Financial Statements and Required Reports
Under Uniform Guidance
As of and For the Year Ended
June 30, 2022

**Together with Independent Auditor's Report** 



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## Bonadio & Co., llp Certified Public Accountants

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

September 25, 2022

To the Board of Education of East Greenbush Central 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 East Greenbush Central School District (School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School 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 East Greenbush Central School District, as of June 30, 2022, 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 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the School 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.

### Emphasis of Matter – Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 16 to the financial statements, during the year ended June 30, 2022, the School District adopted new accounting guidance, Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87, Leases. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

## Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

(Continued)

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

## Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements (Continued)

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 School District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 School District's internal control. Accordingly, no such
  opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

## Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, schedules of proportionate share of net pension (asset) liability and contributions – pension plans and changes in total OPEB liability, and related ratios be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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.

(Continued)

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

#### Required Supplementary Information (Continued)

We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

## Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements 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 Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the financial statements. The other information comprises the Schedule of Change from Original Budget to Revised Budget and the Real Property Tax Limit - General Fund, Schedule of Project Expenditures - Capital Projects Fund and the Schedule of Net Investment in Capital Assets, but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated September 25, 2022, on our consideration of the School 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 School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

The following is a discussion and analysis of the East Greenbush Central School District's (School District) financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This section is a summary of the School District's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions. It is also based on both the government-wide and fund-based financial statements. The results of the current year are discussed in comparison with the prior year with an emphasis placed on the current year. This section is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the School District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Government-wide net position of the School District was (\$126,579,821).
- Government-wide net position was \$12,551,893 greater than at June 30, 2021.
- Combined fund balance was \$16,497,790.
- Combined fund balance was \$8,266,084 less than at June 30, 2021.
- The School District substantially continued to offer all programs, without reducing services, while maintaining fund balance.

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

- The first two statements are *Government-wide* financial statements that provide both *short-term* and *long-term* information about the School District's *overall* financial status.
- The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the School District, reporting the School District's operations in *more detail* than the Government-wide statements.
- The *governmental funds statements* tell how basic services, such as special education, were financed in the *short-term*.

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

## **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

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

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

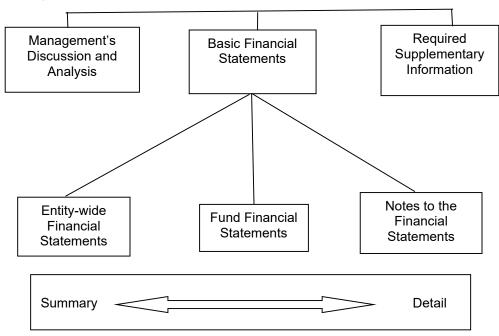


Figure A-2 summarizes the major features of the School District's financial statements, including the portion of the School District's activities that they cover and the types of information that they contain. The remainder of this overview section highlights the structure and contents of each statement.

Figure A-2 Major Features of the Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

	Government-Wide	Governmental Funds
Scope	Entire School District	The daily operating activities of the School District, such as instruction and special education.
Required financial statements	<ul><li>Statement of net position</li><li>Statement of activities</li></ul>	<ul><li>Balance sheet</li><li>Statement of revenue, expenditures, and change in fund balance</li></ul>
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.	Modified accrual accounting and current financial focus.
Type of asset/liability, deferred outflows/inflows of resources information	All assets, liabilities, deferred outflows & inflows of resources both financial and capital, short-term and long-term debt.	Current assets and liabilities that come due during the year or soon after; no capital assets or long-term liabilities included.
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenue and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.	Revenue for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and the related liability is due and payable.

## **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

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

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

- Over time, increases or decreases in the School District's net position are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- For assessment of the overall health of the School District, additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the property tax bases and the condition of buildings and other facilities should be considered.

#### **Government-Wide Statements**

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

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

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

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

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

### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The School District has the following types of funds:

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

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Figure A-3 Condensed Statement of Net Position (In Thousands of Dollars)

	Fiscal Yea <u>2022</u>	r Fiscal Year <u>2021</u>	Percent <u>Change</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 53,71	4 \$ 57,900	-7.23%
Noncurrent assets	154,32	100,844	53.03%
Total assets	208,03	158,744	31.05%
Deferred outflows of resources	60,94	4 69,864	-12.77%
Current liabilities	39,29	0 35,284	11.35%
Long-term liabilities	222,39	0 273,242	-18.61%
Total liabilities	261,67	9 308,526	-15.18%
Deferred inflows of resources	133,87	59,678	124.33%
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	114,17	87,427	30.60%
Restricted	19,48	18,791	3.68%
Unrestricted	(260,24	<u>(245,815)</u>	-5.87%
Total net position	\$ (126,58	<u>\$0</u> ) <u>\$ (139,597)</u>	9.32%

The change in deferred outflows of resources is primarily due to a change in assumptions used by the actuary in calculating OPEB liability.

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (Continued)

#### **Changes in Net Position**

The School District's 2022 revenue was \$105,101,966 (See Figure A-4). Property taxes and New York State aid accounted for the majority of revenue by contributing 55% and 27%, respectively, of the total revenue raised (see Figure A-5). The remainder of revenue came from fees for services, use of money and property, operating grants, and other miscellaneous sources.

The total cost of all programs and services totaled \$92,550,073 for 2022. These expenses are predominately for the education, supervision, and transportation of students (see Figure A-6). The School District's administrative and business activities accounted for 14% of total costs.

Net position increased during the year by \$12,551,893 due primarily to the effects of recognizing other post-employment benefits as well as the effects of ERS and TRS proportionate assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows.

Figure A-4 Changes in Net Position from Operating Results (In Thousands of Dollars)

	Fiscal Year <u>2022</u>				Fis	cal Year <u>2021</u>	Percent <u>Change</u>
Revenue:		·					
Charges for services	\$	973	\$	1,000	-2.72%		
Operating grants		8,853		3,015	193.62%		
General revenue:							
Property taxes		64,884		63,180	2.70%		
State aid		28,181		26,342	6.98%		
Medicaid reimbursement		356		257	38.68%		
Interest earnings		118		56	111.40%		
Miscellaneous		1,737		912	90.44%		
Total revenue		105,102		94,762	10.91%		
Expenses:							
General support		12,645		15,047	-15.96%		
Instruction		69,219		75,688	-8.55%		
Transportation		8,280		8,707	-4.91%		
Debt service - Interest		672		665	1.10%		
Cost of sales - Food		1,733		1,438	20.54%		
Total expenses		92,550		101,545	-8.86%		
Change in net position	\$	12,552	\$	(6,783)	285.05%		

The increase in total revenue is primarily due to the receipt of Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, American Rescue Plan Act and the national pandemic child nutrition waiver program. Additionally, New York State began implementation of the Foundation Aid phase-in. The School District also had a significant increase in Payments In lieu of Taxes (PILOT) revenue based on the agreements with Rensselaer County.

The decrease in total expenditures is primarily due to pension expense resulting from the GASB 68 related reporting and capital outlays that are not recorded as expenditures in the government-wide statement of activities.

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (Continued)

Figure A-5: Revenue Sources for 2022:

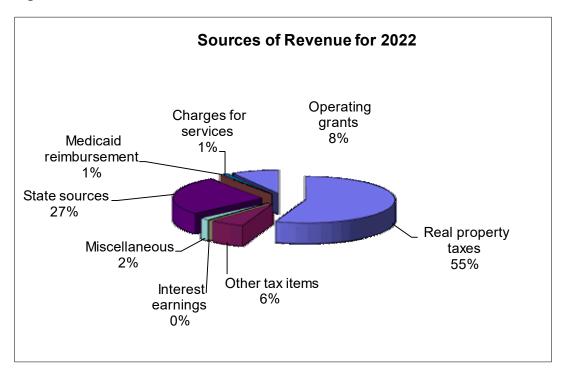
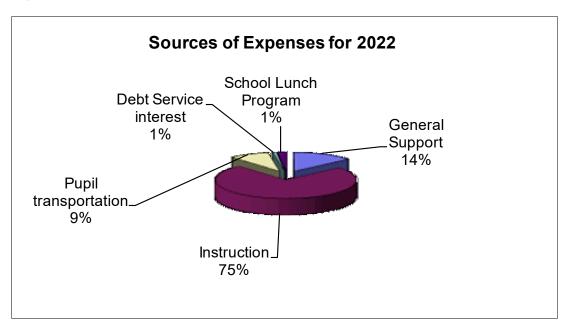


Figure A-6: Sources of Expenses for 2022:



## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (Continued)

#### **Governmental Activities**

Revenue for the School District's governmental activities totaled \$105,101,966 while total expenses were \$92,550,073. Accordingly, net position increased by \$12,551,893.

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

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

	 Total Cost of Services <u>2022</u>		let Cost Services 2022	 otal Cost Services 2021	Net Cost of Services <u>2021</u>		
General support Instruction Pupil transportation	\$ 12,645 69,219 8,280	\$	(12,645) (61,583) (8,280)	\$ 15,047 75,688 8,707	\$	(15,047) (72,365) (8,707)	
Debt service - Interest Cost of sales - Food	 672 1,733		(672) 455	 665 1,438		(665) (746)	
	\$ 92,550	\$	(82,725)	\$ 101,545	\$	(97,530)	

- The cost of all governmental activities for the year was \$92,550,073.
- The users of the School District's programs financed \$972,768 of the costs through charges for services.
- The federal and state government financed \$8,852,588 of the costs through operating grants.
- The majority of costs were financed by the School District's taxpayers and unallocated NYS aid.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS

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

#### **Governmental Funds Highlights**

<u>General Fund</u> – Expenditures exceeded revenues by \$540,844 and the School District continued to offer a full educational program. New York State operating aid is tied to the growth in New York State personal income and the available funds in the state budget. The School District continues to maximize revenues by claiming refunds and billing for services.

<u>Special Aid Fund</u> – Federal aid is expected to decrease or remain flat in upcoming years due to the receipt of the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations and American Rescue Plan funds in the current fiscal year. These awards are multi-year awards and once this funding ceases, federal aid is expected to decrease to pre-pandemic levels.

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

<u>School Lunch Fund</u> – The General Fund continues to subsidize expenditures of the School Lunch Fund through operating transfers. The School Lunch Fund ended the year with a \$230,278 surplus. The surplus was primarily due to the effects of the national pandemic child nutrition waiver which allowed all students to receive free meals and increased the national reimbursement rates. Additionally, the School District returned to full in-person education schedule which resulted in an increase in cafeteria sales.

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u> – Expenditures in the Capital Projects Fund were mostly related to renovations consistent with the 2017 \$39.8-million-dollar project. In addition, there was a Transportation Tank replacement project which was substantially completed during the year.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> – The principal and interest payments for all bond issues are recorded in the Debt Service Fund.

<u>Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund</u> - The activity in this fund reflects the extracurricular activities of the middle and high school students. The School District expects this activity to continue and increase with the return of full in-person learning education schedules.

### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

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

#### Revenue Variances

Revenues are less than budgeted amounts. The difference between estimated revenue and actual revenue is due to variance in Universal Pre-K funding, building aid, and transportation aid.

## **Expenditure Variances**

The School District continues to experience savings due to the energy program. The School District also experienced favorable results with health insurance premium renewals. In addition, there was a shift in expenditures due to the COVID-19 pandemic and receipt of federal pandemic relief funding which caused certain expenditures to be budgeted and paid for out of the Special Aid Fund. The School District continues to budget conservatively in order to cover unanticipated expenses, particularly with the uncertainty surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Results vs. Budget (In Thousands of Dollars)

	(	Original Final		Final				Variance (Actual/Budget)	
		<u>Budget</u>		<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u>	Encumbrances		
Revenue:									
Local sources	\$	66,337	\$	66,453	\$	66,784	\$ -	\$	331
State sources		29,494		29,494		28,181	-		(1,312)
Medicaid reimbursement		350		350		356	-		6
Capital leases		-		-		98	-		98
Transfers in		525		525		525			<u>-</u>
Total		96,706	_	96,822	_	95,945			(876)
Expenditures:									
General support		9,927		10,300		9,365	337		598
Instruction		51,778		52,821		47,886	182		4,754
Transportation		5,631		6,400		5,687	82		630
Employee benefits		28,065		24,776		22,955	-		1,821
Debt service		5,278		5,390		5,343	-		47
Transfers out		2,856		5,266		5,250			16
Total		103,535		104,953		96,486	601		7,866
Revenue over (under) expenditures	\$	(6,829)	\$	(8,132)	\$	(541)	<u>\$ (601)</u>	\$	6,989

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

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

#### **CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

As of June 30, 2022, the School District had \$114,588,464 invested in buildings, computers, and other educational equipment.

Figure A-8 Capital Assets (In Thousands of Dollars), net of accumulated depreciation

	Fis	scal Year <u>2022</u>	Fis	Fiscal Year <u>2021</u>			
Land	\$	104	\$	104			
Buildings and improvements		87,830		90,422			
Construction in progress		23,942		8,459			
Technology		379		465			
Furniture and equipment		2,334		2,030			
Total	<u>\$</u>	114,589	\$	101,480			

### **Long-Term Liabilities**

As of June 30, 2022, the School District had \$224,217,357 in long-term liabilities. Detailed information about the School District's long-term liabilities is included in the notes to the financial statements.

Figure A-9 Outstanding Long-Term Liabilities (In Thousands of Dollars)

	Fis	scal Year <u>2022</u>	Fiscal Year <u>2021</u>		
General obligation bonds (financed with					
property taxes)	\$	14,189	\$	16,329	
Other long-term debt		210,029		258,804	
Total	\$	224,217	\$	275,133	

During 2022, the School District paid down its long term bonded debt by \$1,890,000. Further, the School District's OPEB liability decreased by \$43.6 million due to the net effect of changes in actuarial assumptions.

#### FACTORS BEARING ON THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUTURE

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

The School District is heavily dependent on state aid to fund expenditures. Future adjustments to State Aid are dependent on actions of the Governor and Legislature.

The Property Tax Levy Cap, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011, continues to limit the School District's ability to raise tax revenue to meet future operating expenditures.

## CONTACTING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

Linda F. Wager
Director of Business and Finance
East Greenbush Central School District
Administration Center
East Greenbush, New York 12061

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2022

JUNE 30, 2022	
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash - unrestricted	\$ 3,484,540
Cash - restricted	44,360,284
Accounts receivable	417,862
Lease receivable	46,959
State and federal aid receivable	4,563,509
Due from other governments	798,917
Prepaid expenditures	18,253
Inventory	24,088
Total current assets	53,714,412
NONCURRENT ASSETS:	
Net pension asset	39,731,346
Capital assets, net	<u>114,588,464</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	208,034,222
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflows of resources - TRS	21,426,622
Deferred outflows of resources - ERS	5,602,418
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	<u>33,914,607</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	60,943,647
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	268,977,869
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	3,933,837
Accrued liabilities	1,868,923
Unearned revenue	212,532
Bond anticipation note payable	26,654,697
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	3,983,435
Due to Employees' Retirement System	517,000
Bond interest accrual	291,043
Due to other governments	536
Leases payable due within one year	102,715
Bonds payable due within one year	1,725,000
Total current liabilities	39,289,718
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:	
Bonds payable, net of current portion	10,825,000
Bonds premium, net	1,638,628
Leases payable, net of current portion	71,305
Total other postemployment benefits liability	202,828,389
Compensated absences	7,026,320
Total long-term liabilities	222,389,642
TOTAL LIABILITIES	261,679,360
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows of resources - ERS	9,194,302
Deferred inflows of resources - TRS	41,620,878
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	83,017,488
Deferred inflows of resources - Leases	45,662
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	133,878,330
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	395,557,690
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	114,178,291
Restricted	19,481,989
Unrestricted	(260,240,101)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (126,579,821)

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

		<u>Expenses</u>		Program harges for Services	enue Operating <u>Grants</u>	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS: General support Instruction Pupil transportation Debt service interest School lunch program	\$	12,645,306 69,219,196 8,279,850 672,310 1,733,411	\$	752,238 - - 220,530	\$	- 6,884,360 - - 1,968,228	\$	(12,645,306) (61,582,598) (8,279,850) (672,310) 455,347
TOTAL FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	<u>\$</u>	92,550,073	\$	972,768	<u>\$</u>	8,852,588		(82,724,717)
GENERAL REVENUE: Real property taxes Other tax items Use of money and property Sale of property and compensation for loss Miscellaneous State sources Medicaid reimbursement	3						_	58,279,332 6,604,428 118,384 404,208 1,332,593 28,181,260 356,405
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE								95,276,610
CHANGE IN NET POSITION								12,551,893
NET POSITION - beginning of year, as previous	ously	/ reported						(139,596,962)
RESTATEMENT (Note 16)							_	465,248
NET POSITION - beginning of year, as resta	ted							(139,131,714)
NET POSITION - end of year							\$	(126,579,821)

## BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2022

	Governmental Fund Types							Total
		<u>General</u>	Capital <u>Projects</u>			Non-Major <u>Funds</u>	Governmental <u>Funds</u>	
ASSETS								
Cash - unrestricted Cash - restricted Accounts receivable Due from other funds Lease receivable State and federal aid receivable Due from other governments Prepaid expenditures Inventory	\$	2,710,839 2,913,377 417,783 29,014,163 46,959 1,022,265 798,917 18,253	\$	40,607,172 - - - 566,491 -	\$	773,701 839,735 79 805,466 - 2,974,753 - 24,088	\$	3,484,540 44,360,284 417,862 29,819,629 46,959 4,563,509 798,917 18,253 24,088
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	36,942,556	\$	41,173,663	\$	5,417,822	\$	83,534,041
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE								
LIABILITIES:								
Accounts payable Accrued liabilities Bond anticipation notes payable Unearned revenue Due to other funds Due to other governments Due to Teachers' Retirement System Due to Employees' Retirement System	\$	1,155,946 1,791,761 - - - 3,983,435 517,000	\$	2,522,902 26,654,697 26,822,505	\$	254,989 77,162 212,532 2,997,124 536	\$	3,933,837 1,868,923 26,654,697 212,532 29,819,629 536 3,983,435 517,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	7,448,142		56,000,104		3,542,343		66,990,589
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES: Deferred inflow - lease		45,662		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		45,662
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		45,662						45,662

(Continued)

## BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (Continued) JUNE 30, 2022

	Go	Total			
		Capital Non-Major		Governmental	
	<u>General</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Funds</u>	
FUND BALANCE:					
Nonspendable:					
Inventory	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,088	\$ 24,088	
Prepaid expenditures	18,253	<u> </u>		18,253	
Total nonspendable fund balance	18,253	<u>-</u>	24,088	42,341	
Restricted:					
Workers' compensation	700,000	-	-	700,000	
Retirement contributions	8,022,471	-	-	8,022,471	
Employee benefits and accrued liabilities	4,683,604	-	-	4,683,604	
Capital projects	2,083,330	-	-	2,083,330	
Tax certiorari	2,115,383	=	=	2,115,383	
Unemployment	232,000	=	=	232,000	
Other	-	=	190,972	190,972	
Debt service			1,454,229	1,454,229	
Total restricted fund balance	17,836,788		1,645,201	19,481,989	
Assigned:					
Unappropriated	601,276	_	206,190	807,466	
Appropriated for subsequent year expenditures	6,829,322	-	-	6,829,322	
Appropriated for subsequent year experiations	0,020,022			0,020,022	
Total assigned fund balance	7,430,598	<del></del>	206,190	7,636,788	
Unassigned	4,163,113	(14,826,441)	<u>-</u>	(10,663,328)	
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	29,448,752	(14,826,441)	1,875,479	16,497,790	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$ 36,942,556	\$ 41,173,663	\$ 5,417,822	\$ 83,534,041	

## RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE TO GOVERNMENT-WIDE NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2022

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Total governmental fund balance	\$	16,497,790
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds		114,588,464
Pension related government wide activity: Deferred outflows - ERS/TRS Deferred inflows - ERS/TRS Net pension asset - ERS/TRS		27,029,040 (50,815,180) 39,731,346
OPEB related government wide activity: Deferred outflows of resources Deferred inflows of resources Total OPEB liability		33,914,607 (83,017,488) (202,828,389)
Long-term bonds payable and leases payable are not due in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds		(12,724,020)
Bond premiums are recorded as revenue in the fund financial statements, but is amortized over the life of the bond under full accrual accounting		(1,638,628)
Compensated absences are recognized as a liability under full accrual accounting		(7,026,320)
Interest payable is to be recorded in the government-wide statements under full accrual accounting	_	(291,043)
TOTAL NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$	(126,579,821)

## STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

		Governmental Fund Types				Total	I	
		Capital		No	on-Major	Governmental		
		<u>General</u>	Pro	<u>jects</u>		<u>Funds</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>s</u>
REVENUE:								
Real property taxes	\$	58,279,332	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 58,279	9,332
Other tax items		6,604,428		-		-	6,604	4,428
Charges for services		752,238		-		-	752	2,238
Use of money and property		114,948		-		3,436	118	3,384
Sale of property and compensation for loss		404,208		-		-	404	4,208
Miscellaneous		629,181		184,775		201,046	1,015	5,002
State sources		28,181,260		-		737,954	28,919	9,214
Medicaid reimbursement		356,405		-		-	356	6,405
Federal sources		-		-		8,114,634	8,114	4,634
Sales - School lunch		<u>-</u>				220,530	220	0,530
Total revenue	_	95,322,000		184,775		9,277,600	104,784	4,375
EXPENDITURES:								
General support		9,365,152		-		-	9,365	5,152
Instruction		47,885,892		-		6,521,447	54,407	7,339
Pupil transportation		5,687,349		-		-	5,687	7,349
Other		-		-		223,186		3,186
Employee benefits		22,954,601		-		792,020	23,746	6,621
Debt service - Interest		83,270		-		806,435	889	9,705
Debt service - Principal		5,259,658		-		1,890,000	7,149	9,658
Cost of sales		-		-		1,451,921	1,45	1,921
Capital outlay		=	15,	710,452		<u> </u>	15,710	0,452
Total expenditures		91,235,922	15,	710,452		11,685,009	118,63	1,383
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	_	4,086,078	(15,	525,677)		(2,407,409)	(13,847	7,008)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):								
BANs redeemed from appropriations		-	5.	165,000		_	5,165	5,000
Premium on issuance of debt		-	,	· -		317,591		7,591
Proceeds from the issuance of capital leases		98,333		-		-		3,333
Operating transfers in		525,000	2,	409,887		2,840,368	5,775	5,255
Operating transfers (out)		(5,250,255)		<del>-</del>		(525,000)	(5,775	5,255)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(4,626,922)	7,	574,887		2,632,959	5,580	0,924
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE AND OTHER FINANCING								
SOURCES OVER EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES	_	(540,844)	(7,	950,790)		225,550	(8,266	6,084)
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year		29,989,596	(6,	875,651)		1,649,929	24,763	3,874
FUND BALANCE - end of year	\$	29,448,752	\$ (14,	826,441)	\$	1,875,479	\$ 16,497	7,790

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Net changes in fund balance - Total governmental funds	\$	(8,266,084)
Capital outlays, net of disposals, are expenditures in governmental funds, but are capitalized in the statement of net position.		17,114,462
Depreciation is not recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is recorded in the statement of activities.		(3,922,888)
Capital leases are expenditures in governmental funds, net of disposals, but are capitalized in the statement of net position.		178,828
Amortization is not recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is recorded in the statement of activities.		(261,987)
Repayments of long-term debt are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds, but are recorded as payments of liabilities in the statement of net position.		1,890,000
Repayments of long-term lease liabilities are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds, but are recorded as payments of liabilities in the statement of net position.		94,658
Bond premium amortization is not recorded as revenue in the governmental funds, but is recorded in the statement of activities.		249,925
Compensated absences are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds at the time of payment, but are recorded as liabilities in the statement of net position.		(225,362)
Issuance of long-term lease liabilities are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds, but are recorded as a liability in the statement of net position.		(98,333)
Other postemployment benefits do not require the expenditure of current resources and are, therefore, not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		(1,481,181)
Pension expense resulting from the GASB 68 related reporting is not recorded as an expenditure in the government funds but is recorded in the statement of activities		7,312,385
Certain expenses in the statement of activities do not require the expenditure of current resources and are, therefore, not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	_	(32,530)
Change in net position - Governmental activities	\$	12,551,893

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

#### 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

East Greenbush Central School District provides K-12 public education to students living within its geographic borders.

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

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

#### **Reporting Entity**

East Greenbush Central School District is governed by the laws of New York State. The School District is an independent entity governed by an elected Board of Education. The President of the Board of Education 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 School District. The Board of Education has the authority to make decisions, power to appoint management, and primary accountability for all fiscal matters.

The reporting entity of the School District is based upon criteria set forth by generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (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 School District. The School District is not a component unit of another reporting entity. The decision to include a potential component unit in the School District's reporting entity is based on several criteria including legal standing, fiscal dependency, and financial accountability. Based on the application of these criteria, the following is included in the School District's reporting entity:

#### Extraclassroom Activity Funds

The extraclassroom activity funds of the School District represent funds of the students of the School District. The Board of Education exercises general oversight of these funds. Separate audited financial statements, (cash basis) of the extraclassroom activity funds can be found at the School District's business office. The School District accounts for assets for various student organizations in a special revenue fund.

#### **Joint Venture**

The School District is a component School District in Questar III, a Board of Cooperative Education Services (BOCES). BOCES is a voluntary, cooperative association of School Districts in a geographic area that shares planning, services, and programs which provide educational and support activities. There is no authority or process by which a School District can terminate its status as a BOCES component.

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

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

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

#### **Basis of Presentation**

#### Government-Wide Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities present financial information about the School District's governmental activities. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government in its entirety. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal 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.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between program expenses and revenue for each function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with and are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expenses, principally employee benefits, are allocated to functional areas in proportion to the payroll expended for those areas. Program revenue include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenue that is not classified as program revenue, including all taxes, is presented as general revenue.

## **Fund Financial Statements**

The School District uses funds to maintain its accounting records. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

The fund statements provide information about the School District's funds.

Separate statements for each fund category are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column.

## **Basis of Presentation (Continued)**

The accounts of the School District are organized into funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balance, revenue, and expenditures. The various funds are summarized by type in the financial statements. Significant transactions between funds within a fund type have been eliminated. The fund types used by the School District are as follows:

#### Governmental Fund Types

Governmental funds are those in which governmental functions of the School District are reported. The acquisition, use, and balances of the School District's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through the governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of changes in financial position rather than upon determination of net income.

The School District reports the following major governmental funds:

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

Capital Projects Fund: This fund is used to account for the financial resources used for acquisition, construction, or major repair of capital facilities.

The School District reports the following non-major governmental funds:

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

School Lunch Fund: This fund accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources, such as federal and state grants, that are legally restricted to expenditures for school lunch operations. These legal restrictions may be imposed either by governments that provide the funds, or by outside parties.

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

*Miscellaneous Special Revenue:* This fund accounts for proceeds from various funding sources, which may be restricted by a donor or designated by the School District for specific purposes. The transactions of the Extraclassroom Activity Funds are included in this fund.

#### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenue and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### **Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting**

Measurement focus refers to what is being measured, whereas basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurement made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The Government-wide 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. Non-exchange transactions in which the School District gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange include property taxes, grants, and donations.

On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

The governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenue is recognized when measurable and available. The School District considers all revenue reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenue is collected within sixty 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, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

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

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

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

#### **Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable are shown gross. No allowance for uncollectible accounts has been provided since it is believed that such allowance would not be material.

## **Inventory and Prepaid Items**

Inventory of food in the School Lunch Fund is 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 School District for which benefits extend beyond year-end. These payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the Government-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the Statement of Net Position or Balance Sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of purchase and an expense/expenditure is reported in the year the goods or services are consumed.

#### **Interfund Transactions**

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

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

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

#### **Capital Assets, Net and Lease Assets**

Capital assets are reported at actual cost for acquisitions subsequent to July 1, 2002. For assets acquired prior to July 1, 2002, estimated historical costs, based on appraisals conducted by independent third-party professionals were used. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair value at the time received.

Capitalization thresholds, (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the Government-wide statements are as follows:

	Capitalization <u>Threshold</u>	Depreciation <u>Method</u>	Estimated <u>Useful Life</u>
Land	\$ 1,000	N/A	N/A
Land improvements	20,000	SL	30-50
Buildings and improvements	20,000	SL	30-50
Furniture and equipment Buses	1,000	SL	5
	10,000	SL	8

Capital assets also include lease assets with a term greater than one year. The School District does not implement a capitalization threshold for lease assets. Lease assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

### **Property Taxes**

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

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

### **Vested Employee Benefits**

#### Compensated absences

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

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.

School 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.

The liability for compensated absences has been calculated using the vesting/termination method and an accrual for that liability is included in the government-wide financial statements. The compensated absences liability is calculated based on the pay rates in effect at year-end.

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

#### Other Benefits

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

### **Other Postemployment Benefits**

In addition to providing the pension benefits described, the School District provides postemployment health insurance coverage to its retired employees and their survivors in accordance with the provisions of the employment contracts negotiated between the School District and its employee groups. Substantially all of these employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the School District. Health care benefits are provided through plans whose premiums are based on the benefits paid during the year. The School District pays a variable percentage of the cost of premiums to an insurance company that provides health care insurance. At the fund level the School District recognizes the cost of providing health care insurance by recording its share of insurance premiums as an expenditure or operating transfer to other funds in the General Fund in the year paid.

#### **Unearned Revenue**

Unearned revenue is reported when potential revenue meets both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. Unearned revenue also arises when resources are received by the School District before it has legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incidence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both recognition criteria are met, or when the School District has legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed and revenue is recorded.

Statute provides the authority for the School District to levy taxes to be used to finance expenditures within the first 120 days of the succeeding fiscal year. Consequently, such amounts are recognized as revenue in the subsequent fiscal year rather than when measurable and available.

Unearned revenue recorded in governmental funds is generally not recorded in the Government-wide statements.

## **Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations**

Payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the Government-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 School District's future obligations or future economic outflows. The liabilities are reported as due in one year or due within more than one year in the Statement of Net Position.

#### **Restricted Resources**

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

## **Fund Balance/Net Position Classifications**

**Government-Wide Statements** 

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

Net investment in capital assets - consists of net capital assets, (cost less accumulated depreciation) plus unspent bond proceeds reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets.

### **Fund Balance/Net Position Classifications (Continued)**

Government-wide Statements (Continued)

Restricted net position - 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. Restricted net position consists of restricted fund balance on the fund financial statements.

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

#### **Governmental Fund Statements**

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

Nonspendable fund balance – Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually are required to be maintained intact. Nonspendable fund balance includes the inventory recorded in the School Lunch Fund and prepaid expenditures in the General Fund.

Restricted fund balance – 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 School District has available the following restricted fund balances:

#### <u>Capital</u>

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

#### Repair

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

#### Workers' Compensation

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

### **Fund Balance/Net Position Classifications (Continued)**

Governmental Fund Statements (Continued)

#### Unemployment Insurance

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 the excess applied to the appropriations of the next succeeding fiscal year's budget. If the School District elects to convert to tax (contribution) basis, excess resources in the fund over the sum sufficient to pay pending claims may be transferred to any other reserve fund. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund under restricted fund balance.

#### **Debt Service**

Mandatory reserve for debt service (GML §6-I) is used to establish a reserve for the purpose of retiring the outstanding obligations upon the sale of School District property or capital improvement that was financed by obligations which remain outstanding at the time of sale. The funding of the reserve is from the proceeds of the sale of School District property or capital improvement. The reserve is accounted for in the Debt Service Fund under restricted fund balance.

#### Insurance

Insurance reserve is used to pay liability, casualty, and other types of losses, except losses incurred for which the following types of insurance may be purchased: life, accident, health, annuities, fidelity and surety, credit, title residual value, and mortgage guarantee. In addition, this reserve may not be used for any purpose for which a special reserve may be established pursuant to law, (for example, for unemployment compensation insurance). The reserve may be established by Board action, and funded by budgetary appropriations, or such other funds as may be legally appropriated. There is no limit on the amount that may be accumulated in the insurance reserve; however, the annual contribution to this reserve may not exceed the greater of \$33,000 or 5% of the budget. Settled or compromised claims up to \$25,000 may be paid from the reserve without judicial approval.

#### Liability Claims and Property Loss

Liability claims and property loss reserve, (Education Law §1709(8) (c), are used to pay for property loss and liability claims incurred. Separate funds for property loss and liability claims are required, and these reserves may not in total exceed 3% of the annual budget or \$15,000, whichever is greater. This type of reserve fund may be utilized only by School Districts, except city School Districts with a population greater than 125,000.

#### Tax Certiorari

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

### Fund Balance/Net Position Classifications (Continued)

Governmental Fund Statements (Continued)

#### **Employee Benefit Accrued Liability**

Reserve for employee benefit accrued liability (GML §6-p) is used to reserve funds for the payment of accrued employee benefit due an employee upon termination of the employee's service. This reserve may be established by a majority vote of the board, and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other reserves and funds that may be legally appropriated. The reserve is accounted for in the General Fund under restricted fund balance.

#### **Retirement Contribution**

Retirement Contribution Reserve (GML §6-r) is used for the purpose of 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. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund under restricted fund balance.

Committed fund balance – Includes amounts that can be used for the specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the School District's highest level of decision making authority, i.e., the Board of Education. The School District has no committed fund balances as of June 30, 2022.

Assigned fund balance – Includes amounts that are constrained by the School District's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. All encumbrances of the General Fund are classified as assigned fund balance in the General Fund. Encumbrances reported in the General Fund amounted to \$601,276. As of June 30, 2022, the School District's encumbrances were classified as follows:

General support	\$	337,151
Instruction		181,853
Pupil transportation		82,272
Total encumbrances	<u>\$</u>	601,276

#### Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments of expenditures are recorded for budgetary control purposes in order to reserve applicable appropriations, is employed as a control in preventing over-expenditure of established appropriations. Open encumbrances are reported as restricted fund balance in all funds other than the General Fund since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities and will be honored through budget appropriations in the subsequent year.

Unassigned fund balance - Includes all other General Fund amounts that do not meet the definition of the above four classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the School District.

New York State Real Property Tax Law §1318 limits the amount of unexpended surplus funds the School District can retain to no more than 4% of the School District's budget for the General Fund for the ensuing fiscal year. Nonspendable and restricted fund balance of the General Fund are excluded from the 4% limitation. Amounts appropriated for the subsequent year and encumbrances are also excluded from the 4% limitation.

### Fund Balance/Net Position Classifications (Continued)

Governmental Fund Statements (Continued)

#### Order of Fund Balance Spending Policy

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

## 2. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

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

### Total Fund Balance of Governmental Funds vs. Net Position of Governmental Activities

Total fund balance of the School District's governmental funds differ from net position of governmental activities reported in the statement of net position. This difference primarily results from the additional long-term economic focus of the statement of net position versus the solely current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheets. Differences between the governmental funds statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the statement of activities fall into one of three broad categories.

## <u>Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences</u>

Long-term revenue differences arise because governmental funds report revenue only when it is 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 for the sale of capital assets reported on governmental fund statements and the gain or loss on the sale of assets as reported on the statement of activities, and the difference between recording an expenditure for the purchase of capital items in the governmental fund statements and depreciation expense on those items as recorded in the statement of activities.

## 2. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS (Continued)

## Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance vs. Statement of Activities

**Long-Term Debt Transaction Differences** 

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

### 3. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### **Budgets**

The School District's administration prepares a proposed budget for approval by the Board of Education for the following governmental funds for which legal (appropriated) budgets are adopted:

The voters of the School District approved the proposed appropriations budget for the General Fund

Appropriations are adopted at the program line item level.

Appropriations established by the adoption of the budget constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances) that may be incurred. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless expended or encumbered. Encumbrances will lapse if not expended in the subsequent year.

Appropriations authorized for the current year are increased by the planned use of specific reserves, and budget amendments approved by the Board of Education as a result of selected new revenue sources not included in the original budget (when permitted by law). These supplemental appropriations may occur subject to legal restrictions, if the Board approves them because of a need that exists which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted. No supplemental appropriations occurred during the year.

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

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

#### **Fund Balance**

Portions of fund balances are restricted and not available for current expenditures, as reported in the governmental funds' balance sheet.

### **Fund Deficit**

The Capital Projects Fund has a fund deficit at year end that is attributed to the utilization of short term financing to fund various capital projects. This deficit will be eliminated over the next few years as the projects are completed and the short-term financing is converted to long term bonds.

### 4. CASH

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

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

	Bank <u>Balance</u>	Carrying <u>Amount</u>
Cash	\$ 49,493,558	\$ 47,844,824
Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the District's name	\$ 48,993,558	
Covered by FDIC insurance	500,000	
Total	\$ 49,493,558	

Restricted cash represents cash where use is limited by legal requirements. These assets represent amounts required by statute to be reserved for various purposes.

Restricted cash consists of the following:

General fund: Tax certiorari	<u>\$</u>	2,913,377
Capital projects fund: Capital projects	<u>\$ 4</u>	0,607,172
Debt Service Debt service	\$	648,763
Miscellaneous Special Revenue fund:  Cash on deposit for extraclassroom activity funds	\$	190,972

### 5. PARTICIPATION IN BOCES

During the year, the School District was billed \$5,858,732 for BOCES administrative and program costs. The School District's share of BOCES aid amounted to \$1,925,603.

# 6. CAPITAL ASSETS, NET

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2022, were as follows:

	Beginning <u>Balance</u> (Restated)	Additions	Retirements/ Reclassifications	Ending <u>Balance</u>
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets that are not depreciated:		•	•	
Land	\$ 104,010	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 104,010
Construction in progress	8,459,268	15,482,962	<del>-</del>	23,942,230
Total non-depreciable cost	8,563,278	15,482,962	<del>-</del>	24,046,240
Capital assets that are depreciated:				
Land improvements	2,809,859	-	21,954	2,787,905
Buildings and improvements	147,089,769	54,215	-	147,143,984
Furniture and equipment	17,183,762	1,591,706	1,118,960	17,656,508
Total depreciable historical cost	167,083,390	1,645,921	1,140,914	167,588,397
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	2,810,472	51	21,954	2,788,569
Buildings and improvements	56,667,288	2,646,403	-	59,313,691
Furniture and equipment	15,324,452	1,276,434	1,104,539	15,496,347
Total accumulated depreciation	74,802,212	3,922,888	1,126,493	77,598,607
Total capital assets, net	100,844,456	13,205,995	14,421	114,036,030
Lease Assets, being amortized:				
Technology	465,248	80,495	-	545,743
Equipment	170,345	98,333	-	268,678
Total lease assets, being amortized	635,593	178,828	<u> </u>	814,421
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Technology	-	167,067	-	167,067
Equipment	-	94,920	-	94,920
Total accumulated amortization		261,987		261,987
Total lease assets, being amortized, net	635,593	(83,159)	<del>-</del>	552,434
Total governmental activities capital assets	\$101,480,049	\$ 13,122,836	\$ 14,421	\$114,588,464

Depreciation expense and amortization expense for the year ended June 30, 2022, was allocated to specific functions as follows:

	<u>Depreciation</u>	<u>Amortization</u>
Instruction	\$ 13,908	\$ 261,987
Pupil transportation	1,169,969	-
General support	2,694,310	-
School lunch program	44,701	
Total	\$ 3,922,888	\$ 261,987

# 7. SHORT-TERM DEBT

The School 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. RANs and TANs represent a liability that will be extinguished by the use of expendable, available resources of the fund.

# 7. SHORT-TERM DEBT (Continued)

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

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

At June 30, 2022, the School District had the following BANs outstanding:

Maturity	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Issued	Principal Paid	Redeemed	Ending Balance
December 15, 2021 December 14, 2022	1.25% 1.50%	\$ 24,788,431 	\$ - 26,654,697	\$ 5,165,000	\$ 19,623,431 -	\$ - 26,654,697
		<u>\$ 24,788,431</u>	\$ 26,654,697	<u>\$ 5,165,000</u>	\$ 19,623,431	\$ 26,654,697

#### 8. LONG-TERM DEBT

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

Interest paid	\$ 889,705
Less: interest accrued in the prior year	(258,513)
Less: amortization expense on bond premium	(249,925)
Plus: interest accrued in the current year	 291,043
Total expense	\$ 672,310

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

Government activities: Bonds and notes payable General obligation debt:	July 01, 2021 Balance (Restated)	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	June 30, 2022 <u>Balance</u>	Amounts Due Within <u>One Year</u>	Long-term <u>Portion</u>
Serial bonds Bond premiums	\$ 14,440,000 1,888,553	\$ -	\$ 1,890,000 249,925	\$ 12,550,000 1,638,628	\$ 1,725,000	\$ 10,825,000 1,638,628
Other long-term debt: Lease purchase obligations Compensated absences Total other postemployment benefits	170,345 6,800,958 246,411,593	98,333 225,362 15,649,747	94,658 (A) - 59,232,951	174,020 7,026,320 202,828,389	102,715 - 	71,305 7,026,320 202,828,389
Total long-term liabilities	\$269,711,449	\$ 15,973,442	\$ 61,467,534	<u>\$224,217,357</u>	\$ 1,827,715	\$222,389,642

<sup>(</sup>A) Additions and deletions to compensated absences are shown net because it is impractical to determine these amounts separately.

# 8. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

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

Issue dates, maturities, and interest rates on outstanding debt are as follows:

				June 30, 2022
Bond Issue	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	Interest Rate	<u>Balance</u>
Refunding bond	2019	2025	5.00%	\$ 1,735,000
Refunding bond	2019	2030	5.00%	6,975,000
Refunding bond	2016	2030	2.00-2.50%	3,840,000
				\$ 12,550,000

The following is a summary of the maturity of bonds payable:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,		<u>Principal</u>		<u>Interest</u>		<u>Total</u>
2023	\$	1,725,000	\$	518,638	\$	2,243,638
2024	·	1,795,000	·	445,888	·	2,240,888
2025		1,880,000		369,788		2,249,788
2026		1,320,000		289,738		1,609,738
2027		1,370,000		237,988		1,607,988
2028-2030		4,460,000		374,263		4,834,263
Totals	\$	12,550,000	\$	2,236,303	\$	14,786,303

#### 9. LEASES

The School District leases various equipment, primarily from Questar III BOCES. The leases do not contain renewal options. The leases have various inception dates and remaining terms of 24-50 months. Lease agreements are summarized as follows:

<u>Description</u>	Interest Rate/ Discount Rate	<u>Lea</u>	Total <u>Lease Liability</u>		
Questar III BOCES Equipment	2.33%-3.12%	\$	174,020		
Total Lease Liability		\$	174,020		

Activity of lease liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2022 is summarized as follows:

(restated)						Amount Due
Beginning Balance	<u>Additions</u>	Subtractions	En	ding Balance	1	Within One Year
\$ 170,345	\$ 98,333	\$ 94,658	\$	174,020	\$	102,715

Annual requirements to amortize long-term obligations and related interest are as follows:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$ 102,715	\$ 3,896	\$ 106,611
2024	39,235	1,616	40,851
2025	25,555	705	26,260
2026	 6,515	 51	 6,566
	\$ 174,020	\$ 6,268	\$ 180,288

#### 10. INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITY

Interfund receivables and payables are eliminated on the statement of net position.

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

The following is a summary of interfund activity:

	Inter	fund	Interfund			
	<u>Receivable</u>	<u>Payable</u>	Revenue	<u>Expenditures</u>		
General fund	\$ 29,014,163	\$ -	\$ 525,000	\$ 5,250,255		
Special aid fund	-	2,996,319	176,427	-		
School lunch fund	-	805	200,028	-		
Debt service fund	805,466	-	2,463,913	525,000		
Capital fund		26,822,505	2,409,887	<del>_</del>		
Totals	\$ 29,819,629	\$ 29,819,629	\$ 5,775,255	\$ 5,775,255		

All interfund payables are expected to be repaid within one year.

#### 11. PENSION PLANS

### New York State Employees' Retirement System

The School District participates in the New York State and Local Employee's Retirement System (ERS) also referred to as New York State and Local Retirement System (the System). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system, providing retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the Fund), established to hold all net assets and record changes in plan net position allocated to the System. System benefits are established under the provisions of the New York Retirement and Social Security Law (RSSL). Once an employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable.

The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The School District also participates in the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP), which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The system is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. 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.

#### Contributions

The system is noncontributory except for employees who joined the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System after July 27<sup>th</sup>, 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 (ERS) who generally contribute 3 percent of their salary for their entire length of service. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the Systems' fiscal year ending March 31. Contributions for the current year and two preceding years were equal to 100 percent of the contributions required, and were as follows:

	<u>ERS</u>
2022	\$ 1,566,279
2021	1,444,963
2020	1,413,059

New York State Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2022, the School District reported a net pension asset of \$2,665,561 for its proportionate share of the ERS net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of March 31, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by the actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2021. The School District's proportion of the net pension asset was based on a projection of the School District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the School District's proportion was .032608% and .0306372%, respectively, which were measured at March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the School District recognized pension expense of \$266,510. At June 30, 2022, the School District reported deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 201,867	\$ 261,832
Changes of Assumptions	4,448,522	75,064
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportion and differences between the District's	-	8,728,595
contributions and proportionate share of contributions	435,029	128,811
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	517,000	-
Total	\$ 5,602,418	\$ 9,194,302

The School District recognized \$517,000 as deferral outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of March 31, 2022 which will be recognized on a reduction of the net pension asset in the year ending June 30, 2023.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Plan's Year Ending March 31,	2023	\$ (570,432)
	2024	(906,959)
	2025	(2,212,165)
	2026	(419,328)
The	ereafter	 
		\$ (4,108,884)

New York State Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

# **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total pension liability at March 31, 2022 was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2021, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2022. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal Inflation 2.7 percent

Salary scale 4.4 percent indexed by service Projected COLAs 1.4% compounded annually

Decrements Developed from the Plan's 2020 experience study of the

period April 1, 2015 through March 31, 2020

Mortality improvement Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2020

Investment Rate of Return 5.9% compounded annually, net of investment expenses

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

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized below:

	Target	Long-term expected
Asset Class	Allocation	real rate of term
Domestic Equity	32.0%	3.30%
International Equity	15.0	5.85%
Private Equity	10.0	6.50%
Real Estate	9.0	5.00%
Opportunistic/ARS portfolio	3.0	4.10%
Credit	4.0	3.78%
Real Assets	3.0	5.80%
Fixed Income	23.0	0.00%
Cash	1.0	-1.00%
	100%	

#### **Discount Rate**

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

New York State Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

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

The following presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension asset calculated using the discount rate of 5.9%, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower (4.9%) or 1% higher (6.9%) than the current rate:

	19	6 Decrease	Cur	rent Discount	1	1% Increase
		(4.90%)		(5.90%)		(6.90%)
Employer's Proportionate Share of						
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	6,861,124	\$	(2,665,561)	\$	(10,634,173)

### **Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position**

The components of the pension plan's net pension liability (asset) as of March 31, 2022, was as follows:

	Pension Plan's		
	Fiduciary Net		
	Position		
Total pension liability	\$	223,874,888	
Net position		232,049,473	
Net pension liability (asset)	\$	(8,174,585)	
ERS net position as a percentage of total pension liability		103.65%	

#### New York State Teachers' Retirement System

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

The New York State Teachers' Retirement Board administers NYSTRS. The system provides 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. NYSTRS issues a publicly available financial report that contains financial statements and required supplementary information for the system. The report may be obtained by writing to NYSTRS, 10 Corporate Woods Drive, Albany, New York 12211-2395.

#### Contributions

The System is noncontributory for the employees who joined prior to July 27, 1976. For employees who joined the System after July 27, 1976, and prior to January 1, 2010, employees contribute 3% of their salary, except that employees in the System more than ten years are no longer required to contribute. For employees who joined after January 1, 2010 and prior to April 1, 2012, contributions of 3.5% are paid throughout their active membership.

New York State Teachers' Retirement System (Continued)

### Contributions (Continued)

For employees who joined after April 1, 2012, required contributions of 3.5% of their salary are paid until April 1, 2013 and they then contribute 3% to 6% of their salary throughout their active membership. Pursuant to Article 11 of the Education Law, the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board establishes rates annually for NYSTRS.

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

	<u>IRS</u>
2022	\$ 3,707,426
2021	3,451,219
2020	3,026,269

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

At June 30, 2022, the School District reported an asset of \$37,065,785 for its proportionate share of the NYSTRS net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020. The School District's proportion of the net pension asset was based on a projection of the School Districts' long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the School District's proportionate share was 0.213894% and 0.201238%, respectively, which were measured at June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the School District recognized pension income of \$(2,245,946). At June 30, 2022 the School District reported deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of	Deferred Inflows of
	Resources	Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes of Assumptions Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 5,109,125 12,191,711	\$ 192,573 2,158,973 38,793,179
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions  Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	142,351 3,983,435	476,153
Total	\$ 21,426,622	\$ 41,620,878

The School District recognized \$3,983,435 as a deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from the School District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2021, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension asset in the year ending June 30, 2023.

New York State Teachers' Retirement System (Continued)

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

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Plan's Year Ending June 30,	2022	\$ (4,835,721)
	2023	(5,702,084)
	2024	(7,133,736)
	2025	(9,394,962)
	2026	1,705,765
Th	ereafter	 1,183,047
		\$ (24,177,691)

### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total pension liability at the June 30, 2021 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2021. These actuarial valuations used the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.40%

Projected Salary Increases Rates of increase differ based on service.

They have been calculated based upon recent NYSTRS

member experience.

<u>Service</u>	<u>Rate</u>
5	5.18%
15	3.64%
25	2.50%
35	1.95%

Projected COLAs 1.30% compounded annually

Investment Rate of Return 6.95% compounded annually, net of pension plan investment

expense, including inflation.

Annuitant morality rates are based on plan member experience, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2020, applied on a generational basis. Active member mortality rates are based on plan member experience.

The actuarial assumptions were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020.

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

New York State Teachers' Retirement System (Continued)

### **Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)**

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Systems target asset allocation as of the measurement date of June 30, 2021 are summarized in the following table:

	Target	Long-term expected
Asset Class	Allocation	real rate of term
Domestic Equity	33.0%	6.8%
International Equity	16.0	7.6%
Global Equity	4.0	7.1%
Real Estate Equity	11.0	6.5%
Private Equity	8.0	10.0%
Domestic Fixed Income	16.0	1.3%
Global Bonds	2.0	0.8%
Private Debt	1.0	5.9%
Real Estate Debt	7.0	3.3%
High-Yield Bonds	1.0	3.8%
Cash Equivalents	1.0	-0.2%
	100%	

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.95%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from School Districts will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the NYSTRS' 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.

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

The following presents the net pension liability (asset) of the School District calculated using the discount rate of 6.95 percent, as well as what the School Districts' net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.95 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.95 percent) than the current rate:

	19	% Decrease	Cu	rrent Discount	•	1% Increase
		(5.95%)		(6.95%)		(7.95%)
Employer's Proportionate Share of						
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	(3,889,514)	\$	(37,065,785)	\$	(64,948,033)

New York State Teachers' Retirement System (Continued)

# **Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position**

The components of the current year net pension liability (asset) of the employers as of June 30, 2021, were as follows:

	Pension Plan's
	Fiduciary Net
	Position
Total pension liability	\$ 130,819,415,417
Net position	148,148,457,363
Net pension liability (asset)	\$ (17,329,041,946)
TRS net position as a percentage of total pension liability	113.25%

#### 12. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

# **Plan Description**

The School District provides for postretirement medical benefits to retiring employees after 10 years of service. When a retiree reaches age 65, Medicare will provide primary coverage, except as otherwise provided by law. The Plan can be amended by action of the School District through agreements with different bargaining units. The Plan does not issue a standalone financial report since there are no assets legally segregated for the sole purpose of paying benefits under the Plan.

The plan is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by the School District. Article 11 of the State Compiled Statutes grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms and financing requirements to the School District Board. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of Statement 75.

#### **Benefits Provided**

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

# **Employees Covered by Benefit Terms**

At June 30, 2022, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Actives	681
Retirees	541
Beneficiaries	5
Spouses of Retirees	144
Total participants	1,371

# **Total OPEB Liability**

The School District's total OPEB liability of \$202,828,389 was measured as of June 30, 2022, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020.

# 12. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

# **Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs**

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Payroll growth 2.60 percent including inflation Discount Rate 3.54 percent as of July 1, 2021

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates 5.3 percent, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.1 percent

over 55 years.

Participation rate Assumed that 100% of future retirees eligible for coverage

will elect the benefit.

Cost method Entry Age Normal

The discount rate was based on a yield for 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher.

# **Changes in the Total OPEB Liability**

Balance at July 1, 2021	<u>\$246,411,593</u>
Changes for the Year	
Service cost	10,164,991
Interest	5,484,756
Effect of plan changes	-
Effect of demographic gains or losses	-
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	(53,899,092)
Benefit payments	(5,333,859)
Net changes	_(43,583,204)
Balance at June 30, 2022	\$202,828,389

# 12. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the School District, as well as what the School District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.54%) or 1 percentage point higher (4.54%) than the current discount rate:

1%	Current	1%
Decrease	Discount	Increase
<u>(2.54%)</u>	<u>(3.54%)</u>	<u>(4.54%)</u>

Total OPEB Liability \$240,045,246 \$202,828,389 \$173,379,520

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates The following presents the total OPEB liability of the School District, as well as what the School District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (4.30%) or 1 percentage point higher (6.30%) than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

	Healthcare	
1%	Current	1%
Decrease	Discount	Increase
<u>(4.30%)</u>	<u>(5.30%)</u>	<u>(6.30%)</u>

Total OPEB Liability \$167,291,496 \$202,828,389 \$249,447,280

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the School District recognized OPEB expense of \$6,815,040. At June 30, 2022, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes of assumptions	\$ 97,402 33,817,205	\$ (30,907,621) (52,109,867)
Total	\$ 33,914,607	<u>\$ (83,017,488</u> )

## 12. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

<u>Fiscal Year Ending June</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2023	\$ (8,834,707)
2024 2025	(8,834,707) (8,051,810)
2026 2027	(12,367,739) (11,013,918)
Thereafter	
	<u>\$ (49,102,881</u> )

#### 13. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

Claims are recognized as expenditures when it is probable that an asset has been impaired, or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. At June 30, 2022, management estimates there are no outstanding claims liabilities.

# 14. TAX ABATEMENTS

All real property in New York State is subject to taxation unless specific legal provision grant it exempt status. Real property exemptions are granted on the basis of many different criteria, including the use to which the property is put, the owner's ability to pay taxes, the desire of the state and local governments to encourage certain economic or social activities, and other considerations. Most exemptions are granted under Article 4 of the Real Property Tax Law, but others are authorized by a wide variety of statutes ranging from Article 18-A of the Real Property Tax Law, the Agriculture and Markets Law and the Transportation Law. Certain exemptions provide full relief from taxation (wholly exempt property) and others reduce the taxes which would otherwise be payable by varying degrees (partially exempt property). Some exemptions apply to taxes levied for county, city/town, and school purposes, whereas others pertain only to certain of these purposes. Some tax exemptions are mandated by State law, others are subject to local option and/or local determination of eligibility criteria.

The School District has 25 real property tax abatement agreements that are entered into by the Rensselaer County Industrial Development Agency (IDA) and one real property tax abatement agreement that is entered into by the Village of Nassau. These agreements provide for abatement of real property taxes in exchange for payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) in accordance with the IDA's or the Village's Tax Exemption Policy.

# 14. TAX ABATEMENTS (Continued)

PILOTs are granted in accordance with various activities such as new affordable housing construction, purchase of an existing facility, development of a new facility, or the improvement or expansion of an existing facility to promote job creation or retention. There are no policies for recapture of PILOTS should the applicant not meet certain criteria.

The following are the aggregated PILOT agreements by purpose and the amount of real property tax that has been abated for the year ended June 30, 2022:

	Assessed				
	Taxable	Tax	PILOT	Amount of	
Purpose Purpose	Value	Value	Received	Tax Abated	
Rensselaer County Industrial Development Ag	ency:				
Provide Senior Housing	\$ 2,272,400	\$ 229,588	\$ 207,379	\$ 22,209	
Promote Job Creation	212,574,848	6,029,907	5,051,044	978,863	
Promote Commercial Development	1,223,000	29,454	29,454	-	
Provide Hotel & Conference Space	16,408,300	367,208	272,706	94,502	
Provide Accessible Health Care	1,846,000	186,507	121,254	65,253	
Promote Affordable Housing	4,451,425	449,742	275,017	174,725	
Promote Rt 9&20 Economic Growth	6,160,500	137,868	24,068	113,800	
Promote Job Retention	19,327,650	432,541	211,151	221,390	
Utilize Vacant Building Space	31,397,200	702,650	142,610	560,040	
Provide Conference Space	9,100,000	203,653	76,859	126,794	
Provide Electric & Steam Capacity	185,000,000	4,140,188	134,294	4,005,894	
		12,909,306	6,545,836	6,363,470	
Village of Nassau:					
Village of Nassau Senior Housing	1,299,050	39,091	2,166	36,925	
Tota	l	\$ 12,948,397	\$ 6,548,002	\$ 6,400,395	

# 15. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

#### Litigation

The School District has been named as a defendant in several tax certiorari cases. A review by management and the School District's attorneys indicate these actions are substantial enough to materially affect the financial position of the School District, however the School District believes the tax certiorari reserve of approximately \$2,115,000 is adequate to cover any potential settlements that could occur.

The School District is a defendant in various lawsuits and intends to vigorously defend its position. It is the opinion of management and attorneys that all potential losses will be covered by insurance or not materially affect the School District.

# **Other Contingencies**

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

#### Commitments

The School District has various commitments with contractors for the completion of capital projects over the next several years.

# 16. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the School District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*. GASB Statement No. 87 enhances the relevance and consistency of information of the government's leasing activities. It establishes requirements for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use and underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right to use lease asset. These changes were incorporated in the School District's financial statements and had an effect on the beginning net position of the governmental activities.

	 Net Position
Balance at June 30, 2021, as originally stated	\$ (139,596,962)
Restatement of beginning balance - Adoption of GASB Statement No. 87	
Adjustments:	
Net book value leased asset	465,248
Net book value leased asset	170,345
Lease liability	(170,345)
Balance at July 1, 2021, as restated	\$ (139,131,714)



# SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

REVENUE	Original <u>Budget</u>		Final <u>Budget</u>	<u>(Bu</u>	Actual dgetary Basis)	Encu	ımbrances	Va	nal Budget riance with getary Actual
LOCAL SOURCES:									
Real property taxes	\$ 58,374,546	\$	58,374,546	\$	58,279,332	\$	-	\$	(95,214)
Other tax items	6,703,894		6,703,894		6,604,428		-		(99,466)
Charges for services	742,971		742,971		752,238		-		9,267
Use of money and property	219,943		219,943		114,948		-		(104,995)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	-		10,595		404,208		-		393,613
Miscellaneous	 295,892		401,329		629,181				227,852
Total local sources	66,337,246		66,453,278		66,784,335		-		331,057
State sources	29,493,549		29,493,549		28,181,260		-		(1,312,289)
Medicaid reimbursement	 350,000	_	350,000	_	356,405		<u>-</u>		6,405
Total revenue	 96,180,795		96,296,827		95,322,000		<u>-</u>		(974,827)

(Continued)

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND (UNAUDITED) (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

EXPENDITURES	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Encumbrances	Variance with Budgetary Actual and Encumbrances
GENERAL SUPPORT:					
Board of education	\$ 70.922	\$ 78.995	\$ 52,265	\$ 102	\$ 26.628
Central administration	290,050	289,775	281,159	143	8,473
Finance	813,549	861,473	690,436	3.010	168,027
Staff	681,482	586,810	535.609	6,147	45.054
Central services	6,530,812	6,803,998	6,194,703	327,749	281,546
Special items	1,540,571	1,678,971	1,610,980		67,991
Total general support	9,927,386	10,300,022	9,365,152	337,151	597,719
INSTRUCTION:					
Instruction, administration, and improvement	4,838,278	5,225,256	4,526,832	40,168	658,256
Teaching - Regular school	26,942,556	27,457,040	25,315,085	35,594	2,106,361
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	12,224,445	12,067,384	10,949,299	1,394	1,116,691
Occupational education	799,435	767,424	669,953	-	97,471
Teaching - Special school	74,961	74,961	32,840	-	42,121
Instructional media	2,356,879	2,520,551	2,313,991	33,301	173,259
Pupil services	4,541,204	4,708,775	4,077,892	71,396	559,487
Total instruction	51,777,758	52,821,391	47,885,892	181,853	4,753,646
Pupil transportation	5,630,534	6,399,788	5,687,349	82,272	630,167
Employee benefits	28,064,988	24,775,619	22,954,601	-	1,821,018
Debt service - principal	5,165,000	5,270,325	5,259,658	-	10,667
Debt service - Interest	112,972	119,886	83,270		36,616
Total expenditures	100,678,638	99,687,031	91,235,922	601,276	7,849,833
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Proceeds from the issuance of capital leases	-	-	98,333	-	98,333
Transfers from other funds	525,000	525,000	525,000	-	-
Transfers to other funds	(2,856,479)	(5,266,394)	(5,250,255)		16,139
Total expenditures and other financing uses	103,010,117	104,428,425	95,862,844	601,276	7,964,305
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(6,829,322)	(8,131,598)	(540,844)	(601,276)	6,989,478
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year	29,989,596	29,989,596	29,989,596		<del>-</del>
FUND BALANCE - end of year	\$ 23,160,274	\$ 21,857,998	\$ 29,448,752	<u>\$ (601,276)</u>	\$ 6,989,478

# SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET) (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Last 10 Plan Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)									
NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset) Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) Covered-employee payroll Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	0.032608% (\$2,666) \$10,061 -26,49% 103,65%	0.030637% \$30 \$10,165 0.30% 99.95%	0.032095% \$8,499 \$9,966 85.28% 86.39%	0.033156% \$2,349 \$9,930 23.65% 96.27%	0.033512% \$1,082 \$9,652 11.21% 98.24%	0.032291% \$3,034 \$9,188 33.02% 94.70%	0.032882% \$5,278 \$8,704 60.64% 90.68%	0.032181% \$1,087 \$9,011 12.06% 97.95%	Information for prior to imple GASB 68 is un will be comple year going for become a	mentation of available and eted for each ward as they
NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	2022	2021	2020	Last 10 Pla 2019	n Fiscal Years (Dol 2018	lar amounts displa 2017	yed in thousands 2016	2015	2014	2013
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset) Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) Covered-employee payroll Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	0.213894% (\$37,066) \$37,831 -97.98% 113.25%	0.201238% \$5,561 \$36,214 15.36% 97.76%	0.203062% (\$5,276) \$34,157 -15.45% 102.17%	0.203114% (\$3,673) \$33,085 -11.10% 101.53%	0.203809% (\$1,549) \$32,297 -4.80% 100.66%	0.199518% \$2,137 \$30,784 6.94% 99.01%	0.203232% (\$21,109) \$30,933 -68.24% 110.46%	0.203318% (\$22,648) \$30,464 -74.34% 111.48%	prior to imple GASB 68 is unav be completed	for each year as they become

# SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION PLANS (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

			L	ast 10	Plan Fiscal	Years	(Dollar amou	ınts d	isplayed in	thous	sands)			
NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	2022	2021	2020		2019		2018		2017		2016	 2015	2014	2013
Contractually required contribution Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$ 1,566 1,566	\$ 1,445 1,445	\$ 1,413 1,413	\$	1,444 1,444	\$	1,449 1,449	\$	1,429 1,429	\$	1,508 1,508	\$ 1,820 1,820		or the periods
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 	\$	_	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$ -	GASB 68 is un	navailable and
Covered-employee payroll Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	\$ 10,061 15.57%	\$ 10,165 14.22%	\$ 9,966 14.18%	\$	9,930 14.54%	\$	9,652 15.01%	\$	9,188 15.55%	\$	8,704 17.33%	\$ 9,011 20.20%	year going fo	leted for each rward as they available.
			L	ast 10	Plan Fiscal	Years	(Dollar amou	ınts d	isplaved in	thous	sands)			
NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	 2022	2021	2020		2019		2018		2017		2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually required contribution Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$ 3,707 3,707	\$ 3,451 3,451	\$ 3,026 3,026	\$	3,242 3,242	\$	3,785 3,785	\$	4,082 4,082	\$	5,352 5,352	\$ 4,880 4,880	prior to impl	or the periods ementation of
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u> </u>	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$ 		navailable and
Covered-employee payroll Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	\$ 37,831 9.80%	\$ 36,214 9.53%	\$ 34,157 8.86%	\$	33,085 9.80%	\$	32,297 11.72%	\$	30,784 13.26%	\$	30,933 17.30%	\$ 30,464 16.02%	year going fo	leted for each orward as they available.

# SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

					Last 10 Fiscal Years					
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Total ODER Liability										
Total OPEB Liability Service cost	\$ 10.164.991	\$ 9.091.873	¢ 0,000,011	\$ 8,879,373	ф 0.500.605					
	, . ,	,,.	\$ 8,099,811	Ψ 0,0.0,0.0	\$ 8,590,605					
Interest	5,484,756	5,867,386	7,583,712	6,786,376	6,479,733					
Effect of plan changes	-	-	-	-	-	Informa	tion for the p	periods prior t	to implementa	tion of
Effect of demographic gains or losses	-	(44,296,751)	-	(88,728)	300,322					
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	(53,899,092)	21,958,673	37,663,719	(18,704,289)	-	GASB 75	ıs unavallabi	e and will be	completed for	reacn
Benefit payments	(5,333,859)	(5,192,253)	(5,834,346)	(5,432,102)	(5,443,834)	yea	r going forwa	rd as they be	come available	€.
Total change in total OPEB liability	(43,583,204)	(12,571,072)	47,512,896	(8,559,370)	9,926,826					
Total OPEB liability - beginning	246,411,593	258,982,665	211,469,769	220,029,139	210,102,313					
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 202,828,389	\$ 246,411,593	\$ 258,982,665	\$ 211,469,769	\$ 220,029,139					
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 40,718,798	\$ 40,718,798	\$ 40,446,325	\$ 40,446,325	\$ 39,084,572					
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-										
employee payroll	498.1%	605.2%	640.3%	522.8%	563.0%					
Notes to schedule:										
Changes of assumptions. Changes in assum	notions and other in	puts reflect the effec	cts of changes in the	e discount rate each	n period The following	reflects the dis	scount rate used	l each period.		
Discount rate	3.54%	2.16%	2.21%	3.50%	3.00%	ionoolo trio di	Joodin rate asea	i odon ponod.		
Discount rate	3.3470	2.10%	2.2170	3.50%	3.00%					

Information for the periods prior to implementation of GASB 75 is unavailable and will be completed for each year going forward as they become available.

Plan Assets. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB 75, paragraph 4, to pay related benefits:

- Contributions from the employer and any nonemployer contributing entities, and earnings thereon, must be irrevocable.
- Plan assets must be dedicated to providing OPEB to Plan members in accordance with the benefit terms.
- Plan assets must be legally protected from the creditors of the employer, nonemployer contributing entities, the Plan administrator, and Plan members.



# SCHEDULE OF COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2022

	•	ecial <u>Aid</u>	School <u>Lunch</u>	Debt <u>Service</u>	 cellaneous al Revenue	Total Non-Major overnmental <u>Funds</u>
ASSETS						
Cash - unrestricted Cash - restricted Accounts receivable Due from other funds State and federal aid receivable Inventory	\$	754,634 - - - - ,584,680	\$ 19,067 - 79 - 390,073 24,088	\$ 648,763 - 805,466 -	\$ 190,972 - - - -	\$ 773,701 839,735 79 805,466 2,974,753 24,088
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 3	,339,314	\$ 433,307	\$ 1,454,229	\$ 190,972	\$ 5,417,822
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE						
LIABILITIES:						
Accounts payable Accrued liabilities Unearned revenue Due to other funds Due to other governments	\$	232,363 - 110,632 ,996,319 -	\$ 22,626 77,162 101,900 805 536	\$ - - - -	\$ - - - - -	\$ 254,989 77,162 212,532 2,997,124 536
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3	,339,314	203,029	 <u> </u>	 	 3,542,343

(Continued)

# SCHEDULE OF COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (Continued) JUNE 30, 2022

FUND BALANCE:	Special <u>Aid</u>	School <u>Lunch</u>	Debt <u>Service</u>	Miscellaneous Special Revenue	Total Non-Major Governmental <u>Funds</u>
Nonspendable: Inventory	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 24,088	<u>\$</u> _	<u>\$</u> _	\$ 24,088
Restricted: Other Debt service		<u> </u>	1,454,229	190,972	190,972 1,454,229
Total restricted fund balance	<del>_</del>		1,454,229	190,972	1,645,201
Assigned: Unappropriated	<del>_</del>	206,190	<del>_</del>		206,190
Total assigned fund balance	<del>_</del>	206,190	<del>_</del>	<del>-</del>	206,190
TOTAL FUND BALANCE		230,278	1,454,229	190,972	1,875,479
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$ 3,339,314	\$ 433,307	\$ 1,454,229	\$ 190,972	\$ 5,417,822

# SCHEDULE OF COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Special <u>Aid</u>	School <u>Lunch</u>	Debt <u>Service</u>	Miscellaneous Special Revenue	Total Non-Major Governmental <u>Funds</u>
REVENUE: Use of money and property Miscellaneous	\$ -	\$ - 113	\$ 3,436	\$ - 200,933	\$ 3,436 201,046
State sources Federal sources Sales - School lunch	705,709 6,178,651 	32,245 1,935,983 220,530	- - -		737,954 8,114,634 220,530
Total revenue	6,884,360	2,188,871	3,436	200,933	9,277,600
EXPENDITURES: Instruction Other	6,521,447 -	- -	- -	- 223,186	6,521,447 223,186
Employee benefits Debt service - Interest Debt service - Principal Cost of sales	539,340 - - 	252,680 - - - 1,451,921	806,435 1,890,000	- - -	792,020 806,435 1,890,000 1,451,921
Total expenditures	7,060,787	1,704,601	2,696,435	223,186	11,685,009
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	(176,427)	484,270	(2,692,999)	(22,253)	(2,407,409)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Premium on issuance of debt Operating transfers in Operating transfers (out)	- 176,427 -	200,028 	317,591 2,463,913 (525,000)	- - -	317,591 2,840,368 (525,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	176,427	200,028	2,256,504	<del>_</del>	2,632,959
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES OVER EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES	-	684,298	(436,495)	(22,253)	225,550
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year		(454,020)	1,890,724	213,225	1,649,929
FUND BALANCE - end of year	<u> </u>	\$ 230,278	\$ 1,454,229	\$ 190,972	\$ 1,875,479



SCHEDULE OF CHANGE FROM ORIGINAL BUDGET TO REVISED BUDGET - GENERAL FUND AND SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

#### CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO REVISED BUDGET

Adopted budget	\$	103,010,117	
Add: Prior year's encumbrances	_	552,510	
Original budget		103,562,627	
Budget revisions	_	865,798	
Final budget	\$	104,428,425	
SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION			
2022-23 voter-approved expenditure budget Maximum allowed (4% of 2022-23 budget)	\$	104,840,470	\$ 4,193,619
General Fund Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law*:			
Unrestricted fund balance: Assigned fund balance Unassigned fund balance	\$	4,163,113	
Less: Appropriated fund balance Encumbrances included in assigned fund balance Total adjustments	\$	601,276	
General Fund Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law	,		\$ 4,163,113
Actual percentage			3.97%

<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.

# SCHEDULE OF PROJECT EXPENDITURES - CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

				Expenditures				Methods o	f Financing		
	Original	Revised	Prior	Current		Unexpended	Proceeds of	State	Local		Fund Balance
	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<b>Obligations</b>	<u>Aid</u>	Sources	<u>Total</u>	June 30, 2022
PROJECT TITLE											
District-wide renovations	\$ 9,002,160	\$ 9,002,160	\$ 9,002,162	\$ -	\$ 9,002,162	\$ (2)	\$ 7,714,262	\$ 1,287,898	\$ 723	\$ 9,002,883	\$ 721
Goff Roof Repair - Emergency	1,250,000	1,250,000	296,074	-	296,074	953,926	-	-	289,804	289,804	(6,270)
District-wide renovations	24,735,367	24,735,367	24,564,248	-	24,564,248	171,119	18,017,215	-	6,720,867	24,738,082	173,834
DPS Gym Wall Emergency	400,000	400,000	203,701	-	203,701	196,299	-	-	-	-	(203,701)
Goff Cooling Tower	600,000	600,000	391,362	-	391,362	208,638	-	-	315,729	315,729	(75,633)
Asbestos & Vermiculite	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,008,780	-	2,008,780	3,991,220	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	491,220
DPS Masonry	600,000	600,000	295,546	-	295,546	304,454	-	-	600,250	600,250	304,704
Smart Schools Bond	2,312,974	2,312,974	1,407,696	174,775	1,582,471	730,503	-	1,582,471	-	1,582,471	-
District-wide renovations	39,796,042	39,796,042	15,269,048	13,869,842	29,138,890	10,657,152	13,141,345	-	10,000	13,151,345	(15,987,545)
DPS Fuel Oil System Remediation	120,000	165,000	139,392	-	139,392	25,608	-	-	-	-	(139,392)
CHS Hot Water Tank	130,000	170,000	113,468	-	113,468	56,532	-	-	-	-	(113,468)
Transportation Fuel Tanks	629,044	2,409,888	14,963	1,665,835	1,680,798	729,090			2,409,887	2,409,887	729,089
Total	\$ 85,575,587	\$ 87,441,431	\$ 53,706,440	\$ 15,710,452	\$ 69,416,892	\$ 18,024,539	\$ 38,872,822	\$ 2,870,369	\$ 12,847,260	\$ 54,590,451	\$ (14,826,441)

# SCHEDULE OF NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Capital assets, net		\$ 114,588,464
Deduct:		
Bond anticipation notes	26,654,697	
Bond premium	1,638,628	
Short-term portion of leases payable	102,715	
Long-term portion of leases payable	71,305	
Short-term portion of bonds payable	1,725,000	
Long-term portion of bonds payable	10,825,000	41,017,345
Add:		
Unspent bond proceeds		40,607,172
Net investment in capital assets		\$ 114,178,291
. tot in out in out in out in		<del>•,170,201</del>



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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

September 25, 2022

To the Board of Education of East Greenbush Central School District:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of East Greenbush Central School District (School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 25, 2022.

# **Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

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

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

(Continued)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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 (Continued)

# **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

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

### Purpose of this Report

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

# Bonadio & Co., LLP Certified Public Accountants

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY UNIFORM GUIDANCE

September 25, 2022

To the Board of Education of East Greenbush Central School District:

# Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the East Greenbush Central School District's (School District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. The School 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 School District, complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022.

# 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; 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the School 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 School District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

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(Continued)

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY UNIFORM GUIDANCE (Continued)

### 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 School District's federal programs.

# Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the School 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 generally accepted auditing standards, *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 School District's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the School 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 School 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 School District's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

#### **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

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

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY UNIFORM GUIDANCE (Continued)

# Report on Internal Control over Compliance (Continued)

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

Our audit was not designed for the 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.

# SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	Assistance Listing <u>Number</u>	Pass Through Grant <u>Number</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
U.S. Department of Agriculture Passed through New York State Department of Education Child Nutrition Cluster			
School Breakfast Program National School Lunch program (Noncash food donations) National School Lunch program Total Child Nutrition Cluster	10.553 10.555 10.555	N/A N/A N/A	\$ 296,319 39,995 1,594,861 1,931,175
Passed through New York State Department of Education			1,001,170
State Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) Administrative Cost Grants	10.649	N/A	4,808
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			1,935,983
U.S. Department of Education Passed through New York State Department of Education Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			
Special Education Grants to States COVID-19 - Special Education Grants to States Subtotal Federal Assistance Listing #84.027	84.027 84.027X	0032-22-0748 5532-22-0748	1,004,042 197,411 1,201,453
Special Education Preschool Grants COVID-19 - Special Education Preschool Grants Subtotal Federal Assistance Listing #84.173	84.173 84.173X	0033-22-0748 5533-22-0748	31,518 19,127 50,645
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			1,252,098
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0021-22-2485	334,130
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	0147-22-2485	39,748
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	0204-22-2485	25,174
COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund Under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act - GEER II COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund Under the Coronavirus Aid,	84.425C	5896-21-2485	318,425
Relief, and Economic Security Act - ESSER II COVID-19 - American Rescue Plan - Elementary and Secondary School	84.425D	5891-21-2485	2,871,048
Emergency Relief - ARP ESSER 3  COVID-19 - American Rescue Plan - Elementary and Secondary School	84.425U	5880-21-2485	1,146,891
Emergency Relief - ARP Learning Loss COVID-19 - American Rescue Plan - Elementary and Secondary School	84.425U	5884-21-2485	18,566
Emergency Relief - ARP Comprehensive After School COVID-19 - American Rescue Plan - Elementary and Secondary School	84.425U	5883-21-2485	12,971
Emergency Relief - ARP Full Day UPK Total COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	84.425U	5884-21-2485	159,600 4,527,501
Total U.S. Department of Education			6,178,651
Total expenditures of federal awards			\$ 8,114,634

# NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

#### 1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal grant activity of the East Greenbush Central School District (School District), under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2022. The information in the Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance)*. Because the Schedule presents only a portion of the operations of the School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows for the School District.

#### 2. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Schedule is presented using generally accepted accounting principles, as described in the School District's basic financial statements.

#### 3. INDIRECT COSTS

Indirect costs are included in the reported expenditures to the extent they are included in the financial reports used as the source for the expenditures presented.

The School District did not elect to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

# 4. MATCHING COSTS

Matching costs, i.e., the School District's share of certain program costs, are not included in the reported expenditures.

#### 5. SUBRECIPIENTS

No amounts were provided to subrecipients.

#### 6. NONMONETARY ASSISTANCE

The School District is the recipient of a federal financial award program that does not result in cash receipts or disbursements termed a non-monetary program. During the year ended June 30, 2022, the School District received food commodities; the fair value of which amounted to \$39,995 is presented in the Schedule as National School Lunch Program (Assistance Listing No. 10.555).

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

# Section I—Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements Type of report the auditor issued on whether the audited were prepared in accordance with GA/		Unmodi	fied
Internal control over financial reporting:			
Material weakness(es) identified?		Yes	X No
Significant deficiencies identified?		Yes	X None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements r	noted?	Yes	X No
Federal Awards Internal control over major programs:			
Material weakness(es) identified?		Yes	X No
Significant deficiencies identified		Yes	X None reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance fo major federal programs	or	Unmodi	fied
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to accordance with 2 CFR 200.516 (a)?	be reported in	Yes	X No
Identification of major federal programs:			
Assistance Listing Number(s)	Name of Federal Program or	<u>Cluster</u>	
84.425C, 84.425D, 84.425U 84.027, 84.027X, 84.173, 84.173X	COVID-19 Education Stabiliza Special Education Cluster (IDI		
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Typprograms:	oe A and Type B	\$ 750,0	000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?		X Yes	No

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (Continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Section	ı II—F	inancial	Statement	Findings
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None.

Section III—Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None.