSA, GEER	84.425C	5896210055	0	174,664
ARP, ESSER, Universal Pre-Kindergarten	84.425U	5870239113	0	585,434
ARP, ESSER, Comprehensive	84.425U	5883210055	0	11,118
ARP, ESSER, Learning Loss	84.425U	5884210055	0	1,724
CRRSA, ESSER	84.425U	5891210055	0	1,496,337
ARP, ESSER	84.425U	5880210055	0	20,352
ARP, ESSER, Homeless Children and Youth	84.425W	5218210055	0	7,230
Total Covid-19 Education Stabilization Funds			0	2,296,859
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0021220055	0	1,586
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0021230055	1,056	214,575
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			1,056	216,161
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	0147220055	0	66,688
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	0147230055	0	77,926
Total Improving Teacher Quality State Grants			0	144,614
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	0293220055	0	37,603
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	0293230055	0	30,889
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	0149220055	0	10,082
Total English Language Acquisition State Grants			0	78,574
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	0204220055	0	33,000
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	0204230055	0	26,475
Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program			0	59,475
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,056	4,330,833
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Passed Through NYS Education Department:				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
Non-Cash Assistance (Food Distribution)				
National School Lunch Program	10.555	Not Applicable	0	64,569
Cash Assistance:				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	Not Applicable	0	82,787
National School Lunch Program	10.555	Not Applicable	0	518,509
National School Lunch Program	10.555	Not Applicable	0	147,369
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			0	813,234
Pandemic EBT Administrative Costs	10.649	Not Applicable	0	4,396
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			0	817,630
TOTAL FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDED			$ 1,056	$ 5,148,463

See notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards presents the activity of federal award programs administered by the District, which is described in Note 1 to the District's accompanying financial statements, using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Federal awards that are included in the schedule may be received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards that are passed through from other government agencies. The information is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the financial statements.

Indirect costs may be included in the reported expenditures, to the extent that they are included in the federal financial reports used as the source for the data presented. Certain of the District's federal award programs have been charged with indirect costs, based upon an established rate applied to overall expenditures. There is no other indirect cost allocation plan in effect.

Matching costs (the District's share of certain program costs) are not included in the reported expenditures.

The basis of accounting varies by federal program consistent with the underlying regulations pertaining to each program.

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

NOTE 2 – FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed. At June 30, 2023, the District had food commodities totaling $11,202 in inventory.

NOTE 3 – CLUSTERS

The special education cluster consists of Special Education Grants to States and Special Education Preschool Grants.

The child nutrition cluster consists of National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program.

NOTE 4 – INDIRECT COST RATE

Indirect costs may be included in the reported expenditures, to the extent that they are included in the federal financial reports used as the source for the data presented. The District may charge federal award programs with indirect costs, based upon an 11% indirect cost rate calculated by the New York State Education Department. There is no other indirect cost allocation plan in effect.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

A. SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements

1. Type of auditors' report issued: unmodified
2. Internal control over financial reporting:

   a. Material weakness(es) identified? ___Yes _X_No

   b. Significant deficiency(ies) identified? ___Yes _X_ No

3. Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? ___Yes _X_ No

Federal Awards

1. Internal control over major programs:

   a. Material weakness(es) identified? ___Yes _X_ No

   b. Significant deficiency(ies) identified? ___Yes _X_ No

2. Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs: unmodified
3. Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516? ___Yes _X_ No
4. Identification of major programs:

Assistance Listing	**Name of Federal Program**
84.425	Covid-19 Education Stabilization Funds

5. Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and B programs: $750,000.
6. Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? _X_ Yes ____ No

B. FINDINGS – BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

None.

C. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS – MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT

None.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EXTRACLASSROOM ACTIVITY FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2023

WEST & COMPANY CPAs PC

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the President and the Other Members
of the Board of Education of the
Guilderland Central School District
Guilderland, New York

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions of the Extraclassroom Activity Funds of Guilderland Central School District (the District) as of June 30, 2023, and the related statement of revenues collected and expenses paid for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the assets, liabilities and fund balances of the Extraclassroom Activity Funds of the District as of June 30, 2023, and the revenues collected and expenses paid for the year then ended, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. Insufficient accounting controls are exercised over cash receipts at the point of collections to the time of submission to the Central Treasurer. Accordingly, it was impracticable to extend our audit of such receipts beyond the amounts recorded.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

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Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

WEST & COMPANY CPAs PC

Gloversville, New York
September 27, 2023

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXTRACLASSROOM ACTIVITY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS

JUNE 30, 2023

ASSETS	
Cash	$ 270,873
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 270,873
LIABILITIES AND CLUB BALANCES	
Club balances	$ 270,873
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CLUB BALANCES	$ 270,873

See note to financial statements.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXTRACLASSROOM ACTIVITY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED AND EXPENSES PAID

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Balance July 1, 2022	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 2023
Senior High School:				
Class of '23	$ 7,169	$ 28,407	$ 33,209	$ 2,367
Class of '24	2,592	37,128	26,930	12,790
Class of '25	4,464	5,021	6,631	2,854
Class of '26	2,720	2,395	0	5,115
Amnesty International	149	0	149	0
Alliance	50	57	20	87
Animal Conservation	0	94	0	94
Art Club	78	0	40	38
Invest In Your Future	4,566	3,061	1,129	6,498
Shakespeare Society	1,693	333	102	1,924
Asian Student Union	0	260	0	260
GAPP - German	2,767	0	0	2,767
Feminist Club	0	369	144	225
Film Club	514	0	20	494
Harry Potter Club	73	0	73	0
Badminton Club	0	168	168	0
Best Buddies	60	495	41	514
Black Student Union	45	85	101	29
CDOS Bowling	1,315	0	0	1,315
Chem Club	734	153	100	787
International Club	4,140	11,549	13,578	2,111
Other School Accounts	23,488	57,951	52,693	28,746
Sports Teams	9,380	9,829	10,479	8,730
Garden Club	1,307	691	231	1,767
Tourettes Awareness	0	144	0	144
Italian Club	514	275	32	757
Med Cross Club	191	0	57	134
Guilderland Players	10,746	28,311	29,798	9,259
Math League	372	0	0	372
Journal	7,741	0	300	7,441
Environmental Club	2,937	91	91	2,937
Key Club	2,122	6,919	5,722	3,319
Media Club	1,010	0	367	643
Model UN	2,914	21,465	21,406	2,973
Music Department	1,422	1,203	2,162	463
Muslim Student Association	247	110	0	357
National Honor Society	479	11,421	10,061	1,839
National Art Honor Society	0	85	80	5
Northstars	0	30	0	30
Photo Club	26	25	25	26
SADD	318	55	96	277
Science Olympiad	473	0	224	249
Ski Club	2,161	40,514	41,543	1,132
STAR	50	0	50	0
Student Government	609	2,315	517	2,407
Pulse (formerly Static)	89	0	20	69
UNICEF Club	288	0	0	288
Youth Activation Club	1,328	318	90	1,556
Yearbook Account	42,498	20,247	15,970	46,775
Vex Robotics	285	200	374	111
Total Senior High School	146,124	291,774	274,823	163,075

See note to financial statements.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXTRACLASSROOM ACTIVITY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED AND EXPENSES PAID – (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Balance July 1, 2022	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 2023
Middle School:				
All Team Accounts	4,306	36,668	35,216	5,758
TV News Club	6	0	0	6
FMS Mask	18,535	19,337	16,144	21,728
Jr. Ski Club	4,697	18,025	20,036	2,686
Student Council	2,304	12,968	12,095	3,177
Organic Garden	1,673	218	699	1,192
Yearbook	5,326	174	2,048	3,452
Enrichment	118	0	0	118
Student Funds	29,130	63,832	56,740	36,222
Total Middle School	66,095	151,222	142,978	74,339
Elementary School:				
Altamont Elementary Fund	2,153	7,866	5,068	4,951
Guilderland Elementary Fund	10,704	7,762	8,155	10,311
Lynnwood Elementary Fund	1,596	12,787	12,088	2,295
Pine Bush Elementary Fund	8,654	28,539	30,035	7,158
Westmere Elementary Fund	6,922	1,833	11	8,744
Total Elementary School	30,029	58,787	55,357	33,459
Total Extraclassroom Activity Clubs	$ 242,248	$ 501,783	$ 473,158	$ 270,873

See note to financial statements.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXTRACLASSROOM ACTIVITY FUNDS

NOTE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The transactions of the Extraclassroom Activity Funds are considered part of the reporting entity of the Guilderland Central School District. The related year end cash balances are shown as part of the Special Revenue Fund with the offset being shown as liabilities. The Extraclassroom Activity Funds of Guilderland Central School District represent funds of the students of the District. The District's Board exercises general oversight on these funds. The Extraclassroom Activity Funds are independent of the District with respect to the financial transactions and the designation of student management.

The books and records of the Guilderland Central School District's Extraclassroom Activity Funds are maintained on the cash basis of accounting. Under this basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when cash is received and expenditures recognized when cash is disbursed.

<u>APPENDIX C</u>

Form of Legal Opinion

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich Street
New York, New York10007

May 21, 2024

The Board of Education of
Guilderland Central School District, in the
County of Albany, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to Guilderland Central School District (the "School District"), in the County of Albany, New York, and have examined a record of proceedings relating to the authorization, sale and issuance of the $6,520,956 Tax Certiorari Serial Bonds-2024 (Federally Taxable) (the "Bonds"), dated and delivered the date hereof.

In such examination, we have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals and the conformity with originals of all documents submitted to us as copies thereof.

Based upon and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, as of the date hereof, we are of the following opinions:

1. The Bonds are valid and legally binding general obligations of the School District for which the School District has validly pledged its faith and credit and, unless paid from other sources, all the taxable real property within the School District is subject to the levy of ad valorem real estate taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon, subject to certain statutory limitations. The enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to such Bonds may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, or other laws affecting creditors' rights or remedies heretofore or hereafter enacted.

2. Interest on the Bonds is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

3. Under existing statutes, interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York.

We express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds, or the ownership or disposition thereof, except as stated in paragraphs 2 and 3 above. We render our opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the date hereof, and assume no obligation to update, revise or supplement our opinion to reflect any action hereafter taken or not taken, any fact or circumstance that may hereafter come to our attention, any change in law or interpretation thereof that may hereafter occur, or for any other reason.

We give no assurances as to the adequacy, sufficiency or completeness of the Preliminary Official Statement and/or Official Statement relating to the Bonds or any proceedings, reports, correspondence, financial statements or other documents, containing financial or other information relative to the School District, which have been or may hereafter be furnished or disclosed to purchasers of ownership interests in the Bonds.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP

UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

Section 1. Definitions

"Annual Information" shall mean the information specified in Section 3 hereof.

"EMMA" shall mean the Electronic Municipal Market Access System implemented by the MSRB.

"Financial Obligation" shall mean "financial obligation" as such term is defined in the Rule.

"GAAP" shall mean generally accepted accounting principles as in effect from time to time in the United States.

"Holder" shall mean any registered owner of the Securities and any beneficial owner of Securities within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

"Issuer" shall mean Guilderland Central School District, in the County of Albany, a school District of the State of New York.

"MSRB" shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established in accordance with the provisions of Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto or to the functions of the MSRB contemplated by this Agreement.

"Purchaser" shall mean the financial institution referred to in the Certificate of Award, executed by the President of the Board of Education as of May 7, 2024.

"Rule" means Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (17 CFR Part 240, §240.15c2-12), as amended, as in effect on the date of this Undertaking, including any official interpretations thereof issued either before or after the effective date of this Undertaking which are applicable to this Undertaking.

"Securities" shall mean the Issuer's **$6,520,956 School District Serial Bonds-2024**, dated May 21, 2024, maturing in various principal amounts on May 15 in each of the years 2026 to 2039, inclusive, and delivered on the date hereof.

Section 2. Obligation to Provide Continuing Disclosure. (a) The Issuer hereby undertakes, for the benefit of Holders of the Securities, to provide or cause to be provided to the EMMA System:

(i) no later the last day of the sixth month following the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, the Annual Information relating to such fiscal year, together with audited financial statements of the Issuer for such fiscal year if audited financial statements are then available; provided, however, that if audited financial statements are not then available, unaudited financial statements shall be provided with the Annual Information, and audited financial statements, if any, shall be delivered to the EMMA System within thirty (30) days after they become available and in no event later than 360 days after the end of each fiscal year; and

(ii) in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of such event, notice of any of the following events with respect to the Securities:

(1) principal and interest payment delinquencies;

(2) non-payment related defaults, if material;

(3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

(4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;

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

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

(7) modifications to rights of Securities holders, if material;

(8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;

(9) defeasances;

(10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Securities, if material;

(11) rating changes;

(12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Issuer;

Note to clause (12): For the purposes of the event identified in clause (12) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the Issuer in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Issuer, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Issuer;

(13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Issuer or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer, 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;

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

(15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which affect security holders, if material; and

(16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

(iii) in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of such event, notice of a failure to provide by the date set forth in Section 2(a)(i) hereof any Annual Information required by Section 3 hereof.

(b) Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the Issuer from disseminating any other information in addition to that required hereby in the manner set forth herein or in any other manner. If the Issuer disseminates any such additional information, the Issuer shall have no obligation to update such information or include it in any future materials disseminated hereunder.

(c) Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the Issuer from providing notice of the occurrence of certain other events, in addition to those listed above, if the Issuer determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Securities; but the Issuer does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any material event except those events listed above.

Section 3. Annual Information. (a) The required Annual Information shall consist of the financial information and operating data for the preceding fiscal year, in a form generally consistent with the information contained or cross-referenced in the Issuer's final official statement relating to the Securities under the headings: "The School District," "Tax Information", "Status of Indebtedness, " "Litigation", and in Appendix A.

(b) All or any portion of the Annual Information may be incorporated in the Annual Information by cross reference to any other documents which are (i) available to the public on the EMMA System or (ii) filed with the SEC. If such a document is a final official statement, it also must be available from the EMMA System.

(c) Annual Information for any fiscal year containing any modified operating data or financial information (as contemplated by Section 7(e) hereof) for such fiscal year shall explain, in narrative form, the reasons for such modification and the effect of such modification on the Annual Information being provided for such fiscal year. If a change in accounting principles is included in any such modification, such Annual Information shall present a comparison between the financial statements or information prepared on the basis of the modified accounting principles and those prepared on the basis of the former accounting principles.

Section 4. Financial Statements. The Issuer's annual financial statements for each fiscal year, if prepared, shall be prepared in accordance with GAAP or New York State regulatory requirements as in effect from time to time. Such financial statements, if prepared, shall be audited by an independent accounting firm. The Issuer's Annual Financial Report Update Document prepared by the Issuer and filed annually with New York State in accordance with applicable law, shall not be subject to the foregoing requirements.

Section 5. Remedies. If the Issuer shall fail to comply with any provision of this Undertaking, then any Holder of Securities may enforce, for the equal benefit and protection of all Holders similarly situated, by mandamus or other suit or proceeding at law or in equity, this Undertaking against the Issuer and any of the officers, agents and employees of the Issuer, and may compel the Issuer or any such officers, agents or employees to perform and carry out their duties under this Undertaking; provided that the sole and exclusive remedy for breach of this Undertaking shall be an action to compel specific performance of the obligations of the Issuer hereunder and no person or entity shall be entitled to recover monetary damages hereunder under any circumstances. Failure to comply with any provision of this Undertaking shall not constitute an event of default on the Securities.

Section 6. Parties in Interest. This Undertaking is executed to assist the Purchaser to comply with (b)(5) of the Rule and is delivered for the benefit of the Holders. No other person shall have any right to enforce the provisions hereof or any other rights hereunder.

Section 7. Amendments. Without the consent of any holders of Securities, the Issuer at any time and from time to time may enter into any amendments or changes to this Undertaking for any of the following purposes:

(a) to comply with or conform to any changes in Rule 15c2-12 (whether required or optional);

(b) to add a dissemination agent for the information required to be provided hereby and to make any necessary or desirable provisions with respect thereto;

(c) to evidence the succession of another person to the Issuer and the assumption of any such successor of the duties of the Issuer hereunder;

(d) to add to the duties of the Issuer for the benefit of the Holders, or to surrender any right or power herein conferred upon the Issuer;

(e) to modify the contents, presentation and format of the Annual Information from time to time to conform to changes in accounting or disclosure principles or practices and legal requirements followed by or applicable to the Issuer or to reflect changes in the identity, nature or status of the Issuer or in the business, structure or operations of the Issuer or any mergers, consolidations, acquisitions or dispositions made by or affecting any such person; provided that any such modifications shall comply with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such modification; or

(f) to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision hereof which may be inconsistent with any other provision hereof, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under this Undertaking which, in each case, comply with Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such amendment or change;

provided that no such action pursuant to this Section 7 shall adversely affect the interests of the Holders in any material respect. In making such determination, the Issuer shall rely upon an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel.

Section 8. Termination. This Undertaking shall remain in full force and effect until such time as all principal, redemption premiums, if any, and interest on the Securities shall have been paid in full or the Securities shall have otherwise been paid or legally defeased pursuant to their terms. Upon any such legal defeasance, the Issuer shall provide notice of such defeasance to the EMMA System. Such notice shall state whether the Securities have been defeased to maturity or to redemption and the timing of such maturity or redemption.

In addition, this Agreement, or any provision hereof, shall be null and void in the event that those portions of the Rule which require this Agreement, or such provision, as the case may be, do not or no longer apply to the Bonds, whether because such portions of the Rule are invalid, have been repealed, or otherwise.

Section 9. Undertaking to Constitute Written Agreement or Contract. This Undertaking shall constitute the written agreement or contract for the benefit of Holders of Securities, as contemplated under Rule 15c2-12.

Section 10. Governing Law. This Undertaking shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York determined without regard to principles of conflict of law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Undertaking as of **May 21, 2024**.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

By: **SPECIMEN – DO NOT SIGN**
President of the Board of Education
and Chief Fiscal Officer