

**BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE
CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**Financial Statements and Required Reports
Under Uniform Guidance as of
June 30, 2019
Together with
Independent Auditor's Report**

Bonadio & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

October 8, 2019

The Board of Education of
Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Central School District:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Central School District (the School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, 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.

Management's Responsibility 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

(Continued)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Continued)

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Central School District as of June 30, 2019, 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.

Other Matters

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 contributions, proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) 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. 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.

Other 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 supplementary information described in the table of contents, as required by the New York State Education Department, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The supplementary information required by the New York State Education Department has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

(Continued)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Continued)

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 8, 2019, 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.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED) JUNE 30, 2019

The following is a discussion and analysis of the School District's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The section is a summary of the School District's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions. It is also based on both the government-wide and fund-based financial statements. The results of the current year are discussed in comparison with the prior year, with an emphasis placed on the current year. This section is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the School District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The School District's 2018-2019 actual general fund revenue came in \$533,722 over projected revenue. Use of money and property as well as state sources constituted much of this increase. The revenue was \$3,174,882 greater than the prior year primarily due the increase in state and local sources respectively.
- The 2018-2019 approved budget was \$68,082,518. It was approved 1,090 to 389. (74% margin) The actual expenditures for the fiscal year were \$66,515,984, equating to a favorable difference of \$1,264,307 after encumbrances and final budget transfers. Costs associated with pupil and central services, transportation as well as employee benefits costs came in more favorable than expected.
- In May of 2019, two incumbents were elected to the Board of Education to begin their next three-year terms. The board established procedures to ensure continuity of school board governance including a mentoring process for its newest members to provide support and training. The School District ensures that all board members complete required fiscal oversight training. In addition, the board has a history of employing long range planning strategies in their decision-making process for financial and instructional matters.
- The enrollment for the School District remains stable. An enrollment study commissioned during the 2016-2017 school year projected stable to slightly declining overall enrollment over the next five years. The continuous growth in Saratoga County as well as expanding to a full day kindergarten program in 2013-14 helps mitigate the declining enrollment that is happening across New York State.
- In May 2019, the 2019-20 budget proposal of \$69,548,408 was voter approved by a 74% margin including \$830,000 to replace some of the School District's older buses.
- In 2011, the State Legislature and the Governor enacted legislation applicable to the 2019-20 school year, establishing a cap on the amount that a school district's property tax levy can increase each year. Under this law, the starting point for the calculation of the allowable growth in the school tax levy will be capped at 2% or the rate of inflation, whichever is less, with some exceptions. A majority of the taxpayers must approve the budget. To raise the levy greater than 2%, with certain exclusions, requires a super majority of 60% of the local voters to approve the increase. The School District's ability to raise local revenue is now contingent on successfully informing local taxpayers as to its needs for any increase in the tax levy. The 2018-19 and 2019-20 budgets carried a tax levy increase of 2.90%. Neither exceeded the tax levy limit.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (Continued)

- All collective bargaining units have settled contracts, with the exception of the Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA). The CSEA contract expired on June 30, 2019 and negotiations are ongoing. The School District is optimistic that a settled contract will be achieved before the end of the 2019 calendar year.
- Since 1978 the School District has addressed major renovations and capital improvements in five year cycles through voter approved bond referenda. In October 2013, a \$34.2 million proposition to Build our 2nd Century was voter approved by a 67.7% margin. This capital project was completed in 2018-19. In October 2018, a \$34.1 million proposition to Build our 2nd Century II was approved by a 69% margin. Work commenced shortly after. The School District maximized state building aid on all projects included in the scope of these bonds.
- Continual upgrades to our existing network are being made with the purchase of equipment for the wireless infrastructure and stronger fiber connections between buildings as well as hardware to allow students the ability to acquire the latest 21st learning skills. The School District generated BOCES aid for much of these expenditures and is using the Smart Schools Investment as well as E-Rate Funding for additional purchases in accordance with the Technology Plan.
- The Board of Education voted to discontinue Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake's participation in the National School Lunch Program in September of 2013 but rejoined the program for the Elementary schools in 2016-17 and the Middle School in 2017-18.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts: management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the School District:

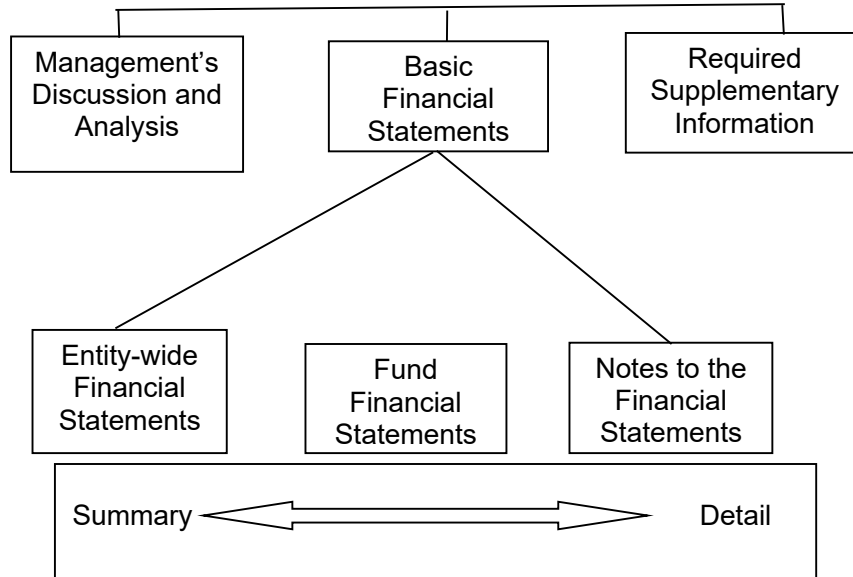
- The first two statements are District-wide financial statements that provide both short-term and long-term information about the School District's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the School District, reporting the operation in more detail than the entity-wide statements.

The governmental fund statements tell how basic services such as instruction and support functions were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending.

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

The financial statements also include notes that provide additional information about the financial statements and the balances reported. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the School District's budget for the year. Table A-1 shows how the various parts of this annual report are arranged and related to one another.

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



OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Table 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.

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

	District-Wide	Fund Financial Statements	
		Governmental Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire District (except fiduciary funds)	The day-to-day operating activities of the School District, such as instruction and special education.	Instances in which the School District administers resources on behalf of someone else, such as scholarship programs and student activities monies.
Required financial statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of net position • Statement of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance sheet • Statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of fiduciary net position • Statement of changes in fiduciary net position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.	Modified accrual accounting and current financial focus.	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.
Type of asset/deferred inflows-outflows of resources/liability information	All assets, deferred inflows/outflows of resources, and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term debt	Assets, deferred inflows/outflows of deferred resources, and liabilities that come due during the year or soon after; no capital assets or long-term liabilities included.	Assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term; funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can.
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenue and expenses during 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.	Additions and deductions during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

District-Wide Statements

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

The two District-wide statements report the School District's *net position* and how they have changed. Net position – the difference between the School District's assets, deferred inflow/outflows of resources, and liabilities – 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.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

District-Wide Statements (Continued)

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 in the governmental fund financial statements. Capital assets and long-term debt are accounted for in account groups and do not affect the fund balances.

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

- Capitalize current outlays for capital assets.
- Report long-term debt as a liability.
- Depreciate capital assets and allocate the depreciation to the proper function.
- Calculate revenue and expenditures using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting.
- Allocate net position as follows:
 - Net position invested in capital assets, net of debt.
 - Restricted net position are those with constraints placed on use by external sources or imposed by law.
 - Unrestricted net position are net assets that do 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.

The School District has two kinds of funds:

- *Governmental Funds*: Most of the School District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets can 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 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 School District-wide statements, additional information at the bottom of the governmental fund 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, and the capital projects fund. Required financial statements are the balance sheet and the statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balance.
- *Fiduciary Funds*: The School District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for assets that belong to others, such as the scholarship fund and the student activities funds. The School District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. The School District excludes these activities from the School District-wide financial statements because it cannot use these assets to finance its operations. Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

The School District's net position as of June 30, 2019 are detailed in Tables A-3 and A-4.

Table A-3 Condensed Statement of Net Position – Governmental Activities

	Fiscal Year <u>2019</u>	Fiscal Year <u>2018</u>	Percent <u>Change</u>
Current assets	\$ 20,713,891	\$ 20,038,126	3.4%
Non current assets	<u>75,540,787</u>	<u>72,777,892</u>	<u>3.8%</u>
Total assets	<u>96,254,678</u>	<u>92,816,018</u>	<u>3.7%</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>17,876,867</u>	<u>19,105,840</u>	<u>-6.4%</u>
Current liabilities	10,407,435	37,032,219	-71.9%
Long-term liabilities	<u>101,221,114</u>	<u>80,602,511</u>	<u>25.6%</u>
Total liabilities	<u>111,628,549</u>	<u>117,634,730</u>	<u>-5.1%</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>13,852,394</u>	<u>7,671,464</u>	<u>80.6%</u>
Net position:			
Investment in capital assets	31,682,054	25,468,484	24.4%
Restricted for debt service	7,752,402	9,334,621	-17.0%
Unrestricted	<u>(50,783,854)</u>	<u>(48,187,441)</u>	<u>-5.4%</u>
Total net position	<u><u>\$(11,349,398)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(13,384,336)</u></u>	<u><u>-15.2%</u></u>

During 2018-2019, the final phase of the 2013 Bond Referendum was complete thus the School District converted short term borrowing into long term permanent financing which is why the current liabilities decreased and the long term liabilities increased.

Changes in Net Position

The School District's fiscal year 2019 revenue totaled \$68,969,227 (see Table A-4). Property taxes and state aid accounted for most of the School District's revenue by contributing 51% and 35%, respectively, of every dollar raised (see Table A-5). The remainder came from fees charged for services, operating grants, tuition, interest earnings, insurance recovery, refunds (BOCES/NYSMAC), Medicaid reimbursement, and other miscellaneous sources.

The total cost of all programs and services totaled \$66,934,289 in 2019. 87% of this amount is used to support general instruction, the provision of services to students with disabilities, and student transportation (see Table A-6). The School District's Board of Education, administrative, and business activities accounted for 13% of total costs.

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

Table A-4 Changes in Net Position from Operating Results - Governmental Activities Only:

	Fiscal Year <u>2019</u>	Fiscal Year <u>2018</u>	Percent <u>Change</u>
<u>Revenue</u>			
Charges for services	\$ 1,047,568	\$ 1,140,424	-8.1%
Operating grants	1,625,988	1,665,318	-2.4%
General revenue:			
Real property taxes	35,149,342	34,017,225	3.3%
Other tax items	4,957,489	4,934,513	0.5%
Use of money and property	798,295	678,778	17.6%
State sources	24,471,873	24,000,452	2.0%
Federal sources	195,374	125,494	55.7%
Sale of property/compensation for loss	162,006	62,032	161.2%
Other	561,292	473,272	18.6%
	<u>68,969,227</u>	<u>67,097,508</u>	<u>2.8%</u>
<u>Expenses</u>			
General support	8,728,890	6,119,914	42.6%
Instruction	51,275,571	51,967,085	-1.3%
Pupil transportation	4,562,317	4,550,503	0.3%
Community service	11,035	12,927	-14.6%
Debt service	1,316,964	1,353,972	-2.7%
School lunch program	1,039,512	1,028,690	1.1%
	<u>66,934,289</u>	<u>65,033,091</u>	<u>2.9%</u>
Change in net position	<u>\$ 2,034,938</u>	<u>\$ 2,064,417</u>	<u>1.4%</u>

Total operating revenue increased over the prior year. Property taxes and state aid which are the main sources of revenue increased 3.3% and 2.0%, respectively. Additionally, the School District received \$392,646 in Smart bond funds. The overall expenses increased by 2.9%, primarily due to the recording of net pension liabilities. Additionally, the other postemployment benefit liability recorded in accordance with GASB 75 increased causing an increase in expense.

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

Table A-5 Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 2019:

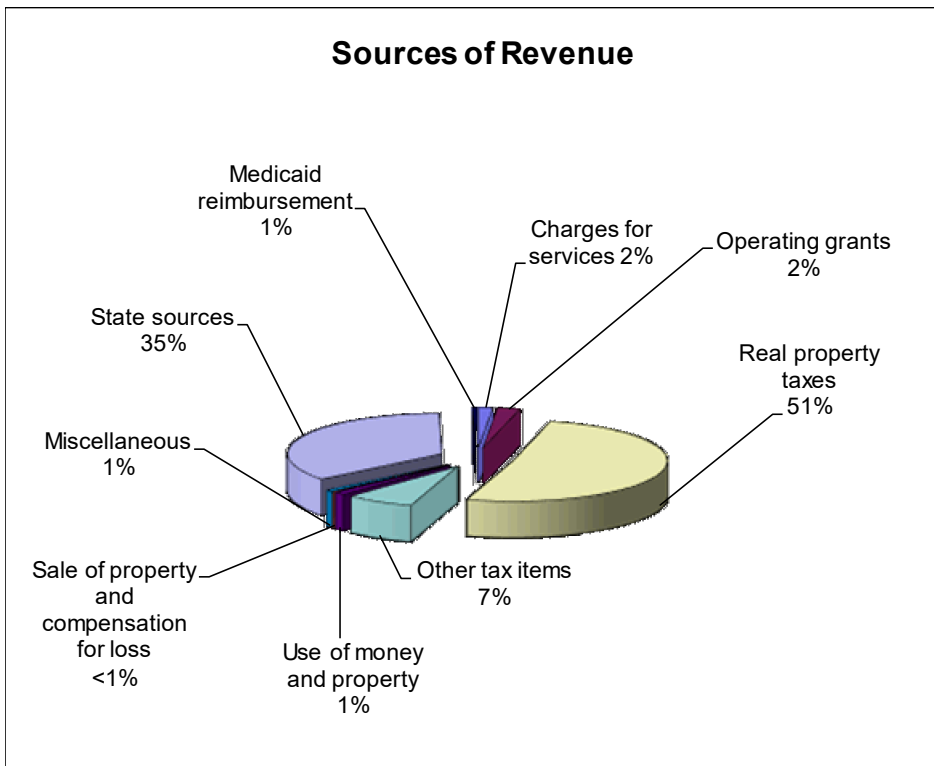
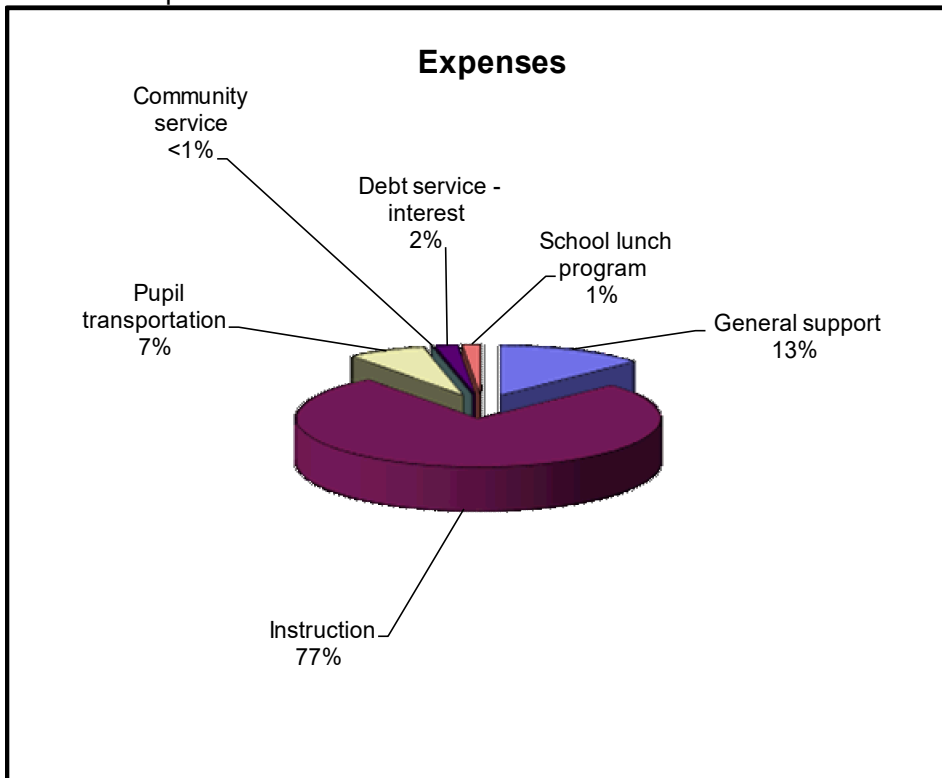


Table A-6 Expenses for Fiscal Year 2019:



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

Governmental Activities

Revenue for the School District's governmental activities totaled \$68,969,227 a 2.8% increase from the previous fiscal year. Total expenses equaled \$66,934,289, a 2.9% increase from the previous fiscal year. The net result of the change in the School District's financial condition can be mainly attributed to accounting changes related to increases in the pension and other postemployment benefits liabilities.

Table A-7 presents the cost of six major District activities: instruction, pupil and instructional services, administration and business, maintenance and operations, transportation, capital outlay, and other. The table also shows each activity's net cost (total cost less fees generated by the activities and aid provided for specific programs). The net cost shows the financial burden placed on the School District's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table A-7 Net Cost of Governmental Activities:

<u>Category</u>	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>	
	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Net Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Net Cost</u>
General support	\$ 8,728,890	\$ 8,728,890	\$ 6,119,914	\$ 6,119,914
Instruction	51,275,571	49,494,874	51,967,085	50,040,821
Pupil transportation	4,562,317	4,562,317	4,550,503	4,550,503
Community service	11,035	11,035	12,927	12,927
Debt service	1,316,964	1,316,964	1,353,972	1,353,972
School lunch	<u>1,039,512</u>	<u>146,653</u>	<u>1,028,690</u>	<u>149,212</u>
Total	<u>\$ 66,934,289</u>	<u>\$ 64,260,733</u>	<u>\$ 65,033,091</u>	<u>\$ 62,227,349</u>

- The total cost of all governmental activities this year was \$66,934,289.
- The users of the School District's programs financed \$1,047,568 of the cost.
- The federal and state governments subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions in the amount of \$1,625,988.
- Most of the School District's net costs of \$64,260,733 were financed by property taxes and state aid.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS

Variations between years for the governmental fund financial statements are not the same as variations between years for the School District-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. Based on this presentation, governmental funds do not include long-term debt liabilities for the funds' projects and capital assets purchased by the funds. Governmental funds will include the proceeds received from the issuance of debt, the current payments for capital assets, and the current payments for debt.

Governmental Funds Highlights

General Fund – Total revenue increased overall in comparison to the prior year. Real property taxes increased 3.3% and state aid increased 2%. The School District's state aid allocation includes the return of the Gap Elimination Adjustment. Total expenditures decreased .9% from the prior year. \$2.0 million of fund balance was appropriated to balance the 2017-18 school year budget.

Special Aid Fund – Title I, Title IIA, Title IV, SE611, SE619 and the Summer Handicap Program Aid were the main sources of grant funding.

School Lunch Fund – During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the federal subsidy for the elementary and middle schools helped to mitigate the cost increases. However, the challenge to be self-sustaining remains.

Capital Projects Fund – In October 2013, a \$34.2 million proposition, Building our 2nd Century, was voter approved and started. The multi-year project is the fourth and final phase. During the current year, the School District received \$392,646 in smart bond funds.

Capital Assets

At the end of 2019, the School District had an investment of \$72,583,823 in a broad range of capital assets.

Table A-8: Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2019</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2018</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Land	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	-
Construction in progress	32,604,195	32,072,355	1.7%
Buildings and improvements	68,822,797	67,456,663	2.0%
Furniture and equipment	10,758,046	10,588,436	1.6%
Total	112,285,038	110,217,454	1.9%
Less: Accumulated depreciation	39,701,215	38,711,378	2.6%
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 72,583,823</u>	<u>\$ 71,506,076</u>	<u>1.5%</u>

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

Long-Term Liabilities

At year-end, the School District had \$104,671,114 of long-term liabilities outstanding. More detailed information about the School District's long-term liabilities is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

Table A-9 Outstanding Long-Term Liabilities

<u>Category</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2019</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2018</u>
General obligation bonds	\$ 40,888,369	\$ 16,070,052
Net pension liability	1,448,185	707,064
Other long-term liabilities	<u>62,334,560</u>	<u>67,015,395</u>
Total	<u>\$104,671,114</u>	<u>\$ 83,792,511</u>

FACTORS BEARING ON THE FUTURE OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

- Legislation applicable to the 2019-20 school year that established a cap on the amount that a school district's property tax levy can increase each year is a concern for the future. The School District will continue efforts to seek additional revenues, find cost effective measures, look for savings, and reduce expenditures wherever possible.
- The School District participates in an energy consortium offered through BOCES for heat and power to mitigate fluctuating costs. Fuel for pupil transportation has been purchased at prices below NYS contract through a cooperative bid with other school districts. The School District participates in a purchasing co-op with 140+ other districts to purchase supplies which results in significantly lower prices. All of the above initiatives will continue to be monitored for effectiveness along with seeking others.
- The Board of Education and District Administration engage in frequent discussions surrounding state legislative proposals that impact funding for education such as the tax cap legislation. Implications to students, staff and the core operations of the School District are closely monitored. The School District is actively exploring cost effective strategies to address these challenges.
- The Board of Education develops goals that support the School District Strategic Objectives to continuously improve student learning and district infrastructure.
- The School District continues to monitor enrollment trajectories through census data, commissioned studies and town housing permits.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE FUTURE OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT (Continued)

- The Board of Education and District Administration are actively involved in strategic long range planning that focuses on instruction and infrastructure. The Board charged a 21st Century Instructional/Infrastructure Committee to develop a process that will guide the direction of instructional planning and budgeting for the next 10 to 15 years. Instructional staff is using the strategic framework to guide curriculum planning.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

Assistant Superintendent for Support Services
Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Central School District Office
PO Box 1389
Ballston Lake, NY 12019

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019****ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES**

CURRENT ASSETS:

Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	\$ 7,294,520
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	10,792,508
Accounts receivable	234,220
Due from fiduciary funds	8,378
State and federal aid receivable	2,300,803
Prepaid expenditures	3,000
Inventories	<u>80,462</u>
Total current assets	<u>20,713,891</u>

NON CURRENT ASSETS:

Net pension asset	2,956,964
Capital assets, net	<u>72,583,823</u>
Total non current assets	<u>75,540,787</u>

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred outflows of resources - other post employment benefits	807,674
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions	<u>17,069,193</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>17,876,867</u>

LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	642,851
Accrued interest	138,626
Due to fiduciary funds	277,499
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	3,063,874
Due to Employees' Retirement System	280,426
Due to other governments	1,942
Unearned revenue	38,817
Bond premium on bond anticipation note	13,400
Bond anticipation notes	2,500,000
Bonds payable due within one year	<u>3,450,000</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>10,407,435</u>

LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:

Bonds payable, net of current portion	37,438,369
Total other postemployment benefits	57,825,658
Compensated absences payable	4,508,902
Net pension liability	<u>1,448,185</u>
Total long-term liabilities	<u>101,221,114</u>

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred inflows of resources - other post employment benefits	9,456,462
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	<u>4,395,932</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>13,852,394</u>

NET POSITION

Net investment in capital assets	31,682,054
Restricted	7,752,402
Unrestricted	<u>(50,783,854)</u>

TOTAL NET POSITION \$ (11,349,398)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenue</u>		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in <u>Net Position</u>
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants</u>	
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS:				
General support	\$ 8,728,890	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (8,728,890)
Instruction	51,275,571	389,451	1,391,246	(49,494,874)
Pupil transportation	4,562,317	-	-	(4,562,317)
Community service	11,035	-	-	(11,035)
Debt service - interest	1,316,964	-	-	(1,316,964)
School lunch program	<u>1,039,512</u>	<u>658,117</u>	<u>234,742</u>	<u>(146,653)</u>
TOTAL FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS	<u>\$ 66,934,289</u>	<u>\$ 1,047,568</u>	<u>\$ 1,625,988</u>	<u>(64,260,733)</u>
GENERAL REVENUE:				
Real property taxes				35,149,342
Other tax items				4,957,489
Use of money and property				798,295
Sale of property and compensation for loss				162,006
Miscellaneous				561,292
State sources				24,471,873
Federal sources				<u>195,374</u>
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE				<u>66,295,671</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION				2,034,938
TOTAL NET POSITION - beginning of year				<u>(13,384,336)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION - end of year				<u>\$ (11,349,398)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019**

	Governmental Fund Types					Total Governmental Funds
	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Capital Projects	Debt Service	
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	\$ 6,909,689	\$ 175,920	\$ 208,911	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,294,520
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	6,091,674	-	-	3,040,106	1,660,728	10,792,508
Accounts receivable	233,125	-	1,095	-	-	234,220
Due from other funds	1,491,852	-	70,073	-	-	1,561,925
State and federal aid receivable	1,315,434	968,133	17,236	-	-	2,300,803
Prepaid expenditures	3,000	-	-	-	-	3,000
Inventory	-	-	80,462	-	-	80,462
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 16,044,774	\$ 1,144,053	\$ 377,777	\$ 3,040,106	\$ 1,660,728	\$ 22,267,438
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 436,485	\$ 2,266	\$ 2,261	\$ 201,839	\$ -	\$ 642,851
Due to other funds	347,572	1,141,787	341,687	-	-	1,831,046
Due to other governments	-	-	1,942	-	-	1,942
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	3,063,874	-	-	-	-	3,063,874
Due to Employees' Retirement System	280,426	-	-	-	-	280,426
Bond anticipation notes	-	-	-	2,500,000	-	2,500,000
Unearned revenue	7,168	-	31,649	-	-	38,817
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,135,525	1,144,053	377,539	2,701,839	-	8,358,956
FUND BALANCE						
Nonspendable						
Prepaid expenditures	3,000	-	-	-	-	3,000
Inventory	-	-	80,462	-	-	80,462
Total nonspendable fund balance	3,000	-	80,462	-	-	83,462
Restricted						
Workers' compensation	370,010	-	-	-	-	370,010
Retirement contribution	1,849,792	-	-	-	-	1,849,792
Unemployment	16,745	-	-	-	-	16,745
Debt service	-	-	-	-	1,660,728	1,660,728
Tax certiorari	231,402	-	-	-	-	231,402
Employee benefits	3,623,725	-	-	-	-	3,623,725
Total restricted fund balance	6,091,674	-	-	-	1,660,728	7,752,402
Assigned						
Unappropriated	424,537	-	-	338,267	-	762,804
Appropriated for subsequent year expenditures	2,611,104	-	-	-	-	2,611,104
Total assigned fund balance	3,035,641	-	-	338,267	-	3,373,908
Unassigned	2,778,934	-	(80,224)	-	-	2,698,710
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	11,909,249	-	238	338,267	1,660,728	13,908,482
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$ 16,044,774	\$ 1,144,053	\$ 377,777	\$ 3,040,106	\$ 1,660,728	\$ 22,267,438

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE TO GOVERNMENT-WIDE NET POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

Total governmental fund balances per Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	\$ 13,908,482
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	72,583,823
GASB 68 related government wide activity	
Net pension asset	2,956,964
Deferred outflows of resources	17,876,867
Net pension liability	(1,448,185)
Deferred inflows of resources	(4,395,932)
Bond premium on bond anticipation note is a financial resource, and therefore reported in the funds	(13,400)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and compensated absences, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	(45,397,271)
Accrued other postemployment benefits do not require the expenditure of current resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds	(67,282,120)
Accrued interest payable at year end in the government-wide statements under full accrual accounting	<u>(138,626)</u>
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ (11,349,398)</u>

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**STATEMENTS OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Governmental Fund Types					Total Governmental Funds
	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Capital Projects	Debt Service	
REVENUE:						
Real property taxes	\$ 35,149,342	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,149,342
Other tax items	4,957,489	-	-	-	-	4,957,489
Charges for services	389,451	-	-	-	-	389,451
Use of money and property	386,265	-	97	-	44,010	430,372
Sale of property and compensation for loss	162,006	-	-	-	-	162,006
Miscellaneous	518,303	-	42,989	-	-	561,292
State sources	24,079,227	414,065	9,517	392,646	-	24,895,455
Medicaid reimbursement	195,374	-	-	-	-	195,374
Federal sources	-	977,181	225,225	-	-	1,202,406
Sales - School lunch	-	-	658,117	-	-	658,117
Total revenue	<u>65,837,457</u>	<u>1,391,246</u>	<u>935,945</u>	<u>392,646</u>	<u>44,010</u>	<u>68,601,304</u>
EXPENDITURES:						
General support	7,110,572	-	-	-	324,124	7,434,696
Instruction	34,305,961	1,384,834	-	-	-	35,690,795
Pupil transportation	3,526,513	155,872	-	-	-	3,682,385
Community service	11,035	-	-	-	-	11,035
Employee benefits	14,786,694	-	147,725	-	-	14,934,419
Debt service - Principal	5,028,541	-	-	-	-	5,028,541
Debt service - Interest	1,427,134	-	-	-	-	1,427,134
Cost of sales	-	-	858,294	-	-	858,294
Capital outlay	-	-	-	2,298,407	-	2,298,407
Total expenditures	<u>66,196,450</u>	<u>1,540,706</u>	<u>1,006,019</u>	<u>2,298,407</u>	<u>324,124</u>	<u>71,365,706</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>(358,993)</u>	<u>(149,460)</u>	<u>(70,074)</u>	<u>(1,905,761)</u>	<u>(280,114)</u>	<u>(2,764,402)</u>
OTHER SOURCES AND (USES):						
Proceeds from the issuance of bonds	-	-	-	23,460,000	-	23,460,000
BANs redeemed from appropriations	-	-	-	1,838,541	-	1,838,541
Premiums on issuance of debt	-	-	-	-	4,638,600	4,638,600
Operating transfers in	767,923	149,460	70,074	4,401,076	-	5,388,533
Operating transfers (out)	(319,534)	-	-	-	(5,068,999)	(5,388,533)
Total other sources (uses)	<u>448,389</u>	<u>149,460</u>	<u>70,074</u>	<u>29,699,617</u>	<u>(430,399)</u>	<u>29,937,141</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE AND OTHER SOURCES OVER EXPENDITURES AND OTHER (USES)	<u>89,396</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,793,856</u>	<u>(710,513)</u>	<u>27,172,739</u>
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year	<u>11,819,853</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>(27,455,589)</u>	<u>2,371,241</u>	<u>(13,264,257)</u>
FUND BALANCE - end of year	<u>\$ 11,909,249</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 238</u>	<u>\$ 338,267</u>	<u>\$ 1,660,728</u>	<u>\$ 13,908,482</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

Net changes in fund balance - Total governmental funds	\$ 27,172,739
Capital outlays are expenditures in governmental funds, but are capitalized in the statement of net position.	3,326,598
Depreciation and loss on disposal is not recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is recorded in the statement of activities.	(2,614,011)
Gain on disposal of capital assets is not recorded in the governmental funds, but is recorded in the governmental funds	365,160
Pension expense resulting from the GASB 68 related actuary reporting is not recorded as an expenditure in the government funds but is recorded in the statement of activities	(568,023)
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.	5,028,541
BANs redeemed from appropriations are recorded as revenue in the governmental funds, but are not recognized as revenue in the statement of activities	(1,838,541)
Bond premium on BANs is recognized as revenue in the governmental funds, but is recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements	(13,400)
Proceeds from issuance of debt is an other financing source in the governmental funds, however, it increases long-term debt in the Statement of Net Position and does not affect the Statement of Activities.	(23,460,000)
Bond premium is recognized as revenue in the governmental funds, but is amortized in the government-wide financial statements	(4,625,200)
Accrued interest expense does not require the expenditure of current resources and is, therefore, not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	33,287
Other post employment expense resulting from GASB 75 related OPEB actuary reporting is not recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds but is recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(724,623)
Compensated absences do not require the expenditure of current resources and are, therefore, not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(492,395)
Amortization of bond premium is not recorded governmental funds, but is recorded in the statement of activities.	<u>444,806</u>
Change in net position - Governmental activities	<u>\$ 2,034,938</u>

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Private Purpose <u>Trusts</u>	<u>Agency</u>
ASSETS:		
Cash - unrestricted	\$ -	\$ 707,784
Cash - restricted	285,046	137,684
Due from other funds	-	277,499
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets	\$ 285,046	\$ 1,122,967
	<hr/>	<hr/>
LIABILITIES:		
Extraclassroom activity balances	\$ -	\$ 137,684
Due to other funds	6,051	2,327
Other liabilities	-	982,956
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total liabilities	6,051	\$ 1,122,967
	<hr/>	<hr/>
NET POSITION:		
Restricted for private purposes	\$ 278,995	
	<hr/>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Private Purpose <u>Trusts</u>
ADDITIONS:	
Local sources	\$ 381,716
DEDUCTIONS:	
Scholarships and other private purposes	<u>412,358</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(30,642)
NET POSITION - beginning of year	<u>309,637</u>
NET POSITION - end of year	<u>\$ 278,995</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Central School District (School District) provides K-12 public education to eligible students living within its geographic borders.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Central School District (School District) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (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

The Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake 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 (BOE). The President of the Board serves as chief fiscal officer and the Superintendent is the chief executive officer. The BOE has authority to make decisions, power to appoint management and accountability for all fiscal matters.

The reporting entity of the School District is based upon criteria set forth by (GAAP). 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 a brief description of a certain entity 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 BOE exercises general oversight of these funds. The extraclassroom activity funds are independent of the School District with respect to its financial transactions and the designation of student management. Separate audited financial statements (cash basis) of the extraclassroom activity funds can be found at the School District's business office. The School District accounts for assets held as an agent for various student organizations in an agency fund.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Joint Venture

The School District is a component school district in Albany-Schoharie-Schenectady 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

The School District's financial statements consist of school district-wide financial statements, including a Statement of Net Assets and a Statement of Activities, and fund level financial statements which provide more detailed information.

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, except those that are fiduciary. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, state aid, intergovernmental 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 direct expenses and program 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. Program revenue includes 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of Presentation (Continued)

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 financial statements provide information about the School District's funds, including fiduciary funds.

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

The accounts of the School District are organized into funds or account groups, 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, liabilities, fund balances, 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 and account groups used by the School District are as follows:

Governmental Fund Types

Governmental funds are those in which most 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 (except those accounted for in the proprietary and fiduciary funds) 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 following are the School District's major governmental fund types:

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.

Special Revenue Funds: These funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources, such as federal and state grants, that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes, school lunch operations, 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. The School District uses two special revenue type funds – special aid and school lunch.

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

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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Fiduciary Fund Types

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the School District as an agency for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds.

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

There are two classes of fiduciary funds:

- *Private purpose trust funds* are used to account for trust arrangements in which principal and income benefits annual third party awards and scholarships for students. Established criteria govern the use of the funds and members of the School District or representatives of the donors may serve on committees to determine who benefits.
- *Agency funds* are strictly custodial in nature and do not involve the measurement of results of operations. Assets are held by the School District as agent for various student groups or extraclassroom activity funds and for payroll or employee withholding.

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. Estimates and assumptions are made in a variety of areas, including computation of encumbrances, compensated absences, potential contingent liabilities, and useful lives of long-lived assets.

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 School District-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash transaction takes place. 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The governmental fund financial 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

Cash and investments consists of funds deposited in demand deposit accounts, and amounts with the New York Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System (NYCLASS) and New York State Liquid Asset Fund (NYSLAF). The School District's deposit and investment policies are governed by State statutes. The School District has adopted its own written investment policy, which provides for the deposit of funds in FDIC insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The School District is authorized to use demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include NYCLASS and NYSLAF, obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Agencies and obligations of New York State or its political subdivisions and accordingly, The School District's policy provides for no credit risk on investments.

Collateral is required for demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit at 100% of all deposits not covered by FDIC insurance. The School District has entered into custodial agreements with the various banks which hold their deposits. These agreements authorize the obligations that may be pledged as collateral. Such obligations include, among other instruments, obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipal and school district subdivisions.

The School District participates in NYCLASS and NYSLAF, multi-municipal cooperative investment pool agreement pursuant to New York State General Municipal Law, whereby the School District holds a portion of the investments in cooperation with other participants. At June 30, 2019, the School District held \$2,632,382 in NYCLASS and \$1,173,959 in NYSLAF consisting of various investments in securities issued by the United States and its agencies. Both NYCLASS and NYSLAF is rated 'AAAm' from Standard & Poor's Global Ratings. Amounts held with both NYCLASS and NYSLAF are highly liquid and the amount held represents the cost of the investment pool shares, which are considered to approximate fair value. Additional information concerning NYCLASS, including the annual report, can be found on its website www.newyorkclass.org. Additional information concerning NYSLAF, including the annual report, can be found on its website www.nylaf.org.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Accounts Receivable

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

Inventories

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

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 loans resources between funds for the purpose of providing cash flow. These interfund receivables and payables are expected to be repaid within one year. Permanent transfers of funds include the transfer of expenditure and revenues to provide financing or other services.

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

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

Capital 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 market 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 School District-wide statements are as follows:

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditures) until then.

The government has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category:

Deferred charges result from pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of the plan.

Deferred charges result from differences between expected and actual experience of the plan.

Deferred charges result from net differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments of the plan.

These amounts are deferred and amortized and expensed against pension expense in future periods.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then.

The government has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category:

The net amount of the School District's balances of deferred inflows of resources related to pensions is reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position as deferred inflows of resources. This represents the effect of the net change in the School District's proportion of the collective net pension asset or liability and the difference during the measurement period between the School District's contributions and its proportionate share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense.

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 Counties of Saratoga and Schenectady, in which the School District is located. The Counties pay an amount representing uncollected real property taxes transmitted to the Counties for enforcement to the School District no later than the following April 1.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 School District-wide financial statements. The compensated absences liability is calculated based on the pay rates in effect at year-end.

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

Other Benefits

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

Total 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue is reported when potential revenue does meet 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 School District-wide financial statements. In the governmental funds, payables and accrued liabilities are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources.

Claims and judgments, and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds, are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment in the current year. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when due.

Long-term obligations represent the 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 Assets.

Restricted Resources

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets 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.

Equity Classifications

District-Wide Statements

In the School District-wide statements, there are three classes of net assets:

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equity Classifications (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 consist of the following:

Workers' compensation	\$ 370,010
Retirement contribution	1,849,792
Unemployment	16,745
Debt service	1,660,728
Tax certiorari	231,402
Employee benefits	<u>3,623,725</u>
Total restricted net position	<u>\$ 7,752,402</u>

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 required to be maintained intact. Nonspendable fund balance includes the inventory recorded in the school lunch 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:

Capital

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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equity Classifications (Continued)

Governmental Fund Statements (Continued)

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. This reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

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.

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-l) 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equity Classifications (Continued)

Governmental Fund Statements (Continued)

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. The reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Liability Claims and Property Loss

Property loss reserve and liability 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. These reserves are accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

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.

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 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equity Classifications (Continued)

Governmental Fund Statements (Continued)

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.

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, 2019.

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 \$424,537. As of June 30, 2019, the School District's encumbrances were classified as follows:

Assigned fund balance:

General support	\$	232,024
Instruction		<u>192,513</u>
Total encumbrances	\$	<u>424,537</u>

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. Non-spendable and restricted fund balance of the general fund are excluded from the 4% limitation. Amounts appropriated for the subsequent year and encumbrances are also excluded from the 4% limitation.

Order of Fund Balance Spending Policy

The School District's policy is to apply expenditures against non-spendable 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, non-spendable fund balances are determined first and then restricted fund balances for specific purposes are determined. Any remaining fund balance amounts for funds other than the general fund are classified as restricted fund balance. In the general fund, committed fund balance is determined next and then assigned. The remaining amounts are reported as unassigned. Assignments of fund balance cannot cause a negative unassigned fund balance.

3. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHOOL DISTRICT WIDE STATEMENTS

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

Total Fund Balances of Governmental Funds vs. Net Position of Governmental Activities

Total fund balances of the School District's governmental funds differs 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.

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

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.

Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences

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.

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 assets.

4. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets

The School District's administration prepares a proposed budget for approval by the (BOE) 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 (BOE) 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.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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:

	<u>Bank Balance</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, including trust funds	<u>\$ 17,448,761</u>	<u>\$ 15,410,726</u>
Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the School District's name	\$ 16,448,761	
Covered by FDIC insurance	<u>1,000,000</u>	
Total	<u>\$ 17,448,761</u>	

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

General Fund	<u>\$ 6,091,674</u>
Capital Projects Fund	<u>\$ 3,040,106</u>
Debt Service Fund	<u>\$ 1,660,728</u>
Trust and agency fund: Cash on deposit for scholarships, private purpose trust funds, and extraclassroom activity funds	<u>\$ 422,730</u>

6. PARTICIPATION IN BOCES

During the year, the School District was billed \$4,464,160 for BOCES administrative and program costs. The School District's share of BOCES aid amounted to \$1,467,980.

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

7. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, were as follows:

	July 1, 2018 <u>Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	June 30, 2019 <u>Balance</u>
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets that are not depreciated:				
Land	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000
Construction in progress	<u>32,072,355</u>	<u>531,840</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,604,195</u>
Total nondepreciable cost	<u>32,172,355</u>	<u>531,840</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,704,195</u>
Capital assets that are depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	67,456,663	1,366,134	-	68,822,797
Furniture and equipment	<u>10,588,436</u>	<u>1,428,624</u>	<u>1,259,014</u>	<u>10,758,046</u>
Total depreciable historical cost	<u>78,045,099</u>	<u>2,794,758</u>	<u>1,259,014</u>	<u>79,580,843</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	31,817,643	1,806,764	159,106	33,465,301
Furniture and equipment	<u>6,893,735</u>	<u>807,247</u>	<u>1,465,068</u>	<u>6,235,914</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>38,711,378</u>	<u>2,614,011</u>	<u>1,624,174</u>	<u>39,701,215</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 71,506,076</u>	<u>\$ 712,587</u>	<u>\$ (365,160)</u>	<u>\$ 72,583,823</u>

Depreciation expense of \$2,614,011 for the year ended June 30, 2019, was allocated to specific functions as follows:

General support	\$ 235,261
Instruction	2,195,769
Transportation	156,841
School lunch	<u>26,140</u>
Total depreciation	<u>\$ 2,614,011</u>

8. SHORT-TERM DEBT

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

8. 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 an insufficient or no provision is 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 (BAN) in anticipation of proceeds from the subsequent sale of bonds. These notes are recorded as current liabilities of the funds that will actually receive the proceeds from the issuance of bonds. State law requires that BANs issued for capital purposes be converted to long-term financing within five years after the original issue date.

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

BAN maturing 6/21/19 at 3.00%	\$ 29,599,617	\$ -	\$ 29,599,617	\$ -
BAN maturing 6/25/20 at 2.25%	-	2,500,000	-	2,500,000
Total	<u>\$ 30,537,871</u>	<u>\$ 2,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 29,599,617</u>	<u>\$ 2,500,000</u>

9. LONG-TERM DEBT

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

	Beginning Balance	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year	Long-term Portion
Government activities						
Bonds and notes payable:						
General obligation debt:						
Serial bonds	\$ 15,450,000	\$ 23,460,000	\$ 3,190,000	\$ 35,720,000	\$ 3,450,000	\$ 32,270,000
Unamortized bond premium	620,052	4,625,200	76,883	5,168,369	-	5,168,369
Total bonds and notes payable	<u>16,070,052</u>	<u>28,085,200</u>	<u>3,266,883</u>	<u>40,888,369</u>	<u>3,450,000</u>	<u>37,438,369</u>
Other liabilities:						
Total other postemployment benefits	62,998,888	-	5,173,230 *	57,825,658	-	57,825,658
Net pension liability	707,064	741,121 *	-	1,448,185	-	1,448,185
Compensated absences	4,016,507	492,395 *	-	4,508,902	-	4,508,902
Total other liabilities	<u>67,722,459</u>	<u>1,233,516</u>	<u>5,173,230</u>	<u>63,782,745</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>63,782,745</u>
Total long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 83,792,511</u>	<u>\$ 29,318,716</u>	<u>\$ 8,440,113</u>	<u>\$104,671,114</u>	<u>\$ 3,450,000</u>	<u>\$101,221,114</u>

* Note - this is shown net

9. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

In prior years, the School District defeased certain general obligation bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent 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.

The 2012, 2013, and 2019 serial bonds were issued at a premium, net of underwriting costs. The premium is being amortized over the life of the bonds, which mature in July 2018 through June 2033. At June 30, 2019, the unearned bond premium was \$5,168,369.

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

<u>Bond Issue</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	June 30, 2019 <u>Balance</u>
2000 General obligation bond	2000	2020	5.20-5.60%	\$ 95,000
2010 General obligation bond	2010	2024	2.00-4.00%	1,455,000
Capital Project Bonds Series 2012	2012	2027	2.00-5.00%	6,710,000
Advanced Refunding 2013 bonds	2013	2021	2.00-4.00%	4,000,000
2019 General obligation bond	2019	2033	2.00-5.00%	<u>23,460,000</u>
Total				<u>\$ 35,720,000</u>

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

<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	3,450,000	1,900,492	5,350,492
2021	3,800,000	1,456,700	5,256,700
2022	3,915,000	1,331,150	5,246,150
2023	2,660,000	1,207,350	3,867,350
2024	2,805,000	1,077,350	3,882,350
2025-2029	11,905,000	3,440,500	15,345,500
2030-2033	<u>7,185,000</u>	<u>836,500</u>	<u>8,021,500</u>
Totals	35,720,000	11,250,042	46,970,042
Bond premium	<u>5,168,369</u>	-	<u>5,168,369</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 40,888,369</u>	<u>\$ 11,250,042</u>	<u>\$ 52,138,411</u>

Interest on all debt for the year was composed of:

Interest paid - bonds	\$ 539,145
Interest paid - BANs	887,989
Amortization of bond premium	(76,883)
Less: interest accrued in prior year	(171,913)
Plus: interest accrued in current year	<u>138,626</u>
Total expense	<u>\$ 1,316,964</u>

10. INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITY

Interfund receivables and payables, other than between governmental activities and fiduciary funds, are eliminated on the statement of net position.

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

The following is a summary of interfund activity:

	Interfund		Interfund	
	Receivable	Payable	Revenue	Expenditure
General fund	\$ 1,491,852	\$ 347,572	\$ 767,923	\$ 319,534
Special aid fund	-	1,141,787	149,460	-
School lunch fund	70,073	341,687	70,074	-
Capital fund	-	-	4,401,076	-
Debt service fund	-	-	-	5,068,999
Fiduciary funds	<u>277,499</u>	<u>8,378</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,839,424</u>	<u>\$ 1,839,424</u>	<u>\$ 5,388,533</u>	<u>\$ 5,388,533</u>

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

11. PENSION PLANS

New York State Employee 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 (NYSRSSL). 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.

11. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Contributions

The system is noncontributory except for employees who joined the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) after July 27th, 1976, who contribute 3 percent of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010 who generally contribute 3 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 System's 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:

2019	\$	912,352
2018	\$	955,139
2017	\$	906,369

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

At June 30, 2019, the School District reported a liability of \$1,448,185 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by the actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability 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, 2019, the School District's proportion was 0.0204393%, which was a decrease of 0.0014686% from its proportion measured June 30, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School District recognized pension expense of \$2,488,574. At June 30, 2019, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 285,178	\$ 97,214
Changes of assumptions	364,014	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	371,684
Changes in proportion and differences between the School District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	281,667	64,063
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	280,426	-
	<u>\$ 1,211,285</u>	<u>\$ 532,961</u>

11. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

New York State Employee Retirement System (Continued)

\$280,426 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the School District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended March 31, 2020. 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 Ended March 31:		
	2020	\$ 407,728
	2021	(227,520)
	2022	14,746
	2023	<u>202,944</u>
		<u>\$ 397,898</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability at March 31, 2019 was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2018, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2019. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.50%
Salary scale	4.2% indexed by service
Projected COLAs	1.3% compounded annually
Decrements	Developed from the Plan's 2015 experience study of the period April 1, 2010 through March 31, 2015
Mortality improvement	Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2014
Investment Rate of Return	7.0% compounded annually, net of investment expenses

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 equities and fixed income as well as historical investment data and plan performance.

11. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of March 31, 2019 are summarized below:

<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term expected real rate or return</u>
Domestic Equity	36.0%	4.55%
International Equity	14.0%	6.35%
Private Equity	10.0%	7.50%
Real Estate	10.0%	5.55%
Absolute Return Strategies	2.0%	3.75%
Opportunistic Portfolio	3.0%	5.68%
Real Assets	3.0%	5.29%
Bonds & Mortgages	17.0%	1.31%
Cash	1.0%	-0.25%
Inflation Indexed Bonds	4.0%	1.50%
	<u>100.0%</u>	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 7.0%. 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.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption

The following presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.0 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower (6.0%) or 1 percent higher (8.0%) than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease (6.0%)</u>	<u>Current Assumption (7.0%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.0%)</u>
Proportionate Share of Net Pension liability (asset)	\$ 6,331,694	\$ 1,448,185	\$ (2,654,310)

11. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Employee Retirement System (Continued)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the current-year net pension liability of the employers as of March 31, 2019, were as follows:

	Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position	District's proportionate share of Plan's Fiduciary Net Position	District's allocation percentage as determined by the Plan
Total pension liability	\$ 189,803,429,000	\$ 38,794,492	0.0204393%
Net position	(182,718,124,000)	(37,346,308)	0.0204393%
Net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$ 7,085,305,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,448,185</u>	0.0204393%
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	96.27%	96.27%	

New York State Teacher 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 for 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.

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:

2019	\$ 2,884,770
2018	\$ 2,610,367
2017	\$ 3,387,144

11. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Teacher Retirement System (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2019, the School District reported an asset of \$2,956,964 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by the actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability 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, 2019 the School District's proportion was 0.16325250%, which was a decrease of 0.003797% of its proportion measured June 30, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School District recognized pension expense of \$2,308,965. At June 30, 2019 the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,209,716	\$ 400,265
Changes of Assumptions	10,336,530	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	3,282,456
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	247,788	180,250
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,063,874	-
	<u>\$ 15,857,908</u>	<u>\$ 3,862,971</u>

\$3,063,874 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the School District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. 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 Ended June 30:	
2019	\$ 2,967,637
2020	2,016,064
2021	215,990
2022	2,009,098
2023	1,365,676
Thereafter	356,597
	<u>\$ 8,931,062</u>

11. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Teacher Retirement System (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability at the June 30, 2018 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2018. These actuarial valuations used the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.25%										
Projected Salary Increases	Rates of increase differ based on service. They have been calculated based upon recent NYSTRS member experience.										
	<table><thead><tr><th>Service</th><th>Rate</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>5</td><td>4.72%</td></tr><tr><td>15</td><td>3.46%</td></tr><tr><td>25</td><td>2.37%</td></tr><tr><td>35</td><td>1.90%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Service	Rate	5	4.72%	15	3.46%	25	2.37%	35	1.90%
Service	Rate										
5	4.72%										
15	3.46%										
25	2.37%										
35	1.90%										
Projected COLAs	1.5% compounded annually										
Investment Rate of Return	7.25% compounded annually, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.										

Annuitant mortality rates are based on plan member experience, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on the Society of Actuaries Scale MP2014, applied on a generational basis. Active mortality rates are based on the plan member experience.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuations were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2014.

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.

11. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Teacher Retirement System (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - Continued

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the System's target asset allocation as of the valuation date of June 30, 2018 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term expected real rate or return</u>
Domestic Equities	33.0%	5.8%
International Equities	16.0%	7.3%
Global Equities	4.0%	6.7%
Real Estate	11.0%	4.9%
Private Equities	8.0%	8.9%
Domestic fixed Income Securities	16.0%	1.3%
Global Fixed Income Securities	2.0%	0.9%
Private Debt	1.0%	6.8%
Real Estate Debt	7.0%	2.8%
High-yield Fixed Income Securities	1.0%	3.5%
Short-term	1.0%	0.3%
	<u>100.0%</u>	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25 percent. 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 System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption

The following presents the net pension liability (asset) of the School Districts calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 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 or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease (6.25%)</u>	<u>Current Assumption (7.25%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.25%)</u>
Proportionate Share of Net Pension liability (asset)	\$ 20,314,827	\$ (2,956,964)	\$ (22,452,258)

11. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

New York State Teacher Retirement System (Continued)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the current-year net pension (asset) of the plan as of June 30, 2018, were as follows:

	Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position	District's proportionate share of Plan's Fiduciary Net Position	District's allocation percentage as determined by the Plan
Total pension liability	\$ 118,107,253,288	\$ 193,134,886	0.1635250%
Net position	<u>(119,915,517,622)</u>	<u>(196,091,850)</u>	0.1635250%
Net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$ (1,808,264,334)</u>	<u>\$ (2,956,964)</u>	0.1635250%
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	101.53%	101.53%	

12. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description

The School District's defined benefit OPEB plan, provides OPEB for all employees who meet the NYSTRS/NYSERS eligibility requirements. Teachers and Administrators age 55 with 5 years of service who are eligible to retire and collect benefits according to the NYSTRS are eligible for retiree health care benefits for life from the School District. Support staff hired before January 1, 2010 age 55 with 5 years of service are eligible to retire and collect benefits for life from the School District according to NYSERS. Members after January 1, 2010 must be 55 years old with 10 years of service to qualify for NYSERS health care benefits.

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, 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries	
currently receiving benefits	424
Inactive employees or beneficiaries	
entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	-
Active employees	<u>524</u>
Total participants	<u><u>948</u></u>

12. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Total OPEB Liability

The School District's total OPEB liability of \$57,825,658 was measured as of June 30, 2019, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Method	Entry age normal cost method
Inflation	3.00% per year
Real wage growth	1.60%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	Varied by years of service and retirement system
Discount Rate	3.51% as of June 30, 2019
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	5.50% for 2018, decreasing annually to an ultimate rate of 3.84% for 2075 and later years

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index.

Mortality rates were based on Pub-2010 Headcount-Weighted table (Teachers for TRS group and General Employees for ERS group) projected fully generationally using MP-2018.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Balance at June 30, 2018,	\$ 62,998,888
Changes for the Year	
Service cost	1,389,830
Interest	2,457,772
Changes of benefit terms	-
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(8,166,202)
Differences between expected and actual experience	923,056
Benefit payments	<u>(1,777,686)</u>
Net changes	<u>(5,173,230)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 57,825,658</u>

The discount rate was 3.51% at the prior measurement date compared to 3.58% at the current measurement date.

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 or 1 percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease <u>(2.51%)</u>	Current Discount <u>(3.51%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(4.51%)</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ <u>70,752,783</u>	\$ <u>57,825,658</u>	\$ <u>51,839,010</u>

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 or 1 percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

	Healthcare		
	1% Decrease <u>(4.40%)</u>	Current Discount <u>(5.40%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(6.40%)</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ <u>49,949,931</u>	\$ <u>57,825,658</u>	\$ <u>73,598,081</u>

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School District recognized OPEB expense of \$2,502,309. At June 30, 2019, 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
Changes of assumptions	\$ <u>807,674</u>	\$ <u>9,456,462</u>

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>
2020	\$ (1,345,293)
2021	(1,345,293)
2022	(1,345,293)
2023	(1,345,293)
2024	(1,345,293)
Thereafter	<u>(1,922,323)</u>
	<u>\$ (8,648,788)</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, 2019, 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 grants 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 three (3) real property tax abatement agreements that are entered into by the Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency (IDA) and one (1) real property tax abatement agreements entered into by Town of Ballston. These agreements provide for abatement of real property taxes in exchange for payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) in accordance with the IDA's Tax Exemption Policy. PILOTs are granted in accordance with various activities such as new affordable housing construction, purchase of an existing facility, or the improvement or expansion of an existing facility. There are also policies for recapture of PILOTs should the applicant not meet certain criteria.

<u>Agreement</u>	<u>Assessed Value</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u>	<u>Tax Value</u>	<u>PILOT Received</u>	<u>School Tax Abated</u>
Saratoga County IDA	\$ 4,145,150	\$ 22.5304	\$ 124,936	\$ 43,967	\$ 80,969
Town of Ballston	\$ 967,000	\$ 22.5304	<u>21,787</u>	<u>1,292</u>	<u>20,495</u>
			<u>\$ 146,723</u>	<u>\$ 45,259</u>	<u>\$ 101,464</u>

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 not substantial enough to materially affect the financial position of 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 Districts administration believes disallowances, if any will be immaterial.

Commitments

The School District has various commitments with contractors for the completion of capital projects.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	Actual <u>(Budgetary Basis)</u>	<u>Encumbrances</u>	Final Budget Variance with <u>Budgetary Actual</u>
REVENUE					
LOCAL SOURCES:					
Real property taxes	\$ 35,009,573	\$ 35,155,568	\$ 35,149,342	\$ -	\$ (6,226)
Other tax items	5,069,000	4,923,005	4,957,489	-	34,484
Charges for services	395,000	395,000	389,451	-	(5,549)
Use of money and property	220,000	220,000	386,265	-	166,265
Sale of property and compensation for loss	378,000	378,000	162,006	-	(215,994)
Miscellaneous	<u>435,000</u>	<u>435,000</u>	<u>518,303</u>	-	<u>83,303</u>
Total local sources	41,506,573	41,506,573	41,562,856	-	56,283
State sources	24,065,085	24,065,085	24,079,227	-	14,142
Medicaid reimbursement	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>195,374</u>	-	<u>95,374</u>
Total revenue	24,165,085	24,165,085	24,274,601	-	109,516
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES					
Transfers from other funds	<u>400,000</u>	<u>400,000</u>	<u>767,923</u>	-	<u>367,923</u>
Total revenue and other financing sources	<u>66,071,658</u>	<u>66,071,658</u>	<u>66,605,380</u>	-	<u>533,722</u>

(Continued)

See independent auditors report.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND (UNAUDITED) (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Encumbrances	Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual
EXPENDITURES					
GENERAL SUPPORT:					
Board of education	21,256	30,219	29,986	-	233
Central administration	221,084	232,223	230,642	-	1,581
Finance	693,548	657,889	637,420	10,975	9,494
Staff	123,600	547,717	533,443	-	14,274
Central services	4,035,170	5,704,965	5,146,155	221,049	337,761
Special items	<u>530,564</u>	<u>567,306</u>	<u>532,926</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34,380</u>
Total general support	5,625,222	7,740,319	7,110,572	232,024	397,723
INSTRUCTION:					
Instruction, administration, and improvement	2,410,400	3,216,506	3,145,506	858	70,142
Teaching - Regular school	19,942,132	18,494,886	18,186,896	189,799	118,191
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	8,256,253	7,775,155	7,747,614	-	27,541
Occupational education	1,502,178	1,227,016	1,226,748	-	268
Teaching - Special school	247,610	156,753	151,370	56	5,327
Instructional media	1,091,091	1,438,252	1,406,692	1,800	29,760
Pupil services	<u>2,365,509</u>	<u>2,474,397</u>	<u>2,441,135</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,262</u>
Total instruction	35,815,173	34,782,965	34,305,961	192,513	284,491
Pupil transportation	4,025,866	3,911,273	3,526,513	-	384,760
Community services	34,015	23,365	11,035	-	12,330
Employee benefits	16,270,141	14,968,697	14,786,694	-	182,003
Debt service - Principal	5,089,811	5,028,541	5,028,541	-	-
Debt service - Interest	<u>997,940</u>	<u>1,427,134</u>	<u>1,427,134</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures	67,858,168	67,882,294	66,196,450	424,537	1,261,307
OTHER FINANCING USES					
Transfers to other funds	<u>(224,350)</u>	<u>(322,534)</u>	<u>(319,534)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Total expenditures and other financing uses	<u>68,082,518</u>	<u>68,204,828</u>	<u>66,515,984</u>	<u>424,537</u>	<u>1,264,307</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(2,010,860)	(2,133,170)	89,396	(424,537)	1,798,029
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year	<u>11,819,853</u>	<u>11,819,853</u>	<u>11,819,853</u>		
FUND BALANCE - end of year	<u>\$ 9,808,993</u>	<u>\$ 9,686,683</u>	<u>\$ 11,909,249</u>		

See independent auditors report.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET) (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)									
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0204393%	0.0219079%	0.0210916%	0.0209759%	0.0193883%					
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,448.2	\$ 707.1	\$ 1,981.8	\$ 3,366.7	\$ 655.0					
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 6,226.7	\$ 6,374.7	\$ 5,910.5	\$ 5,658.2	\$ 5,219.3					
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	23.26%	11.09%	33.53%	59.50%	12.55%					
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.68%	97.95%					

Information for the periods prior to implementation of GASB 68 is unavailable and will be completed for each year going forward as they become available.

NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)									
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.1635250%	0.1673220%	0.1645600%	0.1650210%	0.1636600%					
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ (2,957.0)	\$ (1,271.8)	\$ 1,762.5	\$ (17,140.4)	\$ (18,230.7)					
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 26,636.4	\$ 27,961.8	\$ 25,393.2	\$ 24,788.4	\$ 24,175.2					
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	-11.10%	-4.55%	6.94%	-69.15%	-75.41%					
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	101.53%	100.66%	99.01%	110.46%	111.48%					

Information for the periods prior to implementation of GASB 68 is unavailable and will be completed for each year going forward as they become available.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION PLANS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)									
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 912.4	\$ 955.1	\$ 906.4	\$ 1,117.8	\$ 923.3					
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>912.4</u>	<u>955.1</u>	<u>906.4</u>	<u>1,117.8</u>	<u>923.3</u>					
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -					
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 6,226.7	\$ 6,374.7	\$ 5,910.5	\$ 5,658.2	\$ 5,219.3					
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	14.65%	14.98%	15.33%	19.76%	17.69%					

Information for the periods prior to implementation of GASB 68 is unavailable and will be completed for each year going forward as they become available.

NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)									
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 2,884.8	\$ 2,610.4	\$ 3,367.1	\$ 4,345.4	\$ 3,928.5					
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>2,884.8</u>	<u>2,610.4</u>	<u>3,367.1</u>	<u>4,345.4</u>	<u>3,928.5</u>					
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -					
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 26,636.4	\$ 27,961.8	\$ 25,393.2	\$ 24,788.4	\$ 24,175.2					
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.83%	9.34%	13.26%	17.53%	16.25%					

Information for the periods prior to implementation of GASB 68 is unavailable and will be completed for each year going forward as they become available.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)									
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total OPEB Liability										
Service cost	\$ 1,389,830	\$ 1,443,957								
Interest	2,457,772	2,260,800								
Changes of benefit terms	-	-								
Differences between expected and actual experience	923,056	-								
Changes in assumptions	(8,166,202)	(3,190,835)								
Benefit payments	(1,777,686)	(1,331,725)								
Total change in total OPEB liability	(5,173,230)	(817,803)								
Total OPEB liability - beginning	62,998,888	63,816,691								
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 57,825,658	\$ 62,998,888								
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 31,368,777	\$ 32,382,959								
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	184.34%	194.54%								

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.

Notes to schedule:

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

Discount rate	3.87%	3.58%
---------------	-------	-------

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.

The actuarial cost method has been updated from Projected Unit Credit to Entry Age Normal, which caused a decrease in liabilities.

The healthcare trend cost rates have been reset to an initial rate of 5.50% decreasing annually to an ultimate rate of 3.84% in 2078 and beyond, which caused an increase in liabilities.

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.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**SCHEDULE OF CHANGE FROM ORIGINAL BUDGET TO REVISED BUDGET - GENERAL FUND
AND SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (UNAUDITED)**

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO REVISED BUDGET

Adopted budget	\$ 68,082,518
Add: Prior year's encumbrances	<u>122,310</u>
Original budget	68,204,828
Budget revision	<u>-</u>
Final budget	<u><u>\$ 68,204,828</u></u>

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION

2019-20 voter approved expenditure budget	\$ 69,548,408
Maximum allowed (4% of 2019-20 budget)	2,781,936
General Fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of real Property Tax Law*:	
Unrestricted fund balance:	
Committed fund balance	\$ -
Assigned fund balance	3,035,641
Unassigned fund balance	<u>2,778,934</u>
Total fund balance	<u>\$ 5,814,575</u>
Less:	
Appropriated fund balance	2,611,104
Encumbrances included in assigned fund balance	<u>424,537</u>
Total adjustments	<u>3,035,641</u>
General Fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law	<u>\$ 2,778,934</u>
Actual percentage	4.00%

*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.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**SCHEDULE OF PROJECT EXPENDITURES - CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

Project Title	Original Appropriation	Revised Appropriation	Expenditures			Unexpended Balance
			Prior Years	Current Year	Total	
District-wide - Renovations Oct 2003	\$ 15,995,000	\$ 16,341,832	\$ 16,341,832	\$ -	\$ 16,341,832	\$ -
District-wide - Transportation	400,000	405,873	405,873	-	405,873	-
District-wide - Renovations EXCEL Mar '07	4,940,778	5,049,846	5,049,846	-	5,049,846	-
District-wide - Renovations Dec 2009	12,538,550	13,223,550	13,102,774	-	13,102,774	120,776
District-wide - Renovations Oct 2013	34,172,000	34,172,000	32,072,254	1,320,260	33,392,514	779,486
District-wide - Renovations Oct 2018	34,077,420	34,077,420	-	531,840	531,840	33,545,580
Capital Outlay Project (HS Classroom Lighting)	-	-	100,000	-	-	-
Capital Outlay Project *Pashley Classroom Lighting)	-	-	100,000	-	-	-
Capital Outlay Project (Middle School Classroom Lighting)	-	-	-	100,000	-	-
Emergency Pool Project	-	-	130,000	-	-	-
Smart Schools Approval #1 (SSB1)	-	-	515,340	32,307	-	-
Smart Schools Approval #2 (SSB2)	-	-	-	314,000	-	-
Smart Schools Approval #3 (SSB4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 102,123,748</u>	<u>\$ 103,270,521</u>	<u>\$ 67,817,919</u>	<u>\$ 2,298,407</u>	<u>\$ 68,824,679</u>	<u>\$ 34,445,842</u>

See independent auditors report.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**SCHEDULE OF NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS (UNAUDITED)
JUNE 30, 2019**

Capital assets, net		\$ 72,583,823
Deduct:		
Bond anticipation notes	2,500,000	
Bond premium on bond anticipation note	13,400	
Short-term portion of bonds payable	3,450,000	
Long-term portion of bonds payable	<u>37,438,369</u>	
		<u>43,401,769</u>
Add: Unspent bond proceeds		<u>2,500,000</u>
Net investment in capital assets		<u>\$ 31,682,054</u>

See independent auditor's report.

REQUIRED REPORTS UNDER UNIFORM GUIDANCE

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

October 8, 2019

To the Board of Education
Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake 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 the Burnt Hills Ballston Lake Central School District (the School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, 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 October 8, 2019.

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) to determine the 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 may exist that have not been identified.

(Continued)

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)

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 determination of financial statement amounts. 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.

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

October 8, 2019

To the Board of Education
Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Central School District:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Burnt Hills Ballston Lake Central School District's (the 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, 2019. 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.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the School District's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. 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). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the School District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the School District's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Central 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, 2019.

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(Continued)

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

(Continued)

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the School District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the School District's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program 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 internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over compliance.

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

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

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.

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

<u>Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title</u>	<u>Federal CFDA Number</u>	<u>Agency or Pass-through Number</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Agriculture</u>			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
National School Lunch Program (noncash food donations)	10.555*	n/a	\$ 36,177
<u>Pass-Through New York State Dept. of Education</u>			
School Breakfast Program	10.553	n/a	17,629
National School Lunch Program	10.555*	n/a	161,397
Special Milk Program for Children	10.556	n/a	10,022
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			<u>189,048</u>
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			<u>225,225</u>
<u>Pass-Through New York State Dept. of Education</u>			
Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0021-19-2670	37,354
Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0021-18-2670	7,371
Total Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies			<u>44,725</u>
Special Education Cluster:			
IDEA, Part B Section 611	84.027	0032-19-0805	692,383
IDEA, Part B Section 619	84.173	0033-19-0805	34,666
Total Special Education Cluster			<u>727,049</u>
ESEA - Title II Part A - Improving Teacher Quality State Grant	84.367	0147-19-2670	62,318
School Improvement Grants	84.377	0021-19-2670	127,906
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	0204-19-2670	15,183
Total U.S. Department of Education			<u>977,181</u>
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			<u>\$ 1,202,406</u>
* Subtotal Federal CFDA No. 10.555 - National School Lunch Program			<u>\$ 197,574</u>

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS JUNE 30, 2019

1. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (Schedule) includes the federal grant activity of the Burnt Hills Ballston Lake Central School District (District), under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2019. The information in this 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 selected portion of the operations of the School District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or the respective changes in financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the School District.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and the amounts presented are derived from the School District's general ledger

3. PASS-THROUGH PROGRAMS

Where the School District receives funds from a government entity other than the federal government (pass-through), the funds are accumulated based upon the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number advised by the pass-through grantor.

Identifying numbers, other than the CFDA numbers, which may be assigned by pass-through grantors are not maintained in the School District's financial management system. The School District has identified certain pass-through identifying numbers and included them in the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as available.

4. 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.

5. MATCHING COSTS

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

6. NON-CASH FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The School District is the recipient of a federal financial award program that does not result in cash receipts or disbursements termed non-cash assistance. During the year ended June 30, 2019, the School District received food commodities, the fair value of which amounted to \$36,177 is presented in the Schedule as National School Lunch Program (Division of Donated Foods, CFDA#10.555).

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

Section I—Summary of Auditor’s Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued on whether the District's financial statements were prepared in accordance with GAAP:

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified?

yes no

Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?

yes none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

yes no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major program compliance:

Material weakness(es) identified?

yes no

Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?

yes none reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:

Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance?

yes no

Identification of major programs:

CFDA Number(s)

Name of Federal Program or Cluster

84.027
84.173

Special Education Cluster
IDEA, Part B Section 611
IDEA, Part B Section 619

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:

\$ 750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

yes no

BURNT HILLS-BALLSTON LAKE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

Section II—Financial Statement Findings

None.

Section III—Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None.

Section IV—Summary Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings

None.