PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED OCTOBER 8, 2026

NEW ISSUE **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

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, (i) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (ii) interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code, however, interest on the Notes 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. In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statutes, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

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

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK

$6,647,838
BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES – 2026 Series B
(the "Notes")

Dated Date: October 29, 2026 **Date of Maturity: July 23, 2027**

The Notes are general obligations of the Guilderland Central School District, Albany County, New York, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount. See "Nature of the Obligation" herein. The Notes will be issued without the option of prepayment, with interest payable at maturity.

At the option of the purchaser(s), the Notes will be issued in (i) registered form registered in the name of the successful bidder(s) or (ii) registered book-entry form registered to Cede & Co., as the partnership nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC").

If the Notes are issued in book-entry form, such notes will be delivered to DTC, which will act as securities depository for the Notes. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their interest in the Notes. Individual purchases may be made in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof except for one necessary odd denomination. A single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser(s) at such interest rate. Principal of and interest on said Notes will be paid in Federal Funds by the District to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Notes as described herein. Transfer of principal and interest payments to beneficial owners by participants of DTC will be the responsibility of such participants and other nominees of beneficial owners. The District will not be responsible or liable for payments by DTC to its participants or by DTC participants to beneficial owners or for maintaining, supervising, or reviewing the records maintained by DTC, its participants or persons acting through such participants. (See "Book-Entry-Only System" herein).

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser(s) and subject to the receipt of the legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Hawkins Delafield and Wood LLP, New York, New York. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery in Jersey City, New Jersey (through the facilities of DTC) or at such other place as may be agreed with the purchaser(s) on or about October 29, 2026.

Facsimile or telephone bids will be received THURSDAY, October 15, 2026 until 11:00 a.m. Prevailing Time, pursuant to the terms of the Notice of Sale for the Notes. No bids will be accepted after the time for receiving bids as detailed above.

THE DISTRICT DEEMS THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO BE FINAL FOR PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12 (THE "RULE"), EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN OMITTED HEREFROM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULE AND THAT WILL BE SUPPLIED WHEN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS UPDATED FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE NOTES. THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT WILL BE SO UPDATED UPON REQUEST OF THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER(S), AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE NOTICE SALE WITH RESPECT TO THE NOTES. UNLESS THE NOTES ARE PURCHASED FOR THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER'S OWN ACCOUNT AS PRINCIPAL FOR INVESTMENT AND NOT FOR RESALE, THE DISTRICT WILL ENTER INTO IN SEPARATE UNDERTAKINGS FOR THE NOTES TO PROVIDE CERTAIN CONTINUING DISCLOSURE, AS REQUIRED BY THE RULE (SEE "DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING,") HEREIN.

DATED: October 8, 2026

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK

School District Officials

2026-27 BOARD OF EDUCATION

Katie DiPierro – President
Kelly Person – Vice President

Meredith Briere
Rebecca Butterfield
Nancy Cavillones
Blanca Gonzalez-Parker
Nina Kaplan
Tara Molly Grocki
Peter Stapleton

Daniel J. Mayberry - Superintendent of Schools
Dr. Andrew Van Alstyne – Assistant Superintendent for Business
John Rizzo – Business Administrator/ Treasurer
Victoria Reinert – Board 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 Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The information, estimates, and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of 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

$6,647,838
Bond Anticipation Notes – 2026 Series B
(the "Notes")

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, has been prepared by the Guilderland Central School District, Albany County, New York (the "District" or "School District", "County" and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale by the District of its $6,647,838 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2026 Series B (the "Notes").

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

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

THE NOTES

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

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

The Notes are dated October 29 2026 and mature, without option of prior redemption, on July 23, 2027. Interest will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis, payable at maturity.

The Notes will be issued as registered notes and, at the option of the purchaser, may be registered to the Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or may be registered in the name of the purchaser.

If the Notes will be issued through DTC, the Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC in New York, New York, which will act as Securities Depository for the Notes. Payments of principal of and interest on the Notes will be made 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 Notes.

If the Notes are registered in the name of the purchaser, principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable in Federal Funds by the District.

Nature of the Obligation

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

The Notes will be general obligations of the District and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon. 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 without limitation as to rate or amount.

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 the 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. As the Notes are being issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures, the Notes qualify for such exclusion to the annual tax levy limitation. 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. (See "The Tax Levy Limit Law" herein.)

Upon default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Notes or certain other obligations of the District, the State Comptroller is required, under the conditions and to the extent prescribed by Section 99-b of the State Finance Law, to withhold state aid and assistance to the District and apply the amount thereof so withheld to the payment of defaulted principal and interest with respect to said Notes and said other obligations.

Remedies Upon Default

Neither the Notes, nor the proceedings with respect thereto, specifically provide any remedies which would be available to owners of the Notes should the District default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Notes, nor do they contain any provisions for the appointment of a trustee to enforce the interests of the owners of the Notes upon the occurrence of any such default. The Notes 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 Notes 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 Notes, the owners of such Notes 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 Notes 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 Notes and the proceedings with respect thereto all of which are included in the contract with the owners of the Notes. 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 Notes 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 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 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 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 notes shall be forwarded promptly to the paying agent or agents for the 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 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 notes in default payable to such paying agent bears to the total amount of the principal and interest then in default on such 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, except for stated as set forth with. See “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE COMPLIANCE”.

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

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. As a consequence, a decline in the School District's credit rating could adversely affect the market value of the Notes.

If and when an owner of any of the Notes should elect to sell all or a part of the Notes prior to maturity, there can be no assurance that a market will have been established, maintained and continue in existence for the purchase and sale of any of those Notes. The market value of the Notes is dependent upon the ability of holder to potentially incur a capital loss if such Notes are sold prior to its maturity.

There can be no assurance that adverse events including, for example, the seeking by another municipality in the State or elsewhere 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 Notes. In particular, if a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or any of its municipalities, public authorities or other political subdivisions thereby possibly further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by those entities, both the ability of the School District to arrange for additional borrowing(s) as well as the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Notes, 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 State 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 State'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.

Future amendments to applicable statutes whether enacted by the State or the United States of America affecting the treatment of interest paid on municipal obligations, including the Notes, for income taxation purposes could have an adverse effect on the market value of the Notes (see "Tax Matters" herein).

The enactment of the Tax Levy Limit Law, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the School District, without providing exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by municipalities and fire districts, may affect the market price and/or marketability for the Notes. (See "Tax Levy Limit Law" herein.)

Federal or State legislation imposing new or increased mandatory expenditures by municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the School District could impair the financial condition of such entities, including the School District and the ability of such entities, including the School District to pay debt service on the Notes.

Purpose and Authorization for the Notes

The Notes are issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York, including the Education Law and the Local Finance Law, and pursuant to certain bond resolutions that were duly adopted by the Board of Education (the "Board") of the District on their respective dates, authorizing the issuance of obligations of the District for the following purposes:.

A $4,900,000 portion of the proceeds of the Notes will be used to provide additional original financing for the construction of alterations and improvements to District buildings and/or sites, authorized pursuant to a Bond Resolution duly adopted by the Board of Education on June 10, 2025.

A $1,747,838 portion of the proceeds of the Notes will be used to provide original financing for the acquisition of various school buses and vehicles financing, authorized pursuant to a Bond Resolution duly adopted by the Board of Education on July 1, 2026.

Book-Entry Only System

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for those Notes issued as book-entry-only, if so requested. The Notes will be issued as fully-registered Notes 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, only if requested by the purchaser prior to the initial issuance of Notes. One fully-registered note certificate will be issued for each of the notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, 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 Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond and Note ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Notes is discontinued.

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

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

notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

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

Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to the District. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, bond and note 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, note 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 NOTES (1) PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE NOTES; (2) CONFIRMATIONS OF THEIR OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN THE NOTES; OR (3) OTHER NOTICES SENT TO DTC OR CEDE & CO., ITS PARTNERSHIP NOMINEE, AS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE NOTES, OR THAT THEY WILL DO SO ON A TIMELY BASIS, OR THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS WILL SERVE AND ACT IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

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

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

THE SCHOOL 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.

District Population

The 2024 population of the School District is estimated to be 38,606 (Source: 2024 U.S. Census Bureau estimate)

Economic Development

Costco opened in the area on August 24, 2026.

NY Oncology Hematology plans on opening a large facility in the area in early 2027

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		
	2006-2010	2016-2020	2020-2024	2006-2010	2016-2020	2020-2024
Towns Of:						
Bethlehem	$39,867	$53,514	$62,766	$104,387	$136,792	$158,577
Guilderland	38,039	47,339	58,614	99,539	119,991	137,986
Knox	29,968	40,480	51,152	89,583	105,262	128,568
New Scotland	40,542	52,870	60,557	84,072	123,769	140,982
County Of:						
Albany	$30,863	$38,592	$48,210	$76,159	$95,923	$120,437
State Of:						
New York	30,948	40,898	50,712	67,405	87,270	106,873

Note: 2021-2025 American Community Survey Estimates are not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010, 2016-2020 and 2020-2024 American Survey data.

District Facilities

Name	Grades	Year Built	Current Maximum Capacity	Date of Last Addition or Alteration
Guilderland Elementary	K-5	1956	750	2026
Altamont Elementary	K-5	1953	594	2026
Lynnwood Elementary	K-5	1967	621	2026
Pine Bush Elementary	K-5	1994	765	2026
Westmere Elementary	K-5	1953	864	2026
Farnsworth Middle School	6-8	1970	1,800	2026
Guilderland High School	9-12	1954	2,200	2026

Source: District Officials

District Employees

The District employs a total of 919 employees with representation by the various bargaining units listed below:

Bargaining Unit	Employees	Expiration Date
Guilderland Teachers' Association	501	6/30/2028
Guilderland Support Staff Association	126	6/30/2027
Teaching Assistant Unit of GTA	111	6/30/2028
Guilderland Employees Association	79	6/30/2029
Guilderland Office Workers	45	6/30/2028
Non-instructional Supervisors & Other Personnnel	15	6/30/2030
Guilderland Administrators' Association	14	6/30/2026*
Non-Bargaining Unit Personnel	10	N/A
Technology & Communications Personnel	7	6/30/2028
Building Principals	7	6/30/2029
District Office Administrators	3	6/30/2029
Superintendent of Schools	1	6/30/2028

*Currently under negotiations.

Source: District Officials

Historical and Projected Enrollment

Fiscal Year	Actual	Fiscal Year	Projected
2022-23	4,855	2027-28	4,767
2023-24	4,888	2028-29	4,764
2024-25	4,817	2029-30	4,692
2025-26	4,788	2030-31	4,644
2026-27	4,798	2031-32	4,565

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, which has since been changed to 5 years as of April 9, 2022 (for both Tier V and Tier VI).

• 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 new Tier VI pension program was signed into law, effective for new ERS and TRS employees hired after April 1, 2012. The Tier VI legislation provides for increased employee contribution rates of between 3% and 6% and contributions at such rates continue so long as such employee continues to accumulate pension credits, an increase in the retirement age from 62 years to 63 years, a readjustment of the pension multiplier, and a change in the time period for the final average salary calculation from 3 years to 5 years. Tier VI employees 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 State's Enacted 2026-27 Budget made a number of changes to the Tier VI pension program:

Lowered Retirement Age: The full-benefit retirement age is reduced from 63 to 58 for members with 30 years of service, allowing educators to retire without pension penalties earlier.

Reduced Contribution Rates: Member pension contribution percentages are adjusted into tiered salary brackets:

- $75,000 or less: 3%
- Over $75,000 to $100,000: 4%
- Over $100,000 to $125,000: 5.25%
- Over $125,000: 5.75%

Overtime Cap Increase: For eligible members, the maximum amount of overtime used to calculate final average salary benefits has been increased to $30,000 plus CPI (up from the previous $22,500 cap.

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 2025-2026 and 2026-2027 fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2020-2021	$1,324,845	$4,320,950
2021-2022	1,267,724	4,547,495
2022-2023	1,161,690	4,895,191
2023-2024	1,429,842	4,828,338
2024-2025	1,637,610	5,130,418
2025-2026 (Budgeted)	1,850,355	4,986,984
2026-2027 (Budgeted)	2,104,572	4,505,758

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2020-2021 fiscal year through the 2024-2025 fiscal year and the adopted budgets of the District for the 2025-2026 and 2026-2027 fiscal years. 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 (2021-22 to 2026-27) is shown below:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2021-2022	16.2%	9.80%
2022-2023	11.6	10.29
2023-2024	13.1	9.76
2024-2025	15.2	10.11
2025-2026	16.5	9.59
2026-2027	17.6	8.24*

*Estimated.

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

Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2010 (Part TT) amended the Retirement and Social Security Law to authorize participating employers, if they so elect, to amortize an eligible portion of their annual required contributions to ERS when employer

contribution rates rise above certain levels. The option to amortize the eligible portion began with the annual contribution due February 1, 2011. The amortizable portion of an annual required contribution is based on a "graded" rate by the State Comptroller in accordance with formulas provided in Chapter 57. Amortized contributions are to be paid in equal annual installments over a ten-year period; but may be prepaid at any time. Interest is to be charged on the unpaid amortized portion at a rate to be determined by 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 will allow 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 now, these benefits have generally been administered on a pay-as-you-go basis and have not been reported as a liability on governmental financial statements.

GASB 75 - 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, 2024 and financial data as of June 30, 2025, the School District's beginning year total OPEB liability was $223,123,321 the net change for the year was ($6,179,410) resulting in a total OPEB liability of $216,943,911 for a fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. The aforementioned liability is recognized and disclosed in accordance with GASB 75 standards in the School District's June 30, 2025 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	Government	D
National Grid	Public utility	D
Intermagentics	Manufacturing	D
Agway Feed Division	Agriculture	D
Diamond W. Products	Production	D
Turbonetics	Research & Development	D

Key: A - Employees 1,000-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 District as such. The smallest area for which such statistics are available (which includes the 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 District is necessarily representative of the County or vice versa.

Year	Albany County Unemployment Rate	New York State Unemployment Rate	U.S. Unemployment Rate
2021	4.4%	6.9%	5.3%
2022	3.1%	4.3%	3.6%
2023	3.2%	4.2%	3.7%
2024	3.3%	4.3%	4.0%
2025	3.4%	4.3%	4.3%

2025-2026 Monthly Figures

	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Albany	3.8%	3.7%	N/A	3.3%	3.2%	3.7%	4.0%	3.6%	3.4%	3.6%	3.7%	3.9%
New York State	4.9%	4.7%	N/A	4.4%	4.3%	4.7%	5.2%	4.4%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%

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

N/A Information not available due to Government shutdown.

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 2024-25 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 21, 2024 by a vote of 1,699 to 648. The School district's 2024-25 Budget remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the laws of 2011.

The budget for the 2025-26 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 20, 2025 by a vote of 1,628 to 546. The School district's 2025-26 Budget remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the laws of 2011.

The budget for the 2026-27 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 19, 2026 by a vote of 1,355 to 617. The School district's 2026-27 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. In its adopted budget for the 2026-27 fiscal year, approximately 32.51% of the revenues of the District are estimated to be received in the form of State aid. If the State should not adopt its budget in a timely manner, in any year, municipalities and school districts in the State, including the District, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid.

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

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

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

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

The amount of State aid to school districts can vary from year to year and is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. During the 2011 to 2019 fiscal years of the State, State aid to school districts was paid in a timely manner; however, during the State's 2010 and 2020 fiscal years, State budgetary restrictions resulted in delayed payments of State aid to school districts in the State. In addition, the availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in adoption of the State budget, which is due at the start of the State's fiscal year of April 1. Since the 2010-11 State fiscal year, the State budget has been generally adopted on or before April 1, with the exception of the 2016-17 State budget which was not adopted until April 9, 2017, the 2023-24 State budget which was not adopted until May 3, 2023. the 2024-25 State budget which was not adopted until April 20, 2024 and the 2025-26 State Budget which was not adopted until May 9, 2025. No assurance can be given that the State will not experience delays in the adoption of the budget in future fiscal years. Significant delays in the adoption of the State budget could result in delayed payment of State 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

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 were used to support local educational agencies' efforts to address the impact that COVID-19 has had, and continues to have, on elementary and secondary schools in the State. Such federal funding expired at the end of the 2023-24 fiscal year.

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

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

President Trump signed an executive order that directs the Secretary of Education to take all necessary steps to facilitate the closure of the U.S. Department of Education. The executive order aims to minimize the federal role in education but stops short of completely closing the Department as this would require 60 votes in the U.S. Senate. President Trump also indicated his preference that critical functions, like distributing Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funding, would be the responsibility of other federal agencies. The impact that the executive order will have on the State and school districts in the State is unknown at this time.

State Aid History

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. 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 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 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 included $34.5 billion for school aid, an increase of $3.1 billion or 10%. The States 2023-24 Budget also provided a $2.6 billion increase in Foundation Aid, fully funding the program for the first time in history. The State's 2023-24 Enacted Budget provided $134 million to increase access to free school meals. An additional $20 million in grant funding established new Early College High School and Pathways in Technology Early College High School Programs. An investment of $10 million over two years in competitive funding for school districts, boards of cooperative educational services, and community colleges 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.

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

The State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget provides $37.6 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2025-26 school year, the highest level of State aid ever. This represents an increase of $1.7 billion or 4.9 percent compared to the 2024-25 school year and includes a $1.4 billion or 5.6 percent Foundation Aid increase. The State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget includes a 2% minimum increase in Foundation Aid to all school districts and makes a number of alterations to the Foundation Aid formula designed to reflect low-income student populations and provide additional aid to low-wealth school districts.

Provisions in the State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget granted the State Budget Director the authority to withhold all or some of the amounts appropriated therein, including amounts that are to be paid on specific dates prescribed in law or regulation (such as State Aid) if, on a cash basis of accounting, a "general fund imbalance" has or is expected to occur in fiscal year 2025-26. Specifically, the State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget provides that a "general fund imbalance" has occurred, and the State Budget Director's powers are activated, if any State fiscal year 2025-26 quarterly financial plan update required by Subdivision 4 of Section 23 of the New York State Finance Law reflects, or if at any point during the final quarter of State fiscal year 2025-26 the State Budget Director projects, that estimated general fund receipts and/or estimated general fund disbursements have or will vary from the estimates included in the State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget financial plan required by sections 22 and 23 of the New York State Finance Law results in a cumulative budget imbalance of $2 billion or more. Any significant reductions or delays in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State. No "general fund imbalance" occurred during the State's 2025-26 fiscal year.

The State's 2026-27 Enacted Budget was signed into law on May 27, 2026 – fifty-six (56) days after the April 1 start of the fiscal year. The FY 2026-27 Education, Labor and Family Assistance (ELFA) legislation contains several significant provisions affecting New York public school districts. The major school district–related items include:

- **Foundation Aid increase.** The budget provides an approximately $779 million increase in Foundation Aid, bringing total Foundation Aid to about $27.1 billion statewide. Every district is guaranteed at least a minimum annual increase.
- **Overall School Aid increase.** Total School Aid for the 2026-27 school year is projected at approximately $39.3 billion, an increase of roughly $1.6 billion over the prior year.
- **Universal Pre-K expansion.** The legislation significantly expands funding for universal prekindergarten programs. Districts will receive increased per-pupil funding for four-year-old programs, with the goal of statewide universal full-day Pre-K by the 2028-29 school year.
- **Expense-based aids fully funded.** The budget continues statutory reimbursement formulas for Building Aid, Transportation Aid, BOCES Aid and special education expense aids. These aids are projected to increase by roughly $282 million statewide.

- **Building Aid for renewable energy projects.** Certain renewable energy improvements, including ground-mounted solar facilities, may now qualify as part of a project's "primary cost allowance" for Building Aid purposes.
- **Foundation Aid formula adjustments.** The budget continues recent efforts to modernize the Foundation Aid formula by relying more heavily on updated poverty and economic-need data instead of older census metrics and free-and-reduced lunch statistics.

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, cover 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.

- FY 2025: Funding the full amount of Foundation Aid for all school districts.

- FY 2026: 2% minimum increase in Foundation Aid to all school districts. The State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget makes a number of alterations to the Foundation Aid formula designed to reflect low-income student populations and provide additional aid to low-wealth school districts.

- FY 2027: $27.1 billion in Foundation Aid, an increase of $779 million from 2025-26, and a 2% minimum increase in Foundation Aid to all school districts. The State's 2026-27 Enacted Budget continued to make a number of alterations to the Foundation Aid formula designed to reflect low-income student populations and provide additional aid to low-wealth school districts.

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenue of the District for each of the below audited fiscal years comprised of State aid and budgeted figures for the 2025-2026 and 2026-2027 fiscal years.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total State Aid	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid
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	128,987,541	38,533,959	29.87
2024-2025	128,042,550	41,827,255	32.67
2025-2026 (Budgeted)	127,171,054	40,915,217	32.17
2026-2027 (Budgeted)	131,877,885	42,867,817	32.51

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2020-2021 fiscal year through the 2024-2025 fiscal year and the adopted budgets of the District for the 2025-2026 and 2026-2027 fiscal years. 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 them in one of the three established stress categories.

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

Fiscal Year Ending In	Stress Designation	Fiscal Score
2025	No Designation	3.3
2024	No Designation	10.0
2023	No Designation	8.3
2022	No Designation	0.0
2021	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.

The State Comptroller's office released its most recent audit report of the District on June 2, 2017. The purpose of the audit was to review the District's cash disbursement transactions using computer-assisted auditing techniques for the period July 1, 2015 through September 23, 2016. Key findings and recommendations of the audit report are summarized below:

Key Findings:

- District officials have ensured that cash disbursements are adequately supported, for District purposes and properly recorded.

Key Recommendations:

- There were no recommendations as a result of this audit.

A copy of the complete report can be found by visiting the Audits of Local Governments section of the Office of the State Comptroller website.

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

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller. Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein 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 Notes 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, 2025, 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:	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Assessed Valuations:					
Bethlehem	$ 268,438,440	$ 269,142,669	$ 269,550,586	$ 269,706,452	$ 272,734,090
Guilderland	3,965,875,828	3,959,233,417	3,942,946,983	3,921,027,184	3,933,455,056
Knox	14,247,362	14,252,993	14,352,354	14,486,166	14,394,749
New Scotland	15,424,585	15,582,610	15,904,130	15,990,636	16,060,925
Total	$ 4,263,986,215	$ 4,258,211,689	$ 4,242,754,053	$ 4,221,210,438	$ 4,236,644,820
Equalization Rates:					
Bethlehem	86.00%	75.00%	71.00%	64.00%	61.00%
Guilderland	91.00%	85.00%	82.00%	75.00%	69.00%
Knox	42.00%	39.00%	38.00%	37.00%	33.00%
New Scotland	81.00%	74.00%	70.00%	65.00%	60.00%
Full Valuations:					
Bethlehem	$ 312,137,721	$ 358,856,892	$ 379,648,713	$ 421,416,331	$ 447,105,066
Guilderland	4,358,105,305	4,657,921,667	4,808,471,930	5,228,036,245	5,700,659,501
Knox	33,922,290	36,546,136	37,769,353	39,151,800	43,620,452
New Scotland	19,042,698	21,057,581	22,720,186	24,600,978	26,768,208
Total	$ 4,723,208,014	$ 5,074,382,276	$ 5,248,610,182	$ 5,713,205,355	$ 6,218,153,227

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:	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Bethlehem	$ 19.26	$ 21.10	$ 22.27	$ 23.22	$ 23.16
Guilderland	18.20	18.61	19.28	19.81	20.47
Knox	39.43	40.58	41.61	40.16	42.80
New Scotland	20.45	21.38	22.59	22.86	23.54

Tax Collection Procedure

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.

Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027*
Total Tax Levy	$78,478,221	$80,302,434	$82,992,921	$84,899,899	$87,221,575
Amount Uncollected	1,351,126	1,351,127	2,148,858	1,633,512	N/A
% Uncollected	1.72%	1.68%	2.59%	1.92%	N/A

*Tax Collection figures as of 9/1/2026.

Real Property Tax Revenues

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for each of the below audited fiscal years comprised of Real Property Taxes and 2025-2026 and 2026-2027 budgeted years.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total Real Property Taxes	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Real Property Taxes
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	128,987,541	76,640,565	59.42
2024-2025	128,042,550	79,468,678	62.06
2025-2026 (Budgeted)	127,171,054	84,333,899	66.32
2026-2027 (Budgeted)	131,877,885	87,221,575	66.14

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2020-2021 fiscal year through 2024-2025 fiscal year and the adopted budgets of the 2025-2026 and 2026-2027 fiscal years. This table is not audited.

Major Taxpayers 2026

For 2026-27 Tax Roll

Name	Type	Assessed Value
Pyramid Crossgates Mall	Retail Shopping	$ 136,281,900
National Grid	Utility	90,453,244
Stuyvesant Plaza/Exec Park	Retail Shopping/Professional Services	53,403,100
Woodlake Apartments	Apartment Rentals	44,810,000
Northeastern Industrial Park	Industrial Space Lessor	44,631,100
Regency Park Apartments	Apartment Rentals	43,355,131
Heritage Village Apartments	Apartment Rentals	37,000,000
UG Family LLC	Apartment Rentals	27,056,000
Rosenblum Assoc. (Great Oaks)	Office Complex	28,129,100
Oxford Heights LLC	Apartment Rentals	26,490,000
Total		$ 531,609,575

1. The above taxpayers represent 12.55% of the School District's 2026-27 Assessed Value of $4,236,644,820.

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, 2025 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 $110,750or less in 2026, increased annually according to a cost-of-living adjustment, are eligible for a "full value" exemption of the first $88,500for the 2026-27 school year (adjusted annually). Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross Income not in excess of $250,000 ($500,000 in the case of a STAR Credit, as discussed below) are eligible for a $30,000 “full value” exemption on their primary residence.

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

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 was 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 was additionally contingent upon adoption by the school district or municipal unit of a state approved “government efficiency plan” which demonstrated “three-year savings and efficiencies of at least one per cent per year from shared services, cooperation agreements and/or mergers or efficiencies”.

Municipalities, school districts and independent special districts must have provided 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 did provide an incentive for such tax levies to remain within the tax cap limits established by the Tax Levy Limitation Law. The implications of this for future tax levies and for operations and services of the District are uncertain at this time.

An additional real property tax rebate program applicable solely to school districts was enacted by Chapter 20 of the Laws of 2015 and was signed into law by the Governor on June 26, 2015. The program began in 2016 and was fully phased in 2019.

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 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 (such as the Bonds and the Notes) 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. (See "Nature of Obligation" herein).

STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

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

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

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

Payment and Maturity. Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes or to be paid 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, unless the District has authorized the issuance of indebtedness having substantially level or declining annual debt service. 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 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. The District has obtained such approval with respect to the project to be financed by the Notes.

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 a twenty-day statute of limitations after publication of a bond resolution, together with a statutory form of notice which, in effect, estops legal challenges to the validity of obligations authorized by such bond resolution except for alleged constitutional violations. The District has complied with such procedure with respect to the Notes.

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:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Serial Bonds	$21,995,000	$18,865,000	$15,630,000	$43,250,956	$38,890,956
Bond Anticipation Notes	20565240	34,998,558	49,196,840	29,498,569	29,274,489
Total Debt Outstanding	$42,560,240	$53,863,558	$64,826,840	$72,749,525	$68,165,445

Status of Outstanding Bond Issues

Year of Issue:	2017		2020	
Amount Issued:	$16,778,000		$2,205,000	
Purpose/Instrument:	Capital Project		Refunding	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2027	$ 1,250,000	$ 205,500	$ 185,000	$ 45,263
2028	1,295,000	168,000	195,000	37,863
2029	1,335,000	129,150	200,000	30,063
2030	1,375,000	89,100	210,000	22,063
2031	1,425,000	47,850	215,000	13,663
2032	170,000	5,100	225,000	5,063
Totals:	$ 6,850,000	$ 644,700	$ 1,230,000	$ 153,975

Year of Issue:	2023		2024	
Amount Issued:	$24,130,000		$6,520,956	
Purpose/Instrument:	DASNY		Tax Certiorari	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2027	$ 1,360,000	$ 1,080,000	$ 430,000	$ 310,563
2028	1,425,000	1,012,000	445,000	289,063
2029	1,495,000	940,750	460,000	266,813
2030	1,570,000	866,000	485,000	243,813
2031	1,650,000	787,500	500,000	219,563
2032	1,730,000	705,000	520,000	194,563
2033	1,820,000	618,500	545,000	167,913
2034	1,910,000	527,500	565,000	139,981
2035	2,005,000	432,000	400,000	111,025
2036	2,105,000	331,750	415,000	90,525
2037	2,210,000	226,500	430,000	69,256
2038	2,320,000	116,000	445,000	47,219
2039	-	-	465,000	24,413
Totals:	$ 21,600,000	$ 7,643,500	$ 6,105,000	$ 2,174,706

Year of Issue:	2025		2026	
Amount Issued:	$17,105,000		$6,070,000	
Purpose/Instrument:	DASNY		Library/SB	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2027	$ 1,135,000 *	$ 826,875	$ -	$ 132,783
2028	1,055,000	772,125	220,000	261,550
2029	1,110,000	718,000	230,000	250,300
2030	1,160,000	661,250	240,000	238,550
2031	1,185,000	602,625	255,000	226,175
2032	1,245,000	541,875	270,000	213,050
2033	1,295,000	478,375	280,000	199,300
2034	1,360,000	412,000	295,000	184,925
2035	1,415,000	342,625	310,000	169,800
2036	1,475,000	270,375	325,000	153,925
2037	1,535,000	195,125	340,000	139,000
2038	1,610,000	116,500	360,000	125,000
2039	1,525,000	38,125	365,000	110,500
2040			385,000	95,500
2041			400,000	79,800
2042			415,000	63,500
2043			435,000	46,500
2044			460,000	28,600
2045			485,000	9,700
Totals:	$ 17,105,000	$ 5,975,875	$ 6,070,000	$ 2,728,458

*Principal reduction made prior to date of Debt Statement.

Total Annual Bond Principal and Interest Due

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	%Paid
2027	$ 4,360,000	$ 2,600,983	$ 6,960,983	8.89%
2028	4,635,000	2,540,600	7,175,600	18.06%
2029	4,830,000	2,335,075	7,165,075	27.21%
2030	5,040,000	2,120,775	7,160,775	36.36%
2031	5,230,000	1,897,375	7,127,375	45.46%
2032	4,160,000	1,664,650	5,824,650	52.90%
2033	3,940,000	1,464,088	5,404,088	59.81%
2034	4,130,000	1,264,406	5,394,406	66.70%
2035	4,130,000	1,055,450	5,185,450	73.32%
2036	4,320,000	846,575	5,166,575	96.29%
2037	4,515,000	629,881	5,144,881	86.50%
2038	4,735,000	404,719	5,139,719	93.06%
2039	2,355,000	173,038	2,528,038	96.29%
2040	385,000	95,500	480,500	96.90%
2041	400,000	79,800	479,800	97.52%
2042	415,000	63,500	478,500	98.13%
2043	435,000	46,500	481,500	98.74%
2044	460,000	28,600	488,600	99.37%
2045	485,000	9,700	494,700	100.00%
Totals:	$ 58,960,000	$ 19,321,214	$ 78,281,214	

Status of Short-Term Indebtedness

Type	Dated Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding
BAN	7/23/2026	7/23/2027	4.00%	$16,270,700

Cash Flow Borrowings

The District has not issued revenue anticipation notes since the 2009-10 fiscal year and does not anticipate the need to issue revenue or tax anticipation notes in the near future.

Capital Project Plans

On May 20, 2025, voters approved the $57,259,705 Future Ready Capital Project proposition that will begin the multi-year process of transforming GCSD facilities into future-ready learning environments. The referendum passed by a vote of 1,503 (YES) to 613 (NO), which is a 71.03% approval. On July 23, 2026, the District issued a $16,270,000 Bond Anticipation Note, of which $13,500,000 of the Notes provided new money for this authorization. This issue will provide an additional $4,900,000 of new money for this authorization.

School Bus Borrowings

The District typically issues debt annually for buses and/or vehicles. At present the district has the following open authorizations:

- Following approval of a Proposition by the qualified voters of the School District present and voting at the Annual District Meeting and Election duly called and held on May 17, 2022, the District adopted a bond resolution on May 24, 2022 authorizing the issuance of up to $976,000 for the purchase of various school buses and vehicles for use by the District.

- Following approval of a Proposition by the qualified voters of the School District present and voting at the Annual District Meeting and Election duly called and held on May 16, 2023, the District adopted a bond resolution on May 23, 2023 authorizing the issuance of up to $1,206,000 for the purchase of various school buses and vehicles for use by the District.

- Following approval of a Proposition by the qualified voters of the School District present and voting at the Annual District Meeting and Election duly called and held on May 21, 2024, the District adopted a bond resolution on June 11, 2024 authorizing the issuance of up to $1,688,500 for the purchase of gas school buses and maintenance vehicles in the amount of $1,281,000 and the purchase of zero-emission vehicles, buses and chargers in the amount of $407,500.

- Following approval of a Proposition by the qualified voters of the School District present and voting at the Annual District Meeting and Election duly called and held on May 20, 2025, the District adopted a bond resolution on June 10, 2025 authorizing the issuance of up to $1,352,700 for the purchase of school buses, a truck and related equipment in the amount of $1,352,700.

- Following approval of a Proposition by the qualified voters of the School District present and voting at the Annual District Meeting and Election duly called and held on May 19, 2026, the District adopted a bond resolution on July 1, 2026 authorizing the issuance of up to $1,748,782 for the purchase of school buses, a truck, and related equipment. This is the first issuance of indebtedness against said Resolution.

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 70.8%.

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 October 8, 2026

Town	Taxable Assessed Valuation	State Equalization Rate	Taxable Full Valuation
Bethlehem	$ 272,734,090	61.00%	$ 447,105,066
Guilderland	3,933,455,056	69.00%	5,700,659,501
Knox	14,394,749	33.00%	43,620,452
New Scotland	16,060,925	60.00%	26,768,208
			$ 6,218,153,227

Debt Limit: 10% of Full Valuation	$ 621,815,323
Inclusions:	
Serial Bonds	$ 57,825,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	16,270,700
Total Inclusions:	$ 74,095,700
Exclusions:	
Building Aid Estimate [1]	$0
Total Exclusions:	$0
Total Net Indebtedness Before Giving Effect to This Issue:	$ 74,095,700
New Monies This Issue:	6,647,838
Total Net Indebtedness After Giving Effect to This Issue :	$ 80,743,538
Net Debt Contracting Margin	$ 541,071,785
Percentage of Debt-Contracting Power Exhausted	12.99%

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	$ 6,218,153,227					
County	$ 35,141,103,618	17.69%	$ 228,760,000	N/A	$ 228,760,000	$ 40,478,658
Town of	$ 447,105,066					
Bethlehem	$ 5,225,404,559	8.56%	$ 38,535,000	N/A	$ 38,535,000	$ 3,297,198
Town of	$ 5,700,659,501					
Guilderland	$ 5,700,659,501	100.00%	$ 6,875,000	N/A	$ 6,875,000	$ 6,875,000
Town of	$ 43,620,452					
Knox	$ 350,415,467	12.45%	$ 239,981 [2]	N/A	$ 239,981	$ 29,873
Town of	$ 26,768,208					
New Scotland	$ 26,768,208	100.00%	$ 2,888,330	N/A	$ 2,888,330	$ 2,888,330
Village of	$ 176,226,871					
Altamont	$ 176,226,871	100.00%	$ 2,649,712	N/A	$ 2,649,712	$ 2,649,712
Total						$ 56,218,772

Source: Comptroller's Special Report on Municipal Affairs for Local Fiscal Years Ended in 2024 and 2025.

Notes: 1. Bonds and Bond Anticipation notes as of 2024 and 2025 fiscal years. Not adjusted to include subsequent bond and note sales

2. Bonds and Bond Anticipation notes as of 2020 fiscal year. The Town did not file in the 2021, 2022, 2023 or 2024 fiscal year.

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 October 8, 2026:

	Amount	Per Capita (a)	Percentage of Full Value (b)
Net Indebtedness	$ 80,743,538	$ 2,091.48	1.413%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness	$ 136,962,310	$ 3,547.69	2.397%

(a) The District's estimated population is 38,606 (Source: 2024 U.S. Census Bureau estimate)
(b) The District's full valuation of taxable real estate for 2025-26 is $5,713,205,355

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

TAX MATTERS

Opinion of Bond Counsel

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, (i) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and (ii) interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code, however, interest on the Notes 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. The Tax Certificate of the District (the "Tax Certificate"), which will be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Notes will contain provisions and procedures relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code. In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel has relied on certain representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations made by the District in connection with the Notes, and Bond Counsel has assumed compliance by the District with certain ongoing provisions and procedures set forth in the Tax Certificate relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code to assure the exclusion of interest on the Notes from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statutes, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York.

Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any other federal, state, or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes, or the ownership or disposition thereof, except as stated above. Bond Counsel renders its opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the issue date, and assumes no obligation to update, revise or supplement its opinion to reflect any action thereafter taken or not taken, any fact or circumstance that may thereafter come to its attention, any change in law or interpretation thereof that may thereafter occur, or for any other reason. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to the consequence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence or the likelihood of their occurrence. In addition, Bond Counsel expresses no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel regarding federal, state, or local tax matters, including, without limitation, exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Notes.

Certain Ongoing Federal Tax Requirements and Certifications

The Code establishes certain ongoing requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Notes in order that interest on the Notes be and remain excluded from gross income under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to use and expenditure of gross proceeds of the Notes, yield and other restrictions on investments of gross proceeds, and the arbitrage rebate requirement that certain excess earnings on gross proceeds be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause interest on the Notes to become included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to their issue date, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is discovered. The District, in executing the Tax Certificates, will certify to the effect that the District will comply with the provisions and procedures set forth therein and that it will do and perform all acts and things necessary or desirable to assure the exclusion of interest on the Notes from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

Certain Collateral Federal Tax Consequences

The following is a brief discussion of certain collateral federal income tax matters with respect to the Notes. It does not purport to address all aspects of federal taxation that may be relevant to a particular owner of a Bond or a Note. Prospective investors, particularly those who may be subject to special rules, are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding the federal tax consequences of owning and disposing of the Notes.

Prospective owners of the Notes should be aware that the ownership of such obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to various categories of persons, such as corporations (including S corporations and foreign corporations), financial institutions, property and casualty and life insurance companies, individual recipients of Social Security and railroad retirement benefits, individuals otherwise eligible for the earned income tax credit, and taxpayers deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry obligations the interest on which is excluded from

gross income for federal income tax purposes. Interest on the Notes may be taken into account in determining the tax liability of foreign corporations subject to the branch profits tax imposed by Section 884 of the Code.

Original Issue Discount

"Original issue discount" ("OID") is the excess of the sum of all amounts payable at the stated maturity of a Bond or a Note (excluding certain "qualified stated interest" that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates) over the issue price of that maturity. In general, the "issue price" of a maturity (a bond with the same maturity date, interest rate, and credit terms) means the first price at which at least 10 percent of such maturity was sold to the public, i.e., a purchaser who is not, directly or indirectly, a signatory to a written contract to participate in the initial sale of the Notes. In general, the issue price for each maturity of Notes is expected to be the initial public offering price set forth on the cover page of the Official Statement. Bond Counsel further is of the opinion that, for any Notes having OID (a "Discount Bond" or "Discount Note"), OID that has accrued and is properly allocable to the owners of the Discount Notes under Section 1288 of the Code is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes to the same extent as other interest on the Notes.

In general, under Section 1288 of the Code, OID on a Discount Bond or Note accrues under a constant yield method, based on periodic compounding of interest over prescribed accrual periods using a compounding rate determined by reference to the yield on that Discount Bond or Note. An owner's adjusted basis in a Discount Bond or Note is increased by accrued OID for purposes of determining gain or loss on sale, exchange, or other disposition of such Bond or Note. Accrued OID may be taken into account as an increase in the amount of tax-exempt income received or deemed to have been received for purposes of determining various other tax consequences of owning a Discount Bond or Note even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment.

Owners of Discount Notes should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the treatment of original issue discount for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and the state and local tax consequences of acquiring, holding, and disposing of Discount Notes.

Premium

In general, if an owner acquires a Bond or Note for a purchase price (excluding accrued interest) or otherwise at a tax basis that reflects a premium over the sum of all amounts payable on the Bond or Note after the acquisition date (excluding certain "qualified stated interest" that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates), that premium constitutes "bond premium" on that Bond or Note (a "Premium Bond or Note"). In general, under Section 171 of the Code, an owner of a Premium Bond or Note must amortize the bond or note premium over the remaining term of the Premium Bond or Note, based on the owner's yield over the remaining term of the Premium Bond or Note determined based on constant yield principles (in certain cases involving a Premium Bond or Note 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 lowest yield on such Bond or Note). An owner of a Premium Bond or Note must amortize the bond or note premium by offsetting the qualified stated interest allocable to each interest accrual period under the owner's regular method of accounting against the bond or note premium allocable to that period. In the case of a tax-exempt Premium Bond or Note, if the bond or note premium allocable to an accrual period exceeds the qualified stated interest allocable to that accrual period, the excess is a nondeductible loss. Under certain circumstances, the owner of a Premium Bond or Note may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the Premium Bond or Note even though it is sold or redeemed for an amount less than or equal to the owner's original acquisition cost. Owners of any Premium Bond or Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of bond or note premium for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and state and local tax consequences, in connection with the acquisition, ownership, amortization of bond or note premium on, sale, exchange, or other disposition of Premium Notes.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information reporting requirements apply to interest paid on tax-exempt obligations, including the Notes. In general, such requirements are satisfied if the interest recipient completes, and provides the payor with, a Form W-9, "Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification," or if the recipient is one of a limited class of exempt recipients. A recipient not otherwise exempt from information reporting who fails to satisfy the information reporting requirements will be subject to "backup withholding," which means that the payor is required to deduct and withhold a tax from the interest

payment, calculated in the manner set forth in the Code. For the foregoing purpose, a “payor” generally refers to the person or entity from whom a recipient receives its payments of interest or who collects such payments on behalf of the recipient.

If an owner purchasing a Bond or Note through a brokerage account has executed a Form W-9 in connection with the establishment of such account, as generally can be expected, no backup withholding should occur. In any event, backup withholding does not affect the excludability of the interest on the Notes from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any amounts withheld pursuant to backup withholding would be allowed as a refund or a credit against the owner’s federal income tax once the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

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 Notes under federal or state law or otherwise prevent beneficial owners of the Notes from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. In addition, such legislation, or actions (whether currently proposed, proposed in the future, or enacted) and such decisions could affect the market price or marketability of the Notes.

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

APPROVAL OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The validity of the Notes will be covered by the unqualified legal opinion of Hawkins Delafield and Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the School District, such opinion to be delivered with the Note. 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 Continuing Disclosure, the description of which is attached hereto as “Appendix D”.

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

The Issuer had an interest payment of $572,375 due December 15, 2025 for the $24,130,000 DASNY Revenue Bonds, 2023 and the payment wasn’t received by DASNY until January 8, 2026 due to a processing error. The notice of the late interest payment was not filed within the required 10 business days from date of issuance.

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.

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 notes or the levy and collection of taxes or assessments to pay same, or in an way contesting or affecting the validity of the notes or any proceedings or authority of the School District taken with respect to the authorization, issuance or sale of 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, like many other public and private entities, contracts with third party vendors to provide services to the District. Most, if not all third-party vendors, have their own cybersecurity and operational controls in place. The District provides no assurances that such cybersecurity and operational control measures will be completely successful to guard against cyber threats and attacks.

In April 2021, the District was subject to a cyber-attack by a threat actor group which used malware to encrypt certain systems throughout the District; this resulted in multiple days of school closure. The District was able to safely and reliably restore their systems soon after. The District paid a ransom of approximately $383,000. Costs incurred due to the attack were covered under the District's cyber insurance coverage. The District does have formal cybersecurity policies and continuity plans in place.

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

BOND RATING

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

Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") has assigned its underlying rating of "Aa3" with a "Stable outlook" to the District's outstanding general obligation bonds. 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.

A rating reflects only the view of the rating agency assigning such rating and an explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from such rating agency. Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on the information and materials furnished to it and on investigations, studies and assumptions by the respective rating agency. There is no assurance that a rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by such rating agency if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any downward revision or withdrawal of the rating of the District's outstanding serial bonds may have an adverse effect on the market price of the 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 Notes 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 Notes was based on materials provided by the District and other sources of information believed to be reliable. The Municipal Advisor has not audited, authenticated, or otherwise verified the information provided by the District or the information set forth in this Official Statement or any other information available to the District with respect to the appropriateness, accuracy, or completeness of disclosure of such information and no guarantee, warranty, or other representation is made by the Municipal Advisor respecting the accuracy and completeness of or any other matter related to such information and this Official Statement.

CUSIP IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

If the Notes are issued in registered book-entry form, it is anticipated that CUSIP (an acronym that refers to Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures) identification numbers will be printed on the Notes. All expenses in relation to the printing of CUSIP numbers on the Notes 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

The execution and delivery of this Official Statement have been duly authorized by the Board of Education of the School District. Concurrently with the delivery of the Notes, 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 Notes.

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 damage caused by viruses in the electronic files on the website.

The School District 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 or at www.RGTimbsInc.net.

Guilderland Central School District

Dated: October 8, 2026
Guilderland Center, New York

_____
Katie DiPierro
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:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Budget 2026	
Beginning Fund Balance - July 1	$11,637,802	$12,146,755	$11,259,971	$11,166,208	$18,291,135	$23,761,412	E
Revenues:							
Real Property Taxes	$70,671,435	$71,814,329	$74,316,183	$76,640,565	$79,468,678	$84,333,899	
Real Property Tax Items	4,397,425	4,199,590	4,001,711	3,758,326	3,594,126	110,618	
Charges for Services	384,365	397,917	392,049	429,729	520,499	507,760	
Use of Money & Property	189,880	196,890	1,151,933	1,613,930	1,758,213	450,000	
Sale of Prop. & Comp. for Loss	62,109	32,394	4,563	22,548	32,939	0	
Miscellaneous	215,434	524,296	671,732	982,416	730,534	360,600	
State Sources	25,074,888	27,111,369	30,622,996	38,533,959	41,827,255	40,915,217	
Federal Sources	152,474	169,613	157,649	135,112	107,981	125,000	
Interfund Transfer	0	250,000	250,000	6,870,956	2,325	367,960	
Total Revenues	$101,148,010	$104,696,398	$111,568,816	$128,987,541	$128,042,550	$127,171,054	
Expenditures:							
General Support	$9,162,275	$10,602,140	$12,566,844	$14,023,353	$9,760,858	$11,334,359	
Instruction	55,034,905	56,372,088	58,642,203	61,304,444	63,933,362	66,600,684	
Transportation	4,715,332	6,100,526	6,618,732	7,069,240	6,049,303	5,836,294	
Community Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Employee Benefits	26,259,507	26,918,749	27,579,898	30,096,633	32,343,896	35,027,849	
Debt Service	4,951,596	5,271,549	5,893,324	8,945,714	9,848,716	8,173,206	
Interfund Transfer	515,442	318,130	361,578	423,230	636,138	575,000	
Total Expenditures	$100,639,057	$105,583,182	$111,662,579	$121,862,614	$122,572,273	$127,547,392	
Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Year End Fund Balance	$12,146,755	$11,259,971	$11,166,208	$18,291,135	$23,761,412	$23,385,074	E
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	$508,953	($886,784)	($93,763)	$7,124,927	$5,470,277	($376,338)	1

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

Note: 1. Appropriated Fund Balance & Reserve Funds are planned to be used

E. Estimated

General Fund – Budget Summary

2026-27 Adopted Budget

Revenues:	
Real Property Taxes & STAR	$87,221,575
Other Tax Items	190,356
Charges for Services	293,530
Use of Money & Property	754,230
Sale of Property	22200
Miscellaneous	320,300
State Aid	42,867,817
Federal Aid	125,000
Interfund Transfers	82,877
Appropriated Reserve Funds	0
Appropriated Fund Balance	2,022,140
Total Revenues	$133,900,025
Expenditures:	
General Support	$12,147,608
Instruction	68,290,004
Transportation	6,703,951
Community Service	0
Employee Benefits	37,226,855
Debt Service	8,737,607
Interfund Transfers	794,000
Total Expenditures	$133,900,025

Source: Adopted Budget of the School District. This table is NOT audited

General Fund – Comparative Balance Sheet

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Assets:					
Unrestricted Cash	$4,904,592	$2,801,597	$9,914,654	$5,783,609	$9,309,849
Restricted Cash	7,710,833	6,371,686	6,205,092	13,260,585	18,416,611
Due From Other Funds	1,155,975	609,227	1,208,200	3,209,791	1,812,414
Due from Fiduciary Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Due from other Governments	706,375	706,134	854,215	1,223,841	1,585,525
State and Federal Aid Received	722,832	901,067	1,481,388	3,907,677	2,400,006
Other Receivables	123,325	251,939	138,020	169,854	152,332
Investments	5,722,773	9,248,536	0	0	0
inventories	4,011	5,727	546	2,646	9,383
Total Assets	$21,050,716	$20,895,913	$19,802,115	$27,558,003	$33,686,120
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	$991,107	$1,624,486	$1,019,515	$931,792	$1,133,288
Accrued Liabilities	2,890,122	2,776,818	1,769,797	2,187,587	2,440,288
Due to Other Funds	0	0	0	315,615	0
Due to Other Governments	0	0	108,554	0	136
Due to Employees' Retirement System	381,378	261,849	347,555	427,975	480,348
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	4,618,819	4,972,789	5,390,486	5,397,563	5,770,870
Unearned Revenue	22,535	0	0	6,336	99,778
Total Liabilities:	$8,903,961	$9,635,942	$8,635,907	$9,266,868	$9,924,708
Fund Balances:					
Non Spendable	$4,011	$5,727	$546	$2,646	$9,383
Restricted:	7,710,833	6,371,686	6,205,092	13,260,585	18,416,611
Assigned	232,728	487,043	169,683	20,192	402,013
Unassigned	4,199,183	4,395,515	4,790,887	5,007,712	4,933,405
Total Fund Balance	$12,146,755	$11,259,971	$11,166,208	$18,291,135	$23,761,412
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$21,050,716	$20,895,913	$19,802,115	$27,558,003	$33,686,120

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

APPENDIX B

Audited Financial Statements
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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, 2025

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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 accompanying 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, 2025, 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of June 30, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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

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.

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.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 17, 2025, 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 the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

WEST & COMPANY CPAs PC

Gloversville, New York
September 17, 2025

The following is a discussion and analysis of the School District's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. 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, 2025:

- The District experienced an increase of $9,249,963 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 increase was mainly due to a decrease in general support expenses.

- In May 2024, the 2024-25 budget proposal and vehicle and equipment purchase resolution were approved 69.3% and 70.5% of the vote, respectively.

- The District's total assessed valuation decreased by approximately $21.6 million or .5% in 2024-25. This was due to several commercial tax certiorari claims in years 2022-23 and 2023-24 which caused the total assessment value to lower in 2024-25. The overall reduction of .5% indicates an overall stable tax base.

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 base 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 following 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 2025	Fiscal Year 2024	% Change (Incr.; - Decr.)
Assets			
Current and other assets	$ 47,724,004	$ 35,599,524	34
Capital assets - net	136,072,071	135,835,087	0
Total Assets	183,796,075	171,434,611	7
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pensions	21,191,850	24,418,554	-13
Other post-employment benefits	30,415,048	43,455,279	-30
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	51,606,898	67,873,833	-24
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	45,019,103	45,801,348	-2
Long-term liabilities	262,625,647	272,853,647	-4
Total Liabilities	307,644,750	318,654,995	-3
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Other post-employment benefits	88,046,737	93,640,384	-6
Pensions	9,932,540	4,276,031	132
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	97,979,277	97,916,415	0
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	74,360,117	72,611,977	2
Restricted	20,898,161	15,368,330	36
Unrestricted	(265,479,332)	(265,243,273)	0
Total Net Position	$ (170,221,054)	$ (177,262,966)	4

Changes in Net Position

The School District's 2025 revenue was $136,670,412 (see Table A-3). Property taxes and New York State aid accounted for the majority of revenue by contributing 58.1% and 30.6%, 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.

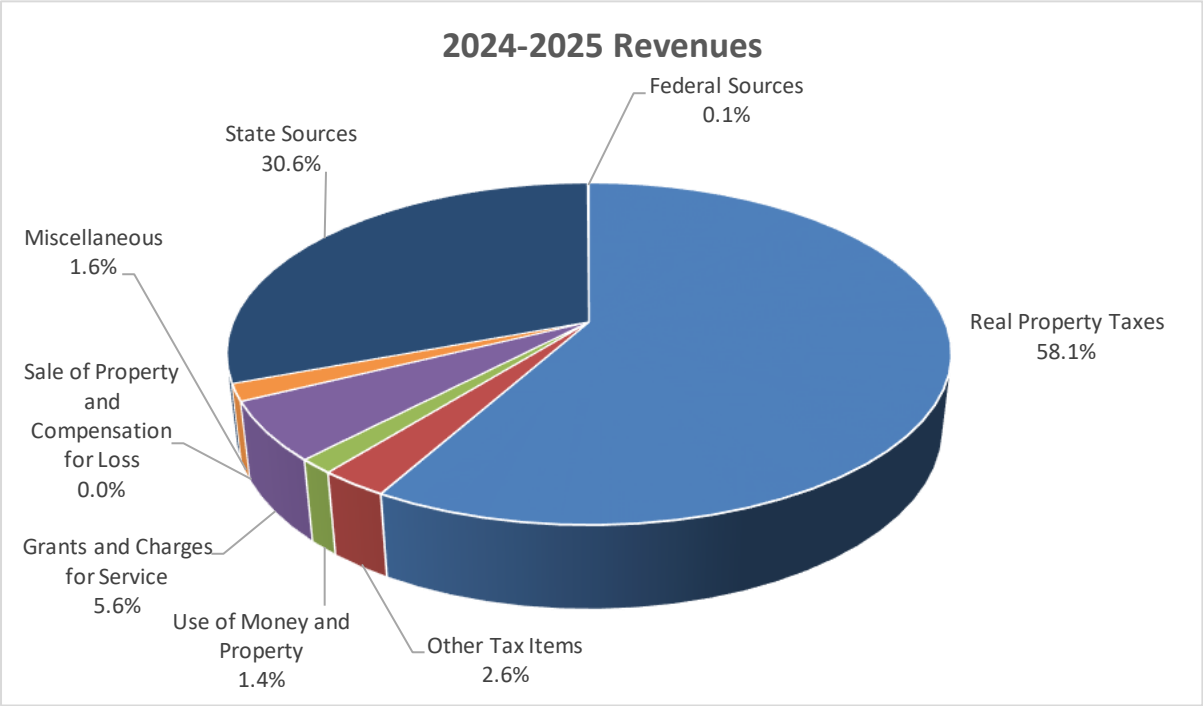
The total cost of all programs and services totaled $127,420,449 for 2025. These expenses (85.3%) are predominantly for the education, supervision and transportation of students (see Table A-5). The School District's administrative, occupancy and business activities accounted for 11.5% of total costs.

Net position increased during the year by $9,249,963.

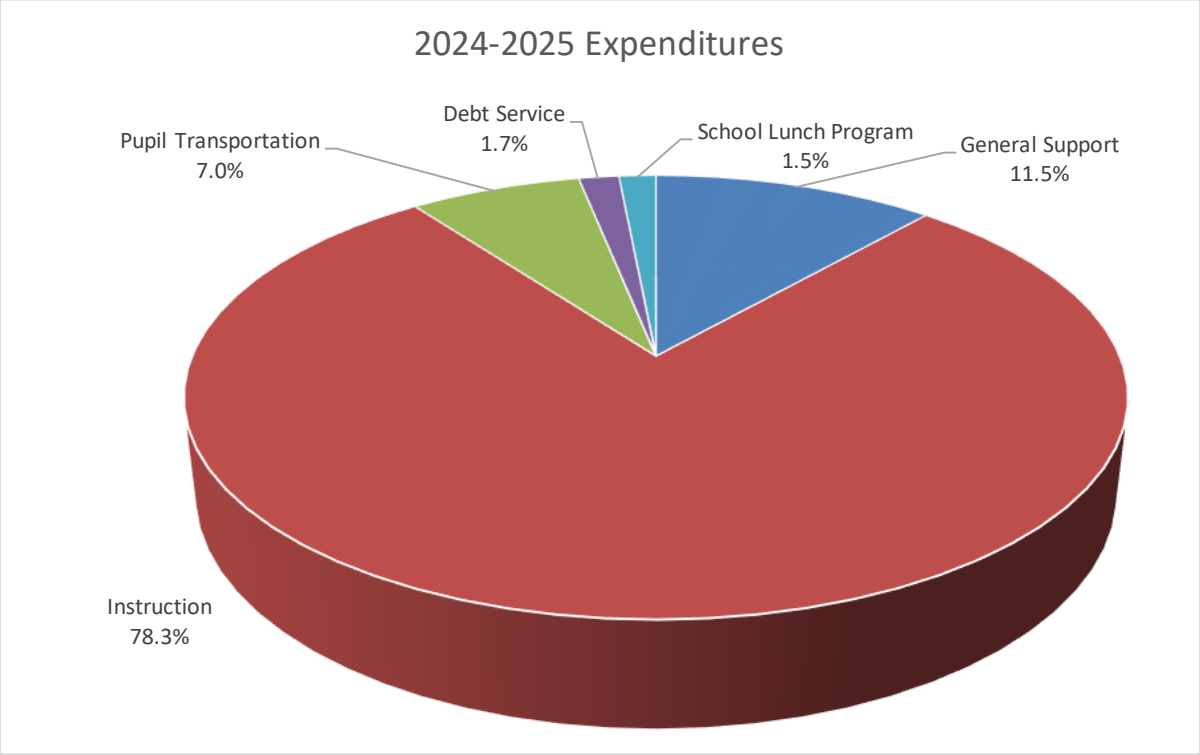
Table A-3 Changes in Net Position from Operating Results

	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2024	% Change Incr.; - Decr.)
Revenues			
Program Revenues			
Charges for services	$ 1,492,167	$ 1,396,376	7
Operating grants and contributions	6,098,341	6,945,601	-12
General Revenues			
Property taxes	83,062,804	80,398,891	3
State sources	41,827,255	38,533,959	9
Federal sources	107,981	135,112	-20
Use of money and property	1,876,820	1,970,567	-5
Sale of property and compensation for loss	32,939	22,548	46
Miscellaneous	2,172,105	5,028,780	-57
Total Revenues	136,670,412	134,431,834	2
Expenses			
General support	14,701,478	21,423,712	-31
Instruction	99,742,778	99,982,040	0
Transportation	8,950,743	10,785,100	-17
Debt service	2,097,603	4,897,449	-57
Cost of sales – Lunch Program	1,927,847	2,007,236	-4
Total Expenses	127,420,449	139,095,537	-8
Total Change in Net Position	$ 9,249,963	$ (4,663,703)	298

REVENUES – TABLE A–4



EXPENDITURES – TABLE A–5



Governmental Activities

Revenue for the School District's governmental activities totaled $136,670,412 while total expenses were $127,420,449. Accordingly, net position increased during the year by $9,249,963.

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
	2025	2024	(Incr.; -Decr.)	2025	2024	(Incr.; -Decr.)
General support	$ 14,701,478	$ 21,423,712	-31%	$ 14,701,478	$ 21,423,712	-31%
Instruction	99,742,778	99,982,040	0%	93,868,998	93,412,750	0%
Pupil transportation	8,950,743	10,785,100	-17%	8,950,743	10,785,100	-17%
Debt service - interest	2,097,603	4,897,449	-57%	2,097,603	4,897,449	-57%
Cost of sales - lunch program	1,927,847	2,007,236	-4%	211,119	234,549	-10%
Totals	$ 127,420,449	$ 139,095,537	-8%	$ 119,829,941	$ 130,753,560	-8%

- The cost of all governmental activities for the year was $127,420,449.
- The users of the School District's programs financed $1,492,167 of the costs.
- Federal and state government grants financed $6,098,341 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 2025.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

- The District's 2024-25 general fund budgeted expenditures were under expended by $3.13 million, and actual revenues exceeded budgeted revenues by $2.38 million. Factors for these favorable variances were lower anticipated pupil transportation and instructional expenses and increased state aid and interest earnings revenues.

	Results vs. Budget			
	Original Budget	**Final Budget**	**Actual (Budgetary Basis)**	**Variance Fav; (Unfav)**
REVENUES				
Local Sources	$ 84,271,982	$ 84,271,982	$ 86,104,989	$ 1,833,007
State Sources	41,126,061	41,126,061	41,827,255	701,194
Federal Sources	125,000	125,000	107,981	(17,019)
Total Revenues	125,523,043	125,523,043	128,040,225	2,517,182
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers from other funds	140,999	140,999	2,325	(138,674)
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	125,664,042	125,664,042	128,042,550	2,378,508
EXPENDITURES				
General Support	10,716,005	10,432,723	9,760,858	671,865
Instruction	64,671,962	65,428,102	63,933,362	1,494,740
Pupil Transportation	7,810,703	6,944,077	6,049,303	894,774
Employee Benefits	32,362,303	32,378,176	32,343,896	34,280
Debt Service	9,083,716	9,885,017	9,848,716	36,301
Total Expenditures	124,644,689	125,068,095	121,936,135	3,131,960
OTHER USES				
Transfers Out	548,128	636,139	636,138	1
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	125,192,817	125,704,234	122,572,273	$ 3,131,961
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	471,225	(40,192)	5,470,277	
Beginning Fund Balance	18,291,135	18,291,135	18,291,135	
Ending Fund Balance	$ 18,762,360	$ 18,250,943	$ 23,761,412	

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

As of June 30, 2025, the School District had $136,072,071 (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 2025	Fiscal Year 2024
Land, buildings, improvements and construction in progress	$ 129,123,139	$ 129,708,569
Furniture and equipment	5,931,574	5,463,670
Right to use assets	1,017,358	662,848
Totals	$ 136,072,071	$ 135,835,087

Long-Term Debt

As of June 30, 2025, the School District had $261,624,690 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 2025	Fiscal Year 2024
General obligation bonds (financed with property taxes)	$ 38,890,956	$ 43,250,956
All other debt	222,733,734	228,663,486
Totals	$ 261,624,690	$ 271,914,442

During 2025, the District issued $680,326 of new leases. The District paid down its debt by retiring $4,360,000 of outstanding bonds and $325,815 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 last of the American Rescue Funding for COVID 19 came to an end in October 2024. This federal grant helped offset some of the increased costs associated with the COVID 19 epidemic. Going forward the District's expenditure budget has taken into account the decrease in federal aid from this grant.

- 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.

- New York State is currently undertaking a wholesale reexamination of the Foundation Aid formula which creates uncertainty in the amount of future Foundation Aid that the district will receive.

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, 2025

ASSETS	
Cash	
Unrestricted	$ 12,938,813
Restricted	20,898,161
Receivables	
State and federal aid	4,349,001
Due from other governments	1,585,571
Other receivables	157,035
Inventories	20,241
Net pension asset - proportionate share	7,775,182
Right to use assets, net of amortization	1,017,358
Capital assets, net of depreciation	135,054,713
Total Assets	183,796,075
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Other post-employment benefits	30,415,048
Pensions	21,191,850
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	51,606,898
LIABILITIES	
Payables	
Accounts payable	1,312,150
Accrued liabilities	2,449,085
Accrued interest payable	1,331,261
Due to other governments	136
Unearned revenue	103,059
Bond anticipation notes payable	29,274,489
Long-term liabilities	
Due and payable within one year	
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	5,770,870
Due to Employees' Retirement System	480,348
Bonds payable	3,105,956
Leases payable	366,346
Compensated absences payable	825,403
Due and payable after one year	
Bonds payable	35,785,000
Leases payable	651,013
Other post-employment benefits	216,943,911
Net pension liability - proportionate share	5,298,662
Compensated absences payable	3,947,061
Total Liabilities	307,644,750
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Other post-employment benefits	88,046,737
Pensions	9,932,540
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	97,979,277
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	74,360,117
Restricted	
Capital reserve	6,721,648
Reserve for employee benefit liability	142,893
Reserve for debt service	2,481,550
Tax certiorari reserve	1,657,168
Unemployment insurance reserve	377,308
Reserve for retirement contribution - ERS	4,656,566
Reserve for retirement contribution - TRS	3,879,657
Workers' compensation reserve	915,025
Reserve for repairs	66,346
Unrestricted	(265,479,332)
Total Net Position	$ (170,221,054)

See notes to basic financial statements.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

		Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants	
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS				
General support	$ 14,701,478	$ 0	$ 0	$ (14,701,478)
Instruction	99,742,778	(520,499)	(5,353,281)	(93,868,998)
Pupil transportation	8,950,743	0	0	(8,950,743)
Debt service	2,097,603	0	0	(2,097,603)
School lunch program	1,927,847	(971,668)	(745,060)	(211,119)
Total Functions and Programs	$ 127,420,449	$ (1,492,167)	$ (6,098,341)	(119,829,941)
GENERAL REVENUES				
Real property taxes				79,468,678
Other tax items				3,594,126
Use of money and property				1,876,820
Sale of property and compensation for loss				32,939
Miscellaneous				2,172,105
State sources				41,827,255
Federal sources				107,981
Total General Revenues				129,079,904
CHANGE IN NET POSITION				9,249,963
TOTAL NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR, AS RESTATED				(179,471,017)
TOTAL NET POSITION - END OF YEAR				$ (170,221,054)

See notes to basic financial statements.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2025

	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Debt Service	Capital	CM Misc. Special Revenue	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS							
Cash							
Unrestricted	$ 9,309,849	$ 5,826	$ 1,507,543	$ 0	$ 949,894	$ 1,165,701	$ 12,938,813
Restricted	18,416,611	0	0	2,481,550	0	0	20,898,161
Due from other funds	1,812,414	0	0	0	0	0	1,812,414
State and federal aid receivable	2,400,006	1,890,309	58,686	0	0	0	4,349,001
Due from other governments	1,585,525	0	46	0	0	0	1,585,571
Other receivables	152,332	0	4,703	0	0	0	157,035
Inventories	9,383	0	10,858	0	0	0	20,241
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 33,686,120	$ 1,896,135	$ 1,581,836	$ 2,481,550	$ 949,894	$ 1,165,701	$ 41,761,236
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	$ 1,133,288	$ 178,862	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,312,150
Accrued liabilities	2,440,288	0	8,797	0	0	0	2,449,085
Due to other funds	0	1,717,273	95,141	0	0	0	1,812,414
Bond anticipation notes payable	0	0	0	0	29,274,489	0	29,274,489
Due to other governments	136	0	0	0	0	0	136
Due to Employees' Retirement System	480,348	0	0	0	0	0	480,348
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	5,770,870	0	0	0	0	0	5,770,870
Unearned revenue	99,778	0	3,281	0	0	0	103,059
Total Liabilities	9,924,708	1,896,135	107,219	0	29,274,489	0	41,202,551
FUND BALANCE							
Nonspendable							
Reserved for inventory	9,383	0	10,858	0	0	0	20,241
Restricted							
Capital reserve	6,721,648	0	0	0	0	0	6,721,648
Reserve for employee benefit liability	142,893	0	0	0	0	0	142,893
Reserve for debt service	0	0	0	2,481,550	0	0	2,481,550
Tax certiorari reserve	1,657,168	0	0	0	0	0	1,657,168
Unemployment insurance reserve	377,308	0	0	0	0	0	377,308
Reserve for retirement contribution - ERS	4,656,566	0	0	0	0	0	4,656,566
Reserve for retirement contribution - TRS	3,879,657	0	0	0	0	0	3,879,657
Workers' compensation reserve	915,025	0	0	0	0	0	915,025
Reserve for repairs	66,346	0	0	0	0	0	66,346
Assigned	402,013	0	1,463,759	0	0	1,165,701	3,031,473
Unassigned	4,933,405	0	0	0	(28,324,595)	0	(23,391,190)
Total Fund Balance	23,761,412	0	1,474,617	2,481,550	(28,324,595)	1,165,701	558,685
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 33,686,120	$ 1,896,135	$ 1,581,836	$ 2,481,550	$ 949,894	$ 1,165,701	$ 41,761,236

See notes to basic financial statements.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2025

Total fund balance - governmental funds balance sheet (page 16)	$ 558,685
Add:	
Net pension assets - proportionate share (TRS and ERS) at year-end in District-wide statements under full accrual accounting	7,775,182
Pensions	5,960,648
Capital assets	136,072,071
Total	149,807,901
Deduct:	
Compensated absences	3,947,061
Other post-employment benefits	274,575,600
Accrued interest payable	1,331,261
Lease liabilities	1,017,359
Bonds payable	38,890,956
Total	319,762,237
NET POSITION, GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	$ (169,395,651)

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, 2025

	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Debt Service	Capital	CM Misc. Special Revenue	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES							
Real property taxes	$ 79,468,678	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 79,468,678
Other tax items	3,594,126	0	0	0	0	0	3,594,126
Charges for services	520,499	0	0	0	0	0	520,499
Use of money and property	1,758,213	0	0	105,845	0	12,762	1,876,820
Sale of property and compensation for loss	32,939	0	0	0	0	0	32,939
Miscellaneous	730,534	0	3,924	267,960	0	1,169,687	2,172,105
State sources	41,827,255	2,011,804	22,475	0	0	0	43,861,534
Federal sources	107,981	3,341,477	680,897	0	0	0	4,130,355
Surplus food	0	0	41,688	0	0	0	41,688
Sales - school lunch	0	0	971,668	0	0	0	971,668
Total Revenues	128,040,225	5,353,281	1,720,652	373,805	0	1,182,449	136,670,412
EXPENDITURES							
General support	9,760,858	0	0	0	0	638,180	10,399,038
Instruction	63,933,362	5,294,717	0	0	0	0	69,228,079
Pupil transportation	6,049,303	234,998	0	0	0	0	6,284,301
Employee benefits	32,343,896	284,251	304,357	0	0	0	32,932,504
Debt service							
Principal	6,598,395	0	0	0	0	0	6,598,395
Interest	3,250,321	0	0	0	0	0	3,250,321
Cost of sales	0	0	1,519,361	0	0	0	1,519,361
Capital outlay	0	0	0	0	5,460,604	0	5,460,604
Total Expenditures	121,936,135	5,813,966	1,823,718	0	5,460,604	638,180	135,672,603
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	6,104,090	(460,685)	(103,066)	373,805	(5,460,604)	544,269	997,809
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND USES							
Proceeds from debt	0	0	0	0	680,326	0	680,326
Operating transfers in	2,325	460,685	0	0	173,128	0	636,138
Operating transfers (out)	(636,138)	0	0	0	0	0	(636,138)
BANs redeemed from appropriations	0	0	0	0	1,912,580	0	1,912,580
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(633,813)	460,685	0	0	2,766,034	0	2,592,906
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES OVER EXPENDITURES AND USES	5,470,277	0	(103,066)	373,805	(2,694,570)	544,269	3,590,715
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) - BEGINNING OF YEAR	18,291,135	0	1,577,683	2,107,745	(25,630,025)	621,432	(3,032,030)
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) - END OF YEAR	$ 23,761,412	$ 0	$ 1,474,617	$ 2,481,550	$ (28,324,595)	$ 1,165,701	$ 558,685

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, 2025

REVENUES		
Governmental funds		$ 136,670,412
EXPENDITURES	$ 135,672,603	
Add:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,367,545	
Current year accrued interest expense	1,331,261	
Other post-employment benefits	1,267,174	
	7,965,980	
Deduct:		
Principal payments of long-term debt	4,685,815	
Prior year accrued interest	2,483,979	
Pensions	1,426,378	
Compensated absences	104,853	
BANs redeemed from appropriations	1,912,580	
Capital outlays	5,604,529	
	16,218,134	
EXPENDITURES - STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES		127,420,449
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		$ 9,249,963

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 $7,447,573 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 $2,116,616.

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.

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, 2025, 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, 2025 for ERS and June 30, 2024 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, 2025	June 30, 2024
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (5,298,662)	$ 7,775,182
District's portion of the Plan's total net pension asset (liability)	0.0309037%	0.260597%
Change in the proportion since the prior measurement date	(0.002167)%	0.001436%

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, 2025, the District recognized its proportionate share of pension expense of $1,159,856 for ERS and $4,276,508 for TRS. At June 30, 2025, 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	$ 1,315,163	$ 8,372,443	$ 62,037	$ 0
Changes of assumptions	222,215	4,651,134	0	782,364
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	415,718	0	0	8,638,889
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	357,591	246,820	208,182	241,068
District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	480,348	5,130,418	0	0
Total	$ 2,791,035	$ 18,400,815	$ 270,219	$ 9,662,321

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, 2026 for ERS and June 30, 2026 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
2026	$ 993,644	$ 9,501,926
2027	1,422,570	(1,536,177)
2028	(409,209)	(1,717,990)
2029	33,463	1,014,780
2030	0	384,690
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, 2025	June 30, 2024
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2024	June 30, 2023
Interest rate	5.9%	6.95%
Salary scale	4.3%	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%	2.4%
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 Society of Actuaries Scale 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, 2024 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, 2023 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, 2025	June 30, 2024
Asset type		
Domestic equity	3.54%	6.60%
International equity	6.57	7.40
Global equities	0	6.90
Real estate	4.95	6.30
Domestic fixed income securities	0	2.60
Global bonds	0	2.50
High-yield bonds	0	4.80
Real estate debt	0	3.90
Private debt	0	5.90
Fixed income	2.00	0
Credit	5.40	0
Private equity/alternative investments	7.25	10.00
Opportunistic/ARS portfolio	5.25	0
Cash	0.25	0.50
Real assets	5.55	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)	$ (15,334,994)	$ (5,298,662)	$ 3,081,682

TRS	1% Decrease (5.95%)	Current Assumption (6.95%)	1% Increase (7.95%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (35,914,013)	$ 7,775,182	$ 44,518,966

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, 2025	June 30, 2024	
Employers' total pension asset (liability)	$(247,600,239)	$(142,837,826)	$(390,438,065)
Plan fiduciary net position asset (liability)	230,454,512	145,821,435	376,275,947
Employers' net pension asset (liability)	(17,145,727)	2,983,609	(14,162,118)
Ratio of plan fiduciary net position to the employers' total pension asset (liability)	93.08%	102.1%	96.37%

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, 2025 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2025 through June 30, 2025 based on paid ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2025 amounted to $480,348.

For TRS, employer and employee contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 are paid to the System in September, October and November, 2025 through a state aid intercept. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2025 represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 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, 2025 amount to $5,770,870.

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 $103,059 in unearned revenue at June 30, 2025.

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 101, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*, the liability has been calculated using the more likely than not to be used as leave or settled at separation 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 $10,858 and $9,383, respectively.

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.

Tax Certiorari Reserve

According to Education Law §3651.1-a, funds must be used to establish a reserve fund for tax certiorari and to expend from the fund without voter approval. The monies held in the reserve shall not exceed the amount that might reasonably be deemed necessary to meet anticipated judgments and claims arising out of tax certiorari proceedings. Any resources deposited to the reserve which are not expended for tax certiorari proceedings in the year such monies are deposited must be returned to the General Fund on or before the first day of the fourth fiscal year after deposit of these monies. This reserve is accounted for in the General 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, 2025.

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.

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.

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

U) Equity Classifications – (Continued)

Funds Statements – (Continued)

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, 2025, the District implemented the following new standards issued by GASB:

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.

GASB has issued Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2025. This Statement's objective is to provide users of governmental financial statements with essential information about risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints.

W) Future Changes in Accounting Standards

GASB has issued Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2026. This Statement's objective is to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assisting a government's accountability. Additionally, the statements also addresses certain application issues.

GASB has issued Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2026. This statement's objective is to provide separate disclosure of lease assets, intangible right-to-use assets, subscription assets and capital assets held for sale.

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.

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.

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)

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.

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 $(28,324,595). 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	13,217,570

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 $20,898,161 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, 2025, the School District held $22,064,476 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	$ 21,725,959
CM Misc. Special Revenue	338,517
Total	$ 22,064,476

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, 2025, 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	25,070,597	3,120,515	28,191,112	0
Total nondepreciable historical cost	25,850,346	3,120,515	28,191,112	779,749
Capital assets that are depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	180,151,328	28,191,112	0	208,342,440
Furniture and equipment	23,058,750	1,817,548	738,085	24,138,213
Total depreciable historical cost	203,210,078	30,008,660	738,085	232,480,653
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	76,293,105	3,705,945	0	79,999,050
Furniture and equpiment	17,595,080	1,335,785	724,226	18,206,639
Total accumulated depreciation	93,888,185	5,041,730	724,226	98,205,689
Net depreciable historical cost	109,321,893	24,966,930	13,859	134,274,964
Right to use assets that are amortized:				
Equipment	1,544,862	680,325	0	2,225,187
Less accumulated amortization:				
Equipment	882,014	325,815	0	1,207,829
Net amortizable historical cost	662,848	354,510	0	1,017,358
GRAND TOTAL	$ 135,835,087	$ 28,441,955	$ 28,204,971	$ 136,072,071

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

General support	$ 603,162
Instruction	4,277,878
Pupil transportation	373,810
School lunch program	112,695
TOTAL	$ 5,367,545

NOTE 7 – SHORT-TERM DEBT

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

Interest paid	$ 1,323,748
Less interest accrued in the prior year	(1,207,421)
Add interest accrued in the current year	1,227,122
TOTAL	$ 1,343,449

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

	Maturity	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Balance
BAN	7/26/2024	4.50%	$ 29,498,569	$ 0	$ 29,498,569	$ 0
BAN	7/25/2025	4.50%	0	29,274,489	0	29,274,489
TOTALS			$ 29,498,569	$ 29,274,489	$ 29,498,569	$ 29,274,489

NOTE 8 – LONG-TERM DEBT

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

Interest paid	$ 1,926,573
Less interest accrued in the prior year	(1,276,558)
Add interest accrued in the current year	104,139
TOTAL EXPENSE	$ 754,154

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:					
2016 DW Renovations Refunding	$ 1,770,000	$ 0	$ 1,770,000	$ 0	$ 0
2017 Capital Improvements	9,250,000	0	1,185,000	8,065,000	1,215,000
2020 Advance Refunding	1,585,000	0	175,000	1,410,000	180,000
2023 DASNY	24,125,000	0	1,230,000	22,895,000	1,295,000
2024 Tax Certiorari	6,520,956	0	0	6,520,956	415,956
Leases Payable	662,848	680,326	325,815	1,017,359	366,346
Total bonds	43,913,804	680,326	4,685,815	39,908,315	3,472,302
Other liabilities:					
Other post-employment benefits	223,123,321	0	6,179,410	216,943,911	0
Compensated absences, net	4,877,317	0	104,853	4,772,464	825,403
Total other liabilities	228,000,638	0	6,284,263	221,716,375	825,403
TOTAL LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	$ 271,914,442	$ 680,326	$ 10,970,078	$ 261,624,690	$ 4,297,705

The current portion (amount due within one year) of other liabilities as of June 30, 2025, was not determinable.

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

Bond Issue	Issued	Maturity	Interest Rate	June 30, 2025 Balance
2017 Capital Improvements	2017	2032	2.00-3.00%	$ 8,065,000
2020 Advance Refunding	2020	2032	2.25-4.00%	1,410,000
2023 DASNY	2023	2038	5.00%	22,895,000
2024 Tax Certiorari	2024	2039	5.00-5.25%	6,520,956

	Principal	Interest	Total
Fiscal year ended June 30:			
2026	$ 3,105,956	$ 1,770,522	$ 4,876,478
2027	3,225,000	1,641,326	4,866,326
2028	3,360,000	1,506,924	4,866,924
2029	3,490,000	1,366,775	4,856,775
2030	3,640,000	1,220,977	4,860,977
2031 - 2035	13,680,000	3,975,222	17,655,222
2036 - 2039	8,390,000	905,660	9,295,660
TOTALS	$ 38,890,956	$ 12,387,406	$ 51,278,362

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
Issue date	2/23/2022	3/25/2022
Final maturity	1/28/2026	1/28/2026
Interest rate	3.290%	4.340%
Outstanding at year end	$ 67,677	$ 7,933

Description of Issue	Lease	Lease	Lease	Lease
Issue date	11/21/2022	5/22/2023	3/25/2024	4/25/2025
Final maturity	10/15/2026	4/28/2027	1/28/2029	4/28/2029
Interest rate	5.040%	4.450%	5.620%	4.660%
Outstanding at year end	$ 68,849	$ 163,966	$ 28,608	$ 680,326

	Principal	Interest	Total
Fiscal year ended June 30:			
2026	$ 366,346	$ 40,737	$ 407,083
2027	280,801	25,402	306,203
2028	181,803	14,269	196,072
2029	188,409	5,535	193,944
TOTALS	$ 1,017,359	$ 85,943	$ 1,103,302

NOTE 9 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

	Interfund		Interfund	
	Receivable	Payable	Revenues	Expenditures
General Fund	$ 1,812,414	$ 0	$ 2,325	$ 636,138
Special Aid Fund	0	1,717,273	460,685	0
School Lunch Fund	0	95,141	0	0
Debt Service Fund	0	0	0	0
Capital Projects Fund	0	0	173,128	0
TOTALS	$ 1,812,414	$ 1,812,414	$ 636,138	$ 636,138

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
2024-2025	$ 5,130,418	$ 1,637,610
2023-2024	4,828,338	1,429,842
2022-2023	4,895,191	1,161,690

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, 2025, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	577
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	0
Active employees	846
Total	1,423

Net OPEB Liability:

The District's total OPEB liability of $216,943,911 was measured as of June 30, 2025, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2024.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2024 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.60%
Salary Increases	Varied by years of service and retirement system
Discount Rate	4.81%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	6.75% for 2024, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.04% by 2075

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, 2024	$ 223,123,321
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	7,342,648
Interest	9,555,466
Changes in benefit terms	(15,095)
Differences between expected and actual experience	5,645,193
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(21,644,250)
Benefit payments	(7,063,372)
Net changes	(6,179,410)
Balance at June 30, 2025	$ 216,943,911

Assumption changes for this fiscal year were as follows:

- A change in the discount rate from 4.21% in 2024 to 4.81% in 2025.

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 (3.81%) or 1 percentage point higher (5.81%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
Total OPEB Liability	$ 254,689,814	$ 216,943,911	$ 187,159,411

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 3.04%) or 1 percentage point higher (7.75% decreasing to 5.04%) than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

	1% Decrease (5.75% Decreasing to 3.04%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (6.75% Decreasing to 4.04%)	1% Increase (7.75% Decreasing to 5.04%)
Total OPEB Liability	$ 183,389,318	$ 216,943,911	$ 260,306,033

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, 2025, the District recognized OPEB expense of $1,267,174. At June 30, 2025, 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	$ 6,642,848	$ 20,845,962
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	23,772,200	67,200,775
Total	$ 30,415,048	$ 88,046,737

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:	
2026	$ (7,756,920)
2027	(17,854,785)
2028	(18,613,106)
2029	(8,496,127)
2030	(2,625,174)
Thereafter	(2,285,577)
Total	$ (57,631,689)

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 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 $87,848.

NOTE 15 – RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the District implemented GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The implementation of Statement No. 101 changes the criteria for reporting compensated absences. The District's net position has been restated as follows:

	Government-wide Statement of Net Position
Net Position, beginning of year as previously stated	$ (177,262,966)
GASB Statement No. 101 implementation:	
Additional compensated absences to be recorded	(2,208,051)
Net Position, beginning of year as restated	$ (179,471,017)

NOTE 16 – 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, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Revenues	Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual Over (Under)
REVENUES:				
Local Sources				
Real property taxes	$ 82,992,522	$ 82,992,522	$ 79,468,678	$ (3,523,844)
Real property tax items	5,300	5,300	3,594,126	3,588,826
Charges for services	339,500	339,500	520,499	180,999
Use of money and property	554,230	554,230	1,758,213	1,203,983
Sale of property and compensation for loss	300	300	32,939	32,639
Miscellaneous	380,130	380,130	730,534	350,404
Total Local Sources	84,271,982	84,271,982	86,104,989	1,833,007
State Sources	41,126,061	41,126,061	41,827,255	701,194
Federal Sources	125,000	125,000	107,981	(17,019)
Total Revenues	125,523,043	125,523,043	128,040,225	2,517,182
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers from other funds	140,999	140,999	2,325	(138,674)
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	125,664,042	125,664,042	128,042,550	$ 2,378,508

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, 2025

	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	44,005	79,088	78,626	$ 0	$ 462
Central administration	319,105	315,439	314,294	0	1,145
Finance	876,982	915,560	887,235	0	28,325
Staff	1,125,295	1,110,995	1,080,133	0	30,862
Central services	7,235,996	6,954,694	6,343,624	89,240	521,830
Special items	1,114,622	1,056,947	1,056,946	0	1
Instructional					
Instruction, administration and improvements	4,538,076	4,448,528	4,405,794	1,660	41,074
Teaching – regular school	37,371,305	38,063,051	37,517,992	130,518	414,541
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	14,383,280	14,380,457	13,804,144	0	576,313
Occupational education	1,023,182	1,015,898	1,008,188	0	7,710
Teaching - special school	153,559	118,059	105,855	0	12,204
Instructional media	2,818,588	2,887,244	2,807,856	11,892	67,496
Pupil services	4,383,972	4,514,865	4,283,533	213	231,119
Pupil Transportation	7,810,703	6,944,077	6,049,303	0	894,774
Employee Benefits	32,362,303	32,378,176	32,343,896	0	34,280
Debt Service	9,083,716	9,885,017	9,848,716	0	36,301
Total Expenditures	124,644,689	125,068,095	121,936,135	233,523	2,898,437
Other Financing Uses					
Transfers to other funds	548,128	636,139	636,138	0	1
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	125,192,817	125,704,234	122,572,273	$ 233,523	$ 2,898,438
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	471,225	(40,192)	5,470,277		
FUND BALANCE – BEGINNING	18,291,135	18,291,135	18,291,135		
FUND BALANCE – ENDING	$ 18,762,360	$ 18,250,943	$ 23,761,412		

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, 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019 AND 2018

Measurement Date	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Total OPEB Liability								
Service cost	$ 7,342,648	$ 7,211,633	$ 8,448,285	$ 12,355,864	$ 15,265,106	$ 9,853,908	$ 4,407,573	$ 4,595,077
Interest	9,555,466	9,074,341	8,962,507	6,797,716	7,671,542	8,971,076	6,864,335	6,283,921
Change of benefit terms	(15,095)	0	(2,079,707)	0	(258,975)	0	0	0
Differences between expected and actual experience	5,645,193	453,380	(28,477,992)	(124,072)	(15,818,793)	257,619	6,495,599	0
Change of assumptions or other inputs	(21,644,250)	(2,830,538)	(12,618,703)	(70,694,789)	(30,940,839)	72,373,862	60,448,856	(8,866,954)
Benefit payments	(7,063,372)	(6,517,200)	(6,409,407)	(5,532,871)	(5,324,236)	(5,309,601)	(5,582,170)	(3,621,119)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(6,179,410)	7,391,616	(32,175,017)	(57,198,152)	(29,406,195)	86,146,864	72,634,193	(1,609,075)
Total OPEB Liability - beginning	223,123,321	215,731,705	247,906,722	305,104,874	334,511,069	248,364,205	175,730,012	177,339,087
Total OPEB Liability - ending	$216,943,911	$223,123,321	$215,731,705	$247,906,722	$305,104,874	$334,511,069	$248,364,205	$175,730,012
Covered-employee payroll	$ 54,350,810	$ 59,160,580	$ 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	399.15%	377.15%	378.98%	456.07%	588.58%	624.84%	476.50%	352.97%
Plan's fiduciary net position	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Net OPEB Liability	$216,943,911	$223,123,321	$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, 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017 AND 2016

NYS Teachers' Retirement System

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.260597%	0.259161%	0.262622%	0.265995%	0.260772%	0.255138%	0.254090%	0.248493%	0.248206%	0.237873%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ (7,775,182)	$ 2,963,728	$ 5,039,440	$(46,094,363)	$ 7,205,845	$ (6,628,507)	$ (4,594,612)	$ (1,888,791)	$ 2,658,388	$(24,707,406)
District's covered-employee payroll	51,030,178	49,758,596	47,864,810	46,524,286	45,147,859	44,262,822	42,680,564	41,388,367	39,375,708	38,300,652
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	(15.2%)	6.0%	10.5%	99.1%	16.0%	(15.0%)	(10.8%)	(4.6%)	6.8%	(64.5%)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	102.10%	99.20%	98.60%	113.20%	97.80%	102.20%	101.53%	100.70%	99.00%	110.50%

NYS Employees' Retirement System

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0309037%	0.0330707%	0.0315672%	0.0301646%	0.0295474%	0.0306911%	0.0304254%	0.0320804%	0.0309041%	0.0330322%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 5,298,662	$ 4,869,343	$ 6,769,272	$ (2,465,829)	$ 29,422	$ 8,127,187	$ 2,155,731	$ 1,035,377	$ 2,903,817	$ 5,301,766
District's covered-employee payroll	12,043,936	11,887,225	11,193,858	9,398,051	9,777,047	9,782,830	9,582,284	9,556,753	9,885,176	8,994,815
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	44.0%	41.0%	60.5%	26.2%	0.3%	83.1%	22.5%	10.8%	29.4%	58.9%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	93.08%	93.88%	90.78%	103.65%	99.95%	86.4%	96.3%	98.2%	94.7%	90.7%

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, 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017 AND 2016

NYS Teachers' Retirement

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contribution	$ 5,159,151	$ 4,856,439	$ 4,925,289	$ 4,559,380	$ 4,302,591	$ 3,921,686	$ 4,532,676	$ 4,056,048	$ 4,614,833	$ 5,078,666
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	5,159,151	4,856,439	4,925,289	4,559,380	4,302,591	3,921,686	4,532,676	4,056,048	4,614,833	5,078,666
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
District's covered-employee payroll	$ 51,030,178	$ 49,758,596	$ 47,864,810	$ 46,524,286	$ 45,147,859	$ 44,262,822	$ 42,680,564	$ 41,388,367	$ 39,375,708	$ 38,300,652
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.11%	9.76%	10.29%	9.80%	9.53%	8.86%	10.62%	9.80%	11.72%	13.26%

NYS Employees' Retirement

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contribution	$ 1,637,610	$ 1,429,842	$ 1,161,690	$ 1,267,724	$ 1,525,512	$ 1,397,185	$ 1,386,816	$ 1,370,679	$ 1,393,056	$ 1,425,432
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	1,637,610	1,429,842	1,161,690	1,267,724	1,525,512	1,397,185	1,386,816	1,370,679	1,393,056	1,425,432
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
District's covered-employee payroll	$ 12,043,936	$ 11,887,225	$ 11,193,858	$ 9,398,051	$ 9,777,047	$ 9,782,830	$ 9,582,284	$ 9,556,753	$ 9,885,176	$ 8,994,815
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.60%	12.03%	10.38%	13.49%	15.60%	14.28%	14.47%	14.34%	14.09%	15.85%

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, 2025

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET	
ADOPTED BUDGET	$ 125,192,817
ADDITIONS:	
Prior year's encumbrances	20,192
Taxes from library for library debt	491,225
FINAL BUDGET	$ 125,704,234

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

2025-2026 voter-approved expenditure budget	$ 127,547,392
Maximum allowed (4% of 2025-2026 budget)	5,101,896
General Fund Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law:	
Unrestricted fund balance:	
Assigned fund balance	402,013
Unassigned fund balance	4,933,405
Total unrestricted fund balance	5,335,418
Less:	
Appropriated fund balance	168,490
Encumbrances included in assigned fund balance	233,523
Total Adjustments	402,013
General Fund Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law	$ 4,933,405
Actual percentage	3.9%

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, 2025

			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	1,747,660	0	1,747,660	(248,203)	0	1,806,153	0	58,493
Project #2018 Capital District Wide Project	3,365,700	30,926,000	30,888,843	194	30,889,037	36,963	3,372,245	0	27,560,300	43,508
Project #-2021 Capital District Wide Project	18,570,835	21,763,469	16,306,547	3,115,342	19,421,889	2,341,580	0	0	690,000	(18,731,889)
Project #-4012 Guilderland Public Library	6,953,698	6,953,698	6,753,461	4,980	6,758,441	195,257	0	0	538,698	(6,219,743)
Project #5036 Bleacher Project	173,128	173,128	0	0	0	173,128	173,128	0	0	173,128
	30,482,356	80,380,748	74,616,000	3,120,516	77,736,516	2,644,232	3,755,373	1,806,153	47,643,995	(24,530,995)
Non-Major Projects										
Equipment Leases	680,325	680,325	0	680,325	680,325	0	0	0	680,325	0
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	1,067,440	1,067,058	0	1,067,058	382	0	0	1,067,440	382
Bus Purchase (2019)	939,400	939,400	939,077	0	939,077	323	0	0	939,400	323
Bus Purchase (2020)	983,300	983,300	983,075	0	983,075	225	0	0	786,640	(196,435)
Bus Purchase (2021)	1,033,200	1,033,200	1,033,200	0	1,033,200	0	0	0	619,920	(413,280)
Bus Purchase (2022)	976,000	976,000	969,486	2,943	972,429	3,571	0	0	390,400	(582,029)
Bus Purchase (2023)	1,206,000	1,210,060	1,210,060	0	1,210,060	0	0	0	245,260	(964,800)
Bus Purchase (2024)	1,688,500	1,688,500	0	1,656,820	1,656,820	31,680	0	0	0	(1,656,820)
	11,872,225	11,870,796	9,475,468	2,340,088	11,815,556	55,240	0	0	8,021,956	(3,793,600)
TOTALS	$ 42,354,581	$ 92,251,544	$ 84,091,468	$ 5,460,604	$ 89,552,072	$ 2,699,472	$ 3,755,373	$ 1,806,153	$ 55,665,951	$ (28,324,595)

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, 2025

CAPITAL ASSETS, NET		$ 136,072,071
DEDUCT:		
Bond anticipation notes payable	$ 29,274,489	
Less: Unspent bond anticipation notes proceeds	(949,894)	
Short-term portion of bonds payable	3,105,956	
Short-term portion of leases payable	366,346	
Long-term portion of bonds payable	29,264,044	
Long-term portion of leases payable	651,013	
		61,711,954
NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS		$ 74,360,117

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

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAM INFORMATION
(SINGLE AUDIT)

(UNIFORM GUIDANCE)

JUNE 30, 2025

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, 2025, 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 17, 2025.

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 were not 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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

WEST & COMPANY CPAs PC

Gloversville, New York
September 17, 2025

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, 2025. 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, 2025.

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 17, 2025

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program	Assistance Listing	Pass-through Grantor's Number	Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed Through NYS Education Department:			
Special Education Cluster:			
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	0032240028	$ 1,621
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	0032250028	1,193,617
Total Special Education Grants to States			1,195,238
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	0033250028	39,912
Total Special Education Cluster			1,235,150
Covid-19 Education Stabilization Fund			
ARP, ESSER, Comprehensive	84.425U	5883210055	79,529
ARP, ESSER, Learning Loss	84.425U	5884210055	58,031
ARP, ESSER	84.425U	5880210055	1,333,164
ARP, ESSER, Summer Enrichment	84.425U	5882210055	38,312
Total Covid-19 Education Stabilization Funds			1,509,036
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0021240055	90,419
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0021250055	331,650
Total Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies			422,069
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	0147240055	21,641
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	0147250055	84,375
Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants			106,016
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	0293240055	16,671
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	0293250055	27,766
Total English Language Acquisition State Grants			44,437
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	0204240055	2,898
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	0204250055	21,871
Total U.S. Department of Education			3,341,477
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	41,688
Cash Assistance:			
School Breakfast Program	10.553	Not Applicable	129,525
National School Lunch Program	10.555	Not Applicable	551,372
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			722,585
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			722,585
TOTAL FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDED			$ 4,064,062

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, 2025

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, 2025, the District had food commodities totaling $1,400 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 11.0% indirect cost rate calculated by the New York State Education Department. The District did not charge indirect costs to grants during the year ended June 30, 2025.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

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
84.027	Special Education Grants to States
84.173	Special Education Preschool Grants

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, 2025

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, 2025, 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, 2025, 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.

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 17, 2025

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXTRACLASSROOM ACTIVITY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS

JUNE 30, 2025

ASSETS	
Cash	$ 313,237
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 313,237
LIABILITIES AND CLUB BALANCES	
Club balances	$ 313,237
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CLUB BALANCES	$ 313,237

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, 2025

	Balance July 1, 2024	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 2025
Senior High School:				
Class of '25	$ 6,211	$ 35,818	$ 40,827	$ 1,202
Class of '26	5,830	25,313	27,103	4,040
Class of '27	8,378	3,471	2,189	9,660
Class of '28	1,900	11,703	4,172	9,431
Alliance	37	0	30	7
Animal Conservation	94	0	0	94
Donate Life	113	120	173	60
Art Club	126	240	342	24
Invest In Your Future	2,672	1,706	271	4,107
Shakespeare Society	2,302	274	10	2,566
Asian Student Union	330	0	3	327
Feminist Club	238	3	97	144
Film Club	527	205	97	635
Badminton Club	2	0	0	2
Best Buddies	650	650	453	847
Black Student Union	144	0	31	113
Chem Club	752	120	158	714
International Club	3,162	7,591	6,743	4,010
Other School Accounts	36,889	85,568	84,228	38,229
Take a Look at Teaching	15	0	0	15
Sports Teams	7,820	13,123	13,084	7,859
Garden Club	2,356	954	723	2,587
Tourettes Awareness	308	0	308	0
Italian Club	1,311	1,723	1,131	1,903
Med Cross Club	109	0	30	79
Girls 4 Sports	0	207	0	207
Guilderland Players	10,970	35,816	33,920	12,866
Math League	372	0	0	372
Journal	8,525	1,825	509	9,841
Environmental Club	2,933	0	1,103	1,830
Key Club	4,129	3,250	5,683	1,696
Love for Our Elders	47	150	0	197
Media Club	335	0	232	103
Model UN	3,675	48,621	33,917	18,379
Music Department	120	7,435	7,239	316
Muslim Student Association	419	0	53	366
National Honor Society	2,535	13,790	13,317	3,008
National Art Honor Society	260	60	104	216
Northstars	45	0	0	45
Photo Club	161	0	0	161
Pickelball Club	0	840	145	695
SADD	398	400	276	522
Science Olympiad	0	611	275	336
Ski Club	1,646	56,163	54,902	2,907
Student Government	6,609	1,814	1,277	7,146
Pulse (formerly Static)	121	0	0	121
Youth Activation Club	2,077	0	36	2,041
Yearbook Account	19,682	24,729	21,593	22,818
Vex Robotics	1,152	6,677	6,999	830
Total Senior High School	148,487	390,970	363,783	175,674

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, 2025

	Balance July 1, 2024	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 2025
Middle School:				
All Team Accounts	8,040	92,054	89,017	11,077
TV News Club	6	0	0	6
FMS Mask	22,193	27,393	20,154	29,432
Jr. Ski Club	5,654	17,536	17,741	5,449
Student Council	2,046	11,790	11,167	2,669
Organic Garden	1,192	0	0	1,192
Yearbook	3,514	1,885	35	5,364
Enrichment	118	0	0	118
Student Funds	45,002	46,385	52,650	38,737
Total Middle School	87,765	197,043	190,764	94,044
Elementary School:				
Altamont Elementary Fund	4,291	4,436	1,682	7,045
Guilderland Elementary Fund	12,778	9,538	8,347	13,969
Lynnwood Elementary Fund	2,845	4,193	4,254	2,784
Pine Bush Elementary Fund	6,426	16,277	17,191	5,512
Westmere Elementary Fund	10,478	16,265	12,534	14,209
Total Elementary School	36,818	50,709	44,008	43,519
Total Extraclassroom Activity Clubs	$ 273,070	$ 638,722	$ 598,555	$ 313,237

See note to financial statements.

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXTRACLASSROOM ACTIVITY FUNDS

NOTE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

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.

NOTE 2 – MANAGEMENT LETTER

The management letter items for the Extraclassroom Activity Funds are included in the management letter associated with the basic financial statements.

September 17, 2025

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

Re: Management Letter
June 30, 2025

In planning and performing our audit of the basic financial statements of the Guilderland Central School District for the year ended June 30, 2025, we considered the District's internal control to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the basic financial statements and not to provide assurance on internal control. Reportable conditions involve matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control that, in our judgment, could adversely affect the School District's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the basic financial statements.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily disclose all matters that might be reportable. In addition, because of inherent limitations in internal control, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected by such controls.

A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of these specific internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the basic financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control and its operations to be material weaknesses as defined above.

However, during our audit we became aware of the following matters and we would like to make the following comments and recommendations:

Current-Year Findings

1. Disbursements

Comment: Our June 30, 2025 audit testing of a random sample of 40 disbursements noted the following:

a. One claim form was missing the claimant's signature.

b. Eight purchase orders were dated after the invoice date.

Recommendation: We recommend that management ensure that disbursement procedures are being properly followed.

2. **Employee I-9 Forms**

Comment: Our June 30, 2025 audit testing of a random sample of 40 employees noted that two employees tested had not signed their I-9.

Recommendation: We recommend that the District ensure that all employees have complete I-9 forms on file.

3. **Extraclassroom Activity**

Comment: Our June 30, 2025 audit testing of a sample of 40 extraclassroom receipts and 40 extraclassroom disbursements noted the following:

a. One disbursement was missing supporting documentation.

b. One receipt was missing supporting documentation.

c. 11 receipts did not have profit & loss forms completed for the fundraisers.

d. Four receipts did not have inventory control forms completed.

e. Two disbursements failed to pay sales tax on taxable purchases.

f. There were many instances where required signatures were not present.

Recommendation: We recommend that the District train all advisors with the NYS requirements for extraclassroom activities as described in NYS Pamphlet #2.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

We appreciate the assistance and courtesies extended to us by your staff during our fieldwork. The Business Office was well prepared for our audit.

Please let us know if you would like to discuss our comments and recommendations.

Very truly yours,

WEST & COMPANY CPAs PC

WEST & Company CPAs PC

APPENDIX C

Form of Legal Opinion with Respect to the Notes

October 29, 2026

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 the Guilderland Central School District (the "School District"), in the County of Albany, a school district of the State of New York and have examined a record of proceedings relating to the authorization, sale and issuance of the $6,647,838 Bond Anticipation Note-2026 Series B (the "Note"), dated and delivered on 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 Note is a valid and legally binding general obligation 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 Note and interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount. The enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to such Note may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, or other laws affecting creditors' rights or remedies heretofore or hereafter enacted.

2. Under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Note is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (ii) interest on the Note is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code; however, interest on the Note 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.

The Code establishes certain requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Note in order that the interest on the Note be and remain excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements

SPECIMEN

include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to the use and expenditure of proceeds of the Note, restrictions on the investment of proceeds of the Note prior to expenditure and the requirement that certain earnings be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause the interest on the Note to become subject to federal income taxation retroactive to the date of issuance thereof, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is ascertained.

On the date of issuance of the Note, the School District will execute a Tax Certificate relating to the Note containing provisions and procedures pursuant to which such requirements can be satisfied. In executing the Tax Certificate, the School District represents that it will comply with the provisions and procedures set forth therein and that it will do and perform all acts and things necessary or desirable to assure that the interest on the Note will, for federal income tax purposes, be excluded from gross income.

In rendering the opinion in this paragraph 2, we have relied upon and assumed (i) the material accuracy of the School District's representations, statements of intention and reasonable expectations, and certifications of fact contained in the Tax Certificate with respect to matters affecting the status of the interest on the Note, and (ii) compliance by the School District with the procedures and representations set forth in the Tax Certificate as to such tax matters.

3. Under existing statutes, interest on the Note 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 Note, 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 express no opinion as to the consequence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence or the likelihood of their occurrence. In addition, we express no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel regarding federal, state or local tax matters, including, without limitation, exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Note.

We give no assurances as to the adequacy, sufficiency or completeness of the Preliminary Official Statement and/or Official Statement relating to the Note 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 Note.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP

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APPENDIX – D

Description of Undertaking to Provide Notices of Events

UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

Section 1. Definitions

"EMMA" shall mean 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.

"Purchaser" shall mean the financial institution referred to in the Certificate of Determination, executed by the President of the Board of Education as of October 29, 2026.

"Rule 15c2-12" shall mean Rule 15c2-12 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended through the date of this Undertaking, including any official interpretations thereof.

"Securities" shall mean the Issuer's $6,647,838 Bond Anticipation Note-2026 Series B, dated October 29, 2026, maturing on July 23, 2027, and delivered on the date hereof.

Section 2. Obligation to Provide Notices of Events. (a) The Issuer hereby undertakes, for the benefit of Holders of the Securities, to provide or cause to be provided to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") System implemented by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established pursuant to Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto or to the functions of such Board contemplated by the Undertaking, in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of any 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) Issuance of a financial obligation of the obligated person, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priorities rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the obligated person, any of which affect security holders, if material;

(16) Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the obligated person, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

(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 event except those events listed above.

Section 3. 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 4. 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 5. 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 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 5 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 6. 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 in accordance with 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.

Section 7. 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 8. 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 **October 29, 2026.**

GUILDERLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

By_____

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION