Basic Financial Statements, Supplementary Information and Independent Auditors' Report June 30, 2023

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Education Rockville Centre Union Free School District:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### **Opinions**

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

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

#### **Basis for Opinions**

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

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the additional information on pages 56 through 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 GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### **Supplementary Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The accompanying other supplementary information as listed in the table of contents and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, 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 purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. 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 GAAS. In our opinion, the other supplementary information and the 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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated October 5, 2023 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> in considering District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

EFPR Group, CPAS, PLLC

Williamsville, New York October 5, 2023

Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2023

The following is a discussion and analysis of the Rockville Centre Union Free School District's (the District) financial performance for the year ended June 30, 2023. This section is a summary of the District's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions. It is also based on both the District-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.

#### 1. Financial Highlights

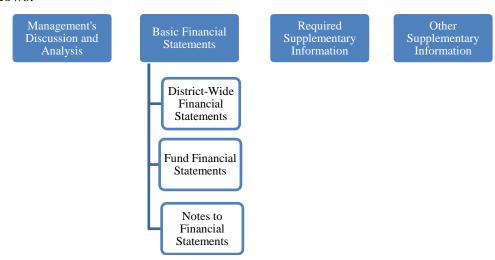
Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2023 are as follows:

- South Side High School has consistently ranked as one of the top public high schools in the United States of America. The District continued to offer all programs, without reducing services.
- The proposed 2023-2024 budget in the amount of \$136,456,494 was authorized by the District's residents.
- The District's total net position, as reflected in the District-Wide financial statements increased to \$(176,102,950).
- The District continues to maintain its buildings and complete various District-Wide projects with amounts budgeted and authorized by the District's residents.
- New York State Law limits the amount of unassigned and assigned fund balance, exclusive of encumbrances and amounts designated for the subsequent year's budget, that can be retained by the General Fund, to 4% of the ensuing year's budget. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$3,238,746 or 2.37%, and therefore within the statutory limit.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

#### 2. Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual report consists of four parts: management's discussion and analysis (MD&A), the basic financial statements, required supplementary information and other supplementary information. The basic financial statements consist of District-Wide financial statements, fund financial statements and notes to financial statements. A graphic display of the relationship of these statements follows:



#### A. District-Wide Financial Statements

The District-Wide financial statements are organized to provide an understanding of the fiscal performance of the District as a whole in a manner similar to a private sector business. There are two District-Wide financial statements - the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. These statements provide both an aggregate and long-term view of the District's finances.

These statements utilize the accrual basis of accounting. This basis of accounting recognizes the financial effects of events when they occur, without regard to the timing of cash flows related to the events.

#### The Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the net of the four reported as net position. Increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

#### The Statement of Activities

The Statement of Activities presents information showing the change in net position during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are recorded at the time the underlying financial event occurs. Therefore, revenue and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will result in cash flow in future fiscal periods.

The governmental activities of the District include general administrative support, instruction, pupil transportation, cost of food sales and interest.

#### B. Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's funds, focusing on its most significant or major funds - not the District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the District uses to keep track of specific revenue sources and spending on particular programs. The funds have been established by the laws of the State of New York.

#### Governmental Funds

Most of the basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that 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 fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the programs of the District. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the District-Wide financial statements, additional information is provided on reconciliation pages explaining the relationship (or differences) between them.

#### Fiduciary Fund

The District collects and remits taxes to the Rockville Centre Public Library. The District excludes these activities from the District-Wide financial statements because it cannot use these to finance its operations.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the District-Wide and fund financial statements. The notes to financial statements can be found following the basic financial statements section of this report.

#### **District-Wide Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the District's financial position. This MD&A includes a summary of two District-Wide statements that focus on operations of the District as a whole. These statements measure inputs and outflows using an economic resources measurement focus, and use the accrual basis of accounting. Activities that are fiduciary in nature are not included in these statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

The District's total net deficit increased by \$7,902,702 in the year ended June 30, 2023.

		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>Change</u>
Current assets	\$	29,972,770	28,562,281	1,410,489
Noncurrent assets	_	61,550,148	120,658,453	(59,108,305)
Total assets		91,522,918	149,220,734	(57,697,816)
Deferred outflows of resources		57,122,684	51,459,353	5,663,331
Current liabilities		13,523,366	12,898,619	624,747
Noncurrent liabilities		281,328,906	251,250,030	30,078,876
Total liabilities		294,852,272	264,148,649	30,703,623
Deferred inflows of resources		29,896,280	104,731,686	(74,835,406)
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets		21,293,342	19,009,779	2,283,563
Restricted		9,677,724	10,573,120	(895,396)
Unrestricted	(	(207,074,016)	(197,783,147)	(9,290,869)
Total net position	\$ (	(176,102,950)	(168,200,248)	(7,902,702)

#### Condensed Statement of Net Position - Governmental Activities

The largest reason for the decrease in noncurrent assets was due to changes for the pension systems that resulted in both systems reporting a liability in 2023 instead of a pension asset. The District is reporting an employees' retirement system net pension liability of \$6,659,464 in the current year, due to changes in the system's assumptions opposed to a net pension asset of \$2,577,409 in the prior year. The District is reporting a teachers' retirement system net pension liability of \$6,265,967 in the current year, due to changes in the system's assumptions opposed to a net pension asset of \$56,419,308 in the prior year.

Current liabilities increased \$624,747 while long-term liabilities increased by \$30,078,876 primarily due to the net pension liabilities as discussed above.

A large component of the District's total assets is the investment in capital assets, less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to the students and consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. During the year, the increase in net investment in capital assets was a result of additions being greater than depreciation expense.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

At the end of the current fiscal year, the net investment in capital assets totaled \$21,293,342 and the items of net position subject to external restrictions total \$9,677,724. There is an unrestricted net deficit of \$(207,074,016) which must be financed from future operations.

Overall, the District's total net position (deficit) increased by \$7,902,702.

#### Changes in Net Position

The results of operations as a whole are reported in the Statement of Activities.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>Change</u>	
Revenue:				
Program revenue:				
Charges for services	\$ 4,964,538	4,375,379	589,159	
Operating grants and contributions	4,971,282	4,767,139	204,143	
Capital grants and contributions	338,086	-	338,086	
General revenue:				
Real property taxes	98,358,708	95,485,978	2,872,730	
Other real property tax items	5,558,264	5,848,236	(289,972)	
Use of money and property	1,368,225	370,556	997,669	
Sale of property and compensation				
for loss	83,171	36,833	46,338	
State sources	17,708,325	14,250,062	3,458,263	
Federal sources	205,385	22,886	182,499	
Miscellaneous	1,595,531	1,369,598	225,933	
Total revenue	 135,151,515	126,526,667	8,624,848	
Expenses:				
General support	17,549,842	16,706,993	842,849	
Instruction	116,768,105	96,286,795	20,481,310	
Pupil transportation	5,296,398	5,198,890	97,508	
Community services	258,165	99,583	158,582	
Cost of food sales	1,628,291	1,255,971	372,320	
Interest	 1,553,416	1,435,365	118,051	
Total expenses	 143,054,217	120,983,597	22,070,620	
Change in net position	\$ (7,902,702)	5,543,070	(13,445,772)	

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

The District's fiscal year 2023 revenue totaled \$135,151,515. Real property taxes (including other real tax items) and state sources accounted for most of the District's revenue. The remainder came from fees charged for services, operating grants, capital grants, investment earnings, and other miscellaneous sources.

The cost of all programs and services totaled \$143,054,217 for fiscal year 2023. These expenses are predominantly related to general support, instruction and caring for (pupil services) and transporting students.

As seen above, governmental activities decreased the District's net position by \$7,902,702 during the current fiscal year. Noteworthy is the impact of the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75 that requires recognition of the total OPEB liability and GASB Statements No. 68 and No. 71 that require Districts to recognize their proportionate share of liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources to the various pension systems (ERS and TRS).

A graphic display of the distribution of revenues for the two years follows:

Property taxes and STAR, 76.8%

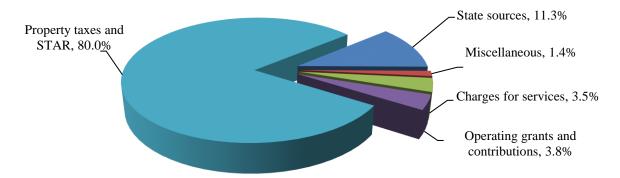
Miscellaneous, 2.4%

Charges for services, 3.7%

Grants and contributions, 4.0%

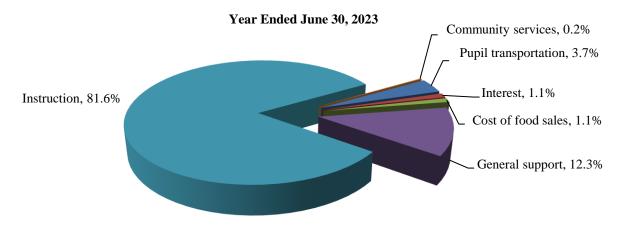
Year Ended June 30, 2023

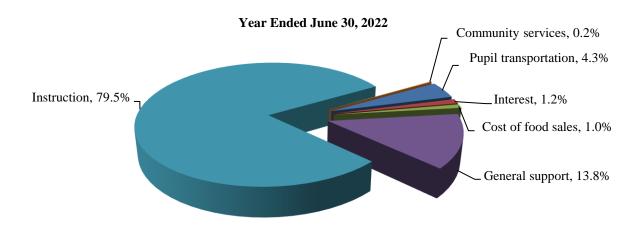




Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

A graphic display of the distribution of expenses for the two years follows:





#### 3. Financial Analysis of the District's Funds

A measure of the general fund's liquidity is a comparison of both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 2.6% of 2022-2023 total general fund expenditures, including other financing uses, while total fund balance represents 12.7% of the same amount. The comparable amounts from the prior year were 3.1% and 12.4%, respectively.

In the current fiscal year, the District's fund balance within the general fund increased by \$1,067,509.

The decrease in the fund balance for capital projects of \$485,768 is due to capital outlay being greater than transfers from the general fund.

The school lunch fund's balance increased by \$11,103.

The increase in fund balance in the miscellaneous fund of \$40,997 is due to deposits collected.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

The permanent fund is maintained for the receipt and disbursement of scholarships. The change in fund balance in this fund relates to the increase in investment valuation.

The decrease in fund balance in the debt service fund of \$246,857 can be attributed to repayments of long-term debt.

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

#### Fund Balance Reporting

The District follows GASB Statement No. 54 which requires the classification of fund balance under five classifications: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned. The fund balance classifications are as follows:

- <u>Nonspendable</u> consists of assets that are inherently nonspendable in the current period either because of their form or because they must be maintained intact, including prepaid items, inventories, long-term portions of loans receivable, financial assets held for resale, and principal of endowments.
- <u>Restricted</u> consists of amounts that are subject to externally enforceable legal purpose restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- <u>Committed</u> consists of amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint imposed by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority before the end of the fiscal year, and that require the same level of formal action to remove the constraint.
- Assigned consists of amounts that are constrained either by the Board of Education for amounts assigned for balancing the subsequent year's budget or the Assistant Superintendent for Business for amounts assigned for encumbrances. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as assigned balance since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. An assignment cannot result in a deficit in the unassigned fund balance in the General Fund. Assigned fund balance in all other governmental funds represents any positive remaining amount after classifying nonspendable, restricted or committed fund balance amounts.
- <u>Unassigned</u> represents amounts not classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed or assigned, and could be a surplus or deficit. The General Fund is the only fund that could report a positive amount in unassigned fund balance. For governmental funds other than the General Fund, the unassigned fund balance should be used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

A summary of the change in fund balance for the governmental funds is as follows:

	2023	<u>2022</u>	Change
General Fund:			
Restricted for employee benefit			
accrued liabilities	\$ 3,535,751	3,832,430	(296,679)
Restricted for unemployment insurance	123,461	119,250	4,211
Restricted for retirement contributions	3,853,833	4,495,105	(641,272)
Assigned-designated for subsequent			
year's expenditures	5,300,000	2,800,000	2,500,000
Assigned-purchases on order	52,058	41,903	10,155
Unassigned	3,238,746	3,747,652	(508,906)
Total Fund Balance - General Fund	16,103,849	15,036,340	1,067,509
Capital Project Fund - Unassigned	(747,949)	(262,181)	(485,768)
School Lunch Fund:			
Nonspendable for inventory	11,049	11,520	(471)
Assigned	663,605	652,031	11,574
Total Fund Balance - School Lunch Fund	674,654	663,551	11,103
Miscellaneous Fund:			
Restricted for scholarships	64,933	67,755	(2,822)
Restricted for extraclassroom	174,034	171,804	2,230
Restricted for deposits	329,418	287,829	41,589
Total Fund Balance - Miscellaneous Fund	568,385	527,388	40,997
Permanent Fund:			
Nonspendable for scholarships	150,000	150,000	-
Restricted for scholarships	1,587,593	1,343,389	244,204
Total Fund Balance - Permanent Fund	1,737,593	1,493,389	244,204
Debt Service Fund - restricted for debt service	8,701	255,558	(246,857)
Total Fund Balance - All Funds	\$18,345,233	17,714,045	631,188

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

# 4. General Fund Budgetary Highlights

#### **General Fund Revenue**

	Original	Final	Final Actual	
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Revenue:				
Real property taxes	\$ 97,100,000	97,877,093	98,358,708	95,485,978
Other real property tax items	6,250,000	5,472,907	5,558,264	5,848,236
Charges for services	4,559,538	4,559,538	4,146,422	4,032,069
Use of money and property	105,000	105,000	1,040,447	88,388
Sale of property and				
compensation for loss	20,000	20,000	81,171	41,608
State sources	16,795,953	16,795,953	17,708,325	14,250,062
Federal sources	100,000	100,000	205,385	22,886
Miscellaneous	520,000	520,000	547,749	578,003
Total revenue	<u>\$125,450,491</u>	125,450,491	127,646,471	120,347,230

# **General Fund Expenditures**

	Original	Final	Actual	Actual
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Expenditures:				
General support	\$ 12,179,903	12,262,731	11,690,170	11,263,807
Instruction	77,533,148	76,747,422	74,495,902	72,366,678
Pupil transportation	4,610,359	5,063,395	4,894,784	4,780,217
Community services	190,950	190,950	168,887	99,583
Employee benefits	29,291,900	29,861,679	29,677,427	27,467,867
Debt service	466,482	488,170	1,174,737	951,614
Total expenditures	124,272,742	124,614,347	122,101,907	116,929,766
Other uses - operating transfers out	4,777,749	4,477,749	4,477,055	4,701,149
Total expenditures and other uses	<u>\$129,050,491</u>	129,092,096	126,578,962	121,630,915

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

#### 5. Capital Assets and Debt Administration

At June 30, 2023, the District had capital assets of \$61,550,148, net of accumulated depreciation, invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment and construction-in-progress. The change in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, is delineated below and provides comparative balances from the prior year.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>Change</u>
Land	\$ 32,038	32,038	-
Buildings and improvements	91,803,242	89,651,766	2,151,476
Improvements other than buildings	2,824,572	2,824,572	-
Machinery and equipment	 6,607,585	6,524,874	82,711
	101,267,437	99,033,250	2,234,187
Less accumulated depreciation	 (39,717,289)	(37,371,514)	(2,345,775)
Capital assets, net	\$ 61,550,148	61,661,736	(111,588)

The change in capital assets during the current fiscal year results from additions of \$2,259,562 offset by depreciation expense of \$2,371,150.

The District had general obligation and other long-term debt outstanding as follows:

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>	<u>Change</u>
Bonds payable	\$	36,945,000	38,270,000	(1,325,000)
Unamortized premium on bonds		418,578	440,044	(21,466)
Capital leases		4,313	42,292	(37,979)
Energy performance contract payable		1,259,235	1,470,544	(211,309)
Installment purchase agreements		1,629,680	2,429,077	(799,397)
Claims payable		1,579,826	1,634,385	(54,559)
Compensated absences		3,400,423	3,485,827	(85,404)
Total OPEB liability		225,423,461	205,873,011	19,550,450
Net pension (asset) liability - TRS - proportionate		6,265,967	(56,419,308)	62,685,275
Net pension (asset) liability - ERS - proportionate		6,659,464	(2,577,409)	9,236,873
Total	\$	283,585,947	194,648,463	88,937,484

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

#### 6. Factors Bearing on the District's Future

The general fund budget for the 2023-2024 school year was approved by the voters in the amount of \$136,456,494. This is an increase of 5.7% over the previous year's budget.

The 2023-2024 budget is impacted by certain trends impacting school districts. These include increases in retirement contributions and health insurance costs.

The New York State Legislature introduced and approved a property tax cap beginning in the 2012-2013 school year. This bill limits tax levy growth to the lesser of two percent or the annual increase in the CPI. Limited exemptions to exceed the levy cap are provided for taxes needed to pay for voter-approved capital expenditures, pension rate increases, court orders and torts over five percent of the prior year's levy. If the tax levy proposed to the voters is within the district's tax levy cap, then a majority vote would be required for approval. If the proposed tax levy exceeds the district's tax levy cap, the threshold required for approval would be 60 percent of the vote. A school district that does not levy an amount up to the cap in any one year would be allowed to carry over unused tax levy capacity into future years.

#### 7. Contacting the District

This financial report is designed to provide the reader with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the funds it receives. Requests for additional information can be directed to:

Rockville Centre Union Free School District
Attn: Mr. Robert Bartels
Assistant Superintendent for Business
128 Shepherd Street
Rockville Centre, New York 11570
(516) 255-8935

#### Statement of Net Position Governmental Activities June 30, 2023

#### Assets

<u>Assets</u>		
Current assets:		
Cash and equivalents - unrestricted	\$	11,936,084
Cash and equivalents - restricted		8,689,217
Investments Receivables:		1,529,914
Taxes		2,653,551
Accounts receivable		4,782
State and Federal aid		3,578,725
Due from other governments		1,569,448
Inventory		11,049
Total current assets	-	29,972,770
Noncurrent assets:	-	= 7 7 . = 7
Land		22.029
Capital assets - depreciable, net		32,038 61,518,110
Total noncurrent assets		61,550,148
Total assets		91,522,918
Deferred outflows of resources		
Pensions		37,958,217
OPEB		19,164,467
T-4-1 1-5 1 5	-	
Total deferred outflows of resources	-	57,122,684
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable		1,094,453
Accrued liabilities		539,014
Accrued interest Due to other governments		126,719
Due to teachers' retirement system		2,413,610 6,722,821
Due to employees' retirement system		369,708
Bonds payable		1,360,000
Premium on bonds payable		21,466
Capital leases		4,313
Energy performance contract		216,539
Installment purchase agreements		654,723
Total current liabilities		13,523,366
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Bonds payable		35,585,000
Premium on bonds payable		397,112
Energy performance contract		1,042,696
Installment purchase agreements		974,957
Claims payable		1,579,826
Compensated absences		3,400,423
Total OPEB liability		225,423,461
Net pension liability - teachers' retirement system - proportionate share		6,265,967
Net pension liability - employees' retirement system - proportionate share		6,659,464
Total noncurrent liabilities		281,328,906
Total liabilities		294,852,272
		271,032,272
<u>Deferred inflows of resources</u>		
Unearned revenue		487,931
Pensions		3,304,046
OPEB		26,104,303
Total deferred inflows of resources		29,896,280
Net position	-	
Net investment in capital assets		21,293,342
		21,273,342
Restricted:		
		3,535,751
Employee benefit accrued liability reserve Unemployment insurance reserve		3,535,751 123,461
Employee benefit accrued liability reserve		
Employee benefit accrued liability reserve Unemployment insurance reserve		123,461
Employee benefit accrued liability reserve Unemployment insurance reserve Retirement contribution reserve - teachers' retirement system Retirement contribution reserve - employees' retirement system Debt service		123,461 1,499,684 2,354,149 8,701
Employee benefit accrued liability reserve Unemployment insurance reserve Retirement contribution reserve - teachers' retirement system Retirement contribution reserve - employees' retirement system Debt service Scholarships		123,461 1,499,684 2,354,149 8,701 1,652,526
Employee benefit accrued liability reserve Unemployment insurance reserve Retirement contribution reserve - teachers' retirement system Retirement contribution reserve - employees' retirement system Debt service Scholarships Extraclassroom		123,461 1,499,684 2,354,149 8,701 1,652,526 174,034
Employee benefit accrued liability reserve Unemployment insurance reserve Retirement contribution reserve - teachers' retirement system Retirement contribution reserve - employees' retirement system Debt service Scholarships Extraclassroom Deposits		123,461 1,499,684 2,354,149 8,701 1,652,526 174,034 329,418
Employee benefit accrued liability reserve Unemployment insurance reserve Retirement contribution reserve - teachers' retirement system Retirement contribution reserve - employees' retirement system Debt service Scholarships Extraclassroom	_	123,461 1,499,684 2,354,149 8,701 1,652,526 174,034
Employee benefit accrued liability reserve Unemployment insurance reserve Retirement contribution reserve - teachers' retirement system Retirement contribution reserve - employees' retirement system Debt service Scholarships Extraclassroom Deposits		123,461 1,499,684 2,354,149 8,701 1,652,526 174,034 329,418
Employee benefit accrued liability reserve Unemployment insurance reserve Retirement contribution reserve - teachers' retirement system Retirement contribution reserve - employees' retirement system Debt service Scholarships Extraclassroom Deposits Unrestricted		123,461 1,499,684 2,354,149 8,701 1,652,526 174,034 329,418 (207,074,016)

Statement of Activities Governmental Activities Year ended June 30, 2023

			Program Revenu	ie	
		Charges	Operating	Capital	Net Expense
		for	Grants and	Grants and	and Changes
	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Services</u>	<b>Contributions</b>	<b>Contributions</b>	in Net Position
Functions and programs:					
General support	\$ 17,549,842	-	-	-	(17,549,842)
Instruction	116,768,105	4,146,422	4,544,273	338,086	(107,739,324)
Pupil transportation	5,296,398	-	-	-	(5,296,398)
Community services	258,165	-	-	-	(258,165)
Cost of food sales	1,628,291	818,116	427,009	-	(383,166)
Interest	1,553,416				(1,553,416)
Total functions and	1				
programs	\$ 143,054,217	4,964,538	4,971,282	338,086	(132,780,311)
General revenue:					
Real property taxes					98,358,708
Other real property tax ite	ems				5,558,264
Use of money and propert	ty				1,368,225
Sale of property and comp	pensation for loss				83,171
State sources					17,708,325
Federal sources					205,385
Miscellaneous					1,595,531
Total general reven	nue				124,877,609
Change in net position					(7,902,702)
Net position (deficit) at begin	nning of year				(168,200,248)
Net position (deficit) at end of	of year				\$ (176,102,950)

#### Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds June 30, 2023

		,						
	General	Capital Projects	Special Aid	School Lunch	Miscellaneous	Permanent	Debt Service	Total Governmental Funds
Assets	<u>Seneral</u>	<u> 110jeets</u>	1114	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	5011100	1 41145
Cash and equivalents - unrestricted	\$ 9,931,222	182,569	770,790	1,051,503	_	-	_	11,936,084
Cash and equivalents - restricted	7,513,045	-	-	-	874,511	292,960	8,701	8,689,217
Investments	-	-	-	-	85,281	1,444,633	-	1,529,914
Receivables:								
Taxes	2,653,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,653,551
Accounts receivable	4,331	451	-	-	-	-	-	4,782
State and Federal aid	2,136,033	-	1,419,259	23,433	-	-	-	3,578,725
Due from other governments	1,552,443	-	17,005	-	-	-	-	1,569,448
Due from other funds	3,433,360	122,880	-	- 11.040	19,326	-	-	3,575,566
Inventory				11,049				11,049
Total assets	\$ 27,223,985	305,900	2,207,054	1,085,985	979,118	1,737,593	8,701	33,548,336
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances								
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	883,294	7,519	176,247	27,393	-	-	-	1,094,453
Accrued liabilities	535,543	-	3,007	464	-	-	-	539,014
Due to other governments	2,337,880	-	74,298	1,432	- 410.700	-	-	2,413,610
Due to other funds	3,126	1,046,330	1,886,131	229,246	410,733	-	-	3,575,566
Due to teachers' retirement system  Due to employees' retirement system	6,722,821 369,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,722,821 369,708
Total liabilities	10,852,372	1,053,849	2,139,683	258,535	410,733			14,715,172
Deferred inflows or resources - unearned revenue	267,764		67,371	152,796				487,931
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable	-	-	-	11,049	-	150,000	-	161,049
Restricted:								
Employee benefit accrued liability reserve	3,535,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,535,751
Unemployment insurance reserve	123,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,461
Retirement contribution reserve - teachers' retirement system	1,499,684	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,499,684
Retirement contribution reserve - employees' retirement system	2,354,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,354,149
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 505 502	8,701	8,701
Scholarships	-	-	-	-	64,933	1,587,593	-	1,652,526
Extraclassroom Deposits	-	-	-	-	174,034	-	-	174,034 329,418
Assigned	5,352,058	-	-	663,605	329,418	-	-	6,015,663
Unassigned (deficit)	3,238,746	(747,949)	-	003,003	-	-	-	2,490,797
						1 505 500		
Total fund balances	16,103,849	(747,949)		674,654	568,385	1,737,593	8,701	18,345,233
Total liabilities, deferred inflows								
of resources, and fund balances	\$ 27,223,985	305,900	2,207,054	1,085,985	979,118	1,737,593	8,701	33,548,336

# Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2023

Total governmental fund balances		\$	18,345,233
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds. The assets consist of:  Land  Capital assets - depreciable, net	\$ 32,038 61,518,110		
Total capital assets			61,550,148
Some deferred inflows and outflows are not reported in governmental funds. These consist of the following:  Deferred outflows of resources - pensions  Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB  Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB			37,958,217 (3,304,046) 19,164,467 (26,104,303)
Long-term liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period are not reported in the funds:			
Accrued interest	(126,719)		
Bonds payable	(36,945,000)		
Premium on bonds payable	(418,578)		
Capital leases	(4,313)		
Energy performance contract	(1,259,235)		
Installment purchase agreements	(1,629,680)		
Claims payable	(1,579,826)		
Compensated absences	(3,400,423)		
Total OPEB liability	(225,423,461)		
Net pension liability - teachers' retirement system	(6,265,967)		
Net pension liability - employers' retirement system	(6,659,464)	(	(283,712,666)
Total net position - end of year		\$ (	(176,102,950)

#### Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds Year ended June 30, 2023

	<u>General</u>	Capital Projects	Special <u>Aid</u>	School <u>Lunch</u>	Miscellaneous	<u>Permanent</u>	Debt <u>Service</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
Revenue:	ф. 00 <b>25</b> 0 <b>5</b> 00							00.050.500
Real property taxes	\$ 98,358,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,358,708
Other real property tax items	5,558,264	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,558,264
Charges for services	4,146,422	-	-	-	-	-	- 2.027	4,146,422
Use of money and property	1,040,447	-	-	32,586	284	291,071	3,837	1,368,225
Sale of property and compensation for loss	81,171	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	83,171
State sources	17,708,325	338,086	930,008	12,179	-	-	-	18,988,598
Federal sources	205,385	-	3,614,265	414,830	-	-	-	4,234,480
Food sales		-	101.021	818,116	-	-	-	818,116
Miscellaneous	547,749		191,831	48	855,903			1,595,531
Total revenue	127,646,471	338,086	4,736,104	1,279,759	856,187	291,071	3,837	135,151,515
Expenditures:								
General support	11,690,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,690,170
Instruction	74,495,902	-	4,746,883	-	815,190	46,867	-	80,104,842
Pupil transportation	4,894,784	-	139,221	-	-	-	-	5,034,005
Community services	168,887	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,887
Cost of food sales	-	-	-	1,268,656	-	-	-	1,268,656
Employee benefits	29,677,427	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,677,427
Debt service:					-			
Principal	837,376	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,309	2,373,685
Interest	337,361	-	-	-	-	-	1,241,440	1,578,801
Capital outlay		2,623,854						2,623,854
Total expenditures	122,101,907	2,623,854	4,886,104	1,268,656	815,190	46,867	2,777,749	134,520,327
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	5,544,564	(2,285,768)	(150,000)	11,103	40,997	244,204	(2,773,912)	631,188
Other financing sources (uses):								
Transfers in	-	1,800,000	150,000	-	-	-	2,527,055	4,477,055
Transfers out	(4,477,055)	, , , <u>-</u>	-	-	-	_	-	(4,477,055)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(4,477,055)	1,800,000	150,000				2,527,055	
Changes in fund balances	1,067,509	(485,768)		11,103	40,997	244,204	(246,857)	631,188
Fund balances (deficit) at beginning of year	15,036,340	(262,181)		663,551	527,388	1,493,389	255,558	17,714,045
Fund balances (deficit) at end of year	\$ 16,103,849	(747,949)		674,654	568,385	1,737,593	8,701	18,345,233

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year ended June, 30 2023

Net change in fund balances			\$	631,188
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	es			
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This amount may be less than the total capital outlay since the capital outlay includes amounts under the capitalization threshold.				
Additions of capital assets Depreciation	\$	2,259,562 (2,371,150)		(111,588)
Repayment of bonds, capital leases, energy performance contract, and installment debt, principal is an expenditures in the governmental funds but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Also, the governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of				
Principal paid on bonds payable		1,325,000		
Principal paid on capital leases		37,979		
Principal paid on energy performance contract		211,309		
Principal paid on installment purchase agreements		799,397		
Accrued interest		3,919		
Amortization of premium on bonds payable		21,466		2,399,070
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.				
Claims payable		54,559		
Compensated absences		85,404		
Total OPEB liability		(19,550,450)		
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB		5,189,701		
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB		6,286,451		
Net pension liability - teachers' retirement system		(62,685,275)		
Net pension liability - employees' retirement system		(9,236,873)		
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions		473,630		
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	_	68,561,481	(	(10,821,372)
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$	(7,902,702)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund Year ended June 30, 2023

	Custodial <u>Fund</u>
Additions:	
Real property taxes	\$ 3,819,670
Other real property tax items	15,898
Total additions	3,835,568
Deductions - payments to library	3,835,568
Change in net fiduciary position	-
Fiduciary net position at beginning of year	
Fiduciary net position at end of year	\$ -

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Rockville Centre Union Free School District (the District) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Significant accounting principles and policies used by the District are as follows:

#### (a) Reporting Entity

The District is governed by the laws of New York State (the State). The District is an independent entity governed by an elected Board of Education consisting of five 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 financial reporting entity is based on criteria set forth by GASB. 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. The District does not have any reportable component units or other organizational entities for the year ended June 30, 2023.

#### (b) Joint Venture

The District is a component district in the Nassau County Cooperative Board of 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.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (b) Joint Venture, Continued

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

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

During the year, the District was billed \$8,035,541 for BOCES administrative and program costs and recognized \$3,045,715 in revenue as the District's share of BOCES aid.

Participating school districts issue debt on behalf of BOCES. As of year end, there was no debt issued by the District on behalf of BOCES.

Copies of the financial statements can be requested from Nassau County BOCES, 71 Clinton Road, Garden City, New York 11530.

#### (c) Basis of Presentation

#### (i) District-Wide Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present information about the overall governmental financial activities of the District, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of interfund transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, state aid, intergovernmental revenue and other exchange and non-exchange transactions. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants, while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants, if applicable.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between program expenses and revenues for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Employee benefits are allocated to functional areas in proportion to the payroll expended for those areas. Program revenue include: (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, and (b) grants, contributions and other revenues that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenue that is not classified as program revenue, including real property taxes and state aid, is presented as general revenue.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (c) Basis of Presentation, Continued

#### (ii) Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds, including fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund type, governmental and fiduciary, are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All funds of the District are presented as major funds. The District's financial statements present the following fund types:

Governmental Funds - are those through which most governmental functions are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The emphasis of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds as defined by GASB, each displayed in a separate column. The following are the District's major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> - is the District's primary operating fund and is used to account for and report all financial transactions except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> - These funds account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

<u>Special Aid Fund</u> - is used to account for and report the proceeds of federal and state grants that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

<u>School Lunch Fund</u> - is used to account for and report the activities of the school lunch operations.

<u>Miscellaneous Fund</u> - is used to account for the extraclassroom activity funds, scholarships and various deposits in which the district has administrative control over.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> - is used to account for the advance refunding of a portion of the District's outstanding serial bonds.

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u> - is used to account for and report the financial resources used for acquisition, construction, or major repair of capital facilities.

<u>Permanent Fund</u> - is used to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the District's scholarship programs.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (c) Basis of Presentation, Continued

#### (ii) Fund Financial Statements, Continued

<u>Fiduciary Funds</u> - are used to account for activities in which the District acts as trustee or 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 is one class of fiduciary funds:

<u>Custodial Fund</u> - is used to collect and remit taxes to the Rockville Centre Public Library.

#### (d) Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The District-Wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is 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 real property taxes, grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from real property 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 and the related expenditures are incurred.

The governmental funds statements are reported using the current financial resources management focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenue is recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenue reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenue is collected within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year, except for real property taxes, which are considered to be available if they are collected within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year.

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

#### (e) Estimates

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

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (f) Cash and Equivalents

The District's cash and equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from date of acquisition. New York State law governs the District's investment policies. Resources must be deposited in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. Permissible investments include obligations of the United States Treasury, United States Agencies, repurchase agreements, and obligations of the State or its localities.

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

#### (g) Investments

Investments in equity securities with readily determinable fair values are reported at fair value in the Permanent Fund. Equity securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market and credit risks. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. The District also does not typically purchase investments denominated in a foreign currency, and is not exposed to foreign currency risk. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the Permanent Fund.

- A framework has been established for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:
  - Level 1 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the District has the ability to access.
  - Level 2 Inputs to the valuation methodology include:
    - Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
    - Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
    - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liability; and
    - Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.
  - Level 3 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (g) Investments, Continued

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at June 30, 2023.

The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the District believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

The District assesses the levels of the investments at each measurement date, and transfers between levels are recognized on the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer in accordance with its accounting policy regarding the recognition of transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy.

#### (h) Real Property Taxes

Real property taxes are levied annually by the Board of Education. Taxes are collected from December to June. Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by Nassau County (the County) in which the District is located. The County guarantees the full payment of the District warrant and assumes responsibility for uncollected taxes.

#### (i) Receivables

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

#### (i) Interfund Transactions

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

#### (k) Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at actual cost. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair market value at the time received.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (k) Capital Assets, Continued

The District uses a capitalization threshold of \$2,000 (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts for grouped like assets or individual assets). Depreciation methods and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the District-Wide statements are as follows:

	Estimated useful life	Depreciation Method
Buildings and improvements	20-50 years	Straight-line
Improvements other than buildings	20 years	Straight-line
Machinery and equipment	5-20 years	Straight-line

#### (1) Inventory

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

Prepaid items represent payments made by the District for which benefits extend beyond yearend. These payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the District-Wide and Governmental Fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the statement of net position and 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.

These non-liquid assets (inventories and prepaid items) have been reported as nonspendable fund balance because that portion of fund balance is not available for other subsequent expenditures on the balance sheet.

#### (m) Deferred Outflow of Resources and Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is related to pensions reported in the District-Wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the District's proportion of the collective net pension systems and difference during the measurement period between the District's contributions and its proportion share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. Also included in this item are the District contributions to the pension systems subsequent to the measurement date. The second item represents changes of assumptions related to the total OPEB liability.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (m) Deferred Outflow of Resources and Inflows of Resources, Continued

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 has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. First relates to cash received before the related revenue is earned and is reported as unearned revenue. The second item is related to pensions reported in the District-Wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of net change in the District's proportion of the collective net position systems and difference during the measurement periods between the District's contributions and its proportion share of total contributions to the pension system not included in pension expense. The third represents differences between expected and actual experience as well as the change of assumptions and other inputs related to the OPEB liability.

#### (n) Compensated Absences

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

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.

Consistent with GASB Statement No. 101 - "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 pay rates in effect at year end.

#### (o) Other Benefits

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

In addition to providing pension benefits, the District provides postemployment health insurance coverage and survivor benefits to retired employees and their survivors in accordance with the provisions of various employment contracts in effect at the time of retirement. Substantially all of the District's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the District. Health care benefits are provided through the District's self-insurance plan. The District pays 100% of the cost for retiree's health care insurance, excluding co-pays which are the sole responsibility of the retirees. Survivor beneficiaries reimburse the District monthly for 100% of the calculated premiums. The District recognizes the cost of providing health insurance by recording its share of insurance premiums as an expenditure.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (p) Short-Term Debt

The District may issue Revenue Anticipation Notes (RANs) and Tax Anticipation Notes (TANs) in anticipation of the receipt of revenue. 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.

#### (q) 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 and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund 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 within one year or due after one year in the Statement of Net Position.

#### (r) Equity Classifications

#### (i) District-Wide Statements

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

<u>Net Investment in Capital Assets</u> - consists of net capital assets (cost less accumulated depreciation) reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisitions, construction and improvements of those assets.

<u>Restricted</u> - reports net position when constraints placed on the assets 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.

<u>Unrestricted</u> - reports the balance of net position that does not meet the definition of the above two classifications and is deemed to be available for general use by the District.

#### (ii) Fund Statements

The District follows GASB Statement No. 54 - "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions." This Statement provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balances more transparent.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (r) Equity Classifications, Continued

#### (ii) Fund Statements, Continued

There are five classifications for fund balance as detailed below, however, in the fund financial statements there are four classifications presented:

<u>Nonspendable</u> - consists of amounts that are inherently nonspendable in the current period either because of their form or because they must be maintained intact. Nonspendable fund balance consists of inventory, prepaids, and principal from endowments.

<u>Restricted</u> - This category includes amounts with constraints placed on the use of resources either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The District has established the following restricted fund balances:

#### Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve

Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve (GML §6-p) is used to reserve funds for the payment of accrued employee due an employee upon termination of the employee's service. This reserve may be established by a majority vote of the Board, and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other reserves and funds that may be legally appropriated. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

#### Unemployment Insurance Reserve

Unemployment Insurance Reserve (GML §6-m) is 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 to 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. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

#### Retirement Contribution Reserve - Employees' Retirement System

Retirement Contribution Reserve (GML §6-r) is used for the purpose of financing retirement contributions payable to the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System. 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. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (r) Equity Classifications, Continued

#### (ii) Fund Statements, Continued

Reserve for teachers' retirement system liability (GML§6-r) must be used for financing retirement contributions. 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. The reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

#### Debt Reserve

Debt reserve (GML §6-h) is used to reserve funds for payment of bonded indebtedness. This reserve account is accounted for in the Debt Service Fund.

#### Scholarships Reserve

This reserve is used to account for various scholarship awards. This reserve is accounted for in the Permanent Fund and the Miscellaneous Fund.

#### Capital Reserve

Capital reserve (GML §6-c) is used to account for and report the financial resources that are restricted by a voter approved proposition for acquisition, construction or major repair of capital facilities. This reserve is accounted for the Capital Projects Fund.

#### Extraclassroom Reserve

This reserve is used to account for extraclassroom funds. This reserve is accounted for in the Miscellaneous Fund.

#### Deposits Reserve

This reserve is used to account for various student deposits. This reserve is accounted for in the Miscellaneous Fund.

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

<u>Assigned</u> - Includes amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. All encumbrances other than in the capital fund are classified as assigned fund balance in the respective fund. The amount appropriated for the subsequent year's budget of the general fund is also classified as assigned fund balance in the General Fund.

<u>Unassigned</u> - Represents the residual classification for the government's General Fund, and could report a surplus or deficit. In funds other than the General Fund, the unassigned classification should be used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (r) Equity Classifications, Continued

#### (ii) Fund Statements, Continued

When resources are available from multiple classifications, the District spends funds in the following order: restricted, committed, assigned, unassigned.

#### (2) Explanation of Certain Differences Between Fund Statements and District-Wide Statements

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the 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 resource measurement focus of the District-Wide statements, compared with the current financial resource measurement focus of the governmental funds.

#### (a) Fund Balances of Governmental Funds vs. Net Position of Governmental Activities

Fund balances of the District's governmental funds differ from net position of governmental activities reported in the Statement of Net Position. This difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus of the Statement of Net Position versus the solely current financial resources focus of the governmental fund Balance Sheet.

## (b) Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances vs. Statement of Activities

Differences between the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and the Statements of Activities fall into one of three broad categories.

#### Long-term Revenue and Expense Differences

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

#### Capital Related Differences

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

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

### (2) Explanation of Certain Differences Between Fund Statements and District-Wide Statements, Continued

## (b) Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances vs. Statement of Activities, Continued

#### 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 interest expense is recorded in the statement of activities as incurred, and principal payments are recorded as a reduction of liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

#### (3) Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

#### (a) Budgetary Data

The District generally follows the procedures below in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the fund financial statements:

- At least seven days prior to the budget hearing, a copy of the budget is made available to the voters.
- At the budget hearing, the voters may raise questions concerning the items contained in the budget.
- The Board of Education establishes a date for the annual meeting, which by law will be held on the third Tuesday in May.
- The voters are permitted to vote upon the general fund budget at the annual meeting.
- If the original proposed budget is not approved by the voters, the Board of Education has the option of either resubmitting the original or revising the budget for voter approval at a special meeting held at a later date; or the Board of Education may, at that point, adopt a contingency budget. If the Board of Education decides to submit either the original or a revised budget to the voters for a second time, and the voters do not approve the second budget submittal, the Board of Education must adopt a contingency budget and the tax levy cannot exceed the total tax levy of the prior year (0% levy growth). In addition, the administrative component of the contingency budget shall not comprise a greater percentage of the contingency budget exclusive of the capital component than the lesser of either 1) the percentage the administrative component had comprised in the prior year budget exclusive of the capital component; or 2) the percentage the administrative component had comprised in the last proposed defeated budget exclusive of the capital component.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (3) Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability, Continued

#### (a) Budgetary Data, Continued

- Formal budgetary integration is employed during the year as a management control device for general and special aid funds.
- Budgets for general and special aid funds are legally adopted annually on a basis consistent with GAAP. The capital projects fund is budgeted on a project basis. The Board of Education does not adopt an annual budget for the school lunch, special aid, permanent or debt service funds.
- The Board of Education has established legal control of the budget at the program line item level of expenditures. Transfers between appropriation accounts, at the program line item level of expenditures, require approval by the Board of Education. Any modification to appropriations resulting from increases in revenue estimates or supplemental reserve appropriations also require a majority vote by the Board.
- Appropriations in general and special aid funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year, except that outstanding encumbrances are reappropriated in the succeeding year pursuant to the Uniform System of Accounts promulgated by the Office of the State Comptroller.

Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education.

#### (b) 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 assigned fund balance and do not represent expenditures or liabilities. These commitments will be honored in the subsequent period. Related expenditures are recognized at that time, as the liability is incurred or the commitment is paid.

#### (c) Limitation on General Fund Balance

The District is limited to the amount of unassigned general fund balance, with certain exceptions, that can be retained. New York State law limits this amount to 4% of the ensuing year's budget.

#### (d) Property Tax Limitation

The School District is not limited as to the maximum amount of real property taxes which may be raised. However, on June 24, 2011, the Governor signed Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 (Tax Levy Limitation Law). This law applies to all local governments, including school districts.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (3) Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability, Continued

#### (d) Property Tax Limitation, Continued

The Tax Levy Limitation Law restricts the amount of real property taxes that may be levied by a school district in a particular year. The original legislation that established the Tax Levy Limitation Law was set to expire on June 16, 2016. Chapter 20 of the Laws of 2015 extends the Tax Levy Limitation Law through June 2020. In 2019, the Tax Levy Limitation Law became permanent.

Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the tax levy of a school district cannot increase by more than the lesser of two percent or the annual increase in the consumer price index. Certain adjustments would be permitted as defined by Section 1220 of the Real Property Tax Law. A school district could exceed the tax levy limitation only if the budget is approved by at least 60% of the vote. There are certain exemptions to the tax levy limitation, such as expenditures made on account of certain tort settlements and certain increases in the actuarial contribution rates of the various public employee retirement systems.

#### (4) Cash and Equivalents

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

The District's aggregate bank balances of \$24,610,217 are either insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution in the amounts of \$7,677,821 and \$16,932,396, respectively, as of June 30, 2023.

#### (5) Investments

The District's investments at June 30, 2023, consist of the following:

<u>Investments</u>	<u>Shares</u>	Share Price	<u>Fair Value</u>	
Permanent Fund:				
Xerox Corp.	450	\$ 14.89	\$ 6,701	
IBM Corp.	2,000	133.81	267,620	
Exxon Mobil Corp.	10,912	107.25	<u>1,170,312</u>	
Total Permanent Fund			1,444,633	
Miscellaneous Fund - Certificates				
of Deposit	N/A	N/A	85,281	
Total investments			\$ <u>1,529,914</u>	

These investments are classified as Level 1.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (5) Investments, Continued

Concentration Credit Risk - For investments, this is the risk of loss attributable to the quantity of the District's investment in a single issuer. Investments in single issuers that equal or exceed 5% of total investments have a reportable concentration of credit risk. At June 30, 2023, the District held 18% and 81% of its investment balance in IBM Corp. and Exxon Mobil Corp., respectively.

#### (6) Receivables

Major receivables recorded by the District at June 30, 2023 consisted of the following:

(a) <u>Due from State and Federal</u> - Represents amounts due from New York State and the Federal government. Amounts due to the District at June 30, 2023 are listed below:

General Fund - State and Federal aid receivable:

Excess cost	\$ 340,229
State aid - BOCES	1,402,425
State aid - basic	346,636
Other	46,743
Total general fund	2,136,033
Special Aid Fund - State and Federal aid receivable - State and Federal grants - various	1,419,259
School Lunch Fund - State and Federal aid receivable - State and Federal grants - related to food service program	23,433
Total	\$ <u>3,578,725</u>

(b) Taxes - Represents amounts due from the County for uncollected tax warrants. This amount is fully collectible and recorded in the General Fund. Amount due to the District at June 30, 2023 was \$2,653,551.

#### (7) Capital Assets

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

	Balance June 30, <u>2022</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	Balance June 30, 2023
Capital assets not being depreciated - land	\$32,038			32,038
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	89,651,766	2,151,476	_	91,803,242
Improvements other than buildings	2,824,572	-	_	2,824,572
Machinery and equipment	6,524,874	108,086	( <u>25,375</u> )	6,607,585
Total capital assets being depreciated	99,001,212	2,259,562	( <u>25,375</u> )	101,235,399

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (7) Capital Assets, Continued

	Balance June 30, 2022	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	Balance June 30, 2023
Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings and improvements Improvements other than buildings Machinery and equipment	\$ 29,622,377 2,276,795 5,472,342	2,049,000 118,240 203,910	( <u>25,375</u> )	31,671,377 2,395,035 5,650,877
Total accumulated depreciation	37,371,514	2,371,150	(25,375)	39,717,289
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	61,629,698	(111,588)		61,518,110
Capital assets, net	\$ <u>61,661,736</u>	<u>(111,588</u> )		61,550,148
Depreciation expense was charged to govern	nental function	ns as follows:		
General support Instruction Pupil transportation Cost of food sales			\$	2,148,624 147,752 3,226 71,548
Total depreciation expense	}		\$	<u>2,371,150</u>

#### (8) Short-Term Debt

The schedule below details the changes in short-term non-capital borrowings. These borrowings consisted of notes issued in anticipation of the collection of real property taxes.

	Date of	Balance					Balance	
	Original	Date of	Interest		July 1,	New		June 30,
<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<b>Maturity</b>	Rate		2022	<u>Issues</u>	Redemptions	<u>2023</u>
Tax anticipation notes (TAN)	9/1/22	6/28/23	3.25%	\$		12,500,000	12,500,000	<u>-</u>

Interest expenditures/expense and premium revenue of \$72,125 and \$335,156, respectively, were recorded in the fund financial statements in the general fund and in the District-Wide financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (9) Long-term Liabilities

Long-term liability balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2023, are as follows:

	Balance			Balance	Amounts
	June 30,			June 30,	Due Within
	<u>2022</u>	Increase	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>2023</u>	One Year
Bonds payable	\$ 38,270,000	-	1,325,000	36,945,000	1,360,000
Unamortized premium on bonds	440,044		21,466	418,578	21,466
	38,710,044		1,346,466	37,363,578	1,381,466
Other noncurrent liabilities:					
Energy performance contracts payable	1,470,544	-	211,309	1,259,235	216,539
Capital leases	42,292	-	37,979	4,313	4,313
Installment purchase agreements	2,429,077	-	799,397	1,629,680	654,723
Claims payable	1,634,385	-	54,559	1,579,826	-
Compensated absences, net	3,485,827	-	85,404	3,400,423	-
Net pension liability (asset) - TRS	(56,419,308)	62,685,275	-	6,265,967	-
Net pension liability (asset) - ERS	(2,577,409)	9,236,873	-	6,659,464	-
Total OPEB liability	205,873,011	19,550,450		225,423,461	
Total other noncurrent					
long-term liabilities	155,938,419	91,472,598	1,188,648	246,222,369	875,575
Total long-term liabilities	\$ 194,648,463	91,472,598	2,535,114	283,585,947	2,257,041

The District's indebtedness for bonds, energy performance contract, capital leases, claims, compensated absences, net pension liabilities and other postemployment benefits is liquidated in the general fund.

#### (a) Bonds Payable

The District borrows money in order to acquire land or equipment, construct buildings, or make 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 local government. The provision to be made in the general fund's 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.

Serial Bonds	Issue <u>Date</u>	Original <u>Amount</u>	Final <u>Maturity</u>	Interest <u>Rate</u>	Outstanding at 6/30/23
2014 Bond Series A 2016 Bonds	12/17/14 8/15/16	\$ 35,000,000 10,925,000	6/15/43 8/15/43	2.00%-4.00% S 2.00%-3.00%	\$ 27,735,000 <u>9,210,000</u>
				9	36 945 000

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (9) Long-term Liabilities, Continued

#### (a) Bonds Payable, Continued

Interest for the year ended June 30, 2023 was composed of the following:

Interest paid on:

Serial bonds	\$ 1,206,556
TAN	335,156
Energy performance contract	34,884
Capital leases	<u>2,205</u>
Total interest paid	1,578,801
Plus - Interest accrued in the current year	126,719
Less - Interest accrued in the prior year	(130,638)
Amortization of deferred premium on bonds	<u>(21,466</u> )
Total expense	\$ <u>1,533,416</u>

The original issue premiums on bonds have been deferred and recorded as a liability on the District-Wide financial statements. The premiums are being amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining time to maturity of the bonds. The current year amortization is \$21,466 and is included as a reduction to interest expense on the Statement of Activities.

Original premiums on bonds payable	\$ 990,453
Less accumulated amortization	( <u>571,875</u> )
Premiums on bonds payable	\$ 418,578

In the event that the District were to default on bond principal or interest payments, a court has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings brought by the bond owner, to render judgment against the District. A court has the power to order payment of such bonds or notes from funds available or to order the District to take all lawful action to obtain the funds, including the raising of the funds in the next annual tax levy. The bond owner may also file with the New York State Comptroller (the Comptroller) a verified statement alleging default in the payment of principal or interest. The Comptroller will have a duty to investigate the circumstances of the alleged default and prepare determinations from their office. The Comptroller is required, under the conditions and to the extent prescribed by Section 99-b of the New York State Finance Law, to withhold state aid and assistance to the District and apply the amount thereof so withheld to the payment of the defaulted principal and interest.

#### (b) Energy Performance Contract Payable

The District, in February 2009, entered into a 3,813,745 contractual agreement to install energy savings equipment and/or to upgrade existing facilities to enhance performance. The terms of the contract provide for repayment over twelve years, with semi-annual installments of \$123,096 through December 2028. Payments include interest at 2.46%. The contract further provides that the savings in energy costs resulting from these upgrades will equal or exceed the lease payment terms. The balance due at June 30, 2023 was \$1,629,680. Interest expenditures of \$34,884 were recorded in the fund financial statements in the debt service fund.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (9) Long-term Liabilities, Continued

#### (b) Energy Performance Contract Payable, Continued

In the event that the District were to default on energy performance contract principal or interest payments, the lender may bring actions for any remedies available at law or in equity or other appropriate proceedings for the recovery of direct damages, including amounts past due, and/or bring an action in equity for specific performance; or without recourse to legal process, terminate the agreement by delivery of written notice of termination. The lender may also exercise the right it has in law or equity.

#### (c) Capital Leases

The District entered into a lease agreement to finance the costs of certain musical instruments. The terms of this agreement provided for the repayment of the principal amount of \$10,699, in annual installments of \$2,760 through October 2023, including interest at 9.14%.

The District entered into a lease agreement to finance the costs of certain musical instruments. The terms of this agreement provided for the repayment of the principal amount of \$8,875, in annual installments of \$1,775 through October 2023, interest free.

Interest expenditures of \$2,205 were recorded in the financial statements.

#### (d) Installment Purchase Agreements

The District entered into installment purchase agreements with BOCES for various computer equipment and software. The District has the option to buy out all computer equipment and software for \$1 at the end of the contracts. The remaining balance as of June 30, 2023 is \$1,629,680.

#### (e) Payments to Maturity

The annual requirements to amortize all outstanding debt as of June 30, 2023 is as follows:

Year	<b>.</b>		Energy Peri		Cap		Installment Purchase	<b></b>	
ending	Bone	1s	Contr	act	Leas	ses	Agreements	To	tal
<u>June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<b>Principal</b>	Interest	<b>Principal</b>	Interest	<u>Principal</u>	<b>Principal</b>	Interest
2024	\$ 1,360,000	1,170,256	216,539	29,654	4,313	231	654,723	2,235,575	1,200,141
2025	1,400,000	1,132,956	221,899	24,294	-	-	498,980	2,120,879	1,157,250
2026	1,445,000	1,094,456	227,391	18,802	-	-	308,394	1,980,785	1,113,258
2027	1,480,000	1,054,756	233,019	13,173	-	-	167,583	1,880,602	1,067,929
2028	1,525,000	1,014,056	238,787	7,406	-	-	-	1,763,787	1,021,462
2029-2033	8,325,000	4,407,481	121,600	1,496	-	-	-	8,446,600	4,408,977
2034-2038	9,645,000	3,070,306	-	-	-	-	-	9,645,000	3,070,306
2039-2043	11,220,000	1,318,850	-	-	-	-	-	11,220,000	1,318,850
2044	545,000	8,175						545,000	8,175
	\$ 36,945,000	14,271,292	1,259,235	94,825	4,313	231	1,629,680	39,838,228	14,366,348

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (9) Long-term Liabilities, Continued

#### (e) Payments to Maturity, Continued

The above bonds, energy performance contract and capital leases are direct obligations of the District for which its full faith and credit are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable real property within the District.

#### (10) Pension Obligations

#### (a) Plan Descriptions and Benefits Provided

#### Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)

The District participates in the New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. TRS 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. TRS is governed by a 10 member Board of Trustees. Benefits are established under New York State Law. Membership is mandatory and automatic for all full-time teachers, teaching assistants, guidance counselors and administrators employed in New York Public Schools and BOCES who elected to participate in TRS. Once a public employer elects to participate in TRS, 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. Additional information regarding TRS, may be obtained by writing to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System, 10 Corporate Woods Drive, Albany, New York 12211-2395 or by referring to the NYSSTR Comprehensive Annual Financial report which can be found on TRS's website at www.nystrs.org.

#### Employees' Retirement System (ERS)

The District participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. ERS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of ERS 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 ERS. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of ERS. Benefits are established under the provision of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). Once a public employer elects to participate in ERS, 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. ERS is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. That report, including information with regard to benefits provided, may be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/ publications/index.php or obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (10) Pension Obligations, Continued

## (a) Plan Descriptions and Benefits Provided, Continued Employees' Retirement System (ERS), Continued

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

## (b) Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

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

	<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2022	June 30, 2021
Measurement date	March 31, 2023	June 30, 2022
Net pension liability	\$ (6,659,464)	(6,265,967)
District's proportion of the Plan's net		
pension liability	0.0310551%	0.326541%
Change in proportionate share	(0.0004744)	0.000964

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the District's recognized pension expense of \$2,595,173 for ERS and \$7,871,046 for TRS in the statement of activities. At June 30, 2023 the District's reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (10) Pension Obligations, Continued

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

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		Deferred	d Outflows	Deferred Inflows	
		of Re	sources	of Re	sources
		<b>ERS</b>	TRS	<b>ERS</b>	<u>TRS</u>
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	709,285	6,565,940	(187,023)	(125,559)
Changes of assumptions		3,234,265	12,154,915	(35,745)	(2,524,109)
Net difference between projected and					
actual investment earnings on pension					
plan investments		-	8,096,223	(39,124)	-
Changes in proportion and differences					
between the District's contributions					
and proportionate share of					
contributions		660,045	39,665	(92,194)	(300,292)
District's contributions subsequent to					
the measurement date		369,708	6,128,171		
Total	\$	4,973,303	32,984,914	( <u>354,086</u> )	( <u>2,949,960</u> )

District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liabilities in the year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as follows:

Year ending	<b>ERS</b>	<u>TRS</u>
2024	\$ 1,085,135	4,607,087
2025	(186,913)	2,356,920
2026	1,493,909	(1,075,372)
2027	1,857,378	15,902,784
2028	-	2,025,296
Thereafter		90,068
	\$ 4,249,509	23,906,783

#### (c) Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension 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 liability to the measurement date. The actuarial valuations used the following actuarial assumptions:

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (10) Pension Obligations, Continued

#### (c) Actuarial Assumptions, Continued

-	<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2022	June 30, 2021
Measurement date	March 31, 2023	June 30, 2022
Investment rate of return (net of investment expense, including inflation)	5.90%	6.95%
Salary scale	4.40%	1.95% - 5.18%
Cost of living adjustments	1.5% annually	1.3% annually
Inflation rate	2.90%	2.40%

For ERS, annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2015 - April 1, 2020 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on the Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2020. For TRS, annuitant mortality rates are based on plan member experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2021, applied on a generational basis. Active member mortality rates are based on plan member experience.

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

The long-term rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 27, Selections 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 investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class, as well as historical investment data and plan performance. Best estimates of the arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of the valuation date are summarized as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (10) Pension Obligations, Continued

#### (c) Actuarial Assumptions, Continued

	ER	<u>es</u>	<u>TF</u>	<u>RS</u>
Measurement date	March 3	1, 2023	June 30	), 2022
	Long-term		Long-term	
	expected		expected	
	real rate of	Target	real rate	Target
	of return*	<u>allocation</u>	of return*	allocation
Asset class:				
Domestic equity	4.30%	32%	6.50%	33%
International equity	6.85%	15%	7.20%	16%
Real estate equity	4.60%	9%	6.20%	11%
Global equity	-	-	6.90%	4%
Domestic fixed income	-	-	1.10%	16%
Global bonds	-	-	0.60%	2%
High-yield bonds	-	-	3.30%	1%
Real estate debt	-	-	2.40%	6%
Private equity	7.50%	10%	9.90%	8%
Private debt	-	-	5.30%	2%
Real assets	5.84%	3%	-	-
Fixed income	1.50%	23%	-	-
Opportunistic/ARS portfolio	5.38%	3%	-	-
Credit	5.43%	4%	-	-
Cash		1%	(0.30%)	1%
	=	100%		100%

<sup>\*</sup> Real rates of return are net of a long-term inflation assumption of 2.4% for TRS and 2.5% for ERS.

#### (d) Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension 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 Systems' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore the long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (10) Pension Obligations, Continued

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

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the ERS and TRS net pension liabilities calculated using the discount rates referred to above, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current discount rates referred to above:

1%	Current	1%
Decrease	Discount	Increase
( <u>4.9%</u> )	( <u>5.9%</u> )	( <u>6.9%</u> )
\$ ( <u>16,093,067</u> )	$(\underline{6,659,464})$	<u>1,223,410</u>
1%	Current	1%
Decrease	Discount	Increase
( <u>5.95%</u> )	( <u>6.95%</u> )	( <u>7.95%</u> )
Φ (ΕΠ ΠΠΕ 1.40)	(( )(5 )(7)	37,052,918
	Decrease (4.9%) \$ (16,093,067)  1% Decrease (5.95%)	Decrease Discount (4.9%) (5.9%)  \$ (16,093,067) (6,659,464)  1% Current Decrease Discount

#### (f) Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the current year net pension liability of the employers as of the respective measurement dates, were as follows:

	(Dollars in Millions)		
	<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>	
Measurement date	March 31, 2023	June 30, 2022	
Employers' total pension liability	\$ (232,627)	(133,883)	
Plan net position	<u>211,183</u>	<u>131,964</u>	
Employers' net pension liability	\$ <u>(21,444</u> )	<u>(1,919</u> )	
Ratio of plan net position to the employers'			
total pension liability	90.78%	98.6%	

#### (g) Contributions to the Pension Plans

ERS employer contributions are paid annually based on the system's fiscal year which ends on March 31<sup>st</sup>. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2023 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2023 through June 30, 2023 based on paid ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2023 amounted to \$369,708. This amount has been recorded as a liability in the governmental fund statements and in the statement of net position. Retirement contributions paid to ERS for the year ended June 30, 2023 were \$1,336,930.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (10) Pension Obligations, Continued

#### (g) Contributions to the Pension Plans, Continued

TRS employer and employee contributions for the year ended June 30, 2023 are paid to the system in September, October and November 2023 through a state aid intercept. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2023 represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 based on paid TRS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier and employee contributions for the fiscal year as reported to the TRS system. Accrued employer retirement contributions to TRS as of June 30, 2023 amounted to \$6,722,821 including employees' share. The accrued contributions have been recorded as a liability in the governmental fund statements and in the statement of net position. Retirement contributions paid to TRS for the year ended June 30, 2023 were \$5,993,886.

#### (11) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

#### (a) Plan Description and Benefits

The District administers a Postemployment Healthcare Benefits Program (the Plan) as a singleemployer defined benefit plan. The Plan provides for continuation of medical, prescription drugs and behavior health and benefits for eligible retirees and their spouses and dependents. Substantially all of the District's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the District.

The obligations of the Plan members, employers and other entities are established by action of the District pursuant to applicable collective bargaining and employment agreements. The required contribution rates of the employer and the members vary depending on the applicable agreement. The employer currently contributes enough money to the Plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis. The costs of administering the plan are paid by the District. There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

#### (b) Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

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

Active employees	536
Current retirees	353
Beneficiaries	25
Spouses of retirees	
	1.115

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (11) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB), Continued

#### (c) Total OPEB Liability

The District's total OPEB liability of \$225,423,461 was measured as of June 30, 2023 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2021.

#### (d) Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Salary increases 2.40% Discount rate 3.65%

Healthcare cost trend rates 5.1% for 2023, decreasing to 4.1% over 54 years

Mortality rates were based on the SOA RP-2014 adjusted to 2006 total dataset mortality table projected to the valuation date with Scale MP-2017.

#### (e) Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Total OPEB liability as of July 1, 2022	\$ <u>205,873,011</u>
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	8,003,125
Interest	7,477,630
Changes of assumptions	9,403,374
Benefit payments	(5,333,679)
Total changes	<u>(19,550,450</u> )
Total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2023	\$ 225,423,461

#### (f) Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (2.56%) or 1-percentage point higher (4.56%) than the current discount rate:

		Current	
	1%	Discount	1%
	Decrease	Rate	Increase
	( <u>2.56%</u> )	( <u>3.56%</u> )	( <u>4.55%</u> )
Total OPEB liability	\$ ( <u>265,459,050</u> )	( <u>225,423,461</u> )	(193,368,469)

#### (g) Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Costs Trend Rates

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

	1%	Current Trend	1%
	Decrease	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Total OPEB liability	\$ ( <u>185,342,643</u> )	( <u>225,423,461</u> )	( <u>277,985,486</u> )

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (11) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB), Continued

## (h) OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$13,407,977. At June 30, 2023, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred	Deferred
	Outflows of	Inflows of
	Resources	Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	(13,103,603)
Changes of assumptions	<u>19,164,467</u>	( <u>13,000,700</u> )
Total	\$ 19,164,467	(26,104,303)

District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the other postemployment benefit liability in the year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits will be recognized as follows:

Year ending	
2024	\$ (2,072,778)
2025	(2,072,778)
2026	(1,021,433)
2027	(77,070)
2028	(1,584,145)
Thereafter	(111,632)
	\$ (6,939,836)

#### (12) Claims Payable

The District-Wide financial statement reflects workers' compensation benefit liabilities, which are based upon estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) that have been reported, but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR's). The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the coverage involved. Because actual claim costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liability and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claim liabilities are recomputed periodically using a variety of actuarial statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claim frequency and other economic and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claim costs is implicit in the calculation because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflects past inflation and other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (12) Claims Payable, Continued

An analysis of unpaid claim liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2023 is as follows:

Unpaid claims at beginning of year	\$ 1,634,385
Incurred claims including IBNR's	532,710
Claims paid	(587,269)
Unpaid claims at end of year	\$ 1.579.826

This amount has been recorded as an expense and liability in the District-Wide financial statements.

#### (13) Interfund Activity

Interfund receivables, payables and advances at June 30, 2023 are as follows:

	Interfund <u>Receivable</u>	Interfund Payable
General Fund	\$ 3,433,360	3,126
Capital Projects Fund	122,880	1,046,330
Special Aid Fund	-	1,886,131
School Lunch Fund	-	229,246
Miscellaneous Fund	<u>19,326</u>	410,733
Total	\$ <u>3,575,566</u>	<u>3,575,566</u>

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

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

Interfund transfers for the year ended at June 30, 2023 consisted of the following:

	<u>Transfers In</u>	Transfers Out	
General Fund	\$ -	4,477,055	
Capital Project Funds	1,800,000	-	
Special Aid Fund	150,000	-	
Debt Service Fund	<u>2,527,055</u>		
Total	\$ <u>4,477,055</u>	4,477,055	

Transfers are used to (1) move revenue from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) move residual cash from closed projects to debt service to be used for debt payments at a later date.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (13) Interfund Activity, Continued

The purpose of interfund transfers within the District is to consolidate funding from multiple funds into others for several reasons, such as purchases of fixed assets or the completion of a project that is to benefit multiple funds.

#### (14) Risk Management

#### (a) General Information

The District is exposed to various risks of loss. The District purchases various insurance coverages from independent third parties to reduce its exposure to loss. In addition to other coverages the District maintains commercial general liability insurance coverage with policy limits of \$1 million per occurrence. The District also maintains school board legal and employment practices liability coverage for school board members and employees up to \$1 million per claim and \$2 million in the aggregate and an excess catastrophe liability policy (umbrella) with a limit of \$25 million per occurrence/claim. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The 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 a combination of self-insurance reserves and commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. Settled claims from these risks have not exceeded available reserves and commercial insurance coverage for the past three years.

#### (b) New York Schools Insurance Reciprocal

The District participates in the New York Schools Insurance Reciprocal (NYSIR), a not-for-profit municipally owned insurance company, for its District property and liability insurance coverage. NYSIR is a New York State licensed and filed insurance company that exclusively insures its member New York public school districts and BOCES. The District has essentially transferred its property and liability risk to the reciprocal pool.

#### (c) Workers' Compensation Plan

The District participates in the Nassau County Schools Cooperative Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Plan ("Workers' Compensation Plan"), a risk sharing pool, to insure workers' compensation claims. This is a public entity risk pool created under Article 5 of the Workers' Compensation Law, to finance liability and risk related to workers' compensation claims. The District pays an annual assessment determined by the Plan's Board of Trustees. In the event that the plan has insufficient funds to meet its obligations, the Plan's Board of Trustees may issue supplemental assessments to the Plan's members. Plan members who withdraw or are terminated from the Plan's membership will assume responsibilities for all open and unpaid claims associated with them. The Workers' Compensation Plan's total discounted liability for unbilled and open claims at June 30, 2023 was \$19,909,587 with the discount rate of 1%. The School District's share of the total liability discounted at 1% for incurred but unpaid claims and incurred but not reported claims is \$1,579,826.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (15) Fund Balance

The following is the disaggregation of the fund balance that is reported in summary on the governmental fund's balance sheet:

	General <u>Fund</u>	Capital <u>Fund</u>	School Lunch <u>Fund</u>	Miscellaneous Fund	Permanent Fund	Debt Service <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Nonspendable:							
Inventory	\$ -	-	11,049	-	-	-	11,049
Endowment principal					150,000		150,000
Total nonspendable			11,049		150,000		161,049
Restricted:							
Employee benefit accrued liability	3,535,751	-	-	-	-	-	3,535,751
Unemployment insurance	123,461	-	-	-	-	-	123,461
Retirement contribution - TRS	1,499,684	-	-	-	-	-	1,499,684
Retirement contribution - ERS	2,354,149	-	-	-	-	-	2,354,149
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-	8,701	8,701
Scholarships	-	-	-	64,933	1,587,593	-	1,652,526
Extraclassroom	-	-	-	174,034	-	-	174,034
Deposits				329,418			329,418
Total restricted	7,513,045			568,385	1,587,593	8,701	9,677,724
Assigned:							
Surplus	-	-	663,605	-	-	-	663,605
Purchases on order (encumbrances)	52,058	-	-	-	-	-	52,058
Subsequent year's expenditures	5,300,000						5,300,000
Total assigned	5,352,058		663,605				6,015,663
Unassigned	3,238,746	(747,949)					2,490,797
Total fund balance	\$16,103,849	(747,949)	674,654	568,385	1,737,593	8,701	18,345,233

The following is a summary of the change in reserve funds during the year ended June 30, 2023:

	Balance at		Board	Board	Balance at
	7/1/22	<u>Interest</u>	Restrictions	Releases	6/30/23
General Fund:					
Employee benefit accrued liability	\$ 3,832,430	135,328	-	(432,007)	3,535,751
Unemployment insurance	119,250	4,211	-	_	123,461
Retirement contribution - TRS	1,738,302	61,382	-	(300,000)	1,499,684
Retirement contribution - ERS	<u>2,756,803</u>	97,346	<u>-</u>	(500,000)	2,354,149
Total general fund	\$ <u>8,446,785</u>	<u>298,267</u>	(	<u>1,232,007</u> )	<u>7,513,045</u>

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (16) Commitments and Contingencies

#### (a) Litigation

The District, in common with other District's, receives numerous notices of claims for monetary damages arising from property damage or personal injury. Of all the claims currently pending, none are expected to have a material effect on the District's financial position if adversely affected.

#### (b) Contingencies

The District participates in various Federal grant programs. These programs may be subject to program compliance audits pursuant to the Single Audit Act. Accordingly, the District's compliance with applicable grant requirements may be established at a future date. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the District anticipates such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The District is subject to audits of State aid by the New York State Education Department. The amount of aid previously paid to the District which may be disallowed cannot be determined at this time, although the District anticipates such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

#### (17) Subsequent Events

The District has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the report which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued and have determined the following subsequent event requires disclosure under GAAP:

• The District issued a tax anticipation note payable of \$12,500,000 on August 22, 2023. This tax anticipation note matures on June 24, 2024 and has a stated interest rate of 4.75%. The District received a premium of \$114,750.

#### (18) Future Implementations of GASB Pronouncements

GASB has issued Statement No. 99 - Omnibus 2022, effective for various periods through fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, which will be implemented in the years required. The effects of the implementation of this pronouncement are not known at this time.

# Required Supplementary Information Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual - General Fund Year ended June 30, 2023

Revenue:		Original Budget	Final <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Final Budget Variance with Budgetary <u>Actual</u>
	\$	97,100,000	97,877,093	98,358,708	481,615
Real property taxes Other real property tax items	Ф	6,250,000	5,472,907	5,558,264	85,357
Charges for services		4,559,538	4,559,538	4,146,422	(413,116)
Use of money and property		105,000	105,000	1,040,447	935,447
Sale of property and compensation for loss		20,000	20,000	81,171	61,171
State sources		16,795,953	16,795,953	17,708,325	912,372
Federal sources		100,000	100,000	205,385	105,385
Miscellaneous		520,000	520,000	547,749	27,749
Total revenue		125,450,491	125,450,491	127,646,471	2,195,980
Expenditures:					
General support		12,179,903	12,262,731	11,690,170	572,561
Instruction		77,533,148	76,747,422	74,495,902	2,251,520
Pupil transportation		4,610,359	5,063,395	4,894,784	168,611
Community services		190,950	190,950	168,887	22,063
Employee benefits		29,291,900	29,861,679	29,677,427	184,252
Debt service:					
Principal		134,482	141,014	837,376	(696,362)
Interest		332,000	347,156	337,361	9,795
Total expenditures	_	124,272,742	124,614,347	122,101,907	2,512,440
Excess of revenue over expenditures		1,177,749	836,144	5,544,564	4,708,420
Other uses - operating transfers out		(4,777,749)	(4,477,749)	(4,477,055)	694
Change in fund balance	\$	(3,600,000)	(3,641,605)	1,067,509	4,709,114
Fund balance at beginning of year				15,036,340	
Fund balance at end of year				\$ 16,103,849	

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Changes in the District's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios June 30, 2023 (Dollar amount in thousands)

Total OPEB liability		2023	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Service cost	\$	8,003	8,872	8,845	6,777	8,002	7,770
Interest		7,478	4,883	4,765	6,761	6,037	5,789
Changes of benefit terms		-	-	-	110	-	-
Changes of demographic gains or losses		-	(11,919)	-	(8,640)	-	(413)
Changes of assumptions		9,403	(10,612)	1,893	20,315	(15,770)	-
Benefit payments	_	(5,334)	(5,092)	(5,041)	(4,831)	(5,387)	(4,823)
Net change in total OPEB liability		19,550	(13,868)	10,462	20,492	(7,118)	8,323
Total OPEB liability - beginning		205,873	219,741	209,279	188,787	195,905	187,582
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 2	225,423	205,873	219,741	209,279	188,787	195,905
Covered payroll	\$	57,818	57,818	54,692	54,692	54,790	54,790
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll		389.88%	356.07%	401.78%	382.65%	344.56%	357.56%
or covered payron		207.0070	220.0170	1011/0/0	202.0270	5 1 1.5070	227.3070

#### Notes to schedule:

Changes of assumptions - Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period. The following are the discount rates used in each period:

2023	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
3.65%	3.54%	2.16%	2.21%	3.50%	3.00%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10 year trend is compiled, the District is presenting is presenting information for those years for which information is available. There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB Statement No. 75, paragraph 4.

## Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset/Liability Year ended June 30, 2023

TRS System - Asset (Liability)	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
The District's proportion of the net pension asset/liability The District's proportionate share	0.326541%	0.325577%	0.323472%	0.322305%	0.319259%	0.317684%	0.321294%	0.319421%	0.315214%
of the net pension asset (liability) The District's covered payroll	\$ (6,265,967) \$ 59,554,630	56,419,308 57,850,484	(8,938,396) 55,260,792	8,373,516 54,903,383	5,773,048 53,798,014	2,414,711 52,003,738	(3,441,197) 50,342,383	33,177,675 48,457,852	35,112,833 46,561,961
The District's proportionate share of the net pension asset/liability as a percentage of covered payroll Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension	10.52%	97.53%	16.17%	15.25%	10.73%	4.64%	6.84%	68.47%	75.41%
asset/liability	98.60%	113.20%	97.80%	102.20%	101.53%	100.66%	99.01%	110.46%	111.48%
ERS System - Asset (Liability)									
The District's proportion of the net pension asset/liability The District's proportionate share	0.0310551%	0.0315295%	0.0295209%	0.0307451%	0.0320850%	0.0316256%	0.0315335%	0.0327608%	0.0321909%
of the net pension asset (liability) The District's covered payroll The District's proportionate share	\$ (6,659,464) \$ 11,973,301	2,577,409 11,632,637	(29,395) 11,222,921	(8,141,469) 10,978,299	(2,273,318) 10,857,996	(1,020,700) 10,567,792	(2,962,962) 9,837,300	(5,258,197) 9,876,865	(1,087,486) 9,533,284
of the net pension asset/liability as a percentage of covered payroll Plan fiduciary net position as a	55.62%	22.16%	0.26%	74.16%	20.94%	9.66%	30.12%	53.24%	11.41%
percentage of the total pension asset/liability	90.78%	103.65%	99.95%	86.39%	96.27%	98.20%	94.7%	90.7%	97.9%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the District is presenting information for those years for which information is available.

#### Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the District's Pension Contributions Year ended June 30, 2023

TRS System	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution Contribution in relation to the	\$ 5,993,886	5,549,859	5,218,805	4,849,041	5,703,074	5,086,713	5,906,282	6,574,102	8,415,778
contractually required contribution	5,993,886	5,549,859	5,218,805	4,849,041	5,703,074	5,086,713	5,906,282	6,574,102	8,415,778
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -								
District's covered payroll	\$ 59,554,630	57,850,484	55,260,792	54,903,383	53,798,014	52,003,738	50,342,383	49,578,449	48,007,861
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	10.06%	9.59%	9.44%	8.83%	10.60%	9.78%	11.73%	13.26%	17.53%
ERS System									
Contractually required contribution Contribution in relation to the	\$ 1,336,930	1,530,774	1,582,407	1,518,206	1,482,614	1,481,759	1,478,431	1,700,079	1,746,953
contractually required contribution	1,336,930	1,530,774	1,582,407	1,518,206	1,482,614	1,481,759	1,478,431	1,700,079	1,746,953
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -								
District's covered payroll	\$ 11,973,301	11,632,637	11,222,921	10,978,299	10,857,996	10,567,792	9,837,300	10,000,669	9,533,284
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	11.17%	13.16%	14.10%	13.83%	13.65%	14.02%	15.03%	17.00%	18.32%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10 year trend is compiled, the District is presenting is presenting information for those years for which information is available.

Other Supplementary Information
Schedule of Change from Adopted Budget to Final Budget and
the Real Property Tax Limit - General Fund
Year ended June 30, 2023

Change from adopted budget to final budget:			
Original budget		\$	129,050,491
Add prior year's encumbrances		_	41,903
Adopted budget			129,092,394
Budget revisions		_	(298)
Final budget		\$	129,092,096
Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law Limit Calculation			
2023-2024 voter approved expenditure budget		\$	136,456,494
Maximum allowed 4% of 2023-2024 budget		_	5,458,260
General fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law*:			
Unrestricted fund balance:			
Appropriated fund balance	\$ 5,300,000		
Encumbrances	52,058		
Unassigned fund balance	 3,238,746		
Total unrestricted fund balance			8,590,804
Less:	<b>- - - - - - - - - -</b>		
Appropriated fund balance Encumbrances	5,300,000		
	 52,058		
Total adjustments			5,352,058
General fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law		\$	3,238,746
Actual percentage			2.37%

<sup>\*</sup> Per Office of the State Comptroller's "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions," updated April 2011 (originally issued November 2010), the portion of [general fund] fund balance subject to Section 1318 of the Real Property Tax Law is: unrestricted fund balance (i.e., the total of the committed, assigned, and unassigned classifications), minus appropriated fund balance, amounts reserved for insurance recovery, amounts reserved for tax reduction, and encumbrances included in committed and assigned fund balance.

Other Supplementary Information Schedule of Project Expenditures - Capital Projects Fund Year ended June 30, 2023

				Expenditures			Me	Methods of Financing		
Project Title	Original Appropriation	Revised Appropriation	Prior <u>Years</u>	Current <u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	Unexpended <u>Balance</u>	Proceeds of Obligations	Local <u>Sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	Fund Balance (Deficit) 6/30/2023
Transfers to Capital	\$ 2,611,295	6,761,295	8,541,342	2,151,477	10,692,819	(3,931,524)	-	10,417,247	10,417,247	(275,572)
Smart School Bond Act Projects	560,229	563,706	-	472,377	472,377	91,329	-	-	-	(472,377)
Installment Purchase Contract	109,242	109,242	1,116,427		1,116,427	(1,007,185)	1,116,427		1,116,427	
	\$ 3,280,766	7,434,243	9,657,769	2,623,854	12,281,623	(4,847,380)	1,116,427	10,417,247	11,533,674	(747,949)

#### Other Supplementary Information Net Investment in Capital Assets June 30, 2023

Capital assets, net		\$ 61,550,148
Deduct:		
Bonds payable	\$ 36,945,000	
Deferred premiums on refunding of debt	418,578	
Capital leases	4,313	
Energy performance contract	1,259,235	
Installment purchase agreements	 1,629,680	 40,256,806
Net investment in capital assets		\$ 21,293,342

Federal Grant Compliance Audit June 30, 2023



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

The Board of Education
Rockville Centre Union Free 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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Rockville Centre Union Free School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to financial statements which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 5, 2023.

#### 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 designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

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

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

#### Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether 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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

#### Purpose of this Report

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

EFPR Group, CPAS, PLLC

Williamsville, New York October 5, 2023



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

The Board of Education Rockville Centre Union Free School District:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

#### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

In our opinion, the 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, 2023.

#### Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

#### Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, and the Uniform Guidance, we

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

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

#### Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

EFPR Group, CPAS, PLLC

Williamsville, New York October 5, 2023

#### Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year ended June 30, 2023

	Assistance Listing	Agency or pass-through		Expenditures to
Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor Program Title	<u>Number</u>	<u>number</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Subrecipients</u>
U.S. Department of Agriculture				
Passed-through New York State Education				
Department - Child Nutrition Cluster:				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	N/A	\$ 30,178	-
National School Lunch Program	10.555	N/A	365,755	-
Commodity Supplemental Food Program	10.555	N/A	18,897	
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			414,830	
U.S. Department of Education				
Passed-through New York State Education				
Department:				
Special Education Cluster:				
Special Education - Grants to States	0.4.00=	000 00 0400	1 004 702	
(IDEA, Part B)	84.027	032-23-0429	1,084,783	-
Special Education - Preschool Grants	0.4.172	022 22 0420	49.240	
(IDEA Preschool)	84.173	033-23-0429	48,240	
<b>Total Special Education Cluster</b>			1,133,023	
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies				
(LEAs)	84.010	021-23-1550	190,104	-
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant Student Support and Academic Enrichment	84.367	147-23-1550	108,304	-
Program	84.424	204-23-1550	25,413	-
American Rescue Plan- Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief				
(ARP ESSER) Fund	84.425U	588-021-1550/ 521-821-1550	1,853,233	-
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency		321-021-1330		
Relief (ESSER) Fund	84.425D	589-121-1550	304,188	
Total Education Stabilization Fund			2,157,421	
Total U.S. Department of Education			3,614,265	
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards	3		\$ 4,029,095	

See accompanying notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards June 30, 2023

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the schedule) presents the activity of federal award programs administered by the District, which is described in note 1 to the District's accompanying financial statements, using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Federal awards that are included in the schedule may be received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards that are passed through from other government agencies. The information is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance.

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

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

#### (2) Subrecipients

No amounts were provided to subrecipients.

#### (3) Nonmonetary Federal Program

The District is the recipient of a federal award program (Assistance Listing No. 10.555) that does not result in cash receipts or disbursements termed a "nonmonetary program." During the year ended June 30, 2023, the District used \$18,897 worth of food commodities as reported in the schedule.

#### (4) Indirect Costs

Indirect costs are included in the reported expenditures to the extent that such costs are included in the Federal financial reports used as the source for the data presented. The District does not use the 10% de minimis election.

#### Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year ended June 30, 2023

#### Part I - SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Stateme	nts:		
Type of auditors statement audi	Unmodified		
Internal control	over financial reporting:		
1. Material wea	Material weakness(es) identified?		
2. Significant of	Significant deficiency(ies) identified?		
3. Noncomplia	Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?		
Federal Awards:			
Internal control	over major programs:		
4. Material wes	akness(es) identified?	Yes <u>x</u> No	
5. Significant of	leficiency(ies) identified?	Yes x None reported	
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:		Unmodified	
•	ndings disclosed that are required to be reported nee with 2 CFR Section 200.516(a) (Uniform?	Yes <u>x</u> No	
7. The District	s major programs audited were:		
Name of Federal Programs		Assisted Listing <a href="Mailto:Number">Number</a>	
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) Education Stabilization Fund		84.010 84.425D/84.425U	
8. Dollar thresl programs.	nold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B	\$750,000	
9. Auditee qua	lified as low-risk auditee?	_x_YesNo	
art II - FINANCIA	L STATEMENT FINDINGS SECTION		
No reportable	e findings.		

#### Pa

Part III - FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS SECTION No reportable findings.

Status of Prior Audit Findings Year ended June 30, 2023

There were no audit findings in the prior year financial statements (June 30, 2022).