PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED MAY 27, 2025

NEW ISSUE/RENEWAL **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

In the opinion of Barclay Damon LLP, Albany, New York, Bond Counsel, under existing law, interest on the Notes 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 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), however, interest on the Notes that is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations is not excluded 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 Notes to become subject to Federal income taxation from the date of issuance thereof. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). (See "Tax Exemptions" herein.)

*The Notes **WILL NOT** be designated, or deemed designated, as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.*

$17,240,700
COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK

$17,240,700 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2025

Dated: June 25, 2025 **Due: June 25, 2026**

The Notes are general obligations of the Cohoes City School District, Albany County, New York, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of *ad valorem* taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount. The faith and credit of the Cohoes City School District are irrevocably pledged for the payment of the Notes and the interest thereon. See "Nature of the Obligation" and "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein. The Notes will be issued without the option of prepayment, with interest payable at maturity.

The Notes will be issued in registered form payable to the purchaser; provided, however, if the Notes are eligible for issuance through the book-entry-only system for note issues through the Depository Trust Company ("DTC") in New York, New York, the successful bidder may request with its bid that the Notes be issued in "book-entry-only" form, in which case the Notes will be registered and payable to "Cede & Co." as nominee of DTC.

If the Notes are registered in the name of the purchaser, principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable in Federal Funds at the offices of the School District, or, at the option of the purchaser, such bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as may be selected by the successful bidder. Paying agent fees, if any, shall be the responsibility of the purchaser. In such case, one fully registered note certificate will be issued for the Notes. If the Notes are issued in book-entry-only form, Noteholders will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Notes and payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes to the Beneficial Owner(s) of the Notes will be made by DTC Direct Participants and Indirect Participants in accordance with standing instructions and customary practices. Payment will be the responsibility of such DTC Direct or Indirect Participants, subject to any statutory and regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser and subject to the receipt of an unqualified legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Barclay Damon LLP, Albany, New York. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery in Jersey City, New Jersey or Albany or Newport, New York on or about June 25,2025.

Facsimile or telephone bids will be received WEDNESDAY, June 4, 2025, until 11:00 a.m. Prevailing Time, pursuant to the terms of the Notice of Sale.

THE DISTRICT DEEMS THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO BE FINAL FOR PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12 ("THE RULE"), EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN OMITTED HEREFROM IN ACCORDANCE WITH SAID RULE AND THAT WILL BE SUPPLIED WHEN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS UPDATED FOLLOWING THE SALE OF NOTES. THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT WILL BE SO UPDATED UPON REQUEST OF THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER, AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE NOTICE OF SALE WITH RESPECT TO THE NOTES. THE SCHOOL DISTRICT WILL COVENANT IN AN UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICE OF CERTAIN MATERIAL EVENTS AS REQUIRED BY SAID RULE.

DATED: May __, 2025

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK

School District Officials

2024-25 BOARD OF EDUCATION

Margaret Giller - President
Richard Jackson - Vice President

Marianne Gendron
Richard Jackson
David Jarosz
Sue Paradis
Renee Synder

Peggy O'Shea – Superintendent of Schools
Stacy Mackey – Business Official
Shelley Dame – School District Treasurer
Ashley Simmons – District Clerk

School District Attorney

Girvin & Ferlazzo, P.C

BOND COUNSEL

Barclay Damon LLP

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

R. G. Timbs, Inc.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF:

R. G. Timbs, Inc
11 Meadowbrook Road
Whitesboro, New York 13492
877-315-0100
Expert@rgtimbsinc.net

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK
Relating To
$17,240,700 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2025

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, has been prepared by the Cohoes City School District, Albany County, New York (the "District" or "School District", "County" and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale by the School District of $17,240,700 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2025 (the "Notes).

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

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

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

Description of the Notes

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

The Notes will be dated June 25, 2025 and will mature, without option of prior redemption, on June 25, 2026. Interest will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis, payable at maturity.

The Notes will be issued in registered form payable to the purchaser; provided, however, if the Notes are eligible for issuance through the book-entry-only system for note issues through the Depository Trust Company ("DTC") in New York, New York, the successful bidder may request with its bid that the Notes be issued in "book-entry-only" form, in which case the Notes will be registered and payable to "Cede & Co." as nominee of DTC.

If the Notes will be issued through DTC, the Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC in New York, New York, which will act as Securities Depository for the Notes. Payments of principal of and interest on the Notes will be made by the District to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants, for subsequent distribution to the Beneficial Owners of the Notes.

If the Notes are registered in the name of the purchaser, principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable in Federal Funds by the District at the District offices or, at the option of the purchaser, at a corporate trust office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York. The purchaser shall be responsible for the cost of such corporate trust office or bank.

Nature of the Obligation

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

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

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

Although the State Legislature is restricted by Article VIII, Section 12 of the State Constitution from imposing limitations on the power to raise taxes to pay "interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted" prior to the effective date of any such legislation, the New York State Legislature may from time to time impose additional limitations or requirements on the ability to increase a real property tax levy or on the methodology, exclusions or other restrictions of various aspects of real property taxation (as well as on the ability to issue new indebtedness). On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (the "Tax Levy Limitation Law" or "Chapter 97"). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to local governments and school districts in the State (with certain exceptions) and imposes additional procedural requirements on the ability of municipalities and school districts to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes.

Under the Constitution of the State, the District is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes and is required to raise real estate taxes, and without specification, other revenues, if such levy is necessary to repay such indebtedness. While the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limitation on the District's power to increase its annual tax levy, with the amount of such increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, it also provides the procedural method to surmount that limitation. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

The Constitutionally-mandated general obligation pledge of municipalities and school districts in New York State has been interpreted by the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), as follows:

"A pledge of the city's faith and credit is both a commitment to pay and a commitment of the city's revenue generating powers to produce the funds to pay. Hence, an obligation containing a pledge of the City's "faith and credit" is secured by a promise both to pay and to use in good faith the city's general revenue powers to produce sufficient funds to pay the principal and interest of the obligation as it becomes due. That is why both words, "faith" and "credit" are used, and they are not tautological. That is what the words say, and this is what the courts have held they mean... So, too, although the Legislature is given the duty to restrict municipalities in order to prevent abuses in taxation, assessment, and in contracting of indebtedness, it may not constrict the City's power to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness previously contracted... While phrased in permissive language, these provisions, when read together with the requirement of the pledge and faith and credit, express a constitutional imperative: debt obligations must be paid, even if tax limits be exceeded".

In addition, the Court of Appeals in the Flushing National Bank (1976) case has held that the payment of debt service on outstanding general obligation bonds and notes takes precedence over fiscal emergencies and the police power of political subdivisions in New York State.

The pledge has generally been understood as a promise to levy property taxes without limitation as to rate or amount to the extent necessary to cover debt service due to language in Article VIII Section 10 of the Constitution, which provides an exclusion for debt 'service from Constitutional limitations on the amount of a real property tax levy, insuring the availability of the levy of property tax revenues to pay debt service. As the Flushing National Bank (1976) Court noted, the term "faith and credit" in its context is "not qualified in any way". Indeed, in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 40 N.Y.2d 1088 (1977) the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct constitutional mandate. In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals stated that, while holders of general obligation debt did not have a right to particular revenues such as sales tax, "with respect to traditional real estate tax levies, the bondholders are constitutionally protected against an attempt by the State to deprive the city of those revenues to meet its obligations." According to the Court in Quirk, the State Constitution "requires the city to raise real estate taxes, and without specification other revenues, if such a levy is necessary to repay indebtedness."

In addition, the Constitution of the State requires that every county, city, town, village, and school district in the State provide annually by appropriation for the payment of all interest and principal on its serial bonds and certain other obligations, and that, if at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriation, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. In the event that an appropriating authority were to make an appropriation for debt service and then decline to expend it for that purpose, this provision would not apply. However, the Constitution of the State does also provide that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village, or school district may be required to set apart and apply such first revenues at the suit of any holder of any such obligations.

In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., the Court of Appeals described this as a "first lien" on revenues, but one that does not give holders a right to any particular revenues. It should thus be noted that the pledge of the faith and credit of a political subdivision in New York State is a pledge of an issuer of a general obligation bond or note to use its general revenue powers, including, but not limited to, its property tax levy to pay debt service on such obligations, but that such pledge may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues.

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

Purpose and Authorization

The Notes are authorized to be issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State of New York, including among others, the Education Law and the Local Finance Law, and a bond resolution dated March 23, 2022, authorizing the issuance of up to $17,985,700 of serial bonds to finance renovation, reconstruction and improvement of various District buildings, facilities, sites, athletic fields, and tracks.

The proceeds of the Notes, along with $280,000 available funds of the District, will renew the $12,135,000 Bond Anticipation Note maturing June 26, 2025 and provide $5,385,700 of new monies.

Book-Entry Only System

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the Notes, if so requested. The Notes will be issued as fully-registered Notes registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC, only if requested by the purchaser prior to the initial issuance of Notes. One fully-registered note certificate will be issued for each of the notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number and will be deposited with DTC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

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

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

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

Certificated Notes

In the event the purchaser does not request the DTC book-entry-only system apply to the Notes on the date of initial issuance thereof, or in the event that book-entry only system is requested but subsequently discontinued by either DTC or the District, the following provisions will apply:

The Notes will be issued registered in the name of the and a single note certificate will be issued for Notes. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable at the District's offices or, at the option of the District, at a principal corporate trust office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York to be named as a fiscal agent by the District.. The Notes will remain not subject to redemption prior to their stated final maturity date.

.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

General Information

The Cohoes City School District was originally created by an Act of the Legislature on April 10, 1850 consolidating three village districts into one District divided into five wards. The first trustees were chosen in March of 1851. The District encompasses all of the City of Cohoes in Albany County, New York. The District covers approximately four square miles. The District is located at the confluence of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers in the Capital District of New York State.

The District is served by major highways, including New York State Routes 9R, 32, 470 and 787, as well as the New York State Thruway. Bus service is provided by the Capital District Transportation Authority. Air transportation is available at the Albany International Airport, five miles southwest of the District.

The District is primarily residential with a mixture of commercial and industrial sectors. Many residents commute to Albany, Schenectady and Troy for employment.

Water and sewer services are provided by the City of Cohoes, as are police and fire protection. Telephone service is provided by Verizon, while electricity and natural gas are provided by National Grid Power Corporation.

The District provides public education for grades K-12. Opportunities for higher education abound within a ten-mile radius; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Russell Sage College and State University of New York at Albany are just a few of the many colleges and universities in the Albany/Troy area.

Banking facilities for the District residents are provided by Pioneer and Key Bank.

District Population

The 2023 population of the School District is estimated to be 18,251. (Source: 2023 U.S. Census Bureau estimate)

Economic Developments

It has been publicly reported that the Italian Company Fedrigoni acquired Mohawk Paper Mill in February 2024 and that the sale resulted in staffing reductions at Crane Stationery, a subsidiary of Mohawk Paper Mill.

Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

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

	Per Capita Income			Median Family Income		
	2006-2010	2016-2020	2019-2023	2006-2010	2016-2020	2019-2023
City of:						
Cohoes	$24,815	$26,478	$33,370	$52,500	$60,493	$69,395
County Of:						
Albany	30,863	33,888	46,231	76,159	86,456	115,490
State Of:						
New York	30,948	34,212	49,520	67,405	74,036	105,060

Note: 2020-2024 American Community Survey Estimates are not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

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

District Facilities

Name	Grades	Year Built	Date of Last Addition or Alteration
Abram Lansing Elementary	K-5	1954	2025
Van Schaick Elementary	K-5	1931	2025
Harmony Hill Elementary	K-5	1987	2025
Cohoes Middle	6-8	1919	2025
Cohoes High	9-12	1968	2025
Paige Avenue School	Administrative	1954	2002

Source: District Officials

District Employees

The District employs a total of 300 full-time and 39 part-time employees with representation by the various bargaining units listed below

Bargaining Unit	Employees	Expiration Date
Cohoes Teachers' Association	213	6/30/2027
Cohoes Principals' Association	9	6/30/2027
CSEA Local 801	78	6/30/2029

Historical and Projected Enrollment

Fiscal Year	Actual	Fiscal Year	Projected
2020-21	1,933	2025-26	2,000
2021-22	1,965	2026-27	2,000
2022-23	1,956	2027-28	2,000
2023-24	2,051	2028-29	2,000
2024-25	1,986	2029-30	2,000

Source: District Officials

Employee Pension Benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On March 16, 2012, legislation was signed into law that created a new Tier VI pension program. The Tier VI plan only applies to those employees hired on or after April 1, 2012. The new pension tier has progressive contribution rates between 3% to 6% of salary; it increases the retirement age for new employees from 62 to 63 and includes provisions allowing early retirement with penalties. Under previous tiers, there was no limit to the number of public employers a public employee worked for from which retirement benefits could be calculated. Tier VI permits only two salaries to be included in the calculation. The pension multiplier for Tier VI is 1.75% for the first 20 years of service and 2% thereafter; Vesting will occur after 10 years of service. The final average salary is based on a five-year average instead of the previous Tiers' three-year average. Pension eligible overtime for civilian and non-uniformed employees will be capped at $15,000, indexed for inflation. For uniformed employees outside of New York City, the cap is set at 15% of base pay. The number of sick and leave days that can be applied toward retirement service credit is reduced from 200 to 100. The legislation includes an optional defined contribution plan for new non-union employees with annual salaries of $75,000 or more. The State is required to fund any pension enhancements on an ongoing basis. This is a potential future cost savings for local governments.

The District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The actual contribution for the last five years and the budgeted figures for the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2019-2020	$480,814	$1,402,596
2020-2021	484,840	1,369,537
2021-2022	461,250	1,408,615
2022-2023	391,155	1,694,682
2023-2024	475,636	1,712,690
2024-2025 (Budgeted)	610,000	2,004,000
2025-2026 (Budgeted)	570,000	1,985,000

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2019-2020 fiscal year through the 2023-2024 fiscal year and the adopted budgets of the District for the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 fiscal years. This table is not audited.

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

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

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2020-2021	14.6%	9.53%
2021-2022	16.2	9.8
2022-2023	11.6	10.29
2023-2024	13.1	9.76
2024-2025	15.2	10.11
2025-2026*	16.5	9.59*

*Estimated

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

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

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

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

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

The State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget will allow school districts in the State to establish a reserve fund for the purpose of funding/offsetting the cost of TRS contributions. School districts may pay into such fund, during any particular fiscal year, an amount not to exceed two percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year; provided that the balance of such fund may not exceed ten percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year. The District established and funded a TRS reserve in the amount of $300,000 on June 5, 2019. The balance as of April 30, 2025 with interest was $1,440,035

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits

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

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

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

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

Based on the most recent actuarial valuation dated June 30, 2022 and financial data as of June 30, 2024, the School District's beginning year total OPEB liability was $102,314,249, the net change for the year was $3,864,351 resulting in a total OPEB liability of $106,178,600 for a fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. The aforementioned liability is recognized and disclosed in accordance with GASB 75 standards in the School District's June 30, 2024 financial statements.

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

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

The School District's total OPEB liability is expected to increase. As is the case with most municipalities, this is being handled by the School District on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. Substantial future increases could have a material adverse impact upon the School District's finances and could force the School District to reduce services, raise taxes or both.

Major Employers

Name	Nature of Business	Estimated Number of Employees
The Eddy	Nursing Care	450
Cohoes City School District	Education	350
City of Cohoes	Municipal Gov't	200
Key Bank	Banking	130

Source: District Officials

Unemployment Rate Statistics

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

Year	Albany County Unemployment Rate	New York State Unemployment Rate	U.S. Unemployment Rate
2020	6.9%	10.0%	8.1%
2021	4.4%	6.9%	5.3%
2022	3.1%	4.3%	3.6%
2023	3.2%	4.2%	3.7%
2024	3.3%	4.3%	4.0%

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

2024 -2025 Monthly Figures

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Albany	3.1%	3.2%	3.4%	3.7%	3.7%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.6%	3.8%	3.4%
New York State	3.9%	4.0%	4.3%	4.8%	4.8%	4.0%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.6%	4.3%	4.1%

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

Investment Policy

Pursuant to State law, including Sections 10 and 11 of the General Municipal Law (the "GML"), the District is generally permitted to deposit moneys 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 of New York; (4) with the approval of the New York State Comptroller, in tax anticipation notes or revenue anticipation notes issued by any municipality, school district, or district corporation, other than those bonds issued by the District; (5) certificates of participation issued by political subdivisions of the State pursuant to Section A-5 109-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, in 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 moneys 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 to applicable laws of the State governing the deposit and investment of public moneys. All deposits and investments of the District are made in accordance with such policy.

Form of School Government

Subject to the provisions of the State Constitution, the District operates pursuant to the Education Law, the Local Finance Law, other laws generally applicable to the District, and any special laws applicable to the District. Under such laws, there is no authority for the District to have a charter or adopt local laws.

The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education (the "Board"). Under current law, an election is held within the District boundaries on the third Tuesday of May each year to elect members of the Board. Board members are generally elected for a term of three years.

In early July of each year, the Board meets for the purposes of reorganization. At that time, the Board elects a President and Vice President.

The major 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 and the School Business Official.

Budgetary Procedures

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

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

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

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

The budget for the 2023-24 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 16, 2023 by a vote of 427 yes to 143 no. The School District's 2023-24 Budget remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the laws of 2011.

The budget for the 2024-25 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 21, 2024 by a vote of 302 yes to 66 no. The School District's 2024-25 Budget remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter97 of the laws of 2011.

The budget for the 2025-26 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on May 20, 2025 by a vote of 398 yes to 135 no. The School District's 2025-26 Budget remained within the School District Tax Cap imposed by Chapter97 of the laws of 2011.

State Aid

The District receives appropriations from the State. In its adopted budget for the 2025-26 fiscal year, approximately 63.18% of the revenues of the District are estimated to be received in the form of State aid. If the State should not adopt its budget in a timely manner, in any year, municipalities and school districts in the State, including the District, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal Aid Received by the State –

Since March, 2020, the State has been awarded over $14 billion in federal education COVID response funding through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act; Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 ("CRRSA"; and the American Rescue Plan ("ARP") Act. These funds were used to support local educational agencies' efforts to address the impact that COVID-19 has had, and continues to have, on elementary and secondary schools in the State. Such federal funding expired at the end of the 2023-24 fiscal year.

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

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

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

State Aid History

The State's 2020- 2021 Enacted Budget - Due to the anticipated impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on State revenues, State aid in the State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget was 3.7% lower than in the State's 2019-2020 Enacted

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provisions in the State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget grant the State Budget Director the authority to withhold all or some of the amounts appropriated therein, including amounts that are to be paid on specific dates prescribed in law or regulation if, on a cash basis of accounting, a "general fund imbalance" has or is expected to occur in fiscal year 2025-26. A "general fund imbalance" has occurred, and the State Budget Director's powers are activated, if any State fiscal year 2025-26 quarterly financial plan update required by Subdivision 4 of Section 23 of the New York State Finance Law reflects, or if at any point during the final quarter of state fiscal year 2025-26 the State Budget Director projects, that estimated general fund receipts and/or estimated general fund disbursements have or will vary from the estimates included in the State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget financial plan required by sections 22 and 23 of the New York State Finance Law results in a cumulative budget imbalance of $2 billion or more. Any significant reductions or delays in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

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

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

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

- FY 2022: $19.8 billion, covering 30% of existing shortfall

- FY 2023: Approximately $21.3 billion, cover 50% of the anticipated shortfall

- FY 2024: Approximately $23.2 billion, eliminating the anticipated shortfall, and funding the full amount of Foundation Aid for all school Districts

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

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

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenue of the District for each of the below fiscal years comprised of State aid, and budgeted figures for the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 fiscal years.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total State Aid	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid
2019-2020	$ 41,836,661	$ 23,426,952	56.00%
2020-2021	42,514,247	23,104,869	54.35
2021-2022	43,946,947	24,734,634	56.28
2022-2023	48,112,279	27,973,850	58.14
2023-2024	52,886,860	32,915,486	62.24
2024-2025 (Budgeted)	53,439,681	33,834,040	63.31
2025-2026 (Budgeted)	54,865,497	34,666,325	63.18

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2019-2020 fiscal year through the 2023-2024 fiscal year and the adopted budgets of the District for the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 fiscal years. This table is not audited.

Fiscal Stress Monitoring

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

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

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

Fiscal Year Ending In	Stress Designation	Fiscal Score
2024	No Designation	0.0
2023	No Designation	3.3
2022	No Designation	3.3
2021	No Designation	10.0
2020	Susceptible	33.3

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

State Comptroller Report of Examination

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

The State Comptroller’s office released an audit report of the District on December 2, 2022. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether the District maximized Medicaid reimbursements by submitting claims for all services provided to Medicaid eligible students with signed parental consent forms.

Key Findings

- Claims were not submitted for 814 eligible Medicaid services. Had these services been claimed, the District could be realized reimbursement totaling $12,603.
- The District lacked adequate procedures and did not provide supervision to ensure Medicaid claims were submitted.

Key Recommendations

- Establish procedures to ensure all documentation requirements are met to submit Medicaid claims for reimbursement for all eligible services provided.
- Ensure session notes are entered in the billing system in a timely manner.
- Ensure billing reports are reviewed every billing cycle to identify issues needing correction and follow up with providers to resolve issues and re-submit the claims.

A copy of the complete report and response can be found via the website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

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

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

Other Information

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

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

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

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

Financial Statements

The School District retains an independent Certified Public Accountant, whose most recent report covers the period ended June 30, 2024, and may be found attached hereto as Appendix B.

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

TAX INFORMATION

Assessed and Full Valuations

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Assessed Valuations:					
Cohoes	$ 426,333,684	$ 451,538,406	$ 468,156,195	$ 471,375,007	$ 472,717,511
Total	$ 426,333,684	$ 451,538,406	$ 468,156,195	$ 471,375,007	$ 472,717,511
Equalization Rates:					
Cohoes	50.00%	50.00%	42.19%	40.00%	35.18%
Full Valuations:					
Cohoes	$ 852,667,368	$ 903,076,812	$ 1,109,637,817	$ 1,178,437,518	$ 1,343,710,947
Total	$ 852,667,368	$ 903,076,812	$ 1,109,637,817	$ 1,178,437,518	$ 1,343,710,947

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

Tax Rate per $1,000 (Assessed Value)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cohoes	$ 37.57	$ 37.85	$ 37.91	$ 38.03	$ 38.30

Tax Collection Procedure

Taxes are due in 2 installments, with the first installment payable by September 30th and the second installment payable by March 31st, with no penalty.

Through contractual agreement, all taxes are collected by Capital Region BOCES on behalf of the District. No payments are accepted after April 30th. Penalties beyond those determined appropriate by the School District (1% per month) in an amount determined by the City of Cohoes, apply to all payments accepted after March 31st. Taxes remaining uncollected after the expiration of the second collection period are turned over to the City of Cohoes for collection. The City forwards taxes collected after April 30th to the District in accordance with subdivision 5 of Section 1332 of the Real Property Tax Law. Said section indicates that once a month all moneys, including interest (although the City retains the additional 5% interest penalty it currently adds on to the unpaid tax and interest) realized from City collection of unpaid school taxes, are turned over to the School District Treasurer. By October 15th, unpaid school taxes are re-levied to Albany County. Within thirty (30) days the County pays to the School District Treasurer the amount of remaining unpaid taxes.

Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Total Tax Levy	$16,017,997	$17,189,331	$17,749,770	$17,927,268	$18,106,541
Amount Uncollected	639,560	653,670	665,275	657,173	633,998
% Uncollected	3.99%	3.83%	3.75%	3.67%	3.50%

Note: * Collection information is as of 4/30/25

Real Property Tax Revenues

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for each of the below fiscal years and budgeted figures for 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 fiscal years comprised of real property taxes.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total Real Property Taxes	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Real Property Taxes
2019-2020	$ 41,836,661	$ 17,566,503	41.99%
2020-2021	42,514,247	18,355,169	43.17
2021-2022	43,946,947	18,455,485	41.99
2022-2023	48,112,279	19,227,694	39.96
2023-2024	52,886,860	19,005,762	35.94
2024-2025 (Budgeted)	53,439,681	16,606,541	31.08
2025-2026 (Budgeted)	54,865,497	16,968,672	30.93

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2019-2020 fiscal year through 2023-2024 fiscal year and the adopted budgets of the District for the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 fiscal years. This table is not audited

Major Taxpayers 2024

For 2024-25 Tax Roll

Name	Type	Assessed Value
Erie Blvd Hydropower L.P.	Utilities/Power	$29,882,500
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	Utilities/Power	15,472,026
Waterview Realty Co., LLC	Apartments	13,957,290
Wolf Ranch Lexington, LLC	Apartments	6,832,832
Riverwalk	Apartments	4,525,400
D & H Railway Co	Utilities/Power	4,050,762
Prime Lookout Development	Apartments	3,957,200
Waterside Senior Apartments LLC	Apartments	3,648,000
Columbia Gardens Cohoes LLC	Apartments	3,330,000
Real Estate Holdings, LLC	Apartments	2,932,100
Total		$88,588,110

1. The above taxpayers represent 18.74% of the School District's 2024-25 Assessed value of $472,717,511.

As of the date of this Official Statement, there are no tax certioraris pending against the School District that, if decided adversely to the School District, would have a material adverse impact on the District's finances.

General Fund Operations

District finances are operated primarily through its General Fund. All taxes and most other revenues are paid into this fund and all current operating expenditures are made from it. (A statement of such revenues and expenditures for the five-year period ending June 30, 2024, is contained in the Appendices). As reflected in the Appendices, the District derives the bulk of its annual revenues from a tax on real property and from State aid. Capital improvements are generally financed by the issuance of bonds and bond anticipation notes.

STAR – School Tax Exemption

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

Homeowners over 65 years of age with household adjusted gross incomes, less the taxable amount of total distributions from individual retirement accounts and individual retirement annuities ("STAR Adjusted Gross Income") of $98,700 or less in 2024 and $107,300 or less in 2025, increased annually according to a cost-of-living adjustment, are eligible for a "full value" exemption of the first $84,000 for the 2024-25 school year and the first $86,100 for the 2025-26 school year (adjusted annually). Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross Income not in excess of $250,000 ($500,000 in the case of a STAR Credit, as discussed below) are eligible for a $30,000 "full value" exemption on their primary residence.

The 2019-20 Enacted State Budget made several changes to the STAR program, which went into effect immediately. The changes are intended to encourage homeowners to switch from the STAR exemption to the STAR credit. The income limit for the exemption was 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 2020-21 Enacted State Budget further modified the STAR program. Under such legislation, property owners with property tax delinquencies greater than one year are not eligible for the Basic STAR exemption or the Basic STAR credit. Recipients of the Enhanced STAR exemptions and credits are not impacted by this program; they may continue to receive STAR benefits even if their property taxes are delinquent.

TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

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

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

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

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

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

On February 20, 2013, the New York State United Teachers ("NYSUT") and several individuals filed a lawsuit in State Supreme Court seeking a declaratory judgment and a preliminary injunction that the Tax Levy Limitation Law is unconstitutional as it applies to public school districts. On September 23, 2014, a Justice of the State Supreme Court dismissed each of NYSUT's causes of action but granted NYSUT's motion to amend the complaint. After the ruling, NYSUT amended its complaint to include a challenge to the Real Property Tax Rebate, also on Federal and State constitutional grounds. On March 16, 2015, all causes of action contained in the amended complaint were dismissed. On May 5, 2016, the dismissal was upheld by the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Judicial Department to dismiss the complaint. An additional appeal by NYSUT was dismissed on October 20, 2016 by the Court of Appeals, New York's highest court, on the grounds that no substantial constitutional question was directly involved, and thereafter, leave to appeal was denied on January 14, 2017 by the Court of Appeals.

STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

Statutory Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

2. There has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of law which should have been complied within the authorization of such obligations and an action contesting such validity, is commenced within twenty days after the date of such publication or,

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

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

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

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

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

Status of Indebtedness

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Serial Bonds	$13,040,000	$9,890,000	$6,670,000	$3,365,000	$1,260,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	-	-	-	-	$12,135,000
Total Debt Outstanding	$13,040,000	$9,890,000	$6,670,000	$3,365,000	$13,395,000

Status of Outstanding Bond Issues

Year of Issue:	2011		2017	
Amount Issued:	$4,262,500		$7,410,000	
Purpose/Instrument:	QZAB		Refunding	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2025	$ 345,000	$ 2,760	$ 450,000 *	$ 45,750
2026			465,000	23,250
Totals:	$ 345,000	$ 2,760	$ 915,000	$ 69,000

*Principal reduction made prior to date of Debt Statement Summary.

Total Annual Bond Principal and Interest Due

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	%Paid
2025	$ 795,000	$ 48,510	$ 843,510	63.34%
2026	465,000	23,250	488,250	100.00%
Totals:	$ 1,260,000	$ 71,760	$ 1,331,760	

Cash Flow Borrowings

The School District, historically, does not issue Tax Anticipation Notes or Revenue Anticipation Notes.

Status of Short-Term Indebtedness

Type	Dated Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding
BAN	6/26/2024	6/26/2025	4.50%	$12,135,000

*To be paid in full with the proceeds of this issue, together with $280,000 available funds.

Capital Project Plans

On May 17, 2022, the voters of the District approved a $19,985,700 capital project which consists of improving existing buildings and classroom spaces to enhance students' educational experience. The project addresses key health and safety measures, as well as improvements to the District's athletic fields. The District is planning to finance the project with proceeds of $17,985,700 of District obligations and the expenditure of $2,000,000 from the with capital reserve fund. Construction began in Summer of 2023 and is expected to continue through the Fall of 2025. The District issued $3,600,000 Bond Anticipation Notes on December 28, 2023 (the "2023 Notes") to finance the cost of the project, , which 2023 Notes matured on June 27, 2024. The District issued $12,135,000 Bond Anticipation Notes on June 26, 2024 (the "2024 Notes"), which 2024 Notes mature on June 26, 2025. The proceeds of the 2024 Notes, along with $465,000 available funds of the District, renewed the 2023 Notes and provided $9,000,000 of new monies.

The proceeds of the Notes, along with $280,000 available funds of the District, will renew the 2024 Notes and provide $5,385,700 of new monies.

Building Aid Estimate

Although a school district in a city is prohibited from excluding estimated building aid when computing their debt limits, a school district in a city does receive building aid. School District officials estimate that aid may be received on its outstanding indebtedness at their Building Aid Ratio of 88.2%.

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

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

Debt Statement Summary

As of May 23, 2025

City	Taxable Assessed Valuation	State Equalization Rate	Equalized Value[1]
Cohoes	$ 472,717,511	35.18%	$ 1,343,710,947
			$ 1,343,710,947

Debt Limit: 10% of Full Valuation	$ 134,371,095
Inclusions:	
Serial Bonds	$ 810,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	12,135,000
Total Inclusions:	$ 12,945,000
Exclusions:	
Building Aid Estimate	$ -
Refunded Bonds	-
Total Exclusions:	$ -
Total Net Indebtedness Before Giving Effect to this Issue :	$ 12,945,000
New Monies This Issue:	5,385,700
Total Net Indebtedness After Giving Effect to this Issue :	$ 18,330,700
Net Debt Contracting Margin	$ 116,040,395
Percentage of Debt-Contracting Power Exhausted	13.64%

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

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

Overlapping Unit	Applicable Equalized Value	Percent	Gross Indebtedness [1]	Exclusions	Net Indebtedness	Estimated Applicable Overlapping Indebtedness
Albany	$ 1,343,710,947					
County	$ 31,513,958,369	4.26%	$ 265,995,000	N/A	$ 265,995,000	$ 11,341,653
City of	$ 1,343,710,947					
Cohoes	$ 1,343,710,947	100.00%	17,311,979	N/A	17,311,979	17,311,979
Total						$ 28,653,632

Source: Comptroller's Special Report on Municipal Affairs for Local Fiscal Years Ended in 2023.

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

N/A Information not available from source document

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of May 23, 2025:

	Amount	Per Capita (a)	Percentage of Full Value (b)
Net Indebtedness	$ 18,330,700	$ 1,004.37	1.364%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness	$ 46,984,332	$ 2,574.34	3.497%

(a) The District's estimated population is 18,251 (Source: 2023 U.S. Census Bureau estimate)

(b) The District's full valuation of taxable real estate for 2024-25 is $1,343,710,947.

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

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

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

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

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

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

Execution/Attachment of Municipal Property. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgement, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgements our of certain funds or the District may not be enforced to levy and execution against property owned by the School District.

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

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

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

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

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

MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

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

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

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

Should the District fail to receive State aid expected from the State in the amounts and at the times expected, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such monies or by a reduction in State aid, the District is authorized by the Local Finance Law to provide operating funds by borrowing on account of the uncollected State aid. The enactment of the Tax Levy Limitation Law, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the School District, could have an impact upon the market price of the Notes.

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

Cyber Security

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 operation controls; however, no assurances can be given that such security and operational control measures will be completely successful to guard again 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 MATTERS

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

Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other federal, state, or local tax consequences with respect to the Notes. The opinion of Bond Counsel will speak as of its date of issue and will not contain or provide any opinion or assurance regarding the future activities of the School District, or about the effect of future changes in the Code, the applicable regulations, rulings, judicial decisions, the interpretation thereof or the enforcement thereof by the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"). In addition, Bond Counsel expresses no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel regarding federal, state, or local tax matters, including, without limitation, the exclusion of interest on the Notes from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

General

The Code imposes certain requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Notes in order that interest on the Notes be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code. Included among these requirements are restrictions on the investment and use of proceeds of the Notes and the rebate of certain earnings in respect of such investments to the United States. The School District and others have made certain representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations and the School District has given certain ongoing covenants to comply with applicable requirements of the Code to assure the exclusion of interest on the Notes from gross income under Section 103 of the Code. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes continuing compliance with such covenants as well as the accuracy and completeness of such representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations.

In the event of the inaccuracy or incompleteness of any such representations, certifications, or statements of reasonable expectation, or of the failure by the School District to comply with any such covenant, the interest on the Notes could become includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of original execution and delivery of the Notes, regardless of the date on which the event causing such inclusion occurs. Further, although the interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, receipt or accrual of the interest may otherwise affect the tax liability of a Beneficial Owner of the Notes. The tax effect of receipt or accrual of the interest will depend upon the tax status of a Beneficial Owner of the Notes and such Beneficial Owner's other items of income, deduction, or credit. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the ownership or disposition, or the accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes.

Certain Collateral Federal Income Tax Consequences

Prospective purchasers of the Notes should be aware that ownership of, accrual or receipt of interest on, or disposition of the Notes may have collateral federal income tax consequences for certain taxpayers, including financial corporations, insurance companies, Subchapter S corporations, certain foreign corporations, individual recipients of social security or railroad retirement benefits, individuals benefiting from the earned income credit and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry such obligations. Prospective purchasers should consult their own tax advisors as to any possible collateral consequences of their ownership of, accrual or receipt of interest on, or disposition of the Notes. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such collateral federal income tax consequences.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Interest paid on tax-exempt obligations is subject to information reporting to the IRS in a manner similar to interest paid on taxable obligations. Interest on the Notes may be subject to backup withholding if such interest is paid to a registered owner who or which (i) fails to provide certain identifying information (such as the registered owner's taxpayer identification number) in the manner required by the IRS, or (ii) has been identified by the IRS as being subject to backup withholding. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be paid to the IRS as federal income tax withheld on behalf of the registered owner of the Notes and would be allowed as a refund or credit against such owner's federal income tax liability (or the federal income tax liability of the beneficial owner of the Notes, if other than the registered owner).

Legislation

Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, administrative actions or court decisions, at either the federal or state level, may cause interest on the Notes to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or to be subjected to state income taxation, or otherwise have an adverse impact on the potential benefits of the exclusion from gross income of the interest on the Notes for federal or state income tax purposes. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals, administrative actions or court decisions may also affect, perhaps significantly, the value or marketability of the Notes. It is not possible to predict whether any legislative or administrative actions or court decisions having an adverse impact on the federal or state income tax treatment of Beneficial Owners of the Notes may occur. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own advisors regarding any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations, or litigation, and regarding the impact of future legislation, regulations, or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion. The opinion of Bond Counsel is based on current legal authority, covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authority and represents the judgment of Bond Counsel as to the proper treatment of the Notes for federal income tax purposes. It is not binding on the IRS or the courts.

The Notes will NOT be designated or deemed designated by the School District as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" within the meaning of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

The opinion of Bond Counsel set forth above with respect to the Federal income tax treatment of interest paid on the Notes 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 Notes under federal or state law or otherwise prevent Holders from realizing the full current benefit of the tax-exempt status of interest on the Notes. In addition, such legislation, or actions (whether currently proposed, proposed in the future or enacted) and such decisions could affect the market price or marketability of the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding 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.

APPROVAL OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The validity of the Notes will be covered by the unqualified legal opinion of Barclay Damon LLP, Bond Counsel to the School District, such opinion to be delivered with the Notes. The proposed form of such opinion is attached hereto as Appendix C

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE COMPLIANCE

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

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

LITIGATION

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

The District's school tax bills are based on the assessed values annually assigned to taxable parcels of real property by the Assessor of the City of Cohoes. In the ordinary course, some of these assessed values are challenged via tax certiorari proceedings filed pursuant to Article 7 of the Real Property Tax Law. There are currently pending in the New York Supreme Court, Albany County, certain tax certiorari proceedings filed under the caption of Erie Boulevard Hydropower, L.P. v. City of Cohoes, et. al. These proceedings challenge the City's assessment of three parcels of real property for the 2021, 2022, and 2023 tax years. The combined total assessment of the three properties for each of these three tax years was $29,942,500. On May 3, 2022, a Consent Order and Judgment was entered between the property owner and the City, whereby it was agreed that 2021 and 2022 combined assessments would be reduced to $22,410,280, for a reduction in assessed value of $7,532,220 per year. The settlement was contingent on the owner and the City's Industrial Development Agency (IDA) entering into a twenty-year Payment In Lieu of Taxes Agreement beginning in 2023, pursuant to which the owner would make stipulated annual payments to the taxing jurisdictions in lieu of taxes. The settlement further provided that, in lieu of issuing tax refunds, the District could opt to apply whatever amounts would otherwise have been due as refunds for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 school taxes as a credit against the PILOT payment due from the owner for the 2023-24 tax year. To date, however, the owner and the IDA have not finalized a PILOT Agreement, and the status of the settlement is unclear. In the event that the settlement does not go forward, and in the further event that the owner were to obtain the full assessment reductions demanded in the proceedings, the total amount of school tax refunds and interest due from the District for the three tax years at issue would be approximately $2,000,000.

BOND RATING

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

The most recent underlying rating assigned to the School District by Moody's Investor Service, is an A1 rating, which was assigned in connection with the issuance by the School District of $7,410,000 School District Refunding (Serial) Bonds dated December 7, 2017.

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

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

The School District's contact information is as follows: Stacy Mackey, Business Official, phone: (518) 237-0100 x2360; email: smackey@cohoes.org

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

Cohoes City School District

Dated: __, 2025
Cohoes, New York

President, Board of Education
and Chief Fiscal Officer

APPENDIX A

Financial Information

General Fund – Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balance

						Budget	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Beginning Fund Balance - July 1	$5,515,998	$5,395,161	$7,592,609	$8,871,590	$11,451,328	$17,213,411	E
Revenues:							
Real Property Taxes and other Tax Items	$17,566,503	$18,355,169	$18,455,485	$19,227,694	$19,005,762	$16,606,541	
Non Property Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	2,609,100	
Charges for Services	53,374	14,355	58,590	14,912	0	0	
Use of Money & Property	11,325	1,830	2,466	32,396	127,992	50,000	
Sale of Property/Comp. for Loss	10,731	14,310	16,917	244,294	197,388	9,000	
Miscellaneous	259,778	264,309	355,664	352,534	344,856	106,000	
State Aid	23,426,952	23,104,869	24,734,634	27,973,850	32,915,486	33,834,040	
Federal Aid	270,618	754,456	323,191	266,599	287,665	0	
Interfund Revenue	0	0	0	0		0	
Interfund Transfer	237,380	4,949	0	0	7,711	225,000	
Total Revenues	$41,836,661	$42,514,247	$43,946,947	$48,112,279	$52,886,860	$53,439,681	
Expenditures:							
General Support	$3,894,461	$3,946,702	$4,078,369	$4,257,933	$5,266,756	$5,854,674	
Instruction	22,838,280	21,255,710	22,390,811	23,461,606	25,423,984	30,189,881	
Transportation	1,263,010	1,230,317	1,725,216	1,704,073	2,179,517	2,043,634	
Employee Benefits	10,465,350	10,388,544	9,945,342	10,423,315	11,860,840	13,668,432	
Debt Service	3,496,397	3,495,526	3,480,865	3,477,703	2,257,077	1,683,060	
Interfund Transfer	0	0	1,047,363	2,207,911	136,603	0	
Total Expenditures	$41,957,498	$40,316,799	$42,667,966	$45,532,541	$47,124,777	$53,439,681	
Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Year End Fund Balance	$5,395,161	$7,592,609	$8,871,590	$11,451,328	$17,213,411	$17,213,411	E
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	($120,837)	$2,197,448	$1,278,981	$2,579,738	$5,762,083	$0	1

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

Note: Appropriated Fund Balance planned to be used.

General Fund – Budget Summary

	2025-26 Proposed Budget
Revenues:	
Real Property Taxes	$16,968,672
Other Tax Items	2,695,500
Charges for Services	0
Use of Money & Property	90,000
Sale of Property	12,000
Miscellaneous	163,000
State Aid	34,666,325
Federal Aid	270,000
Interfund Transfers	0
Appropriated Fund Balance	0
Total Revenues	$54,865,497
Expenditures:	
General Support	$6,177,199
Instruction	29,590,215
Transportation	2,549,326
Employee Benefits	14,210,800
Debt Service	2,337,957
Interfund Transfers	0
Total Expenditures	$54,865,497

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

General Fund – Comparative Balance Sheet

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Assets:					
Unrestricted Cash	$654,728	$2,901,249	$2,992,713	$3,431,242	$16,707,299
Restricted Cash	2,732,576	2,784,583	4,417,137	4,962,631	7,708,721
Taxes Receivables	665,276	626,609	632,373	2,047,258	2,159,598
Due from Other Funds	12,221,293	2,459,243	3,124,467	4,040,101	4,834,512
Due from State and Federal	604,322	753,775	509,462	0	
Due from Other Governments	906,098	654,943	559,952	0	0
Other	39,835	190,155	100,711	0	0
Total Assets	$17,824,128	$10,370,557	$12,336,815	$14,481,232	$31,410,130
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	$309,855	$194,864	$529,733	$253,433	$324,609
Accrued Liabilities	0	0	0	0	5,761
Due to Other Funds	9,465,160	359,901	530,630	348,138	11,258,288
Due to State Teachers Retirement System	1,516,537	1,522,272	1,682,202	1,840,484	1,858,045
Due to Employees' Retirement System	123,734	136,827	99,131	114,697	132,103
Compensated Absences Payable		37,552	0	0	
Other Liabilities	0	0	41,237	45,631	51,112
Total Liabilities:	$11,415,286	$2,251,416	$2,882,933	$2,602,383	$13,629,918
Fund Balances:					
Restricted:					
Restricted	2,732,576	2,747,031	4,375,900	4,917,000	7,657,609
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,013,682	526,533	582,292	427,521	566,801
Assigned:	612,823	220,431	106,702	186,742	104,914
Unassigned	2,049,761	4,625,146	4,388,988	6,347,586	9,450,888
Total Fund Balance	$5,395,160	$7,592,608	$8,871,590	$11,451,328	$17,213,411
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$17,824,128	$10,370,557	$12,336,815	$14,481,232	$31,410,130

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

APPENDIX B

Audited Financial Statements

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Such Audited Financial Statement and opinion were prepared as of date thereof and have not been reviewed and/or updated in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Continuing Disclosure Statement.

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
FINANCIAL REPORT
JUNE 30, 2024

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the President and Members
of the Board of Education of the
Cohoes City School District

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and fiduciary fund of the Cohoes City School District (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 – 15, budgetary comparison information on pages 55 and 56, schedule of changes in total OPEB liability on page 57, schedules of proportionate share of net pension liability (asset) on page 58 and schedules of District contributions on page 59 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management, and although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Cohoes City School District's basic financial statements. The supplementary information on pages 60 - 62 and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards on pages 68 as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* are presented for the purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The supplementary schedules and schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplemental information and schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 9, 2024, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Cohoes City School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mengel, Metzger, Barr & Co. LLP

Latham, NY
December 9, 2024

The following is a discussion and analysis of the School District's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The section is a summary of the School District's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions. It is also based on both the government-wide and fund-based financial statements. The results of the current year are discussed in comparison with the prior year with an emphasis placed on the current year. This section is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District experienced an increase of $1,197,843 in total net position during the year. This is a result of the net changes to capital assets & post-employment benefits and pensions.

- GASB 75 requires that a long-term liability be accrued for other post-employment benefits. The amount of this accrual for the year ended June 30, 2024 is $106,178,600, an increase of $3,864,351 from the prior year due to changes in assumptions, actual experience and discount rate.

- In May 2022, the voters approved a Capital Project referendum for $19,985,700, with $2,000,000 funded from the capital reserve fund.

- Capital Fund expenses totaled $4,485,030 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

- The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the District, reporting the District's operations in *more detail* than the District-wide statements. The fund financial statements concentrate on the District's most significant funds with all major funds listed in separate columns.

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

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

- *Fiduciary funds* statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the District acts solely as a *trustee* or *agent* for the benefit of others.

The financial statements also include notes that provide additional information about the financial statements and the balances reported.

The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the District's budget for the year.

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

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

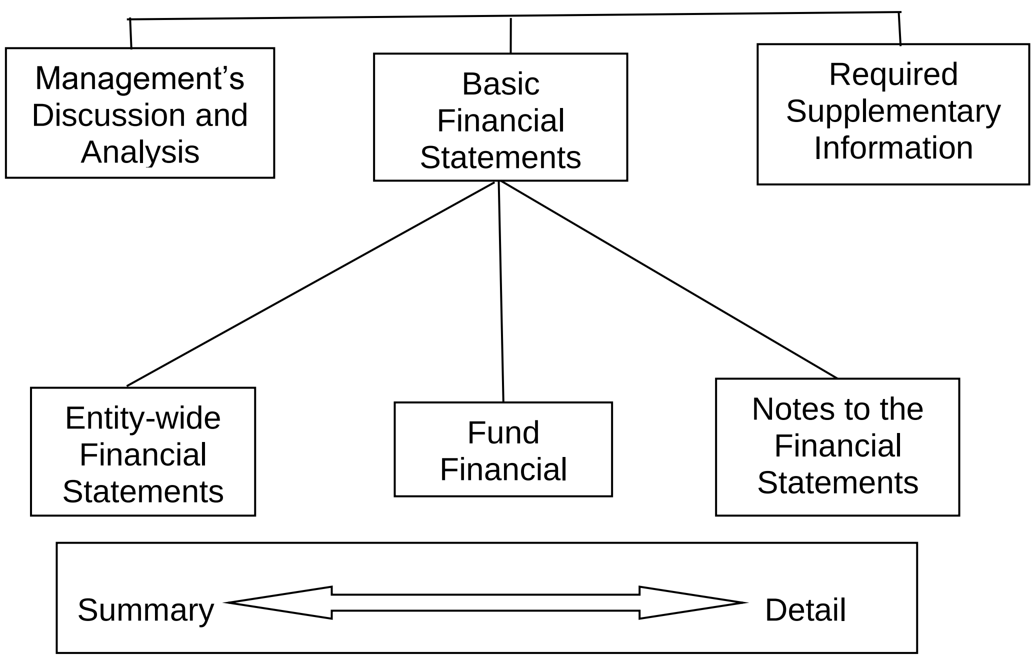


Table A-2 summarizes the major features of the District's financial statements, including the portion of the District's activities that they cover and the types of information that they contain. The remainder of this overview section highlights the structure and contents of each statement.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

		Fund Financial Statements	
	District-wide	Governmental Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire District (except fiduciary funds)	The daily operating activities of the District, such as instruction and special education.	Instances in which the District administers resources on behalf of someone else.
Required financial statements	• Statement of net position • Statement of activities	• Balance sheet • Statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund equity	• Statement of net position • Statement of changes in net position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.	Modified accrual accounting and current financial focus.	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.
Type of asset and deferred outflow/liability and deferred inflow information	All assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Generally, assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter, no capital assets or long-term liabilities included.	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term; funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can.
Type of Inflow/outflow information	All revenue and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.	Revenue for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and the related liability is due and payable.	All additions and deductions during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

District-Wide Statements

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

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

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

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

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

District-Wide Statements (Continued)

Net position of the governmental activities differ from governmental fund balance because governmental fund level statements only report transactions using or providing current financial resources. Also, capital assets are reported as expenditures when financial resources, (dollars), are expended to purchase or build such assets. Likewise, the financial resources that may have been borrowed are considered revenue when they are received. Principal and interest payments are considered expenditures when paid. Depreciation is not calculated.

Capital assets and long-term debt are accounted for in account groups and do not affect the fund equity.

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

- Capitalize current outlays for capital assets.
- Report long-term debt as a liability.
- Depreciate capital assets and allocate the depreciation to the proper function.
- Calculate revenue and expenditures using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting.
- Allocate net position as follows:
    - Investment in capital assets, net of related debt.
    - Restricted net position has constraints placed on use by external sources or imposed by law.
    - Unrestricted net position is net position that does not meet any of the above restrictions.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's funds – not the District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs. The funds have been established by the State of New York.

The District has two kinds of funds:

- Governmental Funds: Most of the District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the District-wide statements, additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statements explains the relationship (or differences) between them. The governmental fund statements focus primarily on current financial resources and often have a budgetary orientation. Governmental funds include the general fund, special aid fund, school lunch fund, capital projects fund, and the debt service fund. Required financial statements are the balance sheet and the statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund equity.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

- Fiduciary Funds: The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for assets that belong to others. The District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. The District excludes these activities from the District-wide financial statements because it cannot use these assets to finance its operations. Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

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

Table A-3 Condensed Statement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Percent Change
ASSETS:	**2024**	**2023**	
Current and Other Assets	$ 33,039,777	$ 17,869,027	84.90%
Capital and Lease Assets	53,469,804	50,063,987	6.80%
Total Assets	**$ 86,509,581**	**$ 67,933,014**	27.35%
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Deferred Outflows of Resources	**$ 23,534,124**	**$ 32,620,711**	-27.86%
LIABILITIES:			
Long-Term Debt Obligations	$ 113,139,250	$ 112,564,806	0.51%
Other Liabilities	16,031,130	2,426,604	560.64%
Total Liabilities	**$ 129,170,380**	**$ 114,991,410**	12.33%
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Deferred Inflows of Resources	**$ 33,929,429**	**$ 39,816,262**	-14.78%
NET POSITION:			
Net Investment in Capital and Lease Assets	$ 39,975,340	$ 47,401,058	-15.67%
Restricted	9,647,360	7,928,664	21.68%
Unrestricted	(102,678,804)	(109,583,669)	-6.30%
Total Net Position	**$ (53,056,104)**	**$ (54,253,947)**	-2.21%

During 2024, the District's assets and deferred outflows increased by $9,489,980 (See Table A-3) primarily as a result of the change in OPEB and pension resources.

Deferred inflows of resources relate primarily to OPEB and pensions.

The decrease in liabilities can be attributed primarily to the decrease in OPEB Payable and debt payments.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (Continued)

Changes in Net position

The District's fiscal year 2024 revenue totaled $59,595,603 (See Table A-4). Property taxes and New York State aid accounted for the majority of revenue (see Table A-5). The remainder of revenue came from fees for services, use of money and property, operating grants, and other miscellaneous sources.

The total cost of all programs and services totaled $58,397,760 for 2024. These expenses are predominately for the education, supervision, and transportation of students (see Table A-6). The District's administrative and business activities accounted for 2% of total costs.

Net position increased during the year by $1,197,843.

Table A-4 Changes in Net Position from Operating Results

	Governmental Activities 2024	Governmental Activities 2023	Percent Change
REVENUES:			
Program -			
Charges for Service	$ 6,151	$ 19,902	-69.09%
Operating Grants & Contributions	6,457,443	7,653,320	-15.63%
Capital Grants & Contributions	-	145,000	-100.00%
Total Program	$ 6,463,594	$ 7,818,222	-17.33%
General -			
Property Taxes	$ 19,145,042	$ 19,072,923	0.38%
State and Federal Aid	33,203,151	28,240,449	17.57%
Investment Earnings	181,613	60,259	201.39%
Compensation for Loss	180,054	(14,389)	-1351.33%
Miscellaneous	422,149	567,214	-25.58%
Total General	$ 53,132,009	$ 47,926,456	10.86%
TOTAL REVENUES	**$ 59,595,603**	**$ 55,744,678**	6.91%
EXPENSES:			
General Support	$ 5,303,848	$ 4,226,164	25.50%
Instruction	28,671,214	29,180,800	-1.75%
Pupil Transportation	2,376,369	1,848,329	28.57%
Employee Benefits	17,846,529	16,010,310	11.47%
Capital Outlay	-	-	
Depreciation and Amortization - Unallocated	2,751,744	2,523,869	9.03%
School Lunch	1,339,894	1,518,445	-11.76%
Interest	108,162	94,677	14.24%
TOTAL EXPENSES	**$ 58,397,760**	**$ 55,402,594**	5.41%
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	**$ 1,197,843**	**$ 342,084**	
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR	(54,253,947)	(54,596,031)	
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	**$ (53,056,104)**	**$ (54,253,947)**	

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (Continued)

The increase in instructional expenses is attributed to the continuation of program enhancements and enrichment made to bridge the learning gap students experienced during the pandemic period and to benefit at risk student populations. Transportation expenses are consistent with the previous year's primarily due to the demand in the following areas: Special programs, English Language Learners (ELL), Homeless, Athletics and Educational Field Trips.

Table A-5: Revenue Sources for 2024

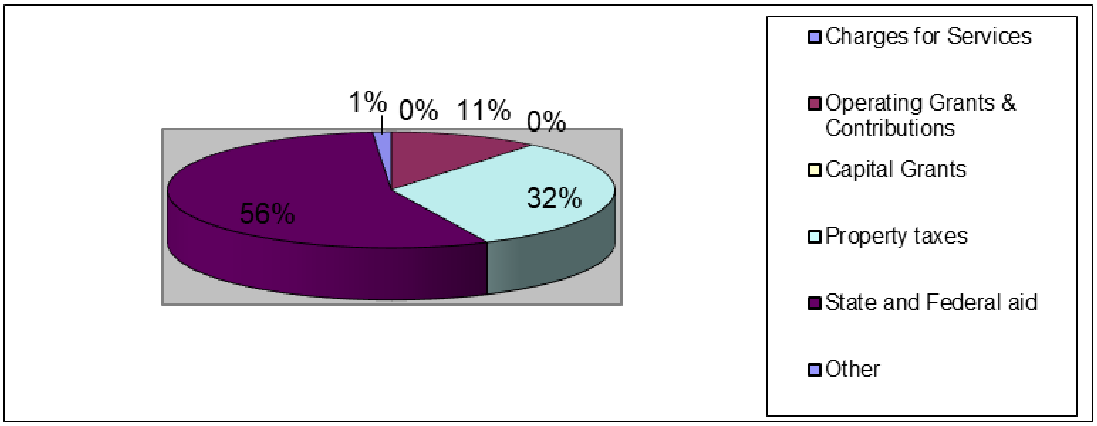
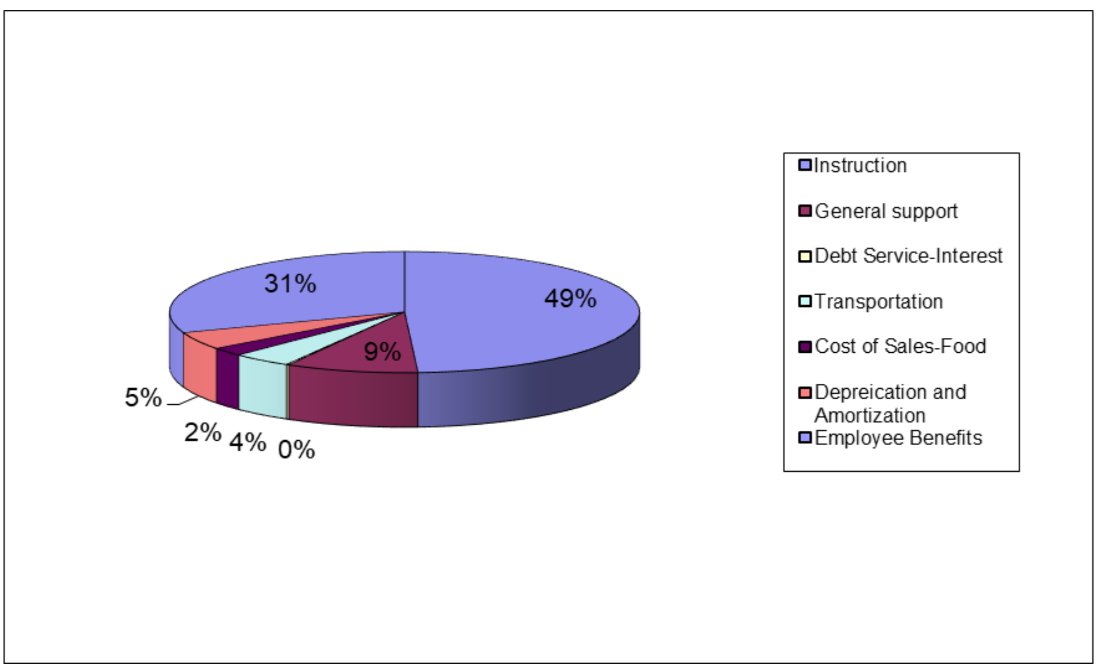


Table A-6: Expense Sources for 2024



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (Continued)

Governmental Activities

Revenue for the District's governmental activities totaled $59,595,603 while total expenses were $58,397,760. Accordingly, net position increased by $1,197,843.

Table A-7 presents the cost of several of the District's major activities. The table also shows each activity's net cost (total cost less fees generated by the activity and intergovernmental aid provided for specific programs). The net cost shows the financial burden placed on the District's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table A-7 Net Cost of Governmental Activities (In Thousands of Dollars)

	Total Cost of Services 2024	Net Cost of Services 2024	Total Cost of Services 2023	Net Cost of Services 2023
General support	$ 5,303,848	$ 5,303,848	$ 4,226,164	$ 4,226,164
Instruction	28,671,214	23,690,161	29,180,800	23,137,885
Pupil transportation	2,376,369	2,376,369	1,848,329	1,848,329
Employee Benefits	17,846,529	17,846,529	16,010,310	16,010,310
Interest expense	108,162	108,162	94,677	94,677
Depreciation and amortization	2,751,744	2,751,744	2,523,869	2,523,869
Capital outlay	-	-	-	(145,000)
School lunch program	1,339,894	(142,647)	1,518,445	(111,862)
Decrease in net position	$58,397,760	$51,934,166	$55,402,594	$47,584,372

The cost of all governmental activities for the year was $59,397,760.

- The users of the District's programs financed $6,151 of the costs.
- The federal and state government financed $6,457,443 of the costs.
- Most of the District's net costs of $53,132,009 were financed by taxpayers and state and federal aid.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS

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

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

Governmental Funds Highlights

The following is a brief description of the activity in the governmental funds for 2024:

General Fund: Revenues exceeded expenditures by $5,890,975 in the 2023-2024 year before interfund transfers.

Special Aid Fund: By the purpose of the fund, special aid does not generate a fund equity. Revenue received is expended. $4,972,432 was received for state and federal grants in this fund.

School Lunch Fund: The school lunch fund ended 2023-2024 fiscal year with an operating surplus of $2,650.

Capital Projects Fund: $4,485,030 was expended for capital projects for the year ended June 30, 2024. The capital project fund ended the 2023-2024 fiscal year with a deficit balance of $3,332,221.

Debt Service Fund: The debt service fund ended the year with a $1,989,751 fund equity.

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

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

This section presents an analysis of significant variances between original and final budget amounts and between final budget amounts and actual results for the general fund.

Results vs. Budget

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	En-cumbrances	Variance (Actual/ Budget)
Revenue					
Local sources	$19,167,511	$19,167,511	$19,675,998	$ -	$ 508,487
State sources	32,948,126	32,948,126	32,915,486	-	(32,640)
Federal sources	225,000	225,000	287,665	-	62,665
Transfers in	-	-	7,711	-	7,711
Total	52,340,637	52,340,637	52,886,860	-	546,223
Expenditures					
General support	5,650,367	5,670,232	5,266,756	13,411	390,065
Instruction	28,589,672	26,455,616	25,423,984	91,503	940,129
Transportation	1,914,625	2,206,018	2,179,517	-	26,501
Employee benefits	13,180,785	11,926,343	11,860,840	-	65,503
Debt service	3,091,930	6,032,567	2,257,077	-	3,775,490
Transfers out	100,000	236,603	136,603	-	100,000
Total	52,527,379	52,527,379	47,124,777	104,914	5,297,688
Revenue over (under) expenditures	(186,742)	(186,742)	5,762,083		

The general fund is the only fund for which a budget is legally adopted.

The District's net change in Fund Equity is $5,762,083.

CAPITAL AND LEASE ASSETS

As of June 30, 2024, the District had $53,469,804 invested in buildings, computers, and other educational equipment.

Table A-8 Capital and Lease Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization

	2024	2023
Capital Assets:		
Land	$ 1,470,419	$ 1,470,419
Work in Progress	5,195,009	-
Buildings and Improvements	44,489,989	46,622,416
Furniture and Equipment	1,847,930	1,872,193
Total Capital Assets	$ 53,003,347	$ 49,965,028
Lease Assets:		
Equipment	$ 466,457	$ 98,959
Grand Total	**$ 53,469,804**	**$ 50,063,987**

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Long-Term Liabilities

As of June 30, 2024, the District had $113,154,703 in long-term debt. Detailed information about the District's long-term debt is included in the notes to the financial statements.

Table A-9 Outstanding Long-Term Debt

Type	2024	2023
Serial Bonds	$ 1,260,000	$ 3,365,000
Unamortized Bond Premium	39,821	78,488
Retainage Payable	114,807	-
OPEB	106,178,600	102,314,249
Net Pension Liability	2,831,023	4,150,115
Accrued Interest	15,453	31,798
Compensated Absences	2,714,999	2,656,954
Total Long-Term Obligations	**$ 113,154,703**	**$ 112,596,604**

FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE

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

Federal stimulus relief funds for American Rescue Plan (ARP) used to help mitigate the economic harm endured from the COVID-19 pandemic have been exhausted.

In May 2024, the 2024-2025 budget proposal of $53,439,681 was approved, applying no appropriated use of fund equity or reserves. The $1,099,044 increase was mainly supported by the State's increased allocation of Foundation Aid to the district.

In May of 2022, the voters approved a Capital Project referendum for $19,985,700, with $2,000,000 funded from the capital reserve fund. Phase 1 of the project began in the summer of 2023 and has neared completion. Phase II construction began in the summer of 2024 and is expected to be substantially completed by December 2025.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

Stacy Mackey, School Business Official
Cohoes City School District
21 Page Avenue
Cohoes, NY 12047
Office: (518) 237-0100

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2024

ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	16,741,339
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		9,742,206
Accounts receivable		6,541,584
Inventories		5,818
Prepaid items		8,830
Capital Assets, net		53,003,347
Lease Assets, net		466,457
TOTAL ASSETS	**$**	**86,509,581**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows of resources	**$**	**23,534,124**
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$	1,785,849
Accrued liabilities		21,214
Refundable advances		47,761
Due to other governments		46
Due to teachers' retirement system		1,858,045
Due to employees' retirement system		132,103
Bond anticipation notes payable		12,135,000
Other Liabilities		51,112
Long-Term Obligations:		
Due in one year		936,210
Due in more than one year		112,203,040
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$**	**129,170,380**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows of resources	**$**	**33,929,429**
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital and lease assets	$	39,975,340
Restricted		9,647,360
Unrestricted		(102,678,804)
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$**	**(53,056,104)**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Activities
For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense)
			Operating	Capital	Revenue and
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Changes in
Functions/Programs	**Expenses**	**Services**	**Contributions**	**Contributions**	**Net Position**
General support	$ 5,303,848	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (5,303,848)
Instruction	28,671,214	-	4,981,053	-	(23,690,161)
Pupil transportation	2,376,369	-	-	-	(2,376,369)
Employee benefits	17,846,529	-	-	-	(17,846,529)
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation - unallocated	2,701,492	-	-	-	(2,701,492)
Amortization - unallocated	50,252	-	-	-	(50,252)
School lunch	1,339,894	6,151	1,476,390	-	142,647
Interest	108,162	-	-	-	(108,162)
Total Functions/Programs	**$ 58,397,760**	**$ 6,151**	**$ 6,457,443**	**$ -**	**$ (51,934,166)**

General Revenues:	
Property taxes and tax items	$ 19,145,042
State and federal aid	33,203,151
Investment earnings	181,613
Compensation for loss/(loss on disposal)	180,054
Miscellaneous	422,149
Total General Revenues	**$ 53,132,009**
Changes in Net Position	$ 1,197,843
Net Position, Beginning of Year	(54,253,947)
Net Position, End of Year	**$ (53,056,104)**

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2024

	General Fund	Special Aid Fund	School Lunch Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 16,707,299	$ 570	$ 228	$ 33,242	$ -	$ 16,741,339
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	7,708,721	-	-	1,989,751	43,734	9,742,206
Receivables	2,159,598	4,059,872	102,928	-	219,186	6,541,584
Inventories	-	-	5,818	-	-	5,818
Due from other funds	4,834,512	758,778	1,759,222	77,276	13,085,498	20,515,286
Prepaid items	-	-	-	-	8,830	8,830
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 31,410,130**	**$ 4,819,220**	**$ 1,868,196**	**$ 2,100,269**	**$ 13,357,248**	**$ 53,555,063**
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY						
Liabilities -						
Accounts payable	$ 324,609	$ 13,504	$ 189,354	$ -	$ 1,258,382	$ 1,785,849
Accrued liabilities	5,761	-	-	-	-	5,761
Notes payable - bond anticipation notes	-	-	-	-	12,135,000	12,135,000
Due to other funds	11,258,288	4,762,577	1,087,816	110,518	3,296,087	20,515,286
Due to other governments	-	-	46	-	-	46
Due to TRS	1,858,045	-	-	-	-	1,858,045
Due to ERS	132,103	-	-	-	-	132,103
Other liabilities	51,112	-	-	-	-	51,112
Refundablve advances	-	43,139	4,622	-	-	47,761
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$ 13,629,918**	**$ 4,819,220**	**$ 1,281,838**	**$ 110,518**	**$ 16,689,469**	**$ 36,530,963**
Deferred Inflows -						
Deferred inflows of resources	**$ 566,801**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 566,801**
Fund Equity -						
Nonspendable	$ -	$ -	$ 5,818	$ -	$ -	$ 5,818
Restricted	7,657,609	-	-	1,989,751	-	9,647,360
Assigned	104,914	-	580,540	-	-	685,454
Unassigned	9,450,888	-	-	-	(3,332,221)	6,118,667
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	**$ 17,213,411**	**$ -**	**$ 586,358**	**$ 1,989,751**	**$ (3,332,221)**	**$ 16,457,299**
TOTAL LIABILITIES DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND EQUITIES	**$ 31,410,130**	**$ 4,819,220**	**$ 1,868,196**	**$ 2,100,269**	**$ 13,357,248**	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets and lease assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	53,469,804
Taxes receivable is deferred for those amounts collected after ninety (90) days on fund basis, while those amounts are recorded as revenue on the full accrual basis.	566,801
Interest is accrued on outstanding bonds in the statement of net position but not in the funds.	(15,453)
The following long-term obligations are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds:	
Serial bonds payable	(1,260,000)
Retainage	(114,807)
OPEB	(106,178,600)
Compensated absences	(2,714,999)
Unamortized premium	(39,821)
Deferred outflow - loss on refunding	11,430
Deferred outflow - pension	8,572,513
Deferred outflow - OPEB	14,950,181
Net pension liability	(2,831,023)
Deferred inflow - pension	(1,624,695)
Deferred inflow - OPEB	(32,304,734)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	**$ (53,056,104)**

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Equity

Governmental Funds

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

	General Fund	Special Aid Fund	School Lunch Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES						
Real property taxes and tax items	$ 19,005,762	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 19,005,762
Use of money and property	127,992	-	-	49,510	4,110	181,612
Sale of property and compensation for loss	197,388	-	-	-	-	197,388
Miscellaneous	344,856	8,621	-	-	-	353,477
State sources	32,915,486	2,037,494	31,205	-	-	34,984,185
Federal sources	287,665	2,934,938	1,445,184	-	-	4,667,787
Sales	-	-	6,151	-	-	6,151
TOTAL REVENUES	**$ 52,879,149**	**$ 4,981,053**	**$ 1,482,540**	**$ 49,510**	**$ 4,110**	**$ 59,396,362**
EXPENDITURES						
General support	$ 5,266,756	$ 60,218	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,326,974
Instruction	25,423,984	4,791,113	-	-	-	30,215,097
Pupil transportation	2,179,517	196,852	-	-	-	2,376,369
Employee benefits	11,860,840	61,762	131,966	-	-	12,054,568
Debt service - principal	2,105,000	-	-	-	-	2,105,000
Debt service - interest	152,077	-	-	-	-	152,077
Cost of sales	-	-	1,347,924	-	-	1,347,924
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	4,485,030	4,485,030
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$ 46,988,174**	**$ 5,109,945**	**$ 1,479,890**	**$ -**	**$ 4,485,030**	**$ 58,063,039**
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 5,890,975	$ (128,892)	$ 2,650	$ 49,510	$ (4,480,920)	$ 1,333,323
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers - in	$ 7,711	$ 136,603	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 144,314
Transfers - out	(136,603)	(7,711)	-	-	-	(144,314)
Premium on obligations issued	-	-	-	77,276	-	77,276
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	**$ (128,892)**	**$ 128,892**	**$ -**	**$ 77,276**	**$ -**	**$ 77,276**
NET CHANGE IN FUND EQUITY	**$ 5,762,083**	**$ -**	**$ 2,650**	**$ 126,786**	**$ (4,480,920)**	**$ 1,410,599**
FUND EQUITY, BEGINNING OF YEAR	11,451,328	-	583,708	1,862,965	1,148,699	15,046,700
FUND EQUITY, END OF YEAR	**$ 17,213,411**	**$ -**	**$ 586,358**	**$ 1,989,751**	**$ (3,332,221)**	**$ 16,457,299**

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Reconciliation ofthe Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Equity of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

NET CHANGE IN FUND EQUITY - TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS			$ 1,410,599
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital and lease outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation or amoritizaion expense. The following are the amounts by which capital and lease outlays and additions of assets in excess depreciation or amoritization in the current period:			
	Capital Outlay	$ 5,757,145	
	Gain (loss) on sale of assets	(17,334)	
	Lease Additions (Deletions), Net	417,750	
	Depreciation and Amortization	(2,751,744)	
			3,405,817
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position. The following details these items as they effect the governmental activities:			
	Debt Repayments	$ 2,105,000	
			2,105,000
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.			16,345
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenue in the funds.			139,280
The Retainage liability does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds			(114,807)
The net OPEB liability does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds.			(4,259,091)
(Increase) decrease in proportionate share of net pension asset/liability reported in the Statement of Activities do not provide for or require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenues or expenditures in the governmental funds			
	Teachers' Retirement System		(1,170,461)
	Employees' Retirement System		(304,364)
Portion of deferred (inflow) / outflow recognized in long term debt			27,570
In the Statement of Activities, vacation pay, teachers' retirement incentive and judgments and claims are measured by the amount accrued during the year. In the governmental funds, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount actually paid. The following provides the differences of these items as presented in the governmental activities:			
	Compensated Absences		(58,045)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES			**$ 1,197,843**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

June 30, 2024

		Private Purpose Trust
ASSETS		
Cash - unrestricted	$	-
Cash - restricted		582,918
TOTAL ASSETS	**$**	**582,918**
NET POSITION		
Reserved for scholarships	$	582,918
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$**	**582,918**

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

		Private Purpose Trust
ADDITIONS		
Gifts and Donations	$	-
Investment earnings		14,279
TOTAL ADDITIONS	**$**	**14,279**
DEDUCTIONS		
Scholarships and awards	$	1,750
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	**$**	**1,750**
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	$	12,529
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR		570,389
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	**$**	**582,918**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the Cohoes City School District ("the District") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) which is the standards-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

A. Reporting Entity

The Cohoes City School District is governed by the laws of New York State. The District is an independent entity governed by an elected Board of Education consisting of 7 members. The President of the Board serves as the chief fiscal officer and the Superintendent is the chief executive officer. The Board is responsible for, and controls all activities related to public school education within the District. Board members have authority to make decisions, power to appoint management, and primary accountability for all fiscal matters.

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

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the District. The District is not a component unit of another reporting entity.

The decision to include a potential component unit in the District's reporting entity is based on several criteria, including legal standing, fiscal dependency, and financial accountability. Based on the application of these criteria, the following is a brief review of an entity included in the District's reporting entity:

<u>The Extraclassroom Activity Funds</u>

The extraclassroom activity funds of the District represents funds of the students of the District. The Board of Education exercises general oversight of these funds. The extraclassroom activity funds are independent of the District with respect to its financial transactions, and the designation of student management. However, due to the administrative involvement defined in footnote 1 to paragraph 8b of GASB 84, the District accounts for these student organization funds within the General Fund. Separate audited financial statements (cash basis) of the extraclassroom activity funds can be found at the District's business office, located at 21 Page Avenue, Cohoes, New York.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B. Joint Venture

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

BOCES are organized under Section 1950 of the Education Law. A BOCES Board is considered a corporate body. All BOCES property is held by the BOCES Board as a corporation (Section 1950(6)). In addition, BOCES Boards also are considered municipal corporations to permit them to contract with other municipalities on a cooperative basis under Section 119-n(4)(b)(7) of the General Municipal Law. Members of a BOCES Board are nominated and elected by their component member boards in accordance with provisions of Section 1950 of the Education Law.

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

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Cohoes City School District was billed $5,047,933 for BOCES administrative and program costs. The District's share of BOCES Aid amounted to $1,857,161. Financial statements for the BOCES are available from the BOCES administrative office.

C. Basis of Presentation

District-wide Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities present financial information about the District's governmental activities. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government in its entirety, except those that are fiduciary. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, State aid, intergovernmental revenues, and other exchange and nonexchange transactions. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants, while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with and are clearly identifiable to the particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

C. Basis of Presentation

Fund Financial Statements

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

I. Governmental Funds

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u>

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

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>

The special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of special revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. Special revenue funds include the following funds:

a. <u>Special Aid Fund</u>

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

b. <u>School Lunch Fund</u>

The school lunch fund is used to account for child nutrition activities whose funds are restricted as to use.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u>

This fund accounts for the accumulation of resources and the payment of principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental activities. When a capital asset is sold and all or a portion of the bonds used to finance the capital asset are outstanding, this fund must be used to account for the proceeds from the sale of capital assets up to the balance of related bonds outstanding.

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u>

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for and report financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction or renovation of major capital facilities and equipment.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

C. Basis of Presentation

II. Fiduciary Funds

This fund is used to account for fiduciary activities. Fiduciary activities are those in which the District acts as trustee and agent for resources that belong to others. These activities are not included in the District-wide financial statements, because their resources do not belong to the District, and are not available to be used.

There are two classes of fiduciary funds:

a. <u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>

These funds are used to account for trust arrangements in which principal and income benefits individuals, private organizations or other governments. A scholarship is an example of a Private Purpose Trust Fund. Established criteria govern the use of the funds and members of the District or representatives of the donors may serve on committees to determine who benefits.

b. <u>Custodial Funds</u>

These funds are strictly custodial in nature and do not involve the measurement of results of operations. There are no activities that meet this criteria.

D. Basis of Accounting/Measurement Focus

General Information

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

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

The governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within ninety days after the end of the fiscal year, except for real property taxes, which are considered to be available if collected within sixty days of the fiscal year end.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

D. Basis of Accounting/Measurement Focus

General Information

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

E. Refundable Advances

Refundable advances arise when resources are received by the District before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both recognition criteria are met, or when the District has legal claim to the resources, the liability for refundable advances is removed and revenue is recognized.

F. Property Taxes

I. Calendar

Real property taxes are levied annually by the Board of Education no later than September 1, and became a lien on August 30, 2023. Taxes were collected in two installments commencing during the period September 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

II. Enforcement

Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by the City of Cohoes, in which the District is located. An amount representing uncollected real property taxes is transmitted by the City to the District within two years from the return of unpaid taxes to the City. Real property taxes receivable expected to be collected within sixty days subsequent to June 30, 2024, less similar amounts collected during this period in the preceding year, are recognized as revenue; otherwise taxes receivable are offset by deferred inflows of resources.

G. Restricted Resources

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

H. Budgetary Procedures and Budgetary Accounting

I. Budget Policies

The budget policies are as follows:

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

H. Budgetary Procedures and Budgetary Accounting

I. Budget Policies

b. The proposed appropriation budget for the General Fund is approved by the voters within the District.

c. Appropriations are adopted at the line item level.

d. Appropriations established by adoption of the budget constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances) which may be incurred. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless expended or encumbered. Encumbrances will lapse if not expended in the subsequent year. Appropriations authorized for the current year are increased by the planned use of specific reserves, and budget amendments approved by the Board of Education as a result of selected new revenue sources not located in the original budget (when permitted by law). These supplemental appropriations may occur subject to legal restrictions, if the Board approves them because of a need which exists which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted. There were no supplemental appropriations during year ended June 30, 2024.

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

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

II. Encumbrances

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

III. Budget Basis of Accounting

Under GASB Statement No. 34, budgetary comparison information is required to be presented for the general fund and each major special revenue fund with a legally adopted budget. The District is not legally required to adopt a budget for its special revenue funds. Therefore, budget comparison information for special revenue funds is not included in the District's financial statements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. Cash and Investments

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

The District investment policies are governed by State statutes. District monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, repurchase agreements, and obligations of New York State or its localities.

Collateral is required for demand and time deposits and certificates of deposit not covered by Federal Deposit Insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipalities and School Districts. Investments, if any, are stated at fair value.

J. Accounts Receivable

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

K. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories of food and supplies in the school lunch fund are recorded at cost on a first-in, first-out basis or, in the case of surplus food, at stated value which approximates market. Purchases of inventoriable items in other funds are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase.

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

A portion of the fund equity in the amount of these non-liquid assets has been identified as not available for other subsequent expenditures.

L. Interfund Transfers

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

L. Interfund Transfers

In the District-wide statements, the amounts reported on the statement of net position for interfund receivables and payables represent amounts due between different fund types (governmental activities and fiduciary funds). Eliminations have been made for all interfund receivables and payables between the funds, with the exception of those due from or to the fiduciary funds.

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

Refer to Note 2.A.III. for a detailed disclosure by individual fund for interfund receivables, payables, expenditures and revenues activity.

M. Equity Classifications

District-wide statements:

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

Net investment in capital and lease assets - consists of net capital assets (cost less accumulated depreciation) and net lease assets (cost less accumulated amortization) plus deferred loss on bond issuance and unspent bond proceeds reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, constructions or improvements of those assets and unamortized bond premium.

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

Unrestricted - reports the balance of net position that do not meet the definition of the above two classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the District.

Fund statements:

In the fund basis statements there are five classifications of fund equity:

Non-spendable - Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Non-spendable fund equity includes the following:

	Total
Inventory in School Lunch	$ 5,818
Total Nonspendable Fund Equity	**$ 5,818**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

M. Equity Classifications

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

Fund statements:

<u>Reserve for Debt</u>
This reserve was established according to General Municipal Law §6-l, and for the purpose of retiring the outstanding obligations upon the sale of District property or capital improvement that was financed by obligations that remain outstanding at the time of sale. The funding of the reserve is from unexpended bond proceeds.

<u>Employee Benefit Accrued Liability</u>
According to General Municipal Law §6-p, this reserve must be used for the payment of accrued employee benefits due to an employee upon termination of the employee’s service. This reserve may be established by a majority vote of the Board and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other reserves and funds that may be legally appropriated.

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

<u>Workers’ Compensation</u>
According to General Municipal Law §6-j, these reserve funds must be used to pay compensation and benefits, medical, hospital, or other expenses authorized by Article 2 of the Workers’ Compensation Law and to pay the expenses of administering a self-insurance workers’ compensation program. The reserve may be established by Board action and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other funds as may be legally appropriated. Within sixty days after the end of any year, excess amounts may either be transferred to another reserve or the excess applied to the appropriations of the next succeeding fiscal years’ budget.

<u>Retirement System Contributions</u>
According to General Municipal Law Section 6-r, these reserve funds must be used for financing retirement contributions including employee and teacher retirement. The reserve must be accounted for separate and apart from all other funds and a detailed report of the operation and condition of the fund must be provided to the Board. A Board may adopt a resolution establishing a sub-fund for contributions to the New York State Teachers’ Retirement System (TRS). During a fiscal year, the Board may authorize payment into the sub-fund of up to 2% of the total covered salaries paid during the

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

M. Equity Classifications

Fund statements:

Retirement System Contributions (continued)
preceding fiscal year, with the total amount funded not to exceed 10% of the total covered salaries during the preceding fiscal year.

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

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

Restricted fund equity includes the following:

	Total
General Fund -	
Workers' Compensation	$ 178,987
Unemployment Costs	42,806
Retirement Contribution - ERS	474,333
Retirement Contribution - TRS	1,306,092
Tax Certiorari	1,220,942
Capital Reserves	4,013,368
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability	421,081
Debt Service Fund -	
Debt Service	1,989,751
Total Restricted Fund Equity	**$ 9,647,360**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

M. Equity Classifications

Fund statements:

Committed - Includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the school districts highest level of decision-making authority, i.e., the Board of Education. The District has no committed fund equity as of June 30, 2024.

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

	Total
General Fund - Encumbrances	$ 104,914
School Lunch Fund - Year End Equity	580,540
Total Assigned Fund Equity	**$ 685,454**

Encumbrances
Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments of expenditures are recorded for budgetary control purposes in order to reserve applicable appropriations, is employed as a control in preventing over-expenditure of established appropriations.

Purpose of Encumbrances:

General Fund -	
General Support	$ 13,411
Instruction	91,503
Total General Fund Encumbrances	**$ 104,914**

Unassigned - Includes all other General Fund amounts that do not meet the definition of the above four classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the District. Deficit fund equity in governmental funds are classified as unassigned. In funds other than the General Fund, the unassigned classification is used to report a deficit fund equity resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted or assigned. There was a deficit fund equity in the Capital Projects Fund of $3,332,221 for the year ended June 30, 2024 which will be eliminated when permanent financing is received.

NYS Real Property Tax Law Section 1318 limits the amount of unexpended surplus funds a District can retain to no more than 4% of the District's budget for the General Fund for the ensuing fiscal year. Nonspendable and restricted fund equity of the General Fund are excluded from the 4% limitation. Amounts appropriated for the subsequent year and encumbrances are also excluded from the 4% limitation. The District exceeded the 4% limit by $7,313,301 at June 30, 2024.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

M. Equity Classifications

Fund statements:

Net Position/Fund Equity

Net Position Flow Assumption: Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the District-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

Fund Equity Flow Assumption: Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total committed, assigned, and unassigned fund equity). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned fund equity in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

Order of Use of Fund Equity

The District's policy is to apply expenditures against nonspendable fund equity, restricted fund equity (to the extent appropriated), committed fund equity, assigned fund equity and unassigned fund equity at the end of the fiscal year. For all funds, nonspendable fund equity are determined first and then restricted fund equity for specific purposes are determined. Any remaining fund equity amounts for funds other than the General Fund are classified as either assigned or restricted fund equity. In the General Fund, committed fund equity is determined next then assigned. The remaining amounts are reported as unassigned.

N. Post-Employment Benefits

In addition to providing the retirement benefits described in Note 2.B.I, the District provides post employment health insurance coverage to its retired employees and their survivors in accordance with the provisions of the employment contract negotiated between the District and its employee groups as governed by Board of Education Policy. Substantially all of these employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the District. Health care benefits are provided through plans whose premiums are based on the benefits paid during the year. The cost of providing post employment benefits is shared between the District and the retired employee. See Note 4.

O. Capital and Lease Assets

Capital assets are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair market value at the time received.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

O. Capital and Lease Assets

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

Class	Capitalization Threshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings	$ 500	SL	40 Years
Buildings improvements	$ 500	SL	40 Years
Machinery and equipment	$ 500	SL	5-7 Years

Lease Assets

The District-wide financial statements, lease assets are reported within the major class of the underlying asset and valued at the future minimum lease payment. Amortization is over 5 years based on the contract terms and/or estimated replacement of assets.

P. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District may have four items that qualify for reporting in this category. First is the deferred loss on refunding reported in the statement of net position. A deferred loss on refunding results from the difference in carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded debt or refunding debt. The second item is related to pensions reported in the statement of net position. This represents the effect of the net change in the District's proportion of the collective net pension asset or liability, changes in assumptions and difference during the measurement period between the District's contributions and its proportionate share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. The third item is the District contributions to the pension systems (TRS and ERS systems) and OPEB subsequent to the measurement date. The fourth item relates to the OPEB and pension reporting in the District-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the actual and expected experience and changes in assumptions.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District may have two items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is related to pensions reported in the

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

P. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

District-wide statement of net position. This represents the effect of the net change in the District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability (TRS and ERS System) and difference during the measurement periods between the District's contributions and its proportionate share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. The second item is related to the OPEB and pension reporting in the District-wide statement of net position. This represents the effect of the net changes of assumptions or other inputs.

In the Balance Sheet-Governmental Funds deferred inflow of resources arises when a potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period.

Q. Short-term Debt

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

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

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

R. Payables, Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

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

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

S. Explanation of Certain Differences Between Governmental Fund Statements and District-wide Statements

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

Capital Related Differences

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

Long-Term Debt Transaction Differences

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

Pension Differences

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

OPEB Differences

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

T. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenue and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are made in a variety of areas, including computation of compensated absences, other post-employment benefits, potential contingent liabilities, net pension asset/liability, deferred outflows/inflows and the lives of long-term assets.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

U. Vested Benefits

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

Sick leave eligibility and accumulation is specified in negotiated labor contracts, and in individual employment contracts. Upon retirement, resignation, or death employees may receive a payment based on unused accumulated sick leave, based on contractual provisions. Unused sick leave for teachers is converted to a dollar amount and can be applied to their share of the premium of health insurance plan at retirement.

Consistent with GASB Statement 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*, an accrual for accumulated sick leave is included in the compensated absences liability at year-end. The compensated absences liability is calculated based on the applicable contract rates in effect at year-end.

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

V. Implementation of New Accounting Standards

The District has adopted all current Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) that are applicable. At June 30, 2024, the District implemented the following new standards issued by GASB which had no impact on the District as a result of implementation.

GASB has issued Statement 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, effective for the year ending June 30, 2024.

W. Future Changes in Accounting Standards

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

GASB has issued Statement 101, *Compensated Absences,* effective for the year ending June 30, 2025.

GASB has issued Statement No. 102 - *Certain Risk Disclosures,* effective for the year ending June 30, 2025.

GASB has issued Statement No. 103 - *Financial Reporting Model Improvements,* effective for the year ending June 30, 2026.

2. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Assets

I. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Deposits

Deposits are valued at cost or cost plus interest and are categorized as either (1) insured, or for which the securities are held by the District's agent in the District's name, (2) collateralized, and for which the securities are held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the District's name, or (3) uncollateralized. At June 30, 2024, all deposits were fully insured and collateralized.

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Restricted cash and cash equivalents consists of the following:

	Total
General Fund -	
Workers' Compensation	$ 178,987
Unemployment Costs	42,806
Retirement Contribution - ERS	474,333
Retirement Contribution - TRS	1,306,092
Tax Certiorari	1,220,942
Capital Reserves	4,013,368
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability	421,081
Extraclassroom Activity Funds	51,112
Capital Projects Fund -	
Voter Approved Projects	43,734
Debt Service Fund -	
Future Debt Service Payments	1,989,751
Fiduciary Fund -	
Scholarships	582,918
Total Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	**$ 10,325,124**

II. Receivables

Receivable balances for the year ended June 30, 2024 are:

	Governmental Activities				
Description	General Fund	Special Aid Fund	Capital Projects Fund	School Lunch Fund	Total
Accounts Receivable	$ 54	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 54
Due From State and Federal	559,895	4,059,872	219,186	102,928	4,941,881
Due From Other Governments	965,665	-	-	-	965,665
Taxes Receivable	633,984	-	-	-	633,984
Total Receivables	**$ 2,159,598**	**$ 4,059,872**	**$ 219,186**	**$ 102,928**	**$ 6,541,584**

2. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Assets

III. Interfund Receivables and Payables

Interfund receivables and payables arise from interfund transactions and are recorded by all funds affected in the period in which transactions are executed. The balances result from the time lag between the dates that interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and payments between funds are made.

Interfund receivable and payable balances at June 30, 2024 are as follows:

	Interfund			
	Receivables	**Payables**	**Revenues**	**Expenditures**
General Fund	$ 4,834,512	$ 11,258,288	$ 7,711	$ 136,603
Special Aid Fund	758,778	4,762,577	136,603	7,711
School Lunch Fund	1,759,222	1,087,816	-	-
Debt Service Fund	77,276	110,518	-	-
Capital Projects Fund	13,085,498	3,296,087	-	-
Total	**$ 20,515,286**	**$ 20,515,286**	**$ 144,314**	**$ 144,314**

The General Fund transfer to the Special Aid Fund is for the District's share of special education summer school programs its students attended. The Special Aid Fund transfer to the General Fund is for the indirect cost allocation to the federal grants as allowable.

IV. Capital Assets

Capital asset balances for the year ended June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Type	**Balance 7/1/2023**	**Additions**	**Deletions**	**Balance 6/30/2024**
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets that are not Depreciated -				
Land	$ 1,470,419	$ -	$ -	$ 1,470,419
Work in progress	-	5,195,009	-	5,195,009
Total Nondepreciable	$ 1,470,419	$ 5,195,009	$ -	$ 6,665,428
Capital Assets that are Depreciated -				
Buildings and Improvements	$ 92,257,898	$ -	$ -	$ 92,257,898
Machinery and equipment	4,297,909	562,136	174,606	4,685,439
Total Depreciated Assets	$ 96,555,807	$ 562,136	$ 174,606	$ 96,943,337
Less Accumulated Depreciation -				
Buildings and Improvements	$ 45,635,482	$ 2,132,427	$ -	$ 47,767,909
Machinery and equipment	2,425,716	569,065	157,272	2,837,509
Total Accumulated Depreciation	$ 48,061,198	$ 2,701,492	$ 157,272	$ 50,605,418
Total Capital Assets Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	$ 48,494,609	$(2,139,356)	$ 17,334	$ 46,337,919
Total Capital Assets	**$ 49,965,028**	**$ 3,055,653**	**$ 17,334**	**$ 53,003,347**

2. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

I. Pension Plans

General Information

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

Plan Descriptions

Teachers' Retirement System

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

Employees' Retirement System

The New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (The Fund), which was established to hold all net assets and record changes in plan net position allocated to the System. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the System. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are

2. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

I. Pension Plans

Plan Descriptions

Employees' Retirement System

governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The District also participates in the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP), which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The System is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report and additional information may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12208 or found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.php.

Contributions

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

The District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The required contributions for the current year and two preceding years were:

Contributions	ERS	TRS
2024	$ 475,636	$ 1,712,690
2023	391,155	1,694,682
2022	461,250	1,408,615

The District contributions made to the Systems were equal to 100 percent of the contributions required for each year.

Pension Liabilities

At June 30, 2024, the District reported the following asset/(liability) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability) for each of the Systems. The net pension

2. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. *Liabilities*

I. Pension Plans

Pension Liabilities

asset/(liability) was measured as of March 31, 2024 for ERS and June 30, 2023 for TRS. The total net pension asset/(liability) used to calculate the net pension asset/(liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension asset/(liability) was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by the ERS and TRS systems in reports provided to the District.

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2024	June 30, 2023
Net pension assets/(liability)	$ (1,807,929)	$ (1,023,094)
District's portion of the Plan's total net pension asset/(liability)	0.012%	0.089%

Pension Expense (Credit)

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the District recognized its proportionate share of pension expense of $779,094 for ERS and $2,907,123 for TRS.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	ERS	TRS	ERS	TRS
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 582,332	$ 2,480,732	$ 49,297	$ 6,131
Changes of assumptions	683,537	2,202,692	-	480,065
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	522,986	883,164	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	115,043	142,905	59,023	147,015
Subtotal	$ 1,380,912	$ 5,349,315	$ 991,484	$ 633,211
District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	132,103	1,710,183	-	-
Grand Total	**$ 1,513,015**	**$ 7,059,498**	**$ 991,484**	**$ 633,211**

2. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

I. Pension Plans

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension asset/(liability) in the year ended March 31, 2025 for ERS and June 30, 2024 for TRS. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year	ERS	TRS
2024	$ -	$ 390,084
2025	(329,966)	(534,233)
2026	368,608	4,144,375
2027	531,953	325,163
2028	(181,167)	238,606
Thereafter	-	152,109
Total	**$ 389,428**	**$ 4,716,104**

Actuarial Assumptions

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

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2024	June 30, 2023
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2023	June 30, 2022
Interest rate	5.90%	6.95%
Salary scale	4.40%	5.18%-1.95%
Decrement tables	April 1, 2015- March 31, 2020 System's Experience	July 1, 2015- June 30, 2020 System's Experience
Inflation rate	2.90%	2.40%
COLA's	1.50%	1.30%

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

2. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

I. Pension Plans

Actuarial Assumptions

For ERS, the actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2023 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2020. For TRS, actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020.

The long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 27, *Selection of Economic Assumptions for Measuring Pension Obligations.* ASOP No. 27 provides guidance on the selection of an appropriate assumed investment rate of return. Consideration was given to expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class as well as historical investment data and plan performance.

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

Long Term Expected Rate of Return

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2024	June 30, 2023
Asset Type -		
Domestic equity	4.00%	6.80%
International equity	6.65%	7.60%
Global equity	0.00%	7.20%
Private equity	7.25%	10.10%
Real estate	4.60%	6.30%
Opportunistic/ARS portfolio	5.25%	0.00%
Real assets	5.79%	0.00%
Cash	0.25%	0.30%
Private debt	0.00%	6.00%
Real estate debt	0.00%	3.20%
High-yield fixed income securities	0.00%	4.40%
Domestic fixed income securities	0.00%	2.20%
Global fixed income securities	0.00%	1.60%
Credit	5.40%	0.00%
Fixed income	1.50%	0.00%

2. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. *Liabilities*

I. *Pension Plans*

Discount Rate

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

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

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

ERS	1% Decrease (4.90%)	Current Assumption (5.90%)	1% Increase (6.90%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (5,684,312)	$ (1,807,929)	$ 1,429,656

TRS	1% Decrease (5.95%)	Current Assumption (6.95%)	1% Increase (7.95%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (15,582,247)	$ (1,023,094)	$ 11,221,782

Changes of Assumptions

Changes of assumptions about future economic or demographic factors or other inputs are amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected service lives of all employees that are provided with pension benefits for the period during which the changes occurred. Differences between projected and actual earnings in pension plan investments are amortized over a closed five-year period.

2. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

I. Pension Plans

Collective Pension Expense

Collective pension expenses includes certain current period changes in the collective net pension asset/(liability), projected earnings on pension plan investments, and the amortization of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for the current period. The collective pension expense for the year ended June 30, 2024 is $782,458 for ERS and $2,885,672 for TRS.

Payables to the Pension Plan

For ERS, employer contributions are paid annually based on the System's fiscal year which ends on March 31st. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2024 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024 based on paid ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2024 amounted to $132,103.

For TRS, employer and employee contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 are paid to the System in September, October and November 2024 through a state aid intercept. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2024 represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 based on paid TRS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier and employee contributions for the fiscal year as reported to the TRS System. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2024 amounted to $1,858,045.

Other Benefits

District employees may choose to participate in the District's elective deferred compensation plans established under Internal Revenue Code Sections 403(b) and 457.

II. Indebtedness

Short-Term Debt

Bond Anticipation Notes

Notes issued in anticipation of proceeds from the subsequent sale of bonds are recorded as a current liability of the fund that will actually receive the proceeds from the issuance of the bonds. State law requires that bond anticipation notes issued for capital purposes be converted to long-term financing within five years after the original issue date.

Changes in Short-term Debt

	Maturity	Interest Rate	Balance 7/1/2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2024
BAN	6/26/2025	4.50%	$ -	$ 12,135,000	$ -	$ 12,135,000
Total Short-Term Debt			**$ -**	**$ 12,135,000**	**$ -**	**$ 12,135,000**

No interest has been accrued for this BAN due to issuance date of 6/26/24. There was no interest paid on short-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2024.

2. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

II. Indebtedness

Long-Term Debt

Serial Bonds

The District borrows money in order to acquire or construct buildings and improvements. This enables the cost of these capital assets to be borne by the present and future taxpayers receiving the benefit of the capital assets. These long-term liabilities are full faith and credit debt of the District. The provision to be made in future budgets for capital indebtedness represents the amount, exclusive of interest, authorized to be collected in future years from taxpayers and others for liquidation of the long-term liabilities.

Interest on long-term debt was comprised of:

Interest Paid	$ 152,077
Less: Interest Accrued in the Prior Year	(31,798)
Plus: Interest Accrued in the Current Year	15,453
Less: Amortization of premium and loss on refunding	(27,570)
Total Long-Term Interest Expense	**$ 108,162**

Long-Term Obligations

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources. Further, unmatured principal of general long-term debt does not require current appropriation and expenditure of governmental fund financial resources.

Changes

The changes in long-term liabilities and activity for the year ended June 30, 2024 are summarized as follows:

	Balance 7/1/2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2024	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds and Notes Payable -					
Serial Bonds	$ 3,365,000	$ -	$ 2,105,000	$ 1,260,000	$ 795,000
Unamortized Bond Premium	78,488	-	38,667	39,821	26,403
Deferred Loss on Refunding*	(22,527)	-	(11,097)	(11,430)	-
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	$ 3,420,961	$ -	$ 2,132,570	$ 1,288,391	$ 821,403
Other Liabilities -					
Net Pension Liability	$ 4,150,115	$ -	$ 1,319,092	$ 2,831,023	$ -
OPEB (Note 4)	102,314,249	8,296,253	4,431,902	106,178,600	-
Retainage Payable	-	114,807	-	114,807	114,807
Compensated Absences	2,656,954	58,045	-	2,714,999	-
Total Other Liabilities	$ 109,121,318	$ 8,469,105	$ 5,750,994	$ 111,839,429	$ 114,807
Total Long-Term Obligations	**$ 112,542,279**	**$ 8,469,105**	**$ 7,883,564**	**$ 113,127,820**	**$ 936,210**

Additions and deletions to compensated absences is shown net since it is impractical to determine these amounts separately.

The above liabilities are liquidated by the general fund.

* This item is recorded as a deferred outflow on the statement of net position.

2. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

II. Indebtedness

Maturity

The following is a summary of maturity of indebtedness:

Description	Original Amount	Issue Date	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding 6/30/2024
District Wide Reconstruction	$ 4,262,500	2011	2025	0.80%	$ 345,000
2017 Refunding Bond	$ 7,410,000	2017	2026	5.00%	915,000
Total Serial Bonds					**$ 1,260,000**

The following is a summary of maturing debt service requirements for general obligation bonds and notes:

	Serial Bonds		
Year	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Premium**
2025	$ 795,000	$ 48,510	$ 26,403
2026	465,000	23,250	13,418
Total	**$ 1,260,000**	**$ 71,760**	**$ 39,821**

In addition to the debt listed above, the District had authorized but unissued bonds in an amount not to exceed $17,985,700 for District renovations. Of this amount, $12,135,000 is reflected as a BAN at June 30, 2024.

In prior years, the District defeased certain general obligations and other bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust accounts assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the District's financial statements. At June 30, 2024 $1,085,000 of the outstanding bonds are considered defeased.

III. Constitutional Debt Limit

The constitution of the State of New York limits the amount of indebtedness which may be issued by the District. Basically, the District may issue indebtedness to the extent that the aggregate outstanding debt issues which are subject to such limit does not exceed 10% of the full valuation of taxable real estate within the District. At June 30, 2024, the District has exhausted 14.38% of its constitutional debt limit.

2. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

B. Liabilities

IV. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

The deferred outflows and inflows reported on the statement of net position consist of the following:

	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Pension	$ 8,572,513	$ 1,624,695
Bonds	11,430	-
OPEB	14,950,181	32,304,734
Total	**$ 23,534,124**	**$ 33,929,429**

3. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. Risk Financing and Related Insurance

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

There are currently pending certiorari proceedings, the results of which could require the payment of future tax refunds by the District if existing assessment rolls are modified based on the outcome of the litigation proceedings. However, the amount of these possible refunds cannot be determined at the present time. Any payments resulting from adverse decisions will be funded in the year the payment is made.

Unemployment

The District does not purchase insurance for the risk of losses for unemployment claims. Instead, the District manages its risks for these losses internally and accounts for them in the District's general fund, including provisions for unexpected and unusual claims.

The activity for the unemployment insurance reserve for the year ended June 30, 2024 is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Changes in Estimates/ Interest	Payments Made	Ending Balance
Unemployment Insurance Reserve	$ 42,630	$ 176	$ -	$ 42,806

3. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. Risk Financing and Related Insurance

Workers' Compensation

The District participates in a risk sharing pool. The New York State Public Schools Workers' Compensation Trust, to insure workers' compensation claims. This public entity risk pool was created under Article 5. Workers' Compensation Law, to finance liability and related workers' Compensation claims. Workers' Compensation benefits are provided by the plan and administration under contract with the plan's consultant.

Health Insurance

The District is a member of the Capital Area Schools Health Insurance Consortium (the "Consortium"), which is a trust formed under New York State Law on May 1, 1994. The Consortium is considered a public entity risk pool which is defined as a cooperative group of governmental entities joining together to finance an exposure, liability or risk, and is tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Consortium is governed by a trust agreement and a board of trustees who execute the provisions of the Trust, as set forth in the agreement. The Consortium has contracted with Amsure Associates for third party administration.

The Consortium was formed to allow its member school districts to obtain health insurance and prescription drug benefits at lower cost through a pooled purchasing arrangement. The Consortium procures group insurance contracts with insurance carriers for medical, prescription drug and dental benefits, in which the Consortium is not liable for any medical, prescription drug or dental claims. However, the Consortium also maintains a self-insured prescription drug plan for which the individual Consortium members are liable for any claims in excess of the balances maintained by the Consortium. As of June 30, 2024, the District's prescription drug plan account balance maintained by the Consortium is approximately $3.474 million. The Consortium also maintains an account balance for the District of approximately $1.546 million to fund supplemental premium payments that may be required under the retrospective funding arrangement in place for one of the insurance contracts.

The District has chosen to establish a self-funded prescription drug benefit program for all eligible employees. The pharmacy benefit manager, Blue Shield of Northeastern New York, is responsible for the approval, processing and payment of claims, after which they bill the District for reimbursement. The District is also responsible for a monthly administrative fee. The benefit program reports on a fiscal year ending June 30. The program is accounted for in the General Fund of the District. At year-end, the District has a liability of $-0-. With electronic claims submissions, all incurred claims are reported within two weeks, and have been included within the fiscal year's claims, effectively representing reported and unreported claims which were incurred on or before year-end, but which were not paid by the District as of that date. Claims activity is summarized below:

	2023-2024	2022-2023
Claims and administration fees	$ 3,576,887	$ 3,370,699
Claim payments	(3,576,887)	(3,370,699)
Estimated incurred but not reported as of June 30	-	-
Balance at End of Year	$ -	$ -

3. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

B. Other Items

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

4. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION PAYABLE

Plan Description

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

Funding Policy

The obligations of the Plan members and employers are established by action of the District pursuant to applicable collective bargaining and other employment agreements. Employees contribute varying percentages of the premiums, depending on when retired and their applicable agreement. Employees classified as teachers and principals are required to reach age 55 and have 10 years of service or in some cases meet ERS/TRS service requirements to qualify for other post employment benefits. Eligibility requirements for support staff having a hire date on or after July 1, 2017 and non-bargaining staff are a 10-year district service requirement and they must meet the service requirements for ERS/TRS. For support staff hired before July 1, 2017 they must meet the ERS/TRS service requirements. The District currently funds the Plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis. During the year ended June 30, 2024 approximately $2,920,000 was paid on behalf of 272 retirees.

Benefits Provided

The District provides for continuation of medical benefits for certain retirees and their spouses. The benefit terms are dependent on which contract each employee falls under, retirees and their spouses receive benefits for the lifetime of the retired employee. The specifics of each contract are on file at the District offices and are available upon request.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms - At the valuation date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	272
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	-
Active Employees	357
Total	**629**

4. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION PAYABLE

Net OPEB Liability

The District's total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2024; the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

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

Inflation	2.70 percent
Salary Increases	Vary by pension retirement system membership, 2.2% to 12.3%
Discount Rate	4.21 percent
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	Initial rate of 6.75% decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.14% by 2076
Retirees' Share of Benefit-Related Costs	Varies depending on contract

Mortality rates were based on Pub-2010 Headcount-Weighted table (Teachers for TRS Group and General Employees for the ERS Group) projected fully generationally using Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2021.

Retirement participation rate assumed that 100% of future retirees eligible for coverage will elect the benefit. Marriage assumption, it was assumed that participants will keep their marital status upon retirement. For 55% of male and 30% of female employees are assumed to elect spousal coverage at retirement. Actual census information was used. Additionally, a tiered approach based on age and years of service was used to determine retirement rate assumption.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

Termination rates are based on tables used by the New York State Teachers' Retirement System and the New York State and Local Retirement System. Rates are tiered based on the percentage of employees who will terminate employment at any given age each year, for reasons other than death or retirement.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

Changes in the District's net OPEB liability were as follows:

Balance at June 30, 2023	$ 102,314,249
Changes for the Year -	
Service cost	$ 3,515,393
Interest	4,311,018
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	469,842
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(1,509,043)
Benefit payments	(2,922,859)
Net Changes	$ 3,864,351
Balance at June 30, 2024	**$ 106,178,600**

4. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION PAYABLE

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

Changes in assumptions reflect changes in assumptions and other inputs including a change in the discount rate from 4.13% in 2023 to 4.21% in 2024. Changes to the mortality table used, updated medical and prescription drug trend rates and updates to the retirement plan elections drove the differences between expected and actual experience as well as assumption changes.

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

The following presents the District's total OPEB liability, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.21%) or 1 percentage point higher (5.21%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (3.21%)	**Discount Rate (4.21%)**	**1% Increase (5.21%)**
Total OPEB Liability	$127,502,684	$106,178,600	$ 89,662,509

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (5.75% Decreasing to 3.14%)	**Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (6.75% Decreasing to 4.14%)**	**1% Increase (7.75% Decreasing to 5.14%)**
Total OPEB Liability	$ 86,571,550	$ 106,178,600	$ 132,336,506

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

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the District recognized OPEB expense of $7,181,950. At June 30, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 3,396,492	$ 4,927,188
Changes of assumptions	11,553,689	27,377,546
Total	**$ 14,950,181**	**$ 32,304,734**

4. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION PAYABLE

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

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

Year		
2025	$	(634,752)
2026		(143,378)
2027		(7,251,421)
2028		(6,836,760)
2029		(2,339,789)
Thereafter		(148,453)
Total	**$**	**(17,354,553)**

5. TAX ABATEMENT

The City enters into various property tax and sales tax (if applicable) abatement programs for the purpose of economic development. No tax abatements were entered into during the year ended June 30, 2024. The District received PILOT payments in the amount of $491,441 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

6. LEASE ASSETS AND OBLIGATIONS

Lease Assets

A summary of the lease asset activity during the year ended June 30, 2024 is as follows:

Type	Balance 7/1/2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2024
Lease Assets:				
Furniture and equipment	$ 245,414	$ 418,314	$ -	$ 663,728
Total Lease Assets	$ 245,414	$ 418,314	$ -	$ 663,728
Less Accumulated Amortization -				
Furniture and equipment	$ 146,455	$ 50,816	$ -	$ 197,271
Total Accumulated Amortization	$ 146,455	$ 50,816	$ -	$ 197,271
Total Lease Assets, Net	**$ 98,959**	**$ 367,498**	**$ -**	**$ 466,457**

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District has evaluated subsequent events through December 9, 2024, which is the date these financial statements were available to be issued. All subsequent events requiring recognition as of June 30, 2024, have been incorporated into these financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Equity -

Budget and Actual - General Fund

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Current Year's Revenues	Over (Under) Revised Budget
REVENUES				
Local Sources -				
Real property taxes	$ 16,582,670	$ 16,582,670	$ 16,563,648	$ (19,022)
Real property tax items	2,442,841	2,442,841	2,442,114	(727)
Use of money and property	17,000	17,000	127,992	110,992
Sale of property and compensation for loss	96,000	96,000	197,388	101,388
Miscellaneous	29,000	29,000	344,856	315,856
State Sources -				
Basic formula	30,835,731	30,835,731	25,760,775	(5,074,956)
Lottery aid	-	-	3,748,559	3,748,559
BOCES	1,670,640	1,670,640	1,857,161	186,521
Textbooks	155,167	155,167	87,495	(67,672)
All Other Aid -				
Computer software	35,367	35,367	63,731	28,364
Library loan	-	-	11,706	11,706
Other aid	251,221	251,221	1,386,059	1,134,838
Federal Sources	225,000	225,000	287,665	62,665
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 52,340,637	$ 52,340,637	$ 52,879,149	$ 538,512
Other Sources -				
Transfer - in	$ -	$ -	$ 7,711	$ 7,711
TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES	$ 52,340,637	$ 52,340,637	$ 52,886,860	$ 546,223
Appropriated reserves	$ -	$ -		
Appropriated fund equity	$ -	$ -		
Prior year encumbrances	$ 186,742	$ 186,742		
TOTAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATED RESERVES/ FUND EQUITY	**$ 52,527,379**	**$ 52,527,379**		

Required Supplementary Information
COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Equity - Budget and Actual - General Fund
For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Current Year's Expenditures	Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balances
EXPENDITURES					
General Support -					
Board of education	$ 31,750	$ 32,525	$ 25,491	$ 850	$ 6,184
Central administration	220,144	225,243	219,614	3,587	2,042
Finance	615,278	630,134	600,028	1,246	28,860
Staff	463,720	486,037	463,284	-	22,753
Central services	3,659,301	3,801,666	3,520,835	7,728	273,103
Special items	660,174	494,627	437,504	-	57,123
Instructional -					
Instruction, administration and improvement	1,909,349	2,069,807	1,897,570	256	171,981
Teaching - regular school	13,116,643	11,707,801	11,181,036	75,923	450,842
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	9,203,911	8,223,782	8,218,157	-	5,625
Occupational education	779,868	779,868	779,868	-	-
Teaching - special schools	297,836	359,229	299,413	-	59,816
Instructional media	947,038	774,895	698,012	3,512	73,371
Pupil services	2,335,027	2,540,234	2,349,928	11,812	178,494
Pupil Transportation	1,914,625	2,206,018	2,179,517	-	26,501
Employee Benefits	13,180,785	11,926,343	11,860,840	-	65,503
Debt service - principal	2,105,000	5,705,000	2,105,000	-	3,600,000
Debt service - interest	986,930	327,567	152,077	-	175,490
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 52,427,379	$ 52,290,776	$ 46,988,174	$ 104,914	$ 5,197,688
Other Uses -					
Transfers - out	$ 100,000	$ 236,603	$ 136,603	$ -	$ 100,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	$ 52,527,379	$ 52,527,379	$ 47,124,777	$ 104,914	$ 5,297,688
NET CHANGE IN FUND EQUITY	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 5,762,083**		
FUND EQUITY, BEGINNING OF YEAR	11,451,328	11,451,328	11,451,328		
FUND EQUITY, END OF YEAR	**$ 11,451,328**	**$ 11,451,328**	**$ 17,213,411**		

Required Supplementary Information

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Service cost	$ 3,515,393	$ 3,855,970	$ 5,737,891	$ 5,872,462	$ 3,716,537	$ 1,895,745	$ 1,985,250
Interest	4,311,018	4,071,134	3,078,140	3,087,893	3,618,280	3,031,110	2,805,766
Changes in benefit terms	-	(41,586)	-	-	-	(1,709,927)	-
Differences between expected and actual experiences	469,842	(6,898,064)	490,122	-	671,819	9,881,785	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(1,509,043)	(8,441,283)	(31,968,884)	(2,902,633)	29,520,675	12,476,839	(3,998,931)
Benefit payments	(2,922,859)	(2,735,689)	(3,187,163)	(3,093,624)	(2,986,465)	(2,286,981)	(3,210,555)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	**$ 3,864,351**	**$ (10,189,518)**	**$ (25,849,894)**	**$ 2,964,098**	**$ 34,540,846**	**$ 23,288,571**	**$ (2,418,470)**
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	**$ 102,314,249**	**$ 112,503,767**	**$ 138,353,661**	**$ 135,389,563**	**$ 100,848,717**	**$ 77,560,146**	**$ 79,978,616**
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	**$ 106,178,600**	**$ 102,314,249**	**$ 112,503,767**	**$ 138,353,661**	**$ 135,389,563**	**$ 100,848,717**	**$ 77,560,146**
Covered Employee Payroll	$ 18,882,975	$ 18,955,116	$ 20,749,582	$ 19,361,637	$ 20,528,693	$ 21,000,081	$ 19,245,804
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	562.30%	539.77%	542.20%	714.58%	659.51%	480.23%	403.00%

10 years of historical information is not available, and will be added each year subsequent to the year of implementation until 10 years of historical data is present.

Required Supplementary Information

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedules of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

NYSERS Pension Plan

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Proportion of the net pension liability (assets)	0.0123%	0.0113%	0.0118%	0.0110%	0.0122%	0.0124%	0.0123%	0.0120%	0.0122%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets)	$ 1,807,929	$ 2,436,076	$ (964,314)	$ 10,935	$ 3,238,327	$ 875,378	$ 395,995	$ 1,131,010	$ 1,965,716
Covered-employee payroll	$ 3,768,535	$ 3,790,144	$ 3,648,314	$ 3,455,612	$ 3,592,906	$ 3,373,320	$ 3,426,397	$ 3,375,151	$ 3,184,612
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	47.974%	64.274%	-26.432%	0.316%	90.131%	25.950%	11.557%	33.510%	61.725%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.88%	90.78%	103.65%	99.95%	86.39%	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.70%

NYSTRS Pension Plan

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Proportion of the net pension liability (assets)	0.0895%	0.0893%	0.0885%	0.0935%	0.0951%	0.0915%	0.0895%	0.0909%	0.0090%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets)	$ 1,023,094	$ 1,714,039	$ (15,329,398)	$ 2,584,587	$ (2,471,347)	$ (1,654,852)	$ (679,959)	$ 973,693	$ (9,386,087)
Covered-employee payroll	$ 17,592,136	$ 17,259,015	$ 15,974,356	$ 15,139,660	$ 16,028,579	$ 16,011,697	$ 15,102,793	$ 14,236,368	$ 14,115,318
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	5.816%	9.931%	-95.963%	17.072%	-15.418%	-10.335%	-4.502%	6.839%	-66.496%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	99.20%	98.60%	113.20%	97.80%	102.20%	101.53%	100.66%	99.01%	110.46%

10 years of historical information is not available, and will be added each year subsequent to the year of implementation until 10 years of historical data is present.

Required Supplementary Information

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedules of District Contributions

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

NYSERS Pension Plan

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contributions	$ 461,046	$ 382,348	$ 534,071	$ 482,943	$ 476,319	$ 471,146	$ 499,124	$ 495,847	$ 587,484
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(461,046)	(382,348)	(534,071)	(482,943)	(476,319)	(471,146)	(499,124)	(495,847)	(587,484)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 3,768,535	$ 3,790,144	$ 3,648,314	$ 3,455,612	$ 3,592,906	$ 3,373,320	$ 3,426,397	$ 3,375,151	$ 3,184,612
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	12.23%	10.09%	14.64%	13.98%	13.26%	13.97%	14.57%	14.69%	18.45%

NYSTRS Pension Plan

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contributions	$ 1,700,236	$ 1,550,759	$ 1,430,894	$ 1,406,580	$ 1,686,229	$ 1,460,880	$ 1,661,418	$ 1,860,173	$ 2,378,542
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,700,236)	(1,550,759)	(1,430,894)	(1,406,580)	(1,686,229)	(1,460,880)	(1,661,418)	(1,860,173)	(2,378,542)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 17,592,136	$ 17,259,015	$ 15,974,356	$ 15,139,660	$ 16,028,579	$ 16,011,697	$ 15,102,793	$ 14,236,368	$ 14,115,318
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	9.66%	8.99%	8.96%	9.29%	10.52%	9.12%	11.00%	13.07%	16.85%

10 years of historical information is not available, and will be added each year subsequent to the year of implementation until 10 years of historical data is present.

Supplementary Information

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of Changes From Adopted Budget To Final Budget

And Schedule of Real Property Tax Limit

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET:

Adopted budget	$ 52,340,637
Prior year's encumbrances	186,742
Original Budget	$ 52,527,379
Budget revisions -	
Capital Reserve	-
FINAL BUDGET	**$ 52,527,379**

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION:

2024-25 voter approved expenditure budget		$ 53,439,681
<u>Unrestricted fund equity:</u>		
Assigned fund equity	$ 104,914	
Unassigned fund equity	9,450,888	
Total Unrestricted fund equity	$ 9,555,802	
<u>Less adjustments:</u>		
Appropriated fund equity	$ -	
Encumbrances included in assigned fund equity	104,914	
Total adjustments	$ 104,914	
General fund equity subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law		9,450,888
ACTUAL PERCENTAGE		**17.69%**

Supplementary Information

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of Project Expenditures - Capital Projects Fund

For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

Project Title	Original Appropriation	Revised Appropriation	Expenditures: Prior Years	Expenditures: Current Year	Expenditures: Total	Unexpended Balance	Methods of Financing: State Sources	Methods of Financing: Local Sources	Methods of Financing: Transfers	Methods of Financing: Total	Fund Equity
Smart Schools	$ 1,374,517	$ 1,374,517	$ 882,651	$ -	$ 882,651	$ 491,866	$ 882,049	$ 646	$ -	$ 882,695	$ 44
Pre Ref May 2022	-	-	17,228	-	17,228	(17,228)	-	226,480	2,100,000	2,326,480	2,309,252
ALS Phase 1 SED # 0002-017	1,055,981	1,055,981	-	733,154	733,154	322,827	-	-	-	-	(733,154)
VSGS Phase 1 SED # 0005-019	469,689	469,689	-	268,064	268,064	201,625	-	-	-	-	(268,064)
HH Phase 1 SED # 0010-012	394,340	394,340	-	278,497	278,497	115,843	-	-	-	-	(278,497)
CHS SED # 0006-024	10,784,190	10,784,190	562,992	2,519,042	3,082,034	7,702,156	-	-	-	-	(3,082,034)
CMS SED # 0001-023	3,999,000	3,999,000	208,386	334,571	542,957	3,456,043	-	-	-	-	(542,957)
ALS SED # 0002-018	1,704,000	1,704,000	141,283	73,680	214,963	1,489,037	-	-	-	-	(214,963)
VSGS SED # 0005-018	526,500	526,500	50,181	60,442	110,623	415,877	-	-	-	-	(110,623)
HH SED # 0010-011	1,052,000	1,052,000	93,645	217,580	311,225	740,775	-	-	-	-	(311,225)
ALS Capital Outlay	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	(100,000)
TOTAL	**$ 21,460,217**	**$ 21,460,217**	**$ 2,056,366**	**$ 4,485,030**	**$ 6,541,396**	**$ 14,918,821**	**$ 882,049**	**$ 227,126**	**$ 2,100,000**	**$ 3,209,175**	**$ (3,332,221)**

Supplementary Information

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Net Investment in Capital Assets and Lease Assets

June 30, 2024

Capital assets and lease assets, net		$ 53,469,804
Add:		
Cash	$ 43,734	
Deferred loss on bond issuance	11,430	
		55,164
Deduct:		
Bonds payable	1,260,000	
Bond anticipation note payable	12,135,000	
Retainage payable	114,807	
Unamortized bond premium	39,821	
		13,549,628
Net Investment in Capital Assets and Lease Assets		**$ 39,975,340**

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

To the President and Members
of the Board of Education of
Cohoes City School District

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States *(Government Auditing Standards)*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and fiduciary fund of the Cohoes City School District (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 9, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Cohoes City School District's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2024-003 to be a material weakness.

A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency described in the accompany schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2024-004 to be a significant deficiency.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2024-001 and 2024-002.

District's Response to the Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the District's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The District's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of this Report

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

Mengel, Metzger, Barr & Co. LLP

Latham, NY
December 9, 2024

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

To the President and Members
of the Board of Education of the
Cohoes City School District

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Cohoes City School District's (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024. The District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

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

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Mengel, Metzger, Barr & Co. LLP

Latham, NY
December 9, 2024

Supplementary Information

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2024

Grantor / Pass - Through Agency Federal Award Cluster / Program	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Grantor Number	Pass-Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Education:				
Indirect Programs:				
Passed Through NYS Education Department -				
Special Education Cluster IDEA -				
Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	0032-24-0020	-	$ 647,851
COVID-19 Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027X	5532-22-0020	-	19,992
Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)	84.173	0033-24-0020	-	38,962
Total Special Education Cluster IDEA			-	$ 706,805
Education Stabilization Fund -				
COVID-19 CRRSA - ESSER 2	84.425D	5891-21-0025	-	155,794
COVID-19 ARP - ESSER 3	84.425U	5880-21-0025	-	1,038,244
COVID-19 ARP - SLR Learning Loss	84.425U	5884-21-2575	-	15,514
COVID-19 ARP Homeless Children & Youth I	84.425W	5212-21-3101	-	7,397
COVID-19 ARP Homeless Children & Youth II	84.425W	5218-21-0025	-	15,469
Total Education Stabilization fund			-	$ 1,232,418
Title IIA - Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant	84.367	0147-24-0025	-	$ 92,074
Title IIIA - Immigrant Education	84.365A	0149-24-0025	-	7,119
Title IV - Student Support and Enrichment Program	84.424	0204-23-0025	-	18,596
Title IV - Student Support and Enrichment Program	84.424	0204-24-0025	-	19,508
Total Title IV				38,104
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	84.196	0212-24-3101	-	33,778
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies - School Improvement Grant	84.010	0011-23-2044	-	54,340
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies - School Improvement Grant	84.010	0011-24-2044	-	65,683
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0021-23-0025	-	6,523
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0021-24-0025	-	678,700
Total Title I				805,246
Total U.S. Department of Education			-	**$ 2,915,544**
U.S. Department of Agriculture:				
Indirect Programs:				
Passed Through NYS Education Department (Child Nutrition Services) -				
Child Nutrition Cluster -				
National School Lunch Program	10.555	Not applicable	-	$ 927,330
National School Lunch Program-Non-Cash Assistance (Commodities)	10.555	Not applicable	-	73,123
National School Snack Program	10.555	Not applicable	-	275
Summer Food Service Program	10.559	Not applicable	-	36,424
National School Breakfast Program	10.553	Not applicable	-	408,032
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			-	$ 1,445,184
COVID-19 ARP Child Nutrition Equipment	10.579	Not applicable	-	19,394
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			-	**$ 1,464,578**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			-	**$ 4,380,122**

See accompanying notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) presents the activity of federal award programs administered by the Cohoes City School District (District), which is described in Note 1 to the District's accompanying financial statements, using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the District's financial statements. Federal awards that are included in the Schedule may be received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards that are passed through from other government agencies.

The information presented in the Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). This Schedule only presents a selected portion of the operations of the District.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3. SCOPE OF AUDIT

The Cohoes City School District is an independent municipal corporation. All federal grant operations of the District are included in the scope of the single audit.

4. NON-CASH ASSISTANCE

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the Schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the District received food commodities totaling $73,123.

5. INDIRECT COST RATE

The Cohoes City School District did not elect to use the 10% de minimus cost rate.

Indirect costs may be included in the reported expenditures, to the extent that they are included in the federal financial reports used as the source for the data presented. The District's policy is to charge federal award programs with indirect costs based on a rate established by New York State.

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
JUNE 30, 2024

SECTION I: SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued	unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
• Material weakness(es) identified?	__X__ yes ______no
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	__X__ yes ______none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	__X__ yes ______no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:	
• Material weakness(es) identified?	_____ yes __X__no
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	_____ yes __X__none reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs	unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	_____ yes __X__no

Identification of major programs:

Assistance Listing Number(s)	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
10.553, 10.555 and 10.559	Child Nutrition Cluster

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	__X__ yes _____No

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
JUNE 30, 2024

SECTION II: FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

Findings related to the financial statements which are required to be reported in accordance with Government Auditing Standards:

Noncompliance Material to the Financial Statements

2024-001 Compliance with Net Cash Resources and Excess Fund Equity for Child Nutrition

Statement of Condition: The fund equity in the school lunch fund exceeds the allowable limit by approximately $142,000.

Criteria: According to the code of federal regulations section CFR §210.14 (b) the school food authority shall limit its net cash resources to no more than 3 months' worth of average expenditures.

Cause: The cumulative effect of expenditures being less than revenue for a number of years.

Effect of Condition: The District was not in compliance with federal guidelines.

Context: As part of audit procedures, compliance with this federal guideline is reviewed. Compliance with Net Cash Resources and Excess Fund Equity for Child Nutrition.

Recommendation: The District should follow federal guidelines to resolve excess fund equity. The District is required to submit a plan to the Child Nutrition Program Administration detailing how the District will reduce the fund equity to an acceptable level within one year and also what the District will do to ensure that an excess fund equity does not occur in the future.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The District has submitted a revised plan to the Child Nutrition Program regarding the excess balance of $142,000. The District had planned to spend approximately $160,000 on new cafeteria tables in conjunction with the Capital project renovations of our cafeteria spaces in our Middle School and Abram Lansing Elementary school. These plans were however delayed, as the renovation designs and capital budget realized restrictions. Despite the capital improvement restrictions experienced in the 2023/2024 school year, the district anticipates purchasing new tables for the locations by June 30, 2025, upon a successful design outcome for the spaces. S. Mackey is responsible with an anticipated completion date of the summer of 2025.

2024-002 Compliance with New York State Real Property Tax Law

Statement of Condition: The unassigned fund equity of the General Fund exceeds 4% of the 2024-2025 General Fund Budget by approximately $7,313,000.

Criteria: NYS Real Property Tax Law Section 1318 limits the amount of unassigned fund equity a District can have to no more than 4% of the General Fund budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

Cause: The cumulative effect of expenditures being under budget.

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
JUNE 30, 2024

SECTION II: FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

Findings related to the financial statements which are required to be reported in accordance with Government Auditing Standards:

Noncompliance Material to the Financial Statements

2024-002 Compliance with New York State Real Property Tax Law

Effect of Condition: The District was not in compliance with NYS Real Property Tax Law.

Context: As part of audit procedures compliance with the NYS Real Property Tax Law Section 1318 limit is reviewed.

Recommendation: The District should monitor fund equity and use the excess fund equity in future years.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The District reviews its long range financial plan annually to include funding and use of established reserves. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, the District prioritized funding the Capital Reserve, Tax Certiorari Reserve and TRS Reserves. The District has identified the Employee Benefit Liability reserve as a funding priority for the 24/25 fiscal year as this reserve remains grossly underfunded. As the bidding results for the May 2022 Capital project have been favorable, the district plans to establish a Capital Reserve for the priority capital needs identified through the facilities & safety committees after construction has been substantially completed – this is tentatively scheduled for December of 2025. A Capital Reserve referendum is anticipated for May of 2026. The district shall make the appropriate adjustments following the review and approval of the long range financial plan & reserve plans by January 31, 2025. S. Mackey is responsible with an anticipated completion date of January 31, 2025.

Material Weaknesses

2024-003 Audit Adjustments

Criteria: To accurately present the financial position of the District, general ledger accounts should be reconciled and monitored throughout the year and at year-end by management. The accuracy of financial data is crucial to the budget process and monthly report monitoring.

Statement of Condition: Adjusting journal entries were proposed as a result of audit procedures to properly reflect year-end balances.

Context: There were transactions that was not properly recorded during the year, these adjustments related to (1) moving unauthorized funds to the debt service fund (2) improperly recording revenue and receivables, and (3) and incorrect recording of accounts payable and expenditures.

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
JUNE 30, 2024

SECTION II: FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

Findings related to the financial statements which are required to be reported in accordance with Government Auditing Standards:

Material Weaknesses

2024-003 Audit Adjustments

Effect of Condition: In the general fund, due to debt service was overstated by $3,135,000; unassigned fund equity was understated by $3,135,000; revenue was understated by $50,003; accounts receivable was understated by $50,003; expenditures were understated by $342,137; due from the capital fund was overstated by $87,113; and accounts payable was understated by $255,024. In the school lunch fund, cash and accounts payable were understated by $188,541. In the special aid fund, accounts payable, expenditures, due from state and federal, and revenue were overstated by $181,151. In the capital fund, accounts payable was overstated by $644,953; fund equity was understated by $101,499; due to other funds was overstated by $43,609; and expenditures were overstated by $587,063. In the debt service fund, the reserve for debt and due from other funds were overstated by $3,135,000.

Cause: The adjusting journal entries identified during the audit appear to be caused by transactions not being recorded properly at year-end.

Recommendation: We recommend that management review and monitor account balances at year end more closely and implement a formal closing process for end of year reconciliations and cut-off.

View of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: The District realized unanticipated turnover in key positions at year end (District Treasurer). Despite following formal closing procedures, journal entries were made without a sufficient review. The district has filled the unexpected vacancy and has returned to the journal entry review procedures that had been in place historically. The required adjustments pertain mainly to Debt Service, as the district issued short term debt (BANS) and the reserve action plan was amended after the journal entry had been recorded. Other year-end adjustments mainly related to the Capital fund activities & accounts payable. A complete review of the year-end procedures will be shared with the new Treasurer prior to 6.30.25. S. Mackey is responsible with an anticipated completion date of 6/30/2025.

Significant Deficiencies

2024-004 Timelines related to STACing

Criteria: To be reimbursed by the state timely for special education costs incurred by the District for the Summer Handicapped program, STACing of students should be done timely.

Statement of Condition: State reports do not agree with District records pertaining to amounts owed to the District by the state.

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
JUNE 30, 2024

SECTION II: FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

Findings related to the financial statements which are required to be reported in accordance with Government Auditing Standards:

Significant Deficiencies

2024-004 Timelines related to STACing

Context: The District has been behind on STACing students since 2021 and therefore the state reports are not agreement with the District records pertaining to the amount owed to the District for special education services provided. The amounts owed to the District from the state are based on the District reporting (via STACing) the students served and the specific services provided. Based on this data and the District specific rates the state determine what is owed to the District. Additionally, there are deadlines for submission. If submissions are not timely, aid could be lost.

Effect of Condition: The District may be unable to get reimbursed by the state for expenses incurred. This could lead to fiscal distress if not remedied.

Cause: The District has been behind on STACing students since 2021.

Recommendation: We recommend that management designate employees to focus on catching up with the STACing of students.

View of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: The District has successfully recorded STAC for SY 21.22 & is in the process of recording STAC for SY 22/23. The clerical staff has attended training in October, 2024 and has developed procedures to ensure completion of STACing is more timely going forward. E. Hill is responsible with an anticipated completion date of 6/30/2025.

SECTION III: FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Findings and questioned costs related to Federal awards which are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance 2 CFR 200.516(a):

None

COHOES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
JUNE 30, 2024

Finding 2023-001 — Compliance with Net Cash Resources and Excess Fund Balance for Child Nutrition

Statement of Condition: The fund balance in the school lunch fund exceeds the allowable limit by approximately $45,000.

Current Status: This comment is repeated as 2024-001.

Finding 2023-002 — Compliance with New York State Real Property Tax Law

Statement of Condition: The unassigned fund equity of the General Fund exceeds 4% of the 2024-2025 General Fund Budget by approximately $4,254,000.

Current Status: This comment is repeated as 2024-002.

Finding 2023-003 — Audit Adjustments

Statement of Condition: Adjusting journal entries were proposed as a result of audit procedures to properly reflect year-end balances.

Current Status: This comment is repeated as 2024-003.

Finding 2023-004 — Timelines related to STACing

Statement of Condition: State reports do not agree with District records pertaining to amounts owed to the District by the state.

Current Status: This comment is repeated as 2024-004.

<u>APPENDIX C</u>

Form of Legal Opinion

June [__], 2025

Board of Education of the
Cohoes City School District
in the County of Albany, New York

Re: Cohoes City School District
$17,240,700 Bond Anticipation Notes - 2025

Dear Board Members:

We have examined a record of proceedings relating to the issuance of $17,240,700 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2025 (the "Note") of the Cohoes City School District (the "Issuer"), a school district of the State of New York, situate in the County of Albany. The Note is dated June 26, 2025, matures June 26, 2025, is numbered R-1, bears interest at a rate of ____% per annum payable at maturity and is issued pursuant to the Local Finance Law of the State of New York, a bond resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds in the maximum aggregate principal amount of $17,895,700, and a certificate of the President of the Board of Education authorizing the issuance of the Note.

As to questions of fact material to our opinion, we have relied upon the certified proceedings and other certifications of public officials and others furnished to us without undertaking to verify the same by independent investigation.

Based upon the foregoing, we are of the opinion that under existing law:

1. The Note is a valid and binding general obligation of the Issuer.

2. All taxable property in the territory of the Issuer is subject to ad valorem taxation, without limitation as to rate or amount to pay the Note. The Issuer is required by law to include in its annual tax levy the principal and interest coming due on the Note to the extent the necessary funds are not provided from other sources.

3. Interest on the Note is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax imposed by the Code; however, interest on the Note that is included in the adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the corporate alternative minimum income tax imposed by the Code. The opinion set forth in the preceding sentence is subject to the condition that the Issuer comply with all requirements of the Code that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Note in order that interest thereon be, or continue to be, excluded from gross income for federal

income tax purposes. The Issuer has covenanted to comply with all such requirements. Failure to comply with all such requirements may cause interest on the Note to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the Note. We express no opinion regarding other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Note.

4. Interest on the Note is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by New York State or any political subdivision thereof, including The City of New York.

Except as expressly stated above, we express no opinion as to any other federal or state income tax consequences of acquiring, carrying, owning or disposing of the Note. Owners of the Note should consult their tax advisors as to the applicability of any collateral tax consequences of ownership of the Note, which may include original issuance discount, purchase at a market discount or at a premium, taxation upon sale, redemption or other disposition, and various withholding requirements.

It is to be understood that the rights of the owners of the Note and the enforceability of the Note may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally and by equitable principles, whether considered at law or in equity.

We express no opinion herein as to the accuracy, adequacy or completeness of the Official Statement relating to the Note.

This opinion is given as of the date hereof and we assume no obligation to update or supplement this opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention or any changes in law that may hereafter occur.

Very truly yours,

APPENDIX D

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

In accordance with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12, as the same may be amended or officially interpreted from time to time (the "Rule"), promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), the School District has agreed to provide or cause to be provided,

(i) to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") systems of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule, during each fiscal year in which the Bonds are outstanding, (i) 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 dated May 23, 2025 of the School District relating to the Bonds by December 31 following the end of each succeeding fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, and (ii) a copy of the audited financial statements 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 ending June 30, 2023; such audit, if any, will be so provided on or prior to the later of either December 31 of each such succeeding fiscal year or, if an audited financial statement at that time, within sixty days following receipt by the School District of its audited financial statement for the preceding fiscal year, but in any event not later than June 30 of each succeeding fiscal year: and provided further in the event that the audited financial statement for any fiscal year is not available by December 31 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 the determination by the School District whether providing such unaudited financial statements complaint with the requires of federal Securities laws including Rule 10b-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17(a) (2) of Securities Act of 1933

(ii) in a timely manner not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds, to EMMA or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule:

(a) principal and interest payment delinquencies

(b) non-payment related defaults, if material

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

(d) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties

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

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

(g) modifications to rights of Bondholders, if material

(h) Bond calls, if material and tender offers

(i) defeasances

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

(k) rating changes

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

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

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

(o) 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 School District, any of which affect security holders, if material: and

(p) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the School District, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

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

The School District shall give notice in a timely manner to EMMA, or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule, notice of its failure to provide the annual financial information and operating data and such audited financial statement as required pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate, if any, on or before the date specified.

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

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

A Continuing Disclosure Undertaking Certificate to this effect shall be provided to the purchaser at Closing.