PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED NOVEMBER 13, 2024

SERIAL BONDS **Rating: See "Rating" herein**

In the opinion of Barclay Damon LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, under existing law and assuming compliance with certain covenants described herein and the accuracy and completeness of certain representations, certifications of fact and statements of reasonable expectations made by the District, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Bond Counsel is further of the opinion that interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax imposed under the Code, however interest on the Bonds that is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations is not excluded from the corporate alternative minimum tax imposed under the Code. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). See "Tax Exemption" herein regarding certain other tax considerations.

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

GALWAY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

$2,860,000 SCHOOL DISTRICT SERIAL BONDS, 2024
(the "Bonds")

Date of Issue: December 11, 2024 **Maturity Date: December 1, 2025-2038**

The Bonds are general obligations of the Galway Central School District, in Saratoga County, New York (the "District"), and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds and, unless paid from other sources, the Bonds are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the District, without limitation as to rate or amount. See "Appendix A - Tax Information - Tax Levy Limitation Law" herein.

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds, registered to the Depository Trust Company ("DTC" or the "Securities Depository").

The Bonds will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, which will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry-only form, in the principal amount of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Purchasers of the Bonds will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Payments of principal of and interest on the Bonds 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 Bonds.

The Bonds will be dated their date of delivery, which is expected to be December 11, 2024, and will bear interest from that date until maturity at the annual rate or rates as shown on the inside cover page hereof, payable on June 1, 2025, December 1, 2025 and semiannually thereafter on each June 1 and December 1 until maturity. The Bonds will mature on December 1, 2025, and annually on December 1 thereafter until maturity, as shown on the inside cover page hereof. Certain of the Bonds are subject to optional redemption as described herein (See "THE BONDS – Optional Redemption for the Bonds") herein.

The Bonds are offered when, as, and if issued by the District, subject to the final approving opinion of Barclay Damon, LLP, Albany, New York, Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has served as Financial Advisor to the District in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. It is expected that delivery of the Bonds in book-entry form will be made on or about December 11, 2024 (the "Delivery Date").

THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS IN A FORM DEEMED TO BE FINAL BY THE DISTRICT FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12 (THE "RULE"). FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT'S AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE NOTICE OF EVENTS AS DESCRIBED IN THE RULE, SEE "UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICE OF EVENTS" HEREIN.

Dated: December __, 2024

The Bonds will mature on December 1 in each year, and are subject to optional redemption, as set forth below:

Year	Principal Amount*	Interest Rate	Yield	CUSIP #** Base 364586	Year	Principal Amount*	Interest Rate	Yield	CUSIP #** Base 364586
2025	$115,000				2032	$210,000			
2026	170,000				2033***	215,000			
2027	175,000				2034***	225,000			
2028	180,000				2035***	235,000			
2029	190,000				2036***	240,000			
2030	195,000				2037***	250,000			
2031	200,000				2038***	260,000			

* The principal maturities of the Bonds are subject to adjustment following their sale to achieve level debt compliance and to comply with the provisions of the Code, pursuant to the terms of the accompanying Notice of Bond Sale.

** CUSIP numbers have been assigned by an independent company not affiliated with the District and are included solely for the convenience of the holders of the Bonds. The District is not responsible for the selection or uses of these CUSIP numbers and no representation is made to their correctness on the Bonds or as indicated above.

***The Bonds maturing on or after December 1, 2033 are subject to optional redemption prior to maturity. (See "THE BONDS -Optional Redemption for the bonds" herein.)

GALWAY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

Board of Education

Jay Anderson.. President
Jeremy Sowle.. Vice President
Michelle Bombard.. Board Member
Kristen Anuszewski.. Board Member
Krystal Pashley.. Board Member
Stacey Caruso-Sharpe.. Board Member
Jeremiah Teeling.. Board Member

Dr. Brita Donovan.. Superintendent of Schools

Courtney Sayward.. Business Administrator

Aimee Skiff.. District Treasurer

Linda Dumblewski.. District Clerk

BOND COUNSEL

Barclay Damon LLP
Albany, New York

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

CMA
CapitalMarketsAdvisors,LLC

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC
Hudson Valley * Long Island * Southern Tier * Western New York
(716) 662-3910

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the District to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this Official Statement and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the foregoing. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the Bonds by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale. The information set forth herein has been obtained by the District from sources that are believed to be reliable but it is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness. The information 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 District since the date hereon.

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APPENDIX A

GALWAY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

relating to

$2,860,000

SCHOOL DISTRICT SERIAL BONDS**, 2024**
(the "Bonds")

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and appendices hereto, presents certain information relating to the Galway Central School District, in the County of Saratoga, in the State of New York (the "District", "County" and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale of $2,860,000 School District Serial Bonds, 2024 of the District (the "Bonds").

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

THE BONDS

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds are dated their date of delivery and will bear interest from such date until maturity at the annual rate or rates as specified on the inside cover page hereof, payable on June 1, 2025, December 1, 2025 and semiannually thereafter on each June 1 and December 1 until maturity. The Bonds will mature on December 1, 2025 and annually on December 1 thereafter until maturity, as specified on the inside cover page hereof. Certain of the Bonds are subject to optional redemption as described herein (See "THE BONDS – Optional Redemption for the Bonds") herein.

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds, registered to the Depository Trust Company ("DTC").

The Bonds 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 Bonds. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry-only form, in the principal amount of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Purchasers of the Bonds will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Payments of principal of and interest on the Bonds 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 Bonds.

The record date for payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be the fifteenth day of the calendar month preceding each interest payment date.
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Authority for and Purposes of Bonds

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and Laws of the State, including among others, the Education Law and the Local Finance Law, and a bond resolution duly adopted by the District's Board of Education on October 27, 2022 authorizing the issuance of $3,000,000 in serial bonds of the District to undertake a capital improvement project (the "Project") consisting of renovations and reconstruction of various school buildings.

The proceeds of the Bonds, along with $140,000 of budgetary appropriations will be used to redeem the $3,000,000 Bond Anticipation Notes maturing on December 12, 2024 and issued to provide financing the Project.

Optional Redemption for the Bonds

The Bonds maturing on or before December 1, 2032 will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity.

The Bonds maturing on or after December 1, 2033 will be subject to redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the District, on any date on or after December 1, 2032, in whole or in part, and if in part in any order of their maturity and in any amount within a maturity, at the redemption price of 100% of the par amount of the Bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

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

The District may provide conditional notice of redemption, which may state that such redemption is conditioned upon the receipt of moneys and/or any other event. If any such condition is not satisfied, such redemption shall not occur, and the District is to give notice thereof, as soon as practicable, in the same manner, to the same person(s), as notice of such redemption was given as described above. Additionally, any such redemption notice may be rescinded by the District no later than one business day prior to the date specified for redemption, by written notice by the District given in the same manner, to the same person(s), as notice of such redemption was given.

Nature of Obligation

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

The Bonds 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. See “Appendix A - Tax Information - Tax Levy Limitation Law” herein.

Under the Constitution of the State, the District is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate therefor.

Book-Entry-Only System

DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered bonds registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds 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 the Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

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

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the securities within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company.

MARKET FACTORS AFFECTING THE FINANCINGS OF THE STATE AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THE STATE

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

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 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 “Appendix A - Financial Factors - State Aid” herein.

If and when a holder of any of the Bonds elects to sell prior to its maturity, there can be no assurance that a market shall have been established, maintained and be in existence for the purchase and sale of any Bonds. In addition, the price or principal value of the Bonds is dependent on the prevailing level of interest rates. If interest rates increase, the price of a Bond will decline causing the holder to incur a capital loss upon the sale of such Bonds. See “Rating” herein.

Amendments to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) could reduce or eliminate the favorable tax treatment granted to municipal debt including the Bonds and other debt issued by the District. Any such future legislation would have an adverse effect on the market value of the Bonds. See “Tax Exemption” herein.

other debt issued by the District. Any such future legislation would have an adverse effect on the market value of the Bonds. See "Tax Exemption" herein.

Should the District fail to receive monies expected from the State in the amounts and at the times expected, the District is permitted to issue revenue anticipation notes in anticipation of the receipt of delayed State aid.

COVID-19

Since early calendar year 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a notable impact on the School District and the world. With the conclusion of public health emergency statuses by the United States government and the World Health Organization in May 2023, it is expected that the pandemic's most notable impacts are in the past. However, a resurgence of COVID-19 or the emergence of a new pandemic or public health emergency could have a material adverse effect on the State, the municipalities and the school districts located in the State. To date, the School District has received significant funding from federal stimulus packages and reinstatement of State Foundation Aid, however the additional federal funding is anticipated to cease after the 2023-24 fiscal year. There can be no assurances that a resurgence of COVID-19 or the emergence of a new pandemic or public health emergency would not result in delays and/or reductions in State aid paid to school districts, including the School District, or that such delays and/or reductions would be sufficiently counterbalanced by federal aid. Any delay or reduction in State aid payments to the School District would have a negative impact on the School District's finances and operations. See "State Aid" herein.

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 computer and other sensitive digital networks and systems. To mitigate the risk 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 any such attack could impact business operations and/or damage District digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be substantial.

TAX EXEMPTION

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

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

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

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

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

The Bonds **will** be designated by the District as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” within the meaning of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

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

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, or court decisions, whether at the Federal or state level, may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Bonds under Federal or state law or otherwise prevent beneficial owners of the Bonds 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 Bonds.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding pending or proposed tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities or court decisions, and regarding the impact of future legislation, administrative actions or court decisions.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING DELIVERY OF THE BONDS

Absence of Litigation

Upon delivery of the Bonds, the District shall furnish a certificate of the attorney for the District, dated the date of delivery of the Bonds, to the effect that there is no controversy or litigation of any nature pending or threatened to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale, execution or delivery of the Bonds, or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Bonds or any of the proceedings taken with respect to the issuance and sale thereof or the application of moneys to the payment of the Bonds, and further stating that there is no controversy or litigation of any nature now pending or threatened by or against the District wherein an adverse judgment or ruling could have a material adverse impact on the financial condition of the District or adversely affect the power of the District to levy, collect and enforce the collection of taxes or other revenues for the payment of its Bonds, which has not been disclosed in this Official Statement.

Legal Matters

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Bonds will be subject to the final approving opinion of Barclay Damon LLP, Albany, New York, Bond Counsel. Such opinion will be available at the time of delivery of the Bonds and will be to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding general obligations of the District for which the District has validly pledged its faith and credit, and all the taxable real property within the District is subject to the levy of ad valorem real estate taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon without limitation of rate or amount. Such opinion shall also contain further statements to the effect that (a) the enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to such Bonds may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, or other laws affecting creditors' rights or remedies heretofore or hereafter enacted, and (b) such law firm has not been requested to examine or review and has not examined or reviewed the accuracy or sufficiency of the Official Statement, or any additional proceedings, reports, correspondence, financial statements or other documents, containing financial or other information relative to the District which have been or may have furnished or disclosed to purchasers of the Bonds, and expresses no opinion with respect to such financial or other information, or the accuracy or sufficiency thereof.

Closing Certificates

Upon the delivery of the Bonds, the Purchasers will be furnished with the following items: (i) a Certificate of the President of the Board of Education to the effect that as of the date of this Official Statement and at all times subsequent thereto, up to and including the time of the delivery of the Bonds, this Official Statement did not and does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, and further stating that there has been no adverse material change in the financial condition of the District since the date of this Official Statement to the date of issuance of the Bonds; and having attached thereto a copy of this Official Statement; (ii) a Certificate signed by the President of the Board of Education evidencing payment for the Bonds; (iii) a Closing Certificate evidencing the due execution of the Bonds, including statements that (a) no litigation of any nature is pending or, to the knowledge of the signers, threatened, restraining or enjoining the issuance and deliver of the Bonds or the levy and collection of taxes to pay the principal of and interest thereon, nor in any manner questioning the proceedings and authority under which the Bonds were authorized or affecting the validity of the Bonds thereunder, (b) neither the corporate existence or boundaries of the District nor the title of the signers to their respective offices is being contested, (c) no authority or proceedings for the issuance of the Bonds have been repealed, revoked or rescinded; and (iv) an Tax Certificate as to Arbitrage and Use of Proceeds executed by the President of the Board of Education, as described under "Tax Exemption" herein.

UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

This Official Statement is in a form “deemed final” by the District for the purposes of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 (the “Rule”). At the time of the delivery of the Bonds, the District will provide an executed copy of its “Undertaking to Provide Continuing Disclosure” (the “Undertaking”). Such Undertaking will constitute a written agreement or contract of the District for the benefit of holders of and owners of beneficial interests in the Bonds, 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, timely notice, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event, of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds:

(a) certain annual financial information and operating data for the preceding fiscal year in a form generally consistent with the information contained or cross-referenced in the final Official Statement of the District relating to the Bonds in Appendix A under the headings “THE DISTRICT,” “FINANCIAL FACTORS,” “TAX INFORMATION,” “DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS,” “ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA” and “LITIGATION” and in APPENDIX B by the end of the sixth month following the end of each succeeding fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, and (ii) a copy of the audited financial statement, if any, (prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in effect at the time of the audit) for the preceding fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025; such audit (prepared in accordance with the accounting principles the District may be required to employ pursuant to State law or regulation), if any, will be so provided on or prior to the later of either the end of the sixth month of each such succeeding fiscal year or, if an audited financial statement is not available at that time, within sixty days following receipt by the District of its audited financial statement for the preceding fiscal year, but, in any event, not later than the last business day of each such succeeding fiscal year; and provided further, in the event that the audited financial statement for any fiscal year is not available by the end of the sixth month following the end of any such succeeding fiscal year, unaudited financial statements in the form provided to the State, if available, will be provided no later than said date; provided however, that provision of unaudited financial statements in any year shall be further conditioned upon a determination by the District of whether such provision is compliant with the requirements of federal securities laws including Rule 10b-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933;

(b) timely notice, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event, of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds: principal and interest payment delinquencies; (ii) non-payment related defaults, if material; (iii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (iv) in the case of credit enhancement, if any, provided in connection with the issuance of the Bonds, unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (vi) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (vii) modifications to rights of Bondholders, if material; (viii) bond and note calls, if material, and tender offers; (ix) defeasances; (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds; (xi) rating changes; (xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the District; (xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the District, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; (xiv) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of the name of a trustee, if material; (xv) incurrence of a financial obligation of the District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which affect security holders, if any; and (xvi) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

Event (iii) is included pursuant to a letter for the SEC staff to the National Association of Bond Lawyers dated September 19, 1995. However, event (iii) is not applicable, since no “debt service reserves” will be established for the Bonds. With respect to event (iv) the District does not undertake to provide any notice with respect to credit enhancement added after the primary offering of the Bonds.

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

(c) in a timely manner, notice of a failure to provide the annual financial information and operating data and such audited financial statement by the date specified.

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

The District’s Undertaking shall remain in full force and effect until such time as the principal of, redemption premiums, if any and interest on the Bonds shall have been paid in full. The sole and exclusive remedy for breach or default under the Undertaking is an action to compel specific performance of the undertakings of the District, and no person or entity, including a holder of the Bonds, shall be entitled to recover monetary damages thereunder under any circumstances. Any failure by the District to comply with the Undertaking will not constitute a default with respect to the Bonds.

The District reserves the right to amend or modify the Undertaking under certain circumstances set forth therein; provided that, any such amendment or modification will be done in a manner consistent with the Rule as then in effect.

Prior Disclosure History

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

RATING

S&P Global has assigned an underlying rating of "AA-" to the uninsured outstanding bonded indebtedness of the District, including the Bonds.

Such rating reflects only the view of such organization, and an explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained only from such rating agency. There can be no assurance that such rating will continue for any specified period of time or that such rating will not be revised or withdrawn, if in the judgment of the particular rating agency circumstances so warrant. Any such change or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the District's outstanding debt, including the Bonds, or the availability of a secondary market for such debt, including the Bonds.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has acted as Municipal Advisor to the District in connection with the sale of the Bonds.

In preparing the Official Statement, the Municipal Advisor has relied upon governmental officials, and other sources, who have access to relevant data to provide accurate information for the Official Statement, and the Municipal Advisor has not been engaged, nor has it undertaken, to independently verify the accuracy of such information. The Municipal Advisor is not a public accounting firm and has not been engaged by the District to compile, review, examine or audit any information in the Official Statement in accordance with accounting standards. The Municipal Advisor is an independent advisory firm and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, trading or distributing municipal securities or other public securities and therefore will not participate in the underwriting of the Bonds.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may be obtained upon request from the District's School Business Administrator, Courtney Sayward (518) 882-1033 ext. 3226 e-mail: csayward@galwaycsd.org or from Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, Orchard Park, New York 14127, (716) 662-3910 and also available at www.capmark.org.

Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. No representation is made that any of such statements will be realized. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the District and the original purchasers or holders of any of the Bonds.

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

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at www.capmark.org. 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. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has prepared such website information for convenience, but no decisions should be made in reliance upon that information. Typographical or other errors may have occurred in converting original source documents to digital format, and neither the District nor Capital Markets Advisors, LLC assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC and the District disclaim any duty or obligation either to update or to maintain that information or any responsibility or liability for any damages caused by viruses in the electronic files on the website. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC and the District also assume no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

GALWAY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

By: ________________________
Jay Anderson
President of the Board of Education

DATED: December __, 2024

APPENDIX A

THE DISTRICT

General Information

The District, with an estimated population of 7,102, is located in western Saratoga County in upstate New York approximately 12 miles west of Saratoga Springs, 25 miles northwest of Albany and approximately 200 miles north of New York City.

The District is one of the largest school districts, geographically (120 square miles), and is primarily a rural/suburban district with a mixture of small business, farming and residential homes. All or part of eight towns are included within the District.

A network of highways provide transportation means for local motor freight, and airport facilities are available at the Albany International Airport. Five Amtrak train stations are located within 30 miles of the District.

Hospital, banking, recreational and utility facilities are available to the residents of the District, either within the District or in nearby areas. Public safety is provided by the New York State Police and the Saratoga County Sheriff's Department. Fire protection is provided by volunteer fire companies.

District Organization

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 (the "Board"), which consists of seven members including the President and Vice President. Board members are elected for overlapping terms of three years such that as nearly as possible an equal number of members are elected to the Board on the third Tuesday of May each year. The administrative officers of the District, whose duty it is to implement the policies of the Board and who are appointed by the Board, include the Superintendent of Schools, School Business Administrator, District Clerk and District Treasurer.

Financial Organization

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the President of the Board is the chief fiscal officer of the District. However, certain of the financial functions of the District are the responsibility of the Superintendent of Schools, the School Business Administrator and the District Treasurer.

District Facilities

The District currently operates the following facilities:

TABLE 1
School Statistics

Name of School	Grades	Year of Construction	Year of Last Addition	Designed Capacity
Joseph Henry Elementary School	PK-5	1957	2012	774
Galway Junior/Senior School	6-12	1951	2012	691
			TOTAL:	1,465

Source: District Officials

Employees

There are approximately 131 full-time and 69 part-time persons employed by the District. The collective bargaining agents, if any, which represent them and the dates of expirations of the various collective bargaining agreements are as follows:

TABLE 2
Employees

Approximate No. of Employees	Union	Contract Expiration Date
93	Galway Teachers' Association -NYSUT	06/30/27
93	Civil Service Employees Association -CSEA	06/30/28
5	Administrators Association of Galway -SAANYS	06/30/27
7	Management Confidential	06/30/25*
1	Superintendent	06/30/25*
1	School Business Administrator	08/18/27

*Under negotiations.
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 the Retirement System are deducted from the District's State aid payments.

Both the ERS and the TRS are non-contributing with respect to members hired prior to July 27, 1976. The Retirement Systems are non-contributory with respect to members working ten or more years. All members working less than ten years must contribute 3% of gross annual salary toward the cost of retirement programs.

The following table details the District's actual required contributions to the ERS for the preceding three audited fiscal years ended June 30 and the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year:

Fiscal Year End 6/30	ERS
2025 Budget	$320,000
2024	261,576
2023	199,072
2022	239,168

Source: Audited Financial Statements and District Officials

The following table details the District's actual required contributions to the TRS for the preceding three audited fiscal years ended June 30 and the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year:

Fiscal Year End 6/30	TRS
2025 Budget	$715,000
2024	739,908
2023	758,935
2022	735,293

Source: Audited Financial Statements and District Officials

On December 10, 2009, pension reform legislation was signed into law that created a new Tier V pension level. The law is effective for new ERS and TRS employees hired after January 1, 2010 and before April 2, 2012. New ERS employees will now contribute 3% of their salaries and new TRS employees will contribute 3.5% of their salaries. There is no provision for these contributions to cease after a certain period of service.

On March 16, 2012, pension reform legislation was signed into law that created a new Teir VI pension level. The law is effective for new ERS and TRS employees hired after April 1, 2012. The Tier VI legislation provides for increased employee contribution rates of between 3% and 6%, an increase in the retirement age from 62 years to 63 years, a readjustment of the pension multiplier, and a change in the time period for final average salary calculation from three years to five years. Tier VI employees will vest in the system after ten years of employment and will continue to make employee contributions throughout employment.

Pension reform legislation enacted in 2003 and 2004 changed the cycle of ERS billing to match budget cycles of the District. Under the previous method, the District was unsure of how much it paid to the system until after its budget was implemented. Under the current method the contribution for a given fiscal year will be based on the value of the pension fund on the prior April 1 instead of the following April 1 so that the District will be able to more accurately include the cost of the contribution into its budget. The reform legislation also (i) required the District to make a minimum contribution of 4.5% of payroll every year, including years in which the investment performance of the fund would make a lower contribution possible and (ii) moved the annual payment date for contributions from December 15th to February 1st, effective December 15, 2004.

Due to prior poor performance of the investment portfolio of the State Retirement System in the wake of the 2008-09 recession, New York State Comptroller Thomas DiNapoli announced that the employer contribution rates for required pension contributions to the ERS would continue to increase. To help mitigate the impact of their ERS increases, legislation has been enacted that permits local governments and school districts to amortize a portion of such contributions. Under such legislation, local governments and school districts that choose to amortize a portion of their ERS contributions will be required to set aside and reserve funds with the SRS for certain future rate increases. The District did not opt into the pension amortization plan.

In Spring 2013, the State and TRS approved a Stable Contribution Option ("SCO") that gives school districts the ability to better manage the spikes in Actuarially Required Contribution rates ("ARCs"). ERS followed suit and modified its existing SCO, which was adopted in 2010. Each plan allows school districts to pay the SCO amount in lieu of the ARC amount, which is higher, and defer the difference in payment amounts as described below. The plan, which was approved in the State's 2014-15 budget, allows districts to contribute 14.13% of employee costs toward pensions.

The TRS SCO deferral plan was available to school districts for a seven year period. Under the TRS SCO plan, payment of the deferred amount commenced in year six of the program (2018-19) and continues for five years. School districts can elect to no longer participate in the plan at any time, resume paying the ARC and begin repayment of deferred amounts over five years. Under the ERS SCO, payment of deferred amounts begins the year immediately following the deferral and the repayment period is 12 years. Once made, the election to participate in the ERS SCO is permanent. However, the school districts can choose not to defer payment in any given year. In both plans, interest on the deferred amounts is based on the yield of 10-year U.S. Treasury securities plus 1%.

The primary benefit of participation in the SCO plans is the elimination of the uncertainty in the volatility of future pension contribution ARCs in the near term, thereby providing school districts with significant assistance in their ability to create a stable and reliable fiscal plan. The District has not and does not plan to participate in the ERS or TRS SCO program.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

The District provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs have been rising substantially, and may be expected to rise substantially in the future. School districts and Boards of Cooperative Education Services, unlike other municipal units of government in the State, have been prohibited from reducing retiree health benefits or increasing health care contributions received or paid by retirees below the level of benefits or contributions afforded to or required from active employees. This protection from unilateral reduction of benefits had been extended annually by the New York State Legislature until recently when legislation was enacted to make permanent these health insurance benefit protections for retirees. Legislative attempts to provide similar protection to retirees of other local units of government in the State have not succeeded as of the date hereof. Nevertheless, many such retirees of all varieties of municipal units in the State do presently receive such benefits.

Actuarial Valuation is required every two years for OPEB plans with more than 200 members, and every three years if there are less than 200 members.

In June 2015, GASB released GASB Statement No. 75 ("GASB 75"), which was required to be implemented in the District's 2017-18 fiscal year. GASB 75 replaces the requirements of GASB 45 and establishes new standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. Under GASB 75, governments must report a liability on the face of the financial statements for the OPEB that they provide; such liability can no longer be a footnote as was allowed under GASB 45.

A summary of the District's Actuarial Valuation is included in the District's June 30, 2024 audit, attached herein. The following table summarizes the District's annual OPEB for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024:

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:	
Balance as June 30, 2023	$12,317,542
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	194,466
Interest	432,567
Changes in benefit terms	0
Differences between expected & actual experience	0
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(146,288)
Benefit payments	(390,762)
Net changes	89,893
Balance at June 30, 2024	$12,407,525

Source: Audited Financial Statements.

FINANCIAL FACTORS

Revenues

The District receives most of its revenue from a real property tax on all non-exempt real property situated within the District and State aid. A summary of such revenues for the last five fiscal years and estimated revenues for the current fiscal year may be found in Appendix B.

Property Tax and Tax Items

The following table sets forth total general fund revenues and real property tax and tax item revenues received during the last five audited fiscal years and the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year.

TABLE 3
Property Taxes

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues [1]	Real Property Taxes and Tax Items	Real Property Taxes to Revenues
2020	$20,616,812	$9,667,442	46.9%
2021	22,179,332	9,932,812	44.8%
2022	22,229,955	11,178,914	50.3%
2023	23,171,942	11,468,230	49.5%
2024	24,628,882	11,817,851	48.0%
2025 *Budget*	25,735,265	12,005,000	46.6%

[1] General Fund only
Source: District's audited financial statements and budgets.

State Aid

The District receives a significant portion of its revenues in the form of State aid for operating and other purposes at various times throughout its fiscal year, pursuant to formulas and payment schedules set forth by statute.

The following table sets forth total general fund revenues and State aid revenues received during the last five audited fiscal years and the amount budgeted for the previous and current fiscal year.

TABLE 4
State Aid

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues [1]	State Aid	State Aid to Revenues
2020	$20,616,812	$9,184,815	44.6%
2021	22,179,332	10,547,866	47.6%
2022	22,229,955	10,536,682	47.4%
2023	23,171,942	10,966,789	47.3%
2024	24,628,882	11,682,534	47.4%
2025 *Budget*	25,735,265	12,104,101	47.0%

[1] General Fund only
Source: District's audited financial statements and budgets.

There is no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to school districts will continue, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue such aid. State budgetary restrictions which 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. Further, 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 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 "Recent Events Affecting New York School Districts" herein).

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 (see "STAR-School Tax Exemption"). The District has received timely STAR aid from the State for the previous fiscal year and anticipates timely receipt for the current fiscal year.

In January 2001, the State Supreme Court issued a decision in *Campaign for Fiscal Equity ("CFE") 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 State-wide remedy and instead limited its ruling solely to the New York City school system.

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

In any event, the outcome of this matter does not affect the validity of any obligations issued by the District, including the Bonds, nor the ability of the District to levy taxes on the taxable real property in the District to pay the Bonds and the interest thereon as the same shall become due and payable.

The Gap Elimination Adjustment ("GEA") law was first introduced for the 2010-11 fiscal year (although it existed in 2009-10 and was called "Deficit Reduction Assessment") as a way to help close the State's then $10 billion budget deficit. Under legislation, a portion of the funding shortfall at the State level is divided among all school districts throughout the State and reflected as a reduction in school district State aid. The GEA is a negative number, money that is deducted from the aid originally due to the District. Since the program began, the GEA and Deficit Reduction Assessment reduction in State aid for the District has amounted to approximately $1.45 million annually. Beginning in the 2013-14 fiscal year, the State made modest restorations to the GEA. In the 2014-15 fiscal year, the GEA was reduced by $225 thousand, dropping the total GEA to $920 thousand. In the 2015-16 fiscal year, it was reduced by $352 thousand, yielding a remaining annual GEA figure of $567,722. In the 2016-17 fiscal year, the GEA was eliminated.

The Smart Schools Bond Act was passed as part of the Enacted 2014-15 State Budget. The Smart Schools Bond Act authorizes the issuance of $2 billion of general obligation bonds to financed improved educational technology and infrastructure to improve learning and opportunity for students throughout the State. The District's estimated allocation of funds is $759,384. The District has developed a plan for the School Smart Bond Act and has to date collected close to $490,000 of the $759,384.

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. The 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 could be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget.

Should the District fail to receive monies expected from the State in the amounts and at the times expected, the District is permitted to issue revenue anticipation notes in anticipation of the receipt of delayed State aid.

Recent Events Affecting New York School Districts

School district fiscal year (2020-21): Due to the below-described decrease in State revenues as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the State budget included an increase of only $95 million in State Aid (0.035% increase from the prior budget year), and Foundation Aid remained at essentially the same level as it was during the 2019-20 fiscal year. While the State budget actually included a decrease in State aid (referred to as a "Pandemic Adjustment"), the decrease in State aid was fully offset by the State's allocation of Federal stimulus funds. Absent the Federal stimulus funds, there would have been a $1.127 billion decrease in State Aid from the 2019-20 year.

School district fiscal year (2021-22): The State budget included large-scale increases in State aid to school districts, including a $105 million expansion of full-day prekindergarten that provided funding to 200 school districts that didn't previously receive State funding for such full-day prekindergarten programs. In contrast to the 2020-21 budget, the 2021-22 budget provided that additional Federal aid would supplement, not supplant, State funding. Most notably, Foundation Aid increased by $1.4 billion (7.6%), and the State committed to a three-year phase-in of the restoration of the full Foundation Aid formula to finally fulfill the State's commitments from the Campaign for Fiscal Equity case from the early 2000s.

The City of New York was an early epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States, and as a result the State suffered significant revenue shortfalls and unanticipated expenses beginning at the end of the State's 2019-20 fiscal year, and continuing during the State's 2020-21 fiscal year.

In response, the State budget for the 2020-21 fiscal year allowed the State to reduce expenditures (including aid to local school districts and municipalities) if tax receipts were lower than anticipated. Accordingly, in June, 2020 the State Division of the Budget ("DOB") began withholding 20 percent of most local aid payments, although such aid was restored in full later in that same fiscal year.

Many of the State's 2020-21 budget decisions were based on the uncertainty of future Federal aid. In the period of time since such decisions were made, the $1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan Act was signed into law (on March 11, 2021), which legislation included almost $24 billion in funding for various levels of government in the State, including approximately $12.5 billion for the State, $6 billion for New York City, and $4 billion to be divided among counties in the State; another $12 billion was intended to be used toward the safe reopening of K-12 schools as well as colleges and universities.

Accordingly, the State budget for the 2021-22 fiscal year was more expansive (about 10% higher) than the prior budget, including significantly increased funding for schools and local governments. School districts benefitted from a $1.4 billion increase in Foundation Aid and will benefit from a three-year Foundation Aid full restoration phase-in that will allow all school districts to receive, by the 2023-24 State fiscal year, the increased level of Foundation Aid that was originally promised in 2007, along with a $105 million expansion of full-day prekindergarten. Local governments received a full restoration of proposed cuts to Aid and Incentives for Municipalities (AIM) funding. Further, municipalities that host Video Lottery Terminal ("VLT") facilities received a full restoration of $10.3 million in proposed VLT aid cuts.

Although the State's 2021-22 and 2022-23 budgets contained additional aid for school districts and municipalities, it is uncertain whether the State will have future budget shortfalls necessitating cuts to State aid. Reductions in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State, including the District.

See "COVID-19," herein, for further details on such pandemic and its effects on the State.

School district fiscal year (2022-23): The State budget provided $31.5 billion in School Aid for the 2022-23 fiscal year, an increase of $2.1 billion (7.2 percent) from $29.1 billion 2021-22. Foundation Aid was increased by $1.5 billion (7.7% increase), This was the second year of the Foundation Aid Formulation, a three-year phase-in of the restoration of the full Foundation Aid formula to finally fulfill the State's commitments from the Campaign for Fiscal Equity case from the early 2000s. The budget continued the expansion of full-day prekindergarten providing funding to 200 school districts with an increase of $125 million from the 2022-23 fiscal year, an increase of 13%. The Budget also included $451 million increase in all other School Aid programs.

School district fiscal year (2023-24): The State budget provided $34.5 billion in School Aid for the 2023-24 fiscal year, an increase of $3.1 billion (10.0 percent). Foundation Aid is increased by $2.7 billion (12.8 percent). This was the third year of the three-year phase in of the Foundation Aid Formula. The State budget continued the expansion of full-day prekindergarten that provided funding to 200 school districts with an increase of $1.2 million from the 2022-23 fiscal year. The total funding for the Universal Pre-Kindergarten included $25 million in expansion grants supported by the American Rescue Plan Act.

School district fiscal year (2024-25): The State budget provides $35.9 billion in School Aid, an increase of $1.3 billion, including $24.9 billion in Foundation Aid for the 2024-25 fiscal year. Governor Hochul lowered the inflation factor from 3.4 percent to 2.8 percent in the formula to right-size funding for the 2024-25 school year. The State budget also commissions a Rockefeller Institute study to examine the Foundation Aid formula to prepare for changes next year.

The State budget for the 2024-25 fiscal year provides $11.92 million of State Aid to the District, 0.36% increase from the District's 2023-24 school year.

The District is dependent to a substantial degree on financial assistance from the State in the form of State aid.

It should also be noted that the District receives Federal aid for certain programs. In its last audited fiscal year, the District received $4,095 in such direct Federal aid. It is not possible to predict whether such aid will continue in the future, or if continued, whether it will be funded at present levels.

Independent Audit

The District retains independent certified public accountants to audit its financial statements. Appendix B to the Official Statement presents excerpts from the District's most recent audited reports. In addition, the District is subject to audit by the State Comptroller to review compliance with legal requirements and the rules and regulations established by the State.

Fund Structure and Accounts

The General Fund is the principal operating fund for the District which is used to account for substantially all financial resources except those accounted for in another fund. The General Fund accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the District except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Special Revenue Funds include: the School Lunch Fund and the Special Aid Fund. A Capital Projects Fund is used to account for and report financial resources used to construct or acquire capital assets.

Expendable trust funds and funds held in an agency capacity are accounted for in the Trust and Agency Fund. The District also maintains account groups for its General Fixed Asset and General Long-Term Debt Accounts in order to maintain accountability for its fixed assets and long-term debt, respectively. The Long-Term Debt Group is used to account for long-term obligations of the District including bonds, most obligations under lease/purchase and other financing arrangements, certain pension contributions, compensated absences, and other long-term obligations.

Basis of Accounting

The District's governmental funds are accounted for on a modified accrual basis whereby revenues, other than those susceptible ("measurable" and "available" to finance current operations) to accrual, are recorded when received in cash. Revenues susceptible to accrual include real property taxes, charges for services and intergovernmental revenues. The District generally records expenditures on the accrual basis when fund liabilities are incurred, except as follows: interest on general obligation debt which is recorded when it becomes due and accumulated vacation and sick leave are accounted for in the general long-term debt account group. Inventories are generally not recorded but expensed at the time of purchase. Fixed assets are recorded at actual (historical) cost or estimated historical cost or, in the case of gifts and contributions at fair market value at the time received. There is no provision for depreciation expense.

The State Comptroller’s Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

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

The fiscal stress scores are based on financial information submitted as part of each school district’s ST-3 report filed with the State Education Department annually, and each municipality’s annual report filed with the State Comptroller. Using financial indicators that include year-end fund balance, cash position and patterns of operating deficits, the system creates an overall fiscal stress score which classifies whether a school district or municipality is in “significant fiscal stress”, in “moderate fiscal stress,” as “susceptible 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 most current applicable report of the State Comptroller designates the District as “No Designation.” (See https://wwe1.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/fiscalmonitoring/fsms.cfm).

New York State Comptroller's Audit

School districts throughout the State can be subject to an audit of the New York State Office of the Comptroller ("OSC") pursuant to Article V, Section 1 of the State Constitution and the State Comptroller's authority as set forth in Article 3 of the New York State General Municipal Law.

The OSC has not conducted any audits of the District in the past five years.

Budgetary Procedure

Pursuant to the State Education Law, the Board of Education annually prepares or causes to be prepared a proposed budget of the District for the ensuing year. A public hearing is held about two weeks prior to the referendum to adopt the budget now held on the third Tuesday in May of each year. If the voters approve the budget, the Board of Education, by resolution, shall adopt the proposed budget as the budget of the District for the following fiscal year. If the budget is not so approved, the Board may make changes to the budget and resubmit it, as revised, to the voters one additional time. Alternatively, the Board may, by resolution, adopt a contingency budget for the following fiscal year.

The voters approved the District's 2024-25 budget on May 21, 2024.

Investment Policy/Permitted Investments

Pursuant to State law, including Sections 10 and 11 of the General Municipal Law (the "GML"), the District is generally permitted to deposit monies in banks and trust companies located and authorized to do business in the State. All such deposits, including special time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit, in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, are required to be secured in accordance with the provisions of and subject to the limitations of Section 10 of the GML.

The District may also temporarily invest moneys in: (1) obligations of the United States of America; (2) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America; (3) obligations of the State; (4) with the approval of the State Comptroller, tax anticipation notes or revenue anticipation notes issued by any municipality, school district, or district corporation, other than those issued by the District; (5) certificates of participation issued by political subdivisions of the State pursuant to Section 109-b(10) of the GML; (6) obligations of a New York public benefit corporation which are made lawful investments for municipalities pursuant to the enabling statute of such public benefit corporation; or (7) in the case of moneys held in certain reserve funds established by the District pursuant to law, obligations of the District.

All of the foregoing instruments and investments are required to be payable or redeemable at the option of the owner within such times as the proceeds will be needed to meet expenditures for purposes for which the monies were provided and, in the case of instruments and investments purchased with the proceeds of bonds or notes, shall be payable or redeemable in any event, at the option of the owner, within two years of the date of purchase. Unless registered or inscribed in the name of the District, such instruments and investments must be purchased through, delivered to and held in custody of a bank or trust company in the State pursuant to a written custodial agreement as provided in Section 10 of the GML.

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

TAX INFORMATION

Real Property Tax Assessment and Rates - Fiscal Years Ending June 30

The District derives its power to levy an *ad valorem* real property tax from the State Constitution; methods and procedures to levy, collect and enforce this tax are governed by the Real Property Tax Law. Real property assessment rolls used by the District are prepared by the Towns. Assessment valuations are determined by the applicable Town assessor and the State Board of Equalization and Assessment which is responsible for certain utility and railroad property. In addition, the State Board of Equalization and Assessment annually establishes State Equalization Rates for all localities in the State, which are determined by statistical sampling of market sales/assessment studies. The equalization rates are used in the calculation and distribution of certain State aids and are used by many localities in the calculation of debt contracting and real property taxing limitations.

TABLE 5
Real Property Tax Assessment and Rates

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Town of Amsterdam					
Assessed Value	$81,186	$81,154	$81,154	$81,354	$81,634
Equalization Rate	9.00%	9.00%	8.00%	7.00%	6.50%
Full Value	902,067	901,711	$1,014,425	$1,162,200	$1,255,908
Town of Broadalbin					
Assessed Value	1,317,793	1,321,377	1,310,053	1,301,699	1,310,093
Equalization Rate	78.28%	74.18%	63.50%	55.34%	52.15%
Full Value	1,683,435	1,781,312	2,063,076	2,352,185	2,512,163
Town of Charlton					
Assessed Value	63,389,645	63,800,817	64,310,963	64,689,039	65,195,324
Equalization Rate	68.00%	68.00%	63.00%	55.00%	51.00%
Full Value	93,220,066	93,824,731	102,080,894	117,616,435	127,833,969
Town of Galway					
Assessed Value	461,651,679	463,724,758	468,374,545	470,876,201	481,084,574
Equalization Rate	100.00%	100.00%	90.00%	80.00%	78.00%
Full Value	461,651,679	463,724,758	520,416,161	588,595,251	616,775,095
Town of Glenville					
Assessed Value	958,973	950,603	950,613	942,902	942,877
Equalization Rate	84%	85.00%	75.00%	68.00%	61.00%
Full Value	1,141,635	1,118,356	1,267,484	1,386,621	1,545,700
Town of Milton					
Assessed Value	26,011,378	26,625,424	26,352,238	26,938,992	27,252,132
Equalization Rate	85.000%	85.00%	76.50%	69.90%	63.00%
Full Value	30,601,621	31,324,028	34,447,370	38,539,330	43,257,352
Town of Perth					
Assessed Value	11,462,404	11,542,633	11,700,949	11,803,130	11,829,993
Equalization Rate	49.00%	45.40%	41.25%	37.00%	35.90%
Full Value	23,392,661	25,424,302	28,365,937	31,900,351	32,952,627

Town of Providence					
Assessed Value	139,516,613	141,612,231	143,022,244	144,964,562	145,470,589
Equalization Rate	90.50%	83.00%	77.50%	69.00%	65.75%
Full Value	154,162,003	170,617,146	184,544,831	210,093,568	221,248,044
Total:					
Assessed Value	$704,389,671	$709,658,997	$716,102,759	$721,597,879	$733,167,216
Full Value	$766,755,167	$788,716,344	$874,200,177	$991,645,941	$1,047,380,857
Tax Levy	$11,048,166	$11,129,922	$11,400,000	$11,837,000	$12,084,800

Source: District Officials

Tax Limit

The Constitution does not limit the amount that may be raised by the District-wide tax levy on real estate in any fiscal year. The District is not subject to constitutional real property taxing limitations. See, however, the discussion immediately below under the subheading "Tax Levy Limitation Law."

Tax Levy Limitation Law

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the 2011 Laws of New York was signed into law (the "Tax Levy Limitation Law"). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to all local governments, including school districts (with the exception of New York City, and the counties comprising New York City). The discussion herein does not include school districts in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, or Yonkers.

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

The Tax Levy Limitation Law now requires that a school district submit its proposed tax levy to the voters each year beginning with the 2012-13 fiscal year.

The Tax Levy Limitation Law restricts, among other things, the amount of real property taxes that may be levied by or on behalf of a school district in a particular year. Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the tax levy of a school district cannot increase by more than the lesser of (i) two percent (2%) or (ii) the annual increase in the CPI, over the amount of the prior year's tax levy. Certain adjustments are permitted for taxable real property full valuation increases or changes in physical or quantity growth in the real property base as defined in Section 1220 of the Real Property Tax Law. A school district may exceed the tax levy limitation for the coming fiscal year only if the voters of such school district first approve a budget by at least 60% affirmative vote of those voting to override such limitation for such coming fiscal year only. Tax levies that do not exceed the limitation only require approval by at least a simple majority of those voting. A school district's calculation of each fiscal year's tax levy limit is subject to review by the Commissioner of Education and the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance prior to adoption of each fiscal year budget.

There are exceptions for school districts to the tax levy limitation provided in the Tax Levy Limitation 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.

There is also an exception for school districts for "Capital Local Expenditures" subject to voter approval where required by law. This term is defined in a manner that does not include certain items for which a school district may issue debt including the payment of judgments or settled claims, including tax certiorari payments, and cashflow borrowings including tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes. "Capital Local Expenditures", are defined as "the taxes associated with budgeted expenditures resulting from the financing, refinancing, acquisition, design, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, furnishing and equipping of or otherwise providing for school district capital facilities or school district capital equipment, including debt service and lease expenditures, and transportation capital debt service, subject to the approval of the qualified voters where required by law". The portion of the tax levy necessary to support "Capital Local Expenditures" is defined as the "Capital Tax Levy", and this is an exclusion from the tax levy limitation.

Tax Collection Procedure

The real property taxes of the District are collected by the District. Such taxes are due on September 1 and may be paid without penalty through September 30. The penalty on unpaid taxes is 2% from October 1, through October 31, and after that any uncollected taxes will be levied by the Towns. On or about December 1, the Towns file a report of any uncollected District taxes with the applicable County. The Counties thereafter on or before December 1 pays to the District the full amount of its uncollected taxes. Thus, the full amount of the District's real property tax levy is collected by the District in the fiscal year of the levy. The Counties have the power to issue and sell tax anticipation notes to fund the reimbursement of uncollected taxes due to the District.

The District is not responsible for the collection of taxes of any other unit of government.

Ten of the Largest Taxpayers

The following table presents the total 2024 assessed valuations of ten of the District's largest property owners used for the 2025 tax levy.

TABLE 6
Ten Largest Taxpayers

Name	Type	Value [1]	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation
Amsterdam City Property	Reservoir	$ 4,633,100	0.63%
Forest Hills	Mobile Home Park	4,462,244	0.61%
Niagara Mohawk	Utility	4,009,550	0.55%
National Grid	Utility	1,974,869	0.27%
Galway Lake Campers Assoc.	Seasonal/Recreational	1,695,700	0.23%
Niagara Mohawk	Utility	1,169,624	0.16%
Charles Mothon	Private	1,050,600	0.14%
BG DG II LLC	Corporate	1,050,000	0.14%
Robert Eaton	Nursery Farm	989,700	0.13%
Pioneer Hills	Golf	982,300	0.13%
	Total	$17,384,587	2.37%

(1) The above ten taxpayers represent 2.37% of the School District's total assessed valuation of $733,167,216.

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.

For the 2024-25 school levy year, homeowners subject to certain household income limitations are eligible for an enhanced exemption (homeowners over age of 65) and basic exemption as follows:

Town of:	Enhanced Exemption	Basic Exemption
Amsterdam	$5,880	$2,140
Broadalbin	46,490	17,620
Charlton	55,440	19,800
Galway	80,640	28,800
Glenville	57,120	20,400
Milton	70,460	25,160
Perth	31,080	11,100
Providence	69,550	24,840

Date Certified: 04/09/2024

The enhanced or basic STAR exemption is the amount that an assessment is reduced prior to the levy of school taxes. For example, the owner of a house that is assessed at $150,000, assuming an enhanced STAR exemption of $50,000, would pay school taxes on a taxable assessment of $100,000 ($150,000 - $50,000). Since the 2011-12 school tax bills, there has been a 2% limit on STAR savings increases, the savings results from the basic or enhanced STAR exemptions are limited to a 2% increase over the prior year. When school district initially calculates their tax bills, for each municipal segment they will compare the amount of STAR savings to the maximum. If the STAR savings exceeded the maximum, the school district will use the maximum when calculating tax bills for the segment.

Part A of Chapter 60 of the Laws of 2016 of the State of New York ("Chapter 60") gradually converts the STAR program from a real property tax exemption to a personal income tax credit. Chapter 60 prohibits new STAR exemptions from being granted unless at least one of the applicants held title to the property on the taxable status date of the assessment roll that was used to levy school district taxes for the 2015-16 school year (generally, March 1, 2015), and the property was granted a STAR exemption on that assessment roll. A new homeowner may receive a new personal income tax credit in the form of a check. A taxpayer who is eligible for the new credit will receive a check from the State equal to the amount by which the STAR exemption would have reduced his or her school tax bill. A homeowner who owned his or her home on the taxable status date for the assessment roll used to levy taxes for the 2015-2016 school year, and who received a STAR exemption on that roll, may continue to receive a STAR exemption on that home as long as they still own and primarily resides in it. No further action is required (unless the homeowner has been receiving Basic STAR and wants to apply for Enhanced STAR, which is permissible).

The 2019-2020 State Budget made several changes to the STAR program, which went into effect immediately. The changes are intended to encourage homeowners to switch from the STAR exemption to the STAR credit. The income limit for the exemption has been lowered to $250,000, compared with a $500,000 limit for the credit. The amount received for the STAR exemption will remain the same each year, while the amount of the STAR credit can increase up to two percent annually. Homeowners with STAR Adjusted Gross Income of $250,000 or less have the option to select the credit or the exemption.

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

Maximum savings for each of the municipalities within the District for the 2024-25 are as follows:

Town of:	Basic Maximum Savings	Enhanced Maximum Savings
Amsterdam	$409	$844
Broadalbin	425	824
Charlton	471	1,031
Galway	475	1,078
Glenville	398	788
Milton	463	1,067
Perth	399	785
Providence	461	1,093

Updated: 03/27/2024

The District expects to receive full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State during the current fiscal year.

DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

The New York State Constitution and Local Finance Law limit the power of the District (and other municipalities and school districts of the State) to issue obligations and to otherwise contract indebtedness. Such constitutional limitations include the following, in summary form, and are generally applicable to the District and the Bonds.

Purpose and Pledge

Subject to certain enumerated exceptions, the District shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual or private corporation or private undertaking or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any of the foregoing or any public corporation.

The 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, 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; no installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment, unless the District has authorized 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, bond anticipation notes, and capital notes.

General

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 to prevent abuses in the exercise of such power; however, as has been noted under "THE BONDS - Nature of Obligations", 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 Procedure

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

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

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 this estoppel procedure with respect to the bond resolution under which the Bonds are being issued.

The Board of Education, as the finance board of the District, also has the power to authorize the sale and issuance of bonds and notes. However, such finance board may delegate the power to sell securities to the President of the Board of Education, the chief fiscal officer of the District, pursuant to the Local Finance Law.

Debt Limit

The District has the power to contract indebtedness for any District purpose so long as the principal amount thereof shall not exceed ten per centum of the full valuation of taxable real estate of the District and subject to certain enumerated deductions such as State aid for building purposes. The statutory method for determining full valuation is by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the last completed assessment roll and applying thereto the ratio which such assessed valuation bears to the full valuation as determined by the State Board of Equalization and Assessment. The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratio shall be determined.

Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness

The debt limit of the District is $104,738,086. This is calculated by taking 10% of the current full value of the District as of November 13, 2024.

TABLE 7
Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness

Full Value:	$1,047,380,857
Debt Limit: 10% of Full Valuation:	$104,738,086
Gross Indebtedness:	
Serial Bonds	$18,675,000
BANs	3,000,000
	$21,675,000
Exclusions:	
Estimated Building Aid [(1)]	0
Total Net Indebtedness:	$21,675,000
Net Debt Contracting Margin:	$83,063,086
Percentage of Debt Contracting Margin Exhausted:	20.69%

(1) The District has received and expects to continue to receive State Aid on a portion of existing indebtedness contracted for school building purposes pursuant to Section 121.20 of the Local Finance Law. However, since the District has not applied for a building aid exclusion certificate from the Commissioner of Education, the District may not exclude such portion from the gross indebtedness. State aid for qualifying building purposes is currently estimated by District officials at 78.7%.

Remedies Upon Default

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

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

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

Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors (including the Bondholders) of the District to enforce payments upon such contracts, if necessary, through court action, although the present statute limits interest on the amount adjudged due to 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 servicing the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgments out of current funds or the proceeds of a tax levy.

Remedies for enforcement of payment are not expressly included in the District's contract with holders of its bonds and notes, although any permanent repeal by statute or constitutional amendment of a Bondholders remedial right to judicial enforcement of the contract should, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, be held unconstitutional.

In recent times, certain events and legislation affecting remedies on default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have upheld and sustained the rights of bondholders, such courts might hold that future events including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in municipalities of the State require the exercise by the State of its emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services.

There is in the Constitution of the State, Article VIII, Section 2, the following provision relating to the annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due principal of and interest on indebtedness of every county, city, town, village and school district in the State: “If at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriations, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. The fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid at the suit of any holder of obligations issued for such indebtedness.”

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

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

Short-Term Indebtedness

Following the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have no outstanding Bond Anticipation Notes.

Authorized but Unissued Indebtedness

The District does not have any authorized but unissued indebtedness.

Trend of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table provides information relating to outstanding long-term indebtedness, not including refunded bonds, on June 30, for the last six fiscal years.

TABLE 8
Outstanding Bond Indebtedness

Fiscal Year End	Total Serial Bonds
2020	$25,420,000
2021	23,405,000
2022	21,860,000
2023	20,255,000
2024	18,675,000

Overlapping and Underlying Debt

In addition to the District, other political subdivisions have the power to issue bonds and to levy taxes or cause taxes to be levied on taxable real property in the District. The real property taxpayers of the District are responsible for a proportionate share of outstanding debt obligations of these subdivisions. Such taxpayers' share of overlapping and underlying debt is based on the amount of the District's equalized property values taken as a percentage of each separate unit's total values. The following table presents an estimate of the amount of overlapping and underlying debt and the District's share of this debt.

TABLE 9
Statement of Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness

Overlapping Units	Total Net Indebtedness	As of:	Percentage Applicable	Applicable Net Indebtedness
Counties of:				
Fulton	$659,004	12/31/23	0.67%	$4,415
Montgomery	35,082,000	07/11/24	0.03%	10,525
Saratoga	104,869,650	08/27/24	2.60%	2,726,611
Schenectady	65,695,000	06/25/24	0.01%	6,570
Towns of:				
Amsterdam	960,000	06/26/24	0.22%	2,112
Broadalbin	398,000	12/31/23	0.36%	1,433
Charlton	75,000	12/31/23	18.56%	13,920
Galway	0	12/31/23	98.17%	0
Glenville	8,522,699	12/31/23	0.04%	3,409
Milton	475,000	07/02/24	1.87%	8,883
Perth	0	12/31/23	9.24%	0
Providence	51,377	12/31/23	77.29%	39,709
Village of:				
Galway	0	05/31/23	100.00%	0
Total Net Overlapping Debt				$2,817,586
Net Direct Debt				$21,675,000
Total Net Direct and Overlapping Debt				$24,492,586

Source: Annual Reports of the respective units for the most recently completed fiscal year on file with the Office of the State Comptroller, local officials or more recently published official statements.

Debt Ratios

The following table presents certain debt ratios relating to the District's direct and overlapping indebtedness.

TABLE 10
Debt Ratios

	Amount	Debt Per Capita [1]	Debt to Full Value [2]
Net Direct Debt	$21,675,000	$3,052	2.07%
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	$24,492,586	$3,449	2.34%

[1] The population of the District is estimated by District officials to be approximately 7,102.
[2] The District's full value of taxable real property for fiscal year 2024-25 is $1,047,380,857.

Debt Service Schedule

The following table sets forth all principal and interest payments required on the District's outstanding bonded indebtedness in each fiscal year exclusive of bonds that have been economically defeased.

TABLE 11
Schedule of Principal and Interest on Long-Term Bond Indebtedness
(As of November 13, 2024)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Total Principal	Total Interest	Total
2025	$1,645,000	$405,600	$2,050,600
2026	1,715,000	688,500	2,403,500
2027	1,790,000	616,350	2,406,350
2028	1,465,000	541,000	2,006,000
2029	1,530,000	482,400	2,012,400
2030	1,585,000	421,200	2,006,200
2031	1,650,000	357,800	2,007,800
2032	1,720,000	291,800	2,011,800
2033	1,785,000	223,000	2,008,000
2034	1,860,000	151,600	2,011,600
2035	1,930,000	77,200	2,007,200
Total	$18,675,000	$4,256,450	$22,931,450

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

School Enrollment Trends

The following table presents the past and projected school enrollment for the District.

TABLE 12
School Enrollment Trends

Fiscal Year	Actual Enrollment	Fiscal Year	Projected Enrollment
2022-23	839	2025-26	835
2023-24	838	2026-27	836
2024-25	832	2027-28	834

Source: District Officials.

Population

The District estimates its population to be approximately 7,102. The following table presents population trends for the County and State based upon recent census data and is not necessarily representative of the District.

TABLE 13
Population Trend

	2010	2020	Percentage Change 2000/2010
Saratoga County	219,607	229,313	4.4%
State	19,378,102	19,510,000	0.7%

Source: U.S. Census

Employment and Unemployment

The following tables provide information concerning employment and unemployment in the County of Saratoga and State. Data provided for the County of Saratoga and State is not necessarily representative of the District.

TABLE 14
Civilian Labor Force
(000s)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Saratoga County	118.4	113.9	115.6	117.8	119.0
State	9,470.4	8,628.0	8,857.0	9,178.6	9,307.0

Source: New York State Department of Labor. Information not seasonally adjusted.

Unemployment rates are not compiled for the District but are available for the County of Saratoga and State. The following table is not necessarily representative of the District.

TABLE 15
Yearly Average Unemployment Rates

Year	Saratoga County	State
2019	3.2%	3.9%
2020	6.4%	9.8%
2021	3.9%	7.1%
2022	2.7%	4.3%
2023	2.9%	4.2%

Source: New York State Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 16
Monthly Unemployment Rates

Month	Saratoga County	State
October 2023	3.0%	4.4%
November 2023	3.0%	4.2%
December 2023	3.3%	4.4%
January 2024	3.5%	4.3%
February 2024	3.6%	4.5%
March 2024	3.5%	4.2%
April 2024	3.0%	3.9%
May 2024	3.1%	4.2%
June 2024	3.0%	4.3%
July 2024	3.3%	4.9%
August 2024	3.2%	4.9%
September 2024	2.5%	4.0%

Source: New York State Department of Labor. Information not seasonally adjusted.

LITIGATION

In common with other school districts, the District from time to time receives notices of claim and is party to litigation. In the opinion of the District after consultations with its attorneys, unless otherwise set forth herein and apart from matters provided for by applicable insurance coverage, there are no claims or action pending which, if determined against the District, would have an adverse material effect on the financial condition of the District.

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL

STATEMENTS AND BUDGETS

GALWAY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Balance Sheet
General Fund
Fiscal Year Ended June 30:

	2023	2024
ASSETS:		
Unrestricted Cash	$5,859,966	$5,341,807
Restricted Cash	5,948,976	7,407,993
Due From Other Funds	290,879	353,203
State and Federal Aid	160,168	326,645
Due from other governments	435,557	448,197
Other Receivables	11,439	123,600
Total Assets	$12,706,985	$14,001,445
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable	$453,084	$490,676
Accrued Liabilities	51,861	48,403
Due to Other Funds	532,941	27,958
Due to Employees' Retirement Systems	73,248	87,128
Due to Teachers' Retirement Systems	830,803	820,111
Unearned Revenue	23,690	78,305
Total Liabilities	1,965,627	1,552,581
FUND BALANCES:		
Restricted	5,948,976	7,407,993
Assigned	1,186,263	1,600,301
Unassigned	3,606,119	3,440,570
Total Fund Equity	10,741,358	12,448,864
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	$12,706,985	$14,001,445

Source: Annual Audited Financial Reports of the District.
Summary not subject to audit.

GALWAY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balance
General Fund
Fiscal Year Ending June 30

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenues					
Real Property Taxes	$9,667,442	$9,932,812	$10,041,948	$10,388,617	$10,817,760
Other Tax Items	1,234,728	1,198,456	1,136,966	1,079,613	1,000,091
Charges for Services	37,180	134,377	94,458	92,302	134,355
Use of Money and Property	123,062	21,141	23,060	332,753	606,882
Sale of Property & Comp. For Loss	12,545	31,204	99,309	93,291	81,851
Miscellaneous	297,454	194,451	259,265	194,785	301,314
State Aid	9,184,815	10,547,866	10,536,682	10,966,789	11,682,534
Federal Sources	59,586	119,025	38,267	23,792	4,095
Total Revenues	20,616,812	22,179,332	22,229,955	23,171,942	24,628,882
Expenditures					
General Support	2,254,260	2,377,892	2,513,344	3,030,899	2,958,636
Instruction	9,955,785	9,872,991	10,453,756	10,792,497	11,310,314
Pupil Transportation	1,350,396	1,275,121	1,448,554	1,457,485	1,315,173
Community Service	0	5,553	0	0	0
Employee Benefits	3,904,210	4,018,529	4,326,444	4,427,135	4,596,909
Debt Service	2,016,237	2,674,496	2,623,450	2,619,920	2,613,900
Total Expenditures	19,480,888	20,224,582	21,365,548	22,327,936	22,794,932
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	1,135,924	1,954,750	864,407	844,006	1,833,950
Other Sources and (Uses)					
Transfers In	0	0	0	40,440	0
Transfers Out	(25,542)	(207,527)	(172,425)	(593,045)	(126,444)
Total Other Sources and (Uses)	(25,542)	(207,527)	(172,425)	(552,605)	(126,444)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other (Uses)	1,110,382	1,747,223	691,982	291,401	1,707,506
FUND EQUITY					
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	6,900,370	8,010,752	9,757,975	10,449,957	10,741,358
Fund Balance End of Year	$8,010,752	$9,757,975	$10,449,957	$10,741,358	$12,448,864

Source: Annual Audited Financial Reports of the District.
Summary not subject to audit.

GALWAY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Estimated Revenues and Budgetary Appropriations
General Fund

	Adopted Budget 2023-24	Adopted Budget 2024-25
Estimated Revenues:		
Real Property Taxes and Tax Items	11,700,000	11,950,000
Other Tax Items	55,000	55,000
Use of Money and Property	38,664	38,664
Miscellaneous	186,500	187,500
State Aid	11,969,285	12,104,101
Federal Aid	50,000	50,000
Total Estimated Revenues	23,999,449	24,385,265
Appropriated Fund Balance	1,050,000	1,350,000
Total Estimated Revenues and Appropriated Fund Balance	$25,049,449	$25,735,265
Appropriations:		
General Support	$3,266,520	$3,316,584
Instruction	11,656,362	12,228,333
Transportation	1,730,400	1,647,300
Employee Benefits	5,684,517	5,710,348
Debt Service	2,531,650	2,677,700
Interfund Transfers	180,000	155,000
Total Appropriations:	$25,049,449	$25,735,265

Source: Adopted budgets of the District.

APPENDIX C

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2024

Can be accessed on the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") website of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") at the following link:

https://emma.msrb.org/P11797646-P11378616-P11817178.pdf

The audited financial statements referenced above are hereby incorporated into the attached Official Statement.

*** Such Financial Statements and opinion are intended to be representative only as of the date thereof. West & Company, CPAs CP has not been requested by the District to further review and/or update such Financial Statements or opinion in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Official Statement.**