

**KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA
UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2022

Table of Contents

June 30, 2022

Independent Auditors' Report

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Financial Statements

Statement of Net Position

Statement of Activities

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

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

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (Non-GAAP) and Actual – General Fund

Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Custodial Fund

Notes to Financial Statements

Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Position – New York State Teachers' Retirement System

Schedule of District Contributions – New York State Teachers' Retirement System

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Position – New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System

Schedule of District Contributions – New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System

Schedule of Changes in the District's Total Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability and Related Ratios

Supplementary Information

Schedule of Change from Original to Final Budget and Calculation of Unrestricted Fund Balance Limit – General Fund

Schedule of Capital Project Expenditures

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and related notes

Reports on Federal Award Programs

Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Education
Kenmore-Town of Tonawanda Union Free School District

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the remaining fund information of Kenmore-Town of Tonawanda Union Free School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the remaining fund information of the District as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis and other required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the 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 financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 3, 2022 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lynden & McCormick, LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

October 3, 2022

Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

June 30, 2022

Introduction

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of Kenmore-Town of Tonawanda Union Free School District (the District) provides an overview of the District's financial activities and performance for the year ended June 30, 2022. The information contained in the MD&A should be considered in conjunction with the information presented as part of the District's financial statements that follow. This MD&A, the financial statements, and notes thereto are essential to obtaining a full understanding of the District's financial position and results of operations. The District's financial statements have the following components: (1) government-wide financial statements; (2) governmental fund financial statements; (3) reconciliations between the government-wide and governmental fund financial statements; (4) fiduciary fund statements; (5) notes to the financial statements; and (6) supplementary information.

In 2022, the District adopted GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. This statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that were previously classified as operating leases and that recognized income or expenditures, based on the payment provisions of the contract. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease as a liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources.

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The statement of net position presents information on all of the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the net difference reported as net position. The statement of activities presents information showing how the District's net position changed during each year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future periods. The government-wide financial statements present information about the District as a whole. All of the activities of the District are considered to be governmental activities.

Governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of resources, as well as on balances of resources available at the end of the year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the District's near-term financing requirements. Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, the reader may better understand the long-term impact of the District's near-term financing decisions. The reconciliation portion of the financial statements facilitates the comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Fiduciary funds are used to report fiduciary activities, which includes pension and other postemployment benefit trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and custodial funds. The District maintains a custodial fund for student activity accounts. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support District programs. The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the government-wide, governmental fund, and fiduciary fund financial statements.

Supplementary information further explains and supports the financial statements and includes information required by generally accepted accounting principles and the New York State Education Department.

Condensed Statement of Net Position	Change			
	2022	2021	\$	%
Current and other assets	\$ 177,910,000	\$ 76,005,000	\$ 101,905,000	134.1%
Capital assets	156,499,000	146,337,000	10,162,000	6.9%
Total assets	334,409,000	222,342,000	112,067,000	50.4%
Deferred outflows of resources	59,007,000	53,773,000	5,234,000	9.7%
Long-term liabilities	131,322,000	138,424,000	(7,102,000)	(5.1%)
Other liabilities	74,331,000	25,480,000	48,851,000	191.7%
Total liabilities	205,653,000	163,904,000	41,749,000	25.5%
Deferred inflows of resources	97,939,000	24,898,000	73,041,000	293.4%
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	90,577,000	80,742,000	9,835,000	12.2%
Restricted	27,329,000	31,632,000	(4,303,000)	(13.6%)
Unrestricted	(28,082,000)	(25,061,000)	(3,021,000)	12.1%
Total net position	\$ 89,824,000	\$ 87,313,000	\$ 2,511,000	2.9%

Net position amounted to \$89,824,000 and \$87,313,000 as of June 30, 2022 and 2021. A significant portion of the District's net position reflects its investment in capital assets consisting of land, buildings and improvements, vehicles, furniture and equipment, and right-to-use lease assets, less outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The District uses capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

The District's net position represents resources that are subject to restrictions on how they may be used. Reserves are set aside for specific purposes governed by law, and include the debt service reserve, which is required to be used for the payment of bonds issued to finance capital projects; the capital reserve, which is set aside to pay for future renovations and bus purchases as approved by the District's voters; the employee benefit accrued liability reserve, which is restricted to pay for future accumulated sick and vacation time; a repair reserve, which is restricted for emergency repairs to the District's capital assets; and the tax certiorari reserve, which is used to pay tax judgments and claims. Other restricted resources include the retirement contribution, unemployment insurance, insurance, and workers' compensation insurance reserves.

Capital assets increased by \$10,162,000 (increase of \$1,926,000 in 2021) due to construction in progress related to the 2020 Capital Improvements Project, equipment, and vehicle purchases exceeding depreciation and amortization expense. The increase in current and other assets of \$101,905,000 (decrease of \$6,102,000 in 2021) is primarily due to recognizing net pension assets of \$72,933,000 for its proportionate share of the New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) and the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS). The District's proportionate share of the TRS and ERS net pension position was a \$10,955,000 liability in 2021. Fluctuations are largely a result of investment earnings exceeding projected estimates and changes in actuarial assumptions.

Other liabilities increased by \$48,851,000 (increase of \$3,435,000 in 2021) due to an increase in bond anticipation notes (BANs) payable of \$29,837,000 to fund the 2020 Capital Improvements Project and an increase in accrued liabilities of \$16,711,000 due to the accrual of \$17,500,000 to be paid as part of Child Victims Act (CVA) settlements. Long-term liabilities decreased by \$7,102,000 (increase of \$17,709,000 in 2021) due to principal payments of \$7,171,000 on the District's debt and reduction of the 2021 net pension liabilities for the TRS and ERS discussed above, offset by an increase in the other postemployment benefit liability of \$9,417,000.

Changes in deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources include changes in pension activity at the State level which are required to be reflected on the District's financial statements. Deferred outflows of resources include contributions required to be paid by the District to the State pension systems after the measurement date, and as such are not included in the current net pension position. Deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources also reflect variances from actuarial assumptions, actual results of investment earnings compared to projected earnings, and changes of assumptions. The District has no control or authority over these transactions.

Condensed Statement of Activities	2022	2021	Change	
			\$	%
Revenues				
Program revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 3,611,000	\$ 2,892,000	\$ 719,000	24.9%
Operating and capital grants and contributions	18,845,000	12,510,000	6,335,000	50.6%
General revenues				
Property taxes	91,102,000	89,238,000	1,864,000	2.1%
Sales tax	11,069,000	9,749,000	1,320,000	13.5%
State aid	62,673,000	59,966,000	2,707,000	4.5%
Other	2,225,000	836,000	1,389,000	166.1%
Total revenue	189,525,000	175,191,000	14,334,000	8.2%
Expenses				
Instruction	137,364,000	168,934,000	(31,570,000)	(18.7%)
Support services				
General support	37,668,000	21,134,000	16,534,000	78.2%
Pupil transportation	7,024,000	7,364,000	(340,000)	(4.6%)
Food service	3,056,000	3,202,000	(146,000)	(4.6%)
Interest and other	1,978,000	1,720,000	258,000	15.0%
Total expenses	187,090,000	202,354,000	(15,264,000)	(7.5%)
Change in net position	2,435,000	(27,163,000)	29,598,000	(109.0%)
Net position – beginning	87,313,000	114,476,000	(27,163,000)	(23.7%)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	76,000		76,000	
Net position – ending	\$ 89,824,000	\$ 87,313,000	\$ 2,511,000	2.9%

District revenues increased by \$14,334,000 (increase of \$3,296,000 in 2021). The increase is largely due to an increase of \$6,335,000 (increase of \$2,555,000 in 2021) in operating and capital grants from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Appropriations Act and the American Rescue Plan Act. The District received additional state aid resulting in an increase of \$2,707,000 (decrease of \$949,000 in 2021) primarily from the State restoring general aid that was reduced in 2021 due to the pandemic. Property taxes and related items increased by \$1,864,000 (increase of \$2,190,000 in 2021) as noted in the 2022 budget.

Total expenses decreased \$15,264,000 in 2022 (increase of \$29,873,000 in 2021). Employee related expenses, which are allocated to general support, instruction, food service, and transportation, decreased \$43,287,000, primarily due to a decrease in pension expense of \$19,844,000 and OPEB expense of \$23,785,000. These decreases were offset by an increase in payroll expenses, which increased approximately \$5,502,000 or 6.3%, due to salary increases required by the District's agreements with bargaining units. Additionally, a full year of in-person instruction including summer school and the return of travel for sporting events, and field trips. The decrease is also offset by a non-recurring expense of \$17,500,000 related the settlement of the CVA cases.

Financial Analysis of the District's Funds

Total fund balances for the governmental funds decreased from \$50,672,000 to \$37,998,000 as described below:

- Spending across all governmental funds increased by \$28,589,000 or 16.4% (increase of \$6,001,000 or 3.6% in 2021). This is due to increases in expenditures for instruction and general support as discussed above and an increase in capital outlay expenditures of \$5,623,000 or 96.2%.
- Total fund revenue increased \$13,842,000 or 7.9% (\$3,296,000 or 1.9% increase in 2021). The increase in revenue is primarily due to the increases in State and Federal funding and the tax levy as previously mentioned.
- The capital projects fund decreased \$11,147,000 as a result of \$11,380,000 of expenditures related to the 2020 Capital Improvement Project.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The final revenue budget for 2022 was \$166,644,000. Actual revenue was over budget by \$4,111,000 or 2.5%. The largest fluctuations were nonproperty taxes of \$2,069,000 and miscellaneous revenue of \$1,282,000 both higher than budget.

Actual expenditures and carryover encumbrances were less than the final amended budget by \$1,115,000 or 0.6%.

Capital Assets

	2022	2021
Land and land improvements	\$ 4,850,000	\$ 4,850,000
Buildings and improvements	183,847,000	180,809,000
Furniture and equipment	10,916,000	8,727,000
Vehicles	14,557,000	13,859,000
Construction in progress	14,987,000	6,655,000
	229,157,000	214,900,000
Accumulated depreciation	(73,583,000)	(68,563,000)
	155,574,000	146,337,000
Right-to-use lease equipment, net	925,000	-
	\$ 156,499,000	\$ 146,337,000

Current year additions of \$14,782,000 were offset by depreciation expense, amortization expense and disposals of \$5,693,000. Most of the current year additions were related to the District's 2020 Capital Improvement project and the purchase of buses. The difference of \$1,073,000 represents the beginning of year impact from the implementation of GASB 87.

Debt

At June 30, 2022, the District had \$54,649,000 in outstanding bonds, energy performance contracts and leases, with \$7,329,000 due within one year (\$61,218,000 outstanding in 2021). Outstanding compensated absences and other employee benefits payable were \$20,202,000 (\$18,905,000 in 2021), with \$2,151,000 expected to be paid within one year.

Additional information on the District's long-term liabilities can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Current Financial Issues and Concerns

The extent of the impact of COVID-19 on the District's operational and financial performance will depend on further developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak and its impact on school districts, including its residents, employees, and vendors, none of which can be predicted. Federal revenue sources have increased due to additional pandemic-related funding, but the full extent of Federal assistance is not yet known. The District will need to plan accordingly to ensure continuity of programs upon the eventual reduction in these funds.

School districts in New York State are also impacted by the political pressures imposed on elected officials in funding of education. Year to year changes in funding levels and State aid formulas complicate this planning process.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Nicole Morasco, Assistant Superintendent for Finance, Kenmore-Town of Tonawanda Union Free School District, 1500 Colvin Boulevard, Buffalo, New York 14223.

KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2022

Assets

Cash	\$ 79,443,295
Accounts receivable	322,179
Due from other governments	5,045,073
State and federal aid receivable	10,570,774
Inventory	311,005
Investments	5,043,308
Lease receivable	2,931,137
Cash surrender value of life insurance	1,310,000
Net pension asset	72,933,128
Capital assets (Note 6)	230,799,463
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(74,300,125)
Total assets	334,409,237

Deferred Outflows of Resources

Grants	124,623
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	48,712,386
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	10,170,264
Total deferred outflows of resources	59,007,273

Liabilities

Accounts payable	4,769,770
Accrued liabilities	30,091,427
Due to retirement systems	7,982,438
Unearned revenue	487,171
Bond anticipation note	31,000,800
Long-term liabilities	
Due within one year:	
Leases	403,109
Bonds and energy performance contracts	6,926,240
Compensated absences and other benefits	2,151,000
Due beyond one year:	
Leases	198,390
Bonds and energy performance contracts	50,041,626
Compensated absences and other benefits	18,051,000
Total OPEB liability	53,550,652
Total liabilities	205,653,623

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Grants	124,623
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	92,788,135
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	2,095,169
Deferred inflows of resources related to leases	2,931,137
Total deferred inflows of resources	97,939,064

Net Position

Net investment in capital assets	90,576,578
Restricted	27,329,523
Unrestricted	(28,082,278)
Total net position	\$ 89,823,823

See accompanying notes.

KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Activities

For the year ended June 30, 2022

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental activities					
General support	\$ 37,668,611	\$ 612,370	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (37,056,241)
Instruction	137,363,985	2,855,420	14,465,472	47,343	(119,995,750)
Pupil transportation	7,024,335	-	-	-	(7,024,335)
Community services	429,281	-	-	-	(429,281)
Interest expense	1,548,591	-	-	-	(1,548,591)
School food service	3,055,749	143,302	4,332,563	-	1,420,116
	<u>\$ 187,090,552</u>	<u>\$ 3,611,092</u>	<u>\$ 18,798,035</u>	<u>\$ 47,343</u>	<u>(164,634,082)</u>
General revenues					
Real property taxes					91,101,903
Sales taxes					11,069,062
Miscellaneous					2,225,105
State aid					62,672,683
Total general revenues					<u>167,068,753</u>
Change in net position					2,434,671
Net position - beginning					87,313,092
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle (Note 2)					76,060
Net position - beginning as restated					<u>87,389,152</u>
Net position - ending					<u>\$ 89,823,823</u>

See accompanying notes.

KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

June 30, 2022

	General	Capital Projects	Special Aid	Food Service	Miscellaneous Special Revenue	Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Cash	\$ 48,778,664	\$ 27,211,957	\$ 296,057	\$ 3,066,310	\$ 90,307	\$ 79,443,295
Accounts receivable	316,184	-	3,572	2,423	-	322,179
Due from other governments	5,045,073	-	-	-	-	5,045,073
State and federal aid receivable	3,196,302	147,313	6,458,193	768,966	-	10,570,774
Due from other funds	7,684,142	-	-	-	-	7,684,142
Inventory	-	-	-	311,005	-	311,005
Investments	5,043,308	-	-	-	-	5,043,308
Lease receivable	2,931,137	-	-	-	-	2,931,137
Cash surrender value of life insurance	1,310,000	-	-	-	-	1,310,000
Total assets	74,304,810	27,359,270	6,757,822	4,148,704	90,307	112,660,913
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Grants	124,623	-	-	-	-	124,623
Total assets and deferred outflows	\$ 74,429,433	\$ 27,359,270	\$ 6,757,822	\$ 4,148,704	\$ 90,307	\$ 112,785,536
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$ 1,780,951	\$ 1,988,279	\$ 942,145	\$ 58,395	\$ -	\$ 4,769,770
Accrued liabilities	19,285,962	-	478,491	42,974	-	19,807,427
Due to retirement systems	7,982,438	-	-	-	-	7,982,438
Due to other funds	-	2,723,586	4,864,875	95,681	-	7,684,142
Unearned revenue	14,860	-	472,311	-	-	487,171
Bond anticipation note	-	31,000,800	-	-	-	31,000,800
Total liabilities	29,064,211	35,712,665	6,757,822	197,050	-	71,731,748
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Grants	124,623	-	-	-	-	124,623
Leases	2,931,137	-	-	-	-	2,931,137
Total deferred inflows or resources	3,055,760	-	-	-	-	3,055,760
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	32,119,971	35,712,665	6,757,822	197,050	-	74,787,508
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable	1,310,000	-	-	311,005	-	1,621,005
Restricted	27,239,216	-	-	-	90,307	27,329,523
Assigned	7,561,049	-	-	3,640,649	-	11,201,698
Unassigned	6,199,197	(8,353,395)	-	-	-	(2,154,198)
Total fund balances (deficit)	42,309,462	(8,353,395)	-	3,951,654	90,307	37,998,028
Total liabilities, deferred inflows, and fund balances	\$ 74,429,433	\$ 27,359,270	\$ 6,757,822	\$ 4,148,704	\$ 90,307	\$ 112,785,536

See accompanying notes.

KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

**Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds
Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position**

June 30, 2022

Total fund balances - governmental funds		\$ 37,998,028
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are not reported as assets in governmental funds.		156,499,338
The District's proportionate share of the net pension position as well as pension-related deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources are recognized in the government-wide statements and include:		
Net pension asset	72,933,128	
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	48,712,386	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	<u>(92,788,135)</u>	28,857,379
The District's total OPEB liability as well as OPEB-related deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources are recognized in the government-wide statements and include:		
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	10,170,264	
Total OPEB liability	(53,550,652)	
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	<u>(2,095,169)</u>	(45,475,557)
Liabilities related to the Child Victims Act (CVA) legal settlement are not payable from current resources and therefore are not reported as liabilities of the governmental funds.		(10,000,000)
Certain liabilities are not due and payable currently and therefore are not reported as liabilities of the governmental funds. These liabilities are:		
Leases	(601,499)	
Bonds, energy performance contracts, and related premiums	(56,967,866)	
Accrued interest	(284,000)	
Compensated absences and other benefits	<u>(20,202,000)</u>	(78,055,365)
Net position - governmental activities		\$ 89,823,823

KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds**

For the year ended June 30, 2022

	General	Capital Projects	Special Aid	Food Service	Miscellaneous Special Revenue	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues						
Real property taxes	\$ 78,415,162	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 78,415,162
Real property tax items	12,686,741	-	-	-	-	12,686,741
Nonproperty taxes	11,069,062	-	-	-	-	11,069,062
Charges for services	2,855,420	-	-	-	-	2,855,420
Use of money and property	769,383	-	-	326	31	769,740
Sale of property and compensation for loss	94,547	-	-	-	-	94,547
Miscellaneous	1,874,819	-	119,202	12,713	1,453	2,008,187
State sources	62,672,683	47,343	2,834,385	192,227	-	65,746,638
Federal sources	317,291	-	10,799,443	4,127,623	-	15,244,357
Sales	-	-	-	143,302	-	143,302
Total revenues	170,755,108	47,343	13,753,030	4,476,191	1,484	189,033,156
Expenditures						
General support	23,991,230	-	942,789	994,167	-	25,928,186
Instruction	98,210,844	-	12,123,420	-	4,700	110,338,964
Pupil transportation	5,367,783	997,316	865,774	-	-	7,230,873
Community services	228,478	-	142,887	-	-	371,365
Employee benefits	35,955,105	-	-	418,586	-	36,373,691
Debt service						
Principal	8,748,875	-	-	-	-	8,748,875
Interest	1,702,639	-	-	-	-	1,702,639
Cost of sales	-	-	-	1,220,632	-	1,220,632
Capital outlay	-	11,379,674	-	86,661	-	11,466,335
Total expenditures	174,204,954	12,376,990	14,074,870	2,720,046	4,700	203,381,560
Excess revenues (expenditures)	(3,449,846)	(12,329,647)	(321,840)	1,756,145	(3,216)	(14,348,404)
Other financing sources (uses)						
Operating transfers, net	(232,019)	-	360,017	(127,998)	-	-
BANs redeemed from appropriations	-	1,182,700	-	-	-	1,182,700
BAN premiums	492,067	-	-	-	-	492,067
Total other financing sources	260,048	1,182,700	360,017	(127,998)	-	1,674,767
Net change in fund balances	(3,189,798)	(11,146,947)	38,177	1,628,147	(3,216)	(12,673,637)
Fund balances (deficit) - beginning	45,499,260	2,793,552	(38,177)	2,323,507	93,523	50,671,665
Fund balances (deficit) - ending	\$ 42,309,462	\$ (8,353,395)	\$ -	\$ 3,951,654	\$ 90,307	\$ 37,998,028

See accompanying notes.

**Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities**

For the year ended June 30, 2022

Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds \$ (12,673,637)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. In the statement of activities, the cost of assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation and amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceed depreciation and amortization expense. 9,089,915

Pension expense is recognized when paid on the fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and actuarially determined on the statement of activities. These differences are:

2022 TRS and ERS contributions	9,866,336	
2022 ERS accrued contribution	660,886	
2021 ERS accrued contribution	(705,542)	
2022 TRS pension income	3,936,946	
2022 ERS pension expense	<u>(450,431)</u>	13,308,195

OPEB expense is recognized when paid on the fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and actuarially determined on the statement of activities. (3,713,025)

Payments of long-term liabilities are reported as expenditures in governmental funds and as a reduction of debt in the statement of net position. 7,566,175

In the statement of activities, certain expenses are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds these expenditures are reported when paid. These differences are:

Accrued liabilities - CVA settlement	(10,000,000)	
Amortization of bond premiums	292,048	
Compensated absences and other benefits	(1,297,000)	
Interest	<u>(138,000)</u>	(11,142,952)

Change in net position - governmental activities \$ 2,434,671

KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in
Fund Balance Budget (Non-GAAP) and Actual - General Fund**

For the year ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Encumbrances	Variance with Final Budget Over/(Under)
	Original	Final			
Revenues					
Local sources					
Real property taxes	\$ 78,369,436	\$ 78,369,436	\$ 78,415,162		\$ 45,726
Real property tax items	12,557,355	12,557,355	12,686,741		129,386
Nonproperty taxes	8,000,000	9,000,000	11,069,062		2,069,062
Charges for services	2,105,000	2,105,000	2,855,420		750,420
Use of money and property	943,000	943,000	769,383		(173,617)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	14,200	14,200	94,547		80,347
Miscellaneous	575,000	592,578	1,874,819		1,282,241
State sources	61,432,839	62,932,839	62,672,683		(260,156)
Federal sources	130,000	130,000	317,291		187,291
Total revenues	164,126,830	166,644,408	170,755,108		4,110,700
Expenditures					
General support					
Board of education	79,397	79,397	63,646	-	(15,751)
Central administration	325,312	329,161	312,997	-	(16,164)
Finance	874,140	891,810	864,586	18,857	(8,367)
Staff	1,329,220	1,745,175	1,584,424	121,290	(39,461)
Central services	13,082,074	12,416,742	11,999,653	297,849	(119,240)
Special items	2,206,163	9,312,001	9,165,924	50,000	(96,077)
Instruction					
Instruction, administration, and improvement	6,786,489	6,445,123	6,341,398	6,383	(97,342)
Teaching - regular school	56,675,887	54,386,303	53,408,445	976,954	(904)
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	22,506,356	24,410,456	24,176,513	233,758	(185)
Occupational education	5,293,039	4,974,167	4,917,806	-	(56,361)
Teaching - special schools	789,214	289,214	248,425	-	(40,789)
Instructional media	3,566,295	3,148,477	3,071,327	8,132	(69,018)
Pupil services	6,709,827	6,386,127	6,046,930	111,121	(228,076)
Pupil transportation	6,410,532	5,579,815	5,367,783	94,773	(117,259)
Community services	309,713	309,713	228,478	-	(81,235)
Employee benefits	37,791,621	36,175,564	35,955,105	91,932	(128,527)
Debt service					
Principal	7,653,648	8,748,907	8,748,875	-	(32)
Interest	2,385,286	1,702,639	1,702,639	-	-
Total expenditures	174,774,213	177,330,791	174,204,954	2,011,049	(1,114,788)
Excess revenues (expenditures)	(10,647,383)	(10,686,383)	(3,449,846)	(2,011,049)	5,225,488
Other financing sources (uses)					
Operating transfers in	100,000	100,000	127,998		27,998
Operating transfers out	(400,000)	(361,000)	(360,017)		(983)
BAN premiums	-	-	492,067		492,067
Appropriated reserves	2,400,000	2,400,000	-		(2,400,000)
Appropriated fund balance and carryover encumbrances	8,547,383	8,547,383	-		(8,547,383)
Total other financing sources (uses)	10,647,383	10,686,383	260,048		(10,426,335)
Excess revenues (expenditures) and other financing sources (uses)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (3,189,798)	\$ (2,011,049)	\$ (5,200,847)

See accompanying notes.

KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Custodial Fund

June 30, 2022

Assets

Cash	\$ 234,093
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Net Position

Extraclassroom activity balances	\$ 234,093
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KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Custodial Fund

For the year ended June 30, 2022

Additions

Student activity additions	\$ 541,029
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Deductions

Student activity deductions	510,625
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Change in net position	30,404
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Net position - beginning	203,689
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Net position - ending	\$ 234,093
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Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

Kenmore-Town of Tonawanda Union Free School District (the District) is governed by Education and other laws of the State of New York (the State). The District's Board of Education has responsibility and control over all activities related to public school education within the District. The District's Superintendent is the chief executive officer and the President of the Board serves as the chief fiscal officer. The Board members are elected by the public and have decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the ability to influence operations, and the primary accountability for fiscal matters.

The District provides education and support services such as administration, transportation, and plant maintenance. The District receives funding from local, state, and federal sources and must comply with requirements of these funding sources. However, the District is not included in any other governmental reporting entity as defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, nor does it contain any component units.

The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

Joint Venture

The District is one of 19 participating school districts in the Erie 1 Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). Formed under §1950 of Education Law, a BOCES is a voluntary cooperative association of school districts in a geographic area that shares planning, services, and programs, and also provides educational and support activities. There is no authority or process by which the District can terminate its status as a component of BOCES.

The component school district boards elect the members of the BOCES governing body. There are no equity interests and no single participant controls the financial or operating policies. BOCES may also contract with other municipalities on a cooperative basis under State General Municipal Law.

A BOCES' budget is comprised of separate spending plans for administrative, program, and capital costs. Each component school district shares in administrative and capital costs determined by its enrollment. Participating districts are charged a service fee for programs in which students participate and for other shared contracted administrative services. Participating districts may issue debt on behalf of BOCES; there is no such debt issued by the District.

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the District was billed \$11,681,000 for BOCES administrative and program costs and recognized revenue of \$559,000 as a refund from prior year expenditures paid to BOCES. Audited financial statements are available from BOCES' administrative offices.

Risk Management

The District is self-insured pursuant to Article 5 of the Workers' Compensation law to finance the liability and risks related to workers' compensation claims. The District also self-funds health insurance. These activities are further discussed in Note 11.

Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display financial activities of the overall District, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize double counting of internal activities. These statements are required to distinguish between *governmental* and *business-type* activities of the District. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties. The District does not maintain any business-type activities.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the District's governmental activities.

- Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expenses relate to the administration and support of the District's programs, including personnel, overall administration, and finance. Employee benefits are allocated to functional expenses as a percentage of related payroll expense.
- Program revenues include (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular program, and (c) grants and contributions limited to the purchase or construction of specific capital assets, if any. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes and state aid, are presented as general revenues.

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

The District reports the following major funds:

- *General fund.* This is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- *Capital projects fund.* This fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

The District also elected to display the following as major funds:

- *Special aid fund.* This fund is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources – other than expendable trusts or major capital projects – such as federal, state, and local grants and awards that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specific purposes. Either governments or other third parties providing the grant funds impose these restrictions.
- *Food service fund.* This fund is a special revenue fund whose specific revenue sources, including free and reduced meal subsidies received from state and federal programs, are assigned to the operation of the District's breakfast and lunch programs.
- *Miscellaneous special revenue fund.* This fund is used to account for resources that are restricted to student scholarships. Donations are made by third parties and District personnel manage the funds and assist with determination of scholarship recipients.

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. Fiduciary funds are used to report fiduciary activities, which may include pension and other postemployment benefit trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and custodial funds. The District maintains a custodial fund for the collection and distribution of student activity accounts.

The District has elected not to use a debt service fund as debt activity is currently reflected in the general fund. Amounts accumulated for the payment of future principal and interest payments restricted for such purposes are also included in the general fund.

Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

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

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if they are collected within ninety days after year end. 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. Capital asset purchases are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of long-term liabilities are reported as other financing sources.

Under the terms of grant agreements, revenues are recognized to the extent of program expenditures. Amounts received in advance of the expenditures are considered unearned and reported as revenue when the expense is incurred.

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 amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Property Taxes

The District levies real property taxes no later than September 1. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the tax lien was issued on August 3, 2021 for collection from September 15 through November 30, 2021. Thereafter, uncollected amounts became the responsibility of Erie County. Such amounts were submitted to the District by April 1st of the following year as required by law.

The District is subject to tax abatements granted by the Erie County Industrial Development Agency (ECIDA). ECIDA is a public benefit corporation created by an act of the New York State Legislature to promote and assist private sector industrial and business development.

Through ECIDA, companies promise to expand or maintain facilities or employment within the communities served by the District, establish new businesses, or to relocate an existing business to these communities. Economic development agreements entered into by ECIDA can include the abatement of county, town, and school district taxes, in addition to other assistance. In the case of the District, these abatements have resulted in reductions of property taxes, which the District administers as a temporary reduction in the assessed value of the property involved. The abatement agreement stipulates a percentage reduction of property taxes, which can be as much as 100%.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the impact of tax abatements through ECIDA amounted to \$1,703,000. However, because the abated amounts are spread across the District's entire tax base, there is no impact on the overall property taxes collected.

Budget Process, Amendments, and Encumbrances

District administration prepares a proposed budget for the general fund requiring approval by the Board. A public hearing is held upon completion and filing of the tentative budget. Subsequently, the budget is adopted by the Board. The proposed budget is then presented to voters of the District. The budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2021 was approved by a majority of the voters in a general election held on May 18, 2021.

Annual appropriations are adopted and employed for control of the general fund. These budgets are adopted on a GAAP basis under the modified accrual basis of accounting. Appropriations established by the adoption of the budget constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances) which may be incurred. Appropriations authorized for the current year may be increased by the planned use of specific restricted, committed, and assigned fund balances and subsequent budget amendments approved by the Board as a result of new revenue sources not included in the original budget.

Major capital expenditures are subject to individual project budgets based on the cost of the project and external financing rather than annual appropriations. For the capital projects fund, these budgets do not lapse at year end and are carried over to the completion of the project.

Encumbrance accounting is used to assure budgetary control over commitments related to unperformed (executory) contracts for goods or services outstanding at the end of each year. Encumbrances are budgetary expenditures in the year committed and again in the subsequent period when the expenditure is paid. All budget appropriations that are unencumbered lapse at the end of the fiscal year. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are presented for GAAP-related purposes as committed or assigned fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. At July 1, encumbrances carried forward from the prior year are reestablished as budgeted appropriations.

Inventory

Inventory consists of food and similar goods related to food service operations and is recorded at the lower of first-in, first-out cost or net realizable value. Donated commodities are stated at values which approximate market.

Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance

Cash surrender value of life insurance is stated at the lower of accumulated premiums paid or surrender value of the contracts.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are generally reported at actual or estimated historical cost based on appraisals. Financed right-to-use lease assets are recorded at the present value of the lease liability. Contributed assets are recorded at fair value at the time received. Depreciation and amortization are provided in the government-wide statements over estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred; significant improvements are capitalized.

Capitalization thresholds for determining which asset purchases are added to capital accounts and the estimated useful lives of capital assets are:

	Capitalization Policy	Estimated Useful Life in Years
Land improvements	\$ 5,000	20
Buildings and improvements	\$ 5,000	30 - 50
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	\$ 5,000	5 - 15

Bond Premiums

Premiums received upon the issuance of debt are included as other financing sources in the governmental funds statements when issued. In the government-wide statements, premiums are recognized with the related debt issue and amortized on a straight-line basis as a component of interest expense over the life of the related obligation.

Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources - Grants

Voluntary nonexchange transactions represented by grants accrued in advance of the receipt of contributed services are recognized as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources on the government-wide and governmental funds statements. The grants represent in-kind services to be received by the District and are recognized at the estimated net present value of the services; revenue and expense/expenditures will be recognized ratably over the next year.

Pensions

The District participates in the New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) and the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) (the Systems) as mandated by State law. The Systems recognize benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms; investment assets are reported at fair value. On the government-wide statements, the District recognizes its proportionate share of net pension position, deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources, pension expense (revenue), and information about and changes in the fiduciary net position on the same basis as reported by the respective defined benefit pension plans.

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

On the government-wide statements, the total OPEB liability, deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources, and OPEB expense of the District's defined benefit healthcare plan (Note 10) have been measured on the same basis as reported by the plan. Benefit payments are due and payable in accordance with benefit terms.

Compensated Absences and Other Benefits

The liability for compensated absences reported in the government-wide financial statements consists of unpaid accumulated sick and vacation time. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees currently eligible to receive payments and those expected to become eligible to receive such payments are included. Sick pay is accrued on the basis of negotiated contracts with administrators and employee groups which provide for the payment of accumulated sick time at retirement or the option of converting this vested amount to provide for payment of health insurance until exhausted. Certain bargaining unit employees are also entitled to contributions made by the District to medical accounts, health reimbursement accounts, or health savings accounts. The accumulation of these benefits is determined by the contracts and provides employees with contributions annually. Contributions to these plans accumulate until retirement, and are accrued annually.

The government-wide financial statements reflect the estimated liability, while in the governmental funds financial statements, only the amount of matured liabilities is accrued based on expendable available financial resources.

Equity Classifications

Government-Wide Statements

- *Net investment in capital assets* – consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, reduced by outstanding balances of any related debt obligations that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- *Restricted* – consists of restricted assets, reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets, if their use is constrained to a particular purpose. Restrictions are imposed by external organizations such as federal or state laws or the terms of the District's bonds.
- *Unrestricted* – the net amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted component of net position and therefore are available for general use by the District.

Governmental Fund Statements

The District considers unrestricted resources to have been spent first when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, unless the use of the restricted amount was appropriated in the current year's budget. Within unrestricted fund balance, the District considers committed, assigned, then unassigned resources to have been spent when an expenditure is incurred for which amounts in any of those fund balance classifications could be used.

Fund balance is categorized as follows:

Nonspendable:	
Inventory	\$ 311,005
Life insurance	1,310,000
Restricted:	
Capital	8,442,547
Debt service	3,537,508
Employee benefit accrued liability	1,787,823
Workers' compensation	628,647
Retirement contribution	7,893,325
Unemployment insurance	652,057
Repair	1,545,771
Tax certiorari	225,073
Insurance	2,526,465
Scholarships	90,307
Assigned:	
Designated for subsequent years	5,550,000
Encumbrances	2,011,049
Food service	3,640,649
Unassigned	(2,154,198)
	<u>\$ 37,998,028</u>

Nonspendable fund balances represent resources that cannot be spent as they are not expected to be converted to cash and include inventory and the cash value of life insurance policies.

Restricted fund balances generally result from reserves created by the State of New York Legislature and included in General Municipal Law, State Education Law, or Real Property Tax Law as authorized for use by the Board of Education. Certain reserves may require voter approval for their establishment and/or use. Earnings on invested resources are required to be added to the various reserves.

Fund balance restrictions include scholarships donated to the District by third parties for the benefit of students and the following reserves:

- *Capital* – is used to accumulate funds to finance all or a portion of future capital projects for which bonds may be issued. Voter authorization is required for both the establishment of the reserve and payments from the reserve. During 2016, voters approved the creation of a capital reserve of \$15,000,000 and has been fully funded.
- *Debt service* – is used to account for proceeds from the sale of property that was financed by obligations still outstanding, interest and earnings on outstanding obligations (including bond and BAN premiums), and remaining bond proceeds not needed for their original purpose as required by §165 of Finance Law. This reserve must be used to pay the debt service obligations for which the original money was generated.
- *Employee benefit accrued liability* – is used to account for the payment of accumulated vacation and sick time due upon termination of an employee's services. It is 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.
- *Workers' compensation* – 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-funded plan.
- *Retirement contribution* – is used to finance retirement contributions payable to TRS and ERS. For TRS, funding is limited to 2% annually of eligible salaries with a maximum reserve of 10%. At June 30, 2022, the retirement contribution reserve includes \$3,350,613 for TRS and \$4,542,712 for ERS.
- *Unemployment insurance* – is used to pay the cost of reimbursement to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund for payments made to claimants as the District has elected to use the benefit reimbursement method.
- *Repair* – is used to accumulate funds to finance costs of major repairs to capital improvements or equipment, and requires a public hearing for its use.

- *Tax certiorari* – is used to pay judgments and claims resulting from certiorari proceedings. Funds not used by July 1 of the fourth fiscal year following their deposit must be returned to unassigned fund balance.
- *Insurance* – is used to pay liability, casualty, and other types of losses except losses incurred for which insurance may be purchased. The amount is funded through budgetary appropriation and may not exceed 5% of the budget.

Committed fund balances are authorized by the Board of Education as recommended by the District’s management prior to the end of the fiscal year, although funding of the commitment may be established subsequent to year end.

Assigned fund balances include the planned use of existing fund balance to offset the subsequent year’s tax levy. Additionally, the Board of Education has given the District’s management the authority to assign fund balances for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed.

Interfund Balances

The operations of the District include transactions between funds including resources for cash flow purposes. These interfund receivables and payables are repaid within one year. Permanent transfers of funds provide financing or other services.

In the government-wide statements, the amounts reported on the statement of net position for interfund receivables and payables represent amounts due between different fund types (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 fiduciary funds.

Interfund receivables and payables are netted on the accompanying governmental funds balance sheet as the right of legal offset exists. It is the District’s practice to settle these amounts at the net balances due between funds.

2. Change in Accounting Principle

Effective July 1, 2021, the District adopted GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. This statement establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. The impact of the required accounting changes on the District’s government-wide and governmental fund activity is as follows:

Net position, July 1, 2021	\$ 87,313,092
Right-to-use lease assets	1,491,856
Accumulated amortization	(419,068)
Lease liability	(996,728)
Lease receivable	3,372,760
Deferred inflows of resources related to leases	(3,372,760)
Net position, as restated, July 1, 2021	<u>\$ 87,389,152</u>

3. Stewardship and Compliance

The capital projects fund’s deficit fund balance of \$8,353,395 will be funded when bond anticipation notes are redeemed from subsequent budget appropriations or converted to permanent financing.

4. Cash and Investments

Cash management is governed by State laws and as established in the District's written policies. Cash resources must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The District's banking policies permit the Treasurer to use demand accounts and certificates of deposit. Invested resources are limited to obligations of the United States Treasury and its Agencies, repurchase agreements, and obligations of the State or its localities.

Collateral is required for demand and time deposits and certificates of deposit not covered by Federal Deposit Insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipalities and school districts.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure the District's deposits may not be returned to it. At June 30, 2022, the District's bank deposits were fully collateralized by FDIC coverage and securities held by the pledging institutions' trust departments through a perfected security interest in the pledged assets and by the pledging institutions' agents.

Credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the District's investment in a single issuer. The District's external investment pool is rated AAAM from Standard and Poor's Global Ratings.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. In order to limit its exposure, the District's external investment pool limits the maturity date of its investments. The dollar weighted average days to maturity (WAM) at June 30, 2022 is 34 days. Next interest rate reset dates for floating rate securities are used in the calculation of the WAM. The weighted average life of the pool is 36 days.

5. Interfund Transactions – Fund Financial Statements

Fund	Receivable	Payable	Transfers	
			In	Out
General	\$ 7,684,142	\$ -	\$ 127,998	\$ 360,017
Capital projects	-	2,723,586	-	-
Special aid	-	4,864,875	360,017	-
Food service	-	95,681	-	127,998
	<u>\$ 7,684,142</u>	<u>\$ 7,684,142</u>	<u>\$ 488,015</u>	<u>\$ 488,015</u>

The general fund provides cash flow to the various other funds; these amounts will be repaid when funds are received from the State after final expenditure reports have been submitted and approved or when permanent financing is obtained. The general fund made permanent transfers to the special aid fund to cover its share of costs related to the summer school handicap program. The amount transferred from the school lunch fund to the general fund is to reimburse the general fund for administrative costs.

6. Capital Assets

	July 1, 2021 (As Restated)	Increases	Retirements/ Reclassifications	June 30, 2022
Non-depreciable and non-amortizable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 1,877,916	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,877,916
Construction in progress	6,655,218	11,332,331	(3,000,917)	14,986,632
Total non-depreciable and non-amortizable assets	8,533,134	11,332,331	(3,000,917)	16,864,548
Depreciable capital assets:				
Land improvements	2,971,670	-	-	2,971,670
Buildings and improvements	180,809,582	36,774	3,000,917	183,847,273
Furniture and equipment	8,726,988	2,188,873	-	10,915,861
Vehicles	13,858,649	1,073,936	(375,003)	14,557,582
Total depreciable assets	206,366,889	3,299,583	2,625,914	212,292,386
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	2,971,670	-	-	2,971,670
Buildings and improvements	51,106,192	3,418,309	-	54,524,501
Furniture and equipment	4,992,743	791,327	-	5,784,070
Vehicles	9,492,783	1,184,666	(375,003)	10,302,446
Total accumulated depreciation	68,563,388	5,394,302	(375,003)	73,582,687
Total depreciable assets, net	137,803,501	(2,094,719)	3,000,917	138,709,699
Right-to-use lease assets:				
Equipment	1,491,856	150,673	-	1,642,529
Less accumulated amortization	419,068	298,370	-	717,438
Total right-to-use assets, net	1,072,788	(147,697)	-	925,091
	\$ 147,409,423	\$ 9,089,915	\$ -	\$ 156,499,338

Depreciation and amortization expense has been allocated to the following functions: general support \$442,242, instruction \$4,918,627, pupil transportation \$270,387, and school lunch \$61,416.

As of June 30, 2022, net investment in capital assets consists of the following:

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	\$ 156,499,338
Lease liability	(601,499)
Bonds, energy performance contracts, and related premiums	(56,967,866)
Bonds anticipation notes, net of unspent proceeds	(8,353,395)
	<u>\$ 90,576,578</u>

7. Short-Term Debt

Bond anticipation notes (BANs) outstanding at June 30, 2022 amounted to \$31,000,800 (\$1,163,500 as of June 30, 2021). In 2022, the outstanding BANs were repaid with proceeds from new BANs of \$1,950,800 with interest at 1.5%, maturing in August 2022, after \$232,700 was redeemed from appropriations. Additionally, BANs of \$16,000,000 with interest at 1.25% were issued during 2022 and then refinanced after \$950,000 was paid from appropriations with additional BANs of \$29,050,000 that carry interest at 4.0% and mature in June 2023. Subsequent to June 30, 2022, the District also issued BANs of \$2,764,100, with interest at 2.68%, to refinance a maturing BAN and to finance capital projects.

8. Long-Term Liabilities

	July 1, 2021 (As Restated)	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2022	Amount Due in One Year
Leases	\$ 996,728	\$ -	\$ 395,229	\$ 601,499	\$ 403,109
Bonds	60,836,971	-	7,038,725	53,798,246	6,786,747
Bond premiums	3,212,523	-	292,048	2,920,475	-
Energy performance contracts	381,366	-	132,221	249,145	139,493
Compensated absences	12,993,000	199,000	-	13,192,000	872,000
Other employee benefits	5,912,000	1,098,000	-	7,010,000	1,279,000
	<u>\$ 84,332,588</u>	<u>\$ 1,297,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,858,223</u>	<u>\$ 77,771,365</u>	<u>\$ 9,480,349</u>

Existing Obligations

Description	Maturity	Rate	Balance
2013 Qualified Zone Academy bonds	June 2028	0.53%	\$ 2,083,092
2013 Qualified Zone Academy bonds	June 2028	0.53%	12,915,154
2014 Qualified Zone Academy bonds	June 2028	0.39%	1,700,000
2014 Improvement and bus bond	September 2023	2.0%-4.0%	930,000
2015 Qualified Zone Academy bonds	June 2029	0.92%	3,970,000
2016 Qualified Zone Academy bonds	September 2025	0.0%	575,000
2009 Energy performance contract	January 2024	4.73%-5.39%	249,145
2019 Improvement bond	June 2032	2.125%-5.0%	31,625,000
Equipment lease – 2018	June 2023	1.81%-1.94%	223,509
Equipment lease – 2019	June 2023	2.17%	333,590
Equipment lease – 2020	June 2024	1.26%	44,400
			<u>\$ 54,648,890</u>

Debt Service Requirements

Years ending June 30,	Bonds and Energy Performance Contract		Leases	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 6,926,240	\$ 1,307,396	\$ 403,109	\$ 8,362
2024	6,889,490	1,125,019	183,402	2,278
2025	6,292,999	954,776	14,988	102
2026	6,456,230	795,394	-	-
2027	6,459,530	628,646	-	-
2028-2032	21,022,902	1,249,943	-	-
	<u>\$ 54,047,391</u>	<u>\$ 6,061,174</u>	<u>\$ 601,499</u>	<u>\$ 10,742</u>

9. Pension Plans

Plan Descriptions

The District participates in the following cost-sharing, multiple employer, public employee retirement systems:

- TRS is administered by the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board and 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. TRS issues a publicly available financial report that contains financial statements and required supplementary information. The report may be obtained from the New York State Teachers' Retirement System at www.nystrs.org.
- ERS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. New York State Retirement and Social Security Law governs obligations of employers and employees to contribute and provide benefits to employees. ERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained from the New York State and Local Retirement System at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire.

Benefits: The Systems provide retirement, disability, and death benefits for eligible members, including automatic cost of living adjustments. In general, retirement benefits are determined based on an employee's individual circumstances using a pension factor, an age factor, and final average salary. The benefits vary depending on the individual's employment tier. Pension factors are determined based on tier and an employee's years of service, among other factors.

Contribution Requirements: No employee contribution is required for those hired prior to July 1976. The Systems require employee contributions of 3% of salary for the first 10 years of service for those employees who joined the Systems from July 1976 through December 2009. Participants hired on or after January 1, 2010 through March 31, 2012 are required to contribute 3.5% (TRS) or 3% (ERS) of compensation throughout their active membership in the Systems. Participants hired on or after April 1, 2012 are required to contribute a percentage ranging from 3% to 6% each year, based on their level of compensation. Pursuant to Article 11 of Education Law, an actuarially determined contribution rate is established annually for TRS by the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board. This rate was 9.80% for 2022. For ERS, the Comptroller annually certifies the rates used, expressed as a percentage of the wages of participants, to compute the contributions required to be made by the District to the pension accumulation fund. For 2022, these rates ranged from 10.7% - 25.2%.

The amount outstanding and payable to TRS for the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$6,940,498. A liability to ERS of \$660,886 is accrued based on the District's legally required contribution for employee services rendered from April 1 through June 30, 2022.

Net Pension Position, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

At June 30, 2022, District reported an asset of \$68,089,698 for its proportionate share of the TRS net pension position and an asset of \$4,843,430 for its proportionate share of the ERS net pension position.

The TRS total pension liability at the June 30, 2021 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, with update procedures applied to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2021. The District's proportion of the net pension position was based on the ratio of its actuarially determined employer contribution to TRS's total actuarially determined employer contributions for the fiscal year ended on the measurement date. At June 30, 2021, the District's proportion was 0.392922%, a decrease of 0.001323 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020.

The ERS total pension liability at the March 31, 2022 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2021, with update procedures applied to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2022. The District's proportion of the net pension position was based on the ratio of its actuarially determined employer contribution to ERS's total actuarially determined employer contributions for the fiscal year ended on the measurement date. At March 31, 2022, the District's proportion was 0.0592499%, a decrease of 0.0017205 from its proportion measured as of March 31, 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the District recognized pension income of \$3,486,515 on the government-wide statements (TRS income of \$3,936,946 and expense from ERS of \$450,431). At June 30, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources as follows:

	TRS		ERS	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 9,385,443	\$ (353,755)	\$ 366,800	\$ (475,760)
Changes of assumptions	22,396,125	(3,966,024)	8,083,141	(136,394)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	(71,262,914)	-	(15,860,203)
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	268,234	(492,161)	611,259	(240,924)
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	6,940,498	-	660,886	-
	<u>\$ 38,990,300</u>	<u>\$ (76,074,854)</u>	<u>\$ 9,722,086</u>	<u>\$ (16,713,281)</u>

District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an addition to (a reduction of) the net pension asset (liability) in the subsequent year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Years ending June 30,	TRS	ERS
2023	\$ (8,817,648)	\$ (1,042,900)
2024	(10,384,233)	(1,680,354)
2025	(13,034,364)	(4,081,883)
2026	(17,231,563)	(846,944)
2027	3,174,851	-
Thereafter	2,267,905	-
	<u>\$ (44,025,052)</u>	<u>\$ (7,652,081)</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

For TRS, the actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2021, were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020. These assumptions are:

Inflation – 2.4%

Salary increases – Based on TRS member experience, dependent on service, ranging from 1.95%-5.18%

Projected Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) – 1.3% compounded annually

Investment rate of return – 6.95% compounded annually, net of investment expense, including inflation

Mortality – Based on TRS member experience, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries’

Scale MP-2020, applied on a generational basis

Discount rate – 6.95%

The long-term expected rate of return on TRS pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice No. 27, *Selection of Economic Assumptions for Measuring Pension Obligations*. 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.

For ERS, the actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2021 valuation, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2022, were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2020. These assumptions are:

Inflation – 2.7%

Salary increases – 4.4%

COLA – 1.4% annually

Investment rate of return – 5.9% compounded annually, net of investment expense, including inflation

Mortality – Society of Actuaries’ Scale MP-2020

Discount rate – 5.9%

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

Investment Asset Allocation

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return (net of the long-term inflation assumption) for each major asset class and the Systems' target asset allocations as of the applicable valuation dates are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	TRS		ERS	
	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equities	33%	6.8%	32%	3.3%
Global and international equities	20%	7.1%-7.6%	15%	5.9%
Private equities	8%	10.0%	10%	6.5%
Real estate	11%	6.5%	9%	5.0%
Domestic fixed income securities	16%	1.3%	23%	-
Global fixed income securities	2%	0.8%	-	-
Bonds and mortgages	7%	3.3%	-	-
Short-term	1%	(0.2)%	1%	(1.0%)
Other	2%	3.8%-5.9%	10%	3.8%-5.8%
	100%		100%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate projection of cash flows assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Systems' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The following presents the District's proportionate share of its net pension position calculated using the discount rate of 6.95% (TRS) and 5.9% (ERS) and the impact of using a discount rate that is 1% higher or lower than the current rate.

	1.0% Decrease	At Current Discount Rate	1.0% Increase
District's proportionate share of the TRS net pension asset (liability)	\$ 7,145,021	\$ 68,089,698	\$ 119,309,277
District's proportionate share of the ERS net pension asset (liability)	\$ (12,466,936)	\$ 4,843,430	\$ 19,322,716

10. OPEB

Plan Description

The District maintains a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (the Plan) providing for continuation of medical insurance benefits for certain District employees and their spouses based on various bargaining unit agreements and individual contracts. Benefits are provided through a combination of self-funded and community-rated health insurance plans. Eligibility for benefits is based on covered employees who retire from the District at age 55 and have met vesting requirements. The Plan has no assets, does not issue financial statements, and is not a trust.

At April 1, 2021 employees covered by the Plan include:

Active employees	1,391
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	672
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	-
	<u>2,063</u>

Total OPEB Liability

The District's total OPEB liability of \$53,550,652 was measured as of March 31, 2022 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2021, with update procedures used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to June 30, 2022.

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

Healthcare cost trend rates – based on the National Health Expenditure Projections 2012-2028 for short-term rates and the Society of Actuaries Getzen Long-Term Healthcare Cost Trend Resource Model v2022 version f4 (updated October 2021) for long-term rates, initially 6.10% and an ultimate rate of 4.37% after 2075

Salary increases – 3.44%

Mortality – Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Mortality Table, Headcount-Weighted, without separate contingent survivor mortality; fully generational using Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021 for retirees and surviving spouses

Discount rate – 2.83% based on the Fidelity Municipal Go AA 20-Year Bond rate as of the measurement date

Inflation rate – 2.44%

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at June 30, 2021	<u>\$ 44,133,316</u>
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	1,802,626
Interest	1,013,210
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	10,146,395
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(2,243,775)
Benefit payments	<u>(1,301,120)</u>
Net changes	9,417,336
Balance at June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 53,550,652</u>

The following presents the sensitivity of the District's total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate, including what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% higher or lower than the current discount rate:

	1.0% Decrease (1.83%)	Discount Rate (2.83%)	1.0% Increase (3.83%)
Total OPEB liability	<u>\$ (57,171,382)</u>	<u>\$ (53,550,652)</u>	<u>\$ (50,051,758)</u>

The following presents the sensitivity of the District's total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates, including what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using trend rates that are 1% higher or lower than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1.0% Decrease (5.10% to 3.37%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rate (6.10% to 4.37%)	1.0% Increase (7.10% to 5.37%)
Total OPEB liability	<u>\$ (48,436,746)</u>	<u>\$ (53,550,652)</u>	<u>\$ (59,480,902)</u>

OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows, and Deferred Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$5,068,840. At June 30, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 9,308,908	\$ (119,973)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	536,076	(1,975,196)
Benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date	325,280	-
	<u>\$ 10,170,264</u>	<u>\$ (2,095,169)</u>

Benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the subsequent year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Years ending June 30,	
2023	\$ 2,253,004
2024	2,291,073
2025	2,002,188
2026	1,138,760
2027	64,790
	<u>\$ 7,749,815</u>

11. Risk Management

General Liability

The District purchases commercial insurance for various risks of loss due to torts, theft, damage, errors and omissions, and natural disasters. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past three years.

Workers' Compensation

The District has chosen to establish self-insured plans for risks associated with employee workers' compensation claims and health insurance. Generally, liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). The District's exposure is calculated with consideration of the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends including frequency and amount of payouts, and other benefit costs. For workers' compensation, the District purchases excess insurance limiting their self-funded rate to \$1,000,000 per incident and \$1,000,000 in the aggregate. The changes in reported liabilities are as follows:

	Beginning of Year	Current Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claims Paid	End of Year
2022	\$ 1,274,000	\$ 1,206,000	\$ 901,000	\$ 1,579,000
2021	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 623,000	\$ 849,000	\$ 1,274,000

Estimated liabilities have been accrued on the government-wide and governmental funds financial statements to the extent they are expected to be paid with currently available financial resources.

Health Insurance

The District's self-funded health insurance coverage includes various plan options. The District provides a monthly premium equivalent equal to adjusted actual claims and an excess amount to fund an approximate 15% allowance for claims run-off and other uncertainties. The District purchases excess insurance that limits exposure to \$235,000 per incident. The changes in reported liabilities are as follows:

	Beginning of Year	Current Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claims Paid	End of Year
2022	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 19,634,000	\$ 19,334,000	\$ 2,700,000
2021	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 15,326,000	\$ 15,126,000	\$ 2,400,000

Estimated liabilities for both plans have been accrued on the government-wide and governmental funds financial statements as they are expected to be paid with currently available financial resources.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

Grants

The District receives financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants and calculated aid as determined by the State. The expenditure of grant funds generally requires compliance with the terms and conditions specified in the agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. State aid payments are based upon estimated expenditures and pupil statistics, are complex, and subject to adjustment. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the District. Based on prior experience, management expects such amounts to be immaterial.

Construction Commitments

The District has entered into contracts with various construction companies for several capital projects. District voters approved spending up to \$75,000,000, which will be performed in various phases over the next few years. To date, the District has spent \$17,991,000 and has open commitments to contractors of \$23,181,000.

Litigation

The District is subject to claims and lawsuits that arise in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, these claims typically will not have a material adverse effect upon the financial position of the District.

Separate from claims and lawsuits that arise in the ordinary course of business, legislation was put in place regarding historical claims that were previously time-barred. In 2019, the Governor of the State passed the Child Victims Act (CVA) which has now been amended twice. Under the CVA, any individual who was a minor at the time they suffered any alleged sexual abuse could file a lawsuit through August 14, 2021. Additionally, the Act extended the look back window to file claims under the CVA regardless of when or how long ago the alleged abuse occurred.

This has resulted in the filing of thousands of lawsuits State-wide. Lawsuits have been initiated against the District by former students who allege that inappropriate sexual contact occurred between them and employees of the District between 30 and 50 years ago. The District has retained counsel and is not currently aware of any insurance available for these claims.

In May 2022, the District settled several CVA cases levied against the District at a total cost of \$17,500,000. At June 30, 2022, general fund accrued liabilities include \$7,500,000 representing existing funds the District will use to pay a portion of the settlement. In August 2022, the District issued serial bonds in the amount of \$9,785,000 at an interest rate of 4.00%, maturing in August 2027, to provide financing for the remaining balance of the settlement.

As of the report date of the financial statements, the District's exposure to the remaining CVA claims has not been determined.

Encumbrances

Significant outstanding encumbrances in the general fund as of June 30, 2022 include \$763,000 for educational supplies and \$562,000 for contractual services.

13. Risks and Uncertainties Due to COVID-19

On January 31, 2020, the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) declared a public health emergency related to the global spread of coronavirus COVID-19, and a pandemic was declared by the World Health Organization in February 2020. Efforts to fight the widespread disease have required the District to implement numerous safety measures and remote learning initiatives. The full extent of the impact of COVID-19 on the District's operational and financial performance will continue to depend on further developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak and its impact on school districts, residents, employees, and vendors, none of which can be predicted.

KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Position
New York State Teachers' Retirement System

As of the measurement date of June 30,	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
District's proportion of the net pension position	0.392922%	0.394245%	0.387117%	0.385116%	0.391218%	0.386670%	0.390101%	0.388234%	0.389726%
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	\$ 68,089,698	\$ (10,894,056)	\$ 10,057,319	\$ 6,963,923	\$ 2,973,643	\$ (4,141,399)	\$ 40,519,036	\$ 43,246,834	\$ 2,565,385
District's covered payroll	\$ 66,672,676	\$ 66,913,488	\$ 64,591,874	\$ 62,731,163	\$ 61,990,239	\$ 59,667,098	\$ 58,598,426	\$ 57,348,189	\$ 57,086,407
District's proportionate share of the net pension position as a percentage of its covered payroll	102.13%	16.28%	15.57%	11.10%	4.80%	6.94%	69.15%	75.41%	4.49%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	113.20%	97.76%	102.17%	101.53%	100.66%	99.01%	110.46%	111.48%	100.70%
The following is a summary of changes of assumptions:									
Inflation	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.25%	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Salary increases	1.95%-5.18%	1.90%-4.72%	1.90%-4.72%	1.90%-4.72%	1.90%-4.72%	1.90%-4.72%	4.0%-10.9%	4.0%-10.9%	4.0%-10.9%
Cost of living adjustments	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.625%	1.625%	1.625%
Investment rate of return	6.95%	7.1%	7.1%	7.25%	7.25%	7.5%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Discount rate	6.95%	7.1%	7.1%	7.25%	7.25%	7.5%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Society of Actuaries' mortality scale	MP-2020	MP-2019	MP-2018	MP-2014	MP-2014	MP-2014	AA	AA	AA

Data prior to 2013 is unavailable.

KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of District Contributions
New York State Teachers' Retirement System

For the years ended June 30,	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually required contribution	\$ 6,940,498	\$ 6,353,906	\$ 5,928,535	\$ 6,859,657	\$ 6,147,654	\$ 7,265,256	\$ 7,911,857	\$ 10,272,304	\$ 9,319,081	\$ 6,759,021
Contribution in relation to the contractually required contribution	(6,940,498)	(6,353,906)	(5,928,535)	(6,859,657)	(6,147,654)	(7,265,256)	(7,911,857)	(10,272,304)	(9,319,081)	(6,759,021)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's covered payroll	\$ 70,821,408	\$ 66,672,676	\$ 66,913,488	\$ 64,591,874	\$ 62,731,163	\$ 61,990,239	\$ 59,667,098	\$ 58,598,426	\$ 57,348,189	\$ 57,086,407
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	9.80%	9.53%	8.86%	10.62%	9.80%	11.72%	13.26%	17.53%	16.25%	11.84%

KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Position
New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System

As of the measurement date of March 31,	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
District's proportion of the net pension position	0.0592499%	0.0609704%	0.0625275%	0.0627090%	0.0620890%	0.0651351%	0.0666985%	0.0654566%
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	\$ 4,843,430	\$ (60,711)	\$(16,557,645)	\$ (4,443,125)	\$ (2,003,888)	\$ (6,120,244)	\$(10,705,293)	\$ (2,211,283)
District's covered payroll	\$ 18,438,570	\$ 19,777,499	\$ 19,378,661	\$ 19,052,904	\$ 18,696,414	\$ 19,658,393	\$ 18,581,980	\$ 18,340,435
District's proportionate share of the net pension position as a percentage of its covered payroll	26.27%	0.31%	85.44%	23.32%	10.72%	31.13%	57.61%	12.06%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset (liability)	103.65%	99.95%	86.39%	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.70%	97.90%
The following is a summary of changes of assumptions:								
Inflation	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%
Salary increases	4.4%	4.4%	4.2%	4.2%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	4.9%
Cost of living adjustments	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Investment rate of return	5.9%	5.9%	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.5%
Discount rate	5.9%	5.9%	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.5%
Society of Actuaries' mortality scale	MP-2020	MP-2020	MP-2018	MP-2014	MP-2014	MP-2014	MP-2014	MP-2014

Data prior to 2015 is unavailable.

KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of District Contributions
New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System

For the years ended June 30,	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually required contribution	\$ 2,925,838	\$ 2,831,409	\$ 2,773,849	\$ 2,779,773	\$ 2,832,481	\$ 3,018,242	\$ 3,386,702	\$ 3,595,876	\$ 3,525,162	\$ 3,770,542
Contribution in relation to the contractually required contribution	(2,925,838)	(2,831,409)	(2,773,849)	(2,779,773)	(2,832,481)	(3,018,242)	(3,386,702)	(3,595,876)	(3,525,162)	(3,770,542)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's covered payroll	\$ 18,438,570	\$ 19,777,499	\$ 19,378,661	\$ 19,052,904	\$ 18,696,414	\$ 19,658,393	\$ 18,581,980	\$ 18,340,435	\$ 18,355,278	\$ 9,975,927
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	15.87%	14.32%	14.31%	14.59%	15.15%	15.35%	18.23%	19.61%	19.21%	18.88%

KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Changes in the District's
Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

For the years ended June 30,	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB liability - beginning	\$ 44,133,316	\$ 15,545,484	\$ 14,702,980	\$ 14,773,927	\$ 16,060,007	\$ 15,982,125
Changes for the year:						
Service cost	1,802,626	510,868	445,042	460,536	463,103	482,122
Interest	1,013,210	371,356	488,436	518,916	549,562	483,469
Changes of benefit terms	-	27,436,759	1,370	-	1,245	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	10,146,395	1,154,117	(173,991)	(251,885)	(457,692)	1,649,734
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(2,243,775)	197,070	1,030,951	61,539	218,651	(505,104)
Benefit payments	(1,301,120)	(1,082,338)	(949,304)	(860,053)	(2,060,949)	(2,032,339)
Net change in total OPEB liability	9,417,336	28,587,832	842,504	(70,947)	(1,286,080)	77,882
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 53,550,652	\$ 44,133,316	\$ 15,545,484	\$ 14,702,980	\$ 14,773,927	\$ 16,060,007
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 86,190,170	\$ 83,323,830	\$ 74,148,673	\$ 71,835,568	\$ 69,533,993	\$ 69,533,993
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	62.1%	53.0%	21.0%	20.5%	21.2%	23.1%

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

Changes to benefit terms include plan provisions for certain contracts which changed the calculation method for the District's share of health insurance upon retirement. Differences between expected and actual experience include changes in healthcare trend rates. Changes in assumptions or other inputs include changes in the discount rate and updated mortality rates.

Differences between expected and actual experience include the impact of changes in personnel and their associated contract provisions upon retirement.

The following is a summary of health care trend rates and changes of assumptions:

Healthcare cost trend rates	6.10% - 4.37%	4.00% - 4.08%	5.20% - 4.18%	5.20% - 4.32%	6.20% - 4.17%	5.30% - 4.17%
Salary increases	3.44%	3.11%	3.22%	3.36%	3.31%	3.31%
Discount rate	2.83%	2.27%	2.48%	3.44%	3.61%	3.80%
Inflation rate	2.44%	2.11%	2.22%	2.36%	2.31%	2.20%
Society of Actuaries' mortality scale	MP-2021	MP-2020	MP-2019	MP-2018	MP-2017	MP-2016

Data prior to 2017 is unavailable.

KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Supplementary Information
Schedule of Change from Original to Final Budget and
Calculation of Unrestricted Fund Balance Limit - General Fund

For the year ended June 30, 2022

Original expenditure budget	\$ 172,426,830
Encumbrances carried over from prior year	2,747,383
Budget amendments:	
Donations	17,578
State aid increase	1,500,000
Sales tax distribution increase	<u>1,000,000</u>
Revised expenditure budget	<u>\$ 177,691,791</u>

* * *

Unrestricted Fund Balance

Assigned	\$ 7,561,049
Unassigned	<u>6,199,197</u>
	13,760,246
Encumbrances included in assigned fund balance	(2,011,049)
Appropriated fund balance used for tax levy	<u>(5,550,000)</u>
Amount subject to 4% limit pursuant to Real Property Tax Law §1318	<u>\$ 6,199,197</u>
§1318 of Real Property Tax Law - unrestricted fund balance limit calculation	
2023 expenditure budget (unaudited)	\$ 176,494,282
4% of budget	<u>7,059,771</u>
Actual percentage of 2023 expenditure budget	<u>3.5%</u>

KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Supplementary Information
Schedule of Capital Project Expenditures

June 30, 2022

Project Title	Original Budget	Expenditures			Unexpended Balance
		Prior Years	Current Year	Total	
Smart Schools Bond Act	\$ 4,951,929	\$ 835,052	\$ 47,343	\$ 882,395	\$ 4,069,534
2020 Capital improvements	75,000,000	6,658,477	11,332,331	17,990,808	57,009,192
	<u>\$ 79,951,929</u>	<u>\$ 7,493,529</u>	<u>\$ 11,379,674</u>	<u>\$ 18,873,203</u>	<u>\$ 61,078,726</u>

KENMORE-TOWN OF TONAWANDA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Supplementary Information
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

For the year ended June 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	Assistance Listing Number	Grantor Number	Expenditures
U.S. Department of Education:			
Passed Through New York State Education Department			
Special Education Cluster:			
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	0032-22-0241	\$ 2,293,531
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	0032-21-0241	5,502
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	0033-22-0241	76,230
Total Special Education Cluster			2,375,263
Adult Education - Basic Grants to States	84.002	2338-22-3138	15,024
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0021-22-0850	1,580,521
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	0021-21-0850	24,572
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	84.048	8000-22-0093	56,185
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	84.048	8000-21-0093	23,391
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	0293-22-0850	34,105
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	0293-21-0850	10,945
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	0149-21-0850	12,192
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	0147-22-0850	159,036
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	0147-21-0850	51,465
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	0204-22-0850	49,667
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	0204-21-0850	44,300
Education Stabilization Fund:			
Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund	84.425C	5895-21-0850	7,215 ¹
Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund	84.425C	5896-21-0850	204,418 ¹
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	84.425D	5890-21-0850	29,339 ¹
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	84.425D	5891-21-0850	2,344,806 ¹
American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	84.425U	5880-21-0850	2,453,601 ¹
American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	84.425U	5870-22-9152	739,051 ¹
Total U.S. Department of Education			10,215,096
Federal Communications Commission			
Emergency Connectivity Fund Program	32.009	N/A	406,200
U.S. Department of Justice:			
Passed Through Bureau of Justice Assistance:			
STOP School Violence	16.839	2020-YS-BX-0084	148,313
U.S. Department of Homeland Security:			
Passed Through New York State Division of Homeland Security and			
Emergency Services:			
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance	97.036	163370	31,628
U.S. Department of Agriculture:			
Passed Through Board of Cooperative Educational Services Second			
Supervisory District of Erie-Chautauqua-Cattaraugus Counties:			
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental			
Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	N/A	66,388
Passed Through New York State Education Department:			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
School Breakfast Program	10.553	N/A	770,428 ²
National School Lunch Program	10.555	N/A	3,041,034 ²
Pandemic EBT Administrative Costs	10.649	N/A	5,409
Passed Through New York State Office of General Services:			
Child Nutrition Cluster:			
National School Lunch Program	10.555	N/A	310,752 ²
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			4,194,011
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 14,995,248

¹ Total Education Stabilization Fund - \$5,778,430

² Total Child Nutrition Cluster - \$4,122,214

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents the activity of all federal award programs administered by Kenmore-Town of Tonawanda Union Free School District (the District), an entity as defined in Note 1 to the District's basic financial statements. Federal awards received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards passed through from other governmental agencies, are included on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

Basis of Accounting

The District uses the modified accrual basis of accounting for each federal program, consistent with the fund basis financial statements.

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

Indirect Costs

Indirect costs are allocated to Federal funds using a formulaic approach at an amount less than the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate permitted by the Uniform Guidance.

Non-Monetary Federal Program

The District is the recipient of a federal award program that does not result in cash receipts or disbursements, termed a "non-monetary program." During the year ended June 30, 2022, the District used \$310,752 worth of commodities under the National School Lunch Program (Assistance Listing Number 10.555).

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

The Board of Education
Kenmore-Town of Tonawanda Union Free School District

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the remaining fund information of Kenmore-Town of Tonawanda Union Free School District (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 3, 2022.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lyndon & McCormick, LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

October 3, 2022

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

The Board of Education
Kenmore-Town of Tonawanda Union Free School District

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Kenmore-Town of Tonawanda Union Free School District's (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. The District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the District complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Symaden & McCormick, LLP

October 3, 2022

Schedule of Findings and Questioned CostsFor the year ended June 30, 2022

Section I. Summary of Auditors' Results**Financial Statements**

Type of auditors' report issued: *Unmodified*

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness(es) identified? No
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified? None reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

- Material weakness(es) identified? No
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified? None reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs: *Unmodified*

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with section 2 CFR 200.516(a)? No

Identification of major programs:

Name of Federal Program or Cluster	Assistance Listing Number	Amount
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	\$ 1,605,093
Education Stabilization Fund	84.425	5,778,430
		<u>\$ 7,383,523</u>

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs: \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? Yes

Section II. Financial Statement Findings

No matters were reported.

Section III. Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

No matters were reported.