

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES WITH
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS

June 30, 2012

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VINCENT D. CULLEN. CPA
JAMES E. DANOWSKI, CPA
PETER F. RODRIGUEZ, CPA
JILL S. SANDERS, CPA
DONALD J. HOFFMANN, CPA
CHRISTOPHER V. REINO, CPA
ALAN YU. CPA

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Education Half Hollow Hills Central School District Dix Hills, New York

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the fiduciary funds of the Half Hollow Hills Central School District (District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the District's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing 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 over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to previously present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the fiduciary funds of the Half Hollow Hills Central School District, as of June 30, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 1, 2012, on our consideration of the Half Hollow Hills Central School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information and the schedule of funding progress – other postemployment benefits on pages 3 through 12 and 41 through 43, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Half Hollow Hills Central School District's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information on pages 44 through 47 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the New York State Education Department. The other supplementary information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Cullen & Danowski, LLP

October 1, 2012

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Half Hollow Hills Central School District's (District) discussion and analysis of the financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole. This should be read in conjunction with the financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

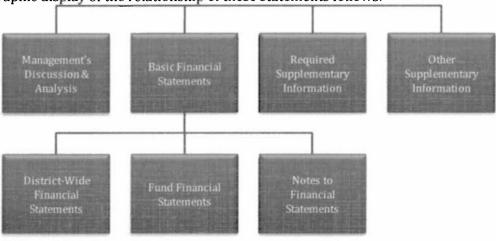
## 1. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2012 are as follows:

- The general fund's total fund balance, including assigned and unassigned balances, increased by \$316,192 to \$37,822,932.
- Total revenues in the general fund were \$209,269,315 and the expenditures, including operating transfers to other funds, totaled \$208,953,123.
- The District's total net assets, as reflected in the district-wide financial statements is \$29,918,231, a decrease of \$16,566,164.
- The District's operating revenues and expenses for the year, as reflected in the district-wide financial statements, were \$219,424,571 and \$235,990,735, respectively.
- The District received operating grants during the year of \$7,441,192, a decrease of \$1,209,187 from the prior year. Federal aid decreased by \$1,528,291 as funding under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) expired.
- The budget for the 2012-13 school year in the amount of \$221,918,299 was approved by the voters on May 15, 2012.
- The District aggressively and consistently managed its expenses throughout the year to ensure its year-end results created a strong foundation for entering into the 2012-13 school year, knowing that the District would be under even further financial constraints.
- Ongoing reductions to the State and Federal government's financial commitment to the students of the
  District in the form of State Aid and grants create additional financial strain on the District's general
  fund budget. Combining the loss of funding in this area along with the constraints put on districts by
  the Property Tax Levy Cap creates a challenging financial environment for the District.

## 2. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

#### A. District-wide Financial Statements

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

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

## **The Statement of Net Assets**

The Statement of Net Assets presents information on all of the District's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

#### The Statement of Activities

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

#### **B.** Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's funds, not the District as a whole. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District also uses fund accounting to ensure compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The funds of the District are reported in the governmental funds and the fiduciary funds.

## **Governmental Funds**

These statements utilize the modified accrual basis of accounting. This basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the period that they become measurable and available. It recognizes expenditures in the period that they become measurable, funded through available resources and payable within a current period.

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the District-wide financial statements. However, the governmental fund financial statements focus on shorter term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year for spending in future years. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's operations and the services it provides.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of District-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the District-wide financial statements. By doing so, you may better understand the long-term impact of the District's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

The District maintains five individual governmental funds: general fund, special aid fund, school lunch fund, debt service fund and capital projects fund, each of which is considered to be a major fund and is presented separately in the fund financial statements.

## Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the District in its capacity as agent or trustee and utilize the accrual basis of accounting. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets. The fiduciary activities have been excluded from the District's District-wide financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

## 3. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

#### A. Net Assets

The Districts total net assets decreased by \$16,566,164 between fiscal year 2012 and 2011. A summary of the District's Statement of Net Assets is as follows:

	2012	2011	Increase	Percentage
	2012	2011	(Decrease)	Change
Current and Other Assets	\$ 58,008,262	\$ 62,518,276	\$ (4,510,014)	(7.21)%
Capital Assets, Net	134,557,591	131,225,581	3,332,010	2.54 %
Total Assets	192,565,853	193,743,857	(1,178,004)	(0.61)%
Current and Other Liabilities	16,672,315	14,124,893	2,547,422	18.03 %
Long-Term Liabilities	97,571,161	99,616,323	(2,045,162)	(2.05)%
Net Other Postemployment				
Benefits Obligation	48,404,146	33,518,246	14,885,900	44.41 %
Total Liabilities	162,647,622	147,259,462	15,388,160	10.45 %
Net Assets				
Invested in Capital Assets,				
Net of Related Debt	57,650,275	56,715,839	934,436	1.65 %
Restricted	24,073,615	24,351,445	(277,830)	(1.14)%
Unrestricted (deficit)	(51,805,659)	(34,582,889)	(17,222,770)	49.80 %
Total Net Assets	\$ 29,918,231	\$ 46,484,395	\$ (16,566,164)	(35.64)%

At June 30, 2012, the District's total net assets are \$29,918,231.

Current and other assets decreased during the year by \$4,510,014, principally due to a decrease in restricted cash from spending on the District's energy performance contract.

Capital assets, net increased during the year by \$3,332,010. The District expended \$10,860,685 on construction costs and equipment purchases, which was offset by depreciation expense in the amount of \$7,528,675.

Current and other liabilities increased over the prior year by \$2,547,422, principally due to the increased required pension contributions due to the teachers' and employees' retirement systems.

Long-term liabilities decreased by \$2,045,162, principally due to the repayment of principal on long-term debt obligations, offset by an increase in workers' compensation liabilities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

Net other postemployment benefits obligation increased by \$14,885,900 as the current OPEB cost exceeded contributions in accordance with GASB Statement No. 45. The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements, Note 13 "Postemployment Benefits" provides additional information.

The net assets invested in capital assets is calculated by subtracting the amount of outstanding debt used for construction from the total cost of all asset acquisitions, net of accumulated depreciation. The total cost of these acquisitions includes expenditures to purchase land, construct and improve buildings and purchase vehicles, equipment and furniture to support District operations.

The restricted net assets in the amount of \$24,073,615 relates to the District's reserves and other restricted amounts. This amount decreased from the prior year by \$277,830 primarily as the District utilized \$3,750,000 to offset the 2011-2012 tax levy. The District transferred \$3,050,840 of the current year's surplus into the reserves.

The unrestricted net assets (deficit) increased by \$17,222,770 during the year to a deficit position of \$51,805,659. The District's assets are not sufficient to cover unfunded liabilities such as the net other postemployment benefits obligations. Currently, there is no provision in the law to permit the District to fund OPEB by any means other than the "pay as you go" method.

## **B.** Changes in Net Assets

The results of this year's operations as a whole are reported in the Statement of Activities in a programmatic format in the accompanying financial statements. In the accompanying financial statements STAR (school tax relief) revenue is included in the other tax items line. However, in this MD&A, STAR revenue has been combined with property taxes. A summary of this statement for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 is as follows:

			Increase	Percentage
	2012	2011	(Decrease)	Change
Revenues				
Program Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$ 4,317,296	\$ 3,951,652	\$ 365,644	9.25 %
Operating Grants	7,441,192	8,650,379	(1,209,187)	(13.98)%
General Revenues				
Property Taxes and STAR	178,148,658	169,632,413	8,516,245	5.02 %
State Sources	24,083,419	23,020,569	1,062,850	4.62 %
Other	5,434,006	5,256,923	177,083	3.37 %
Total Revenues	219,424,571	210,511,936	8,912,635	4.23 %
Expenses				
General Support	25,316,874	24,916,687	400,187	1.61 %
Instruction	187,722,816	183,144,543	4,578,273	2.50 %
Pupil Transportation	15,859,074	15,403,895	455,179	2.95 %
Community Service	166,112	158,841	<b>7,27</b> 1	4.58 %
Debt Service - Interest	3,418,398	3,285,188	133,210	4.05 %
Food Service Program	3,507,461	3,398,430	109,031	3.21 %
Total Expenses	235,990,735	230,307,584	5,683,151	2.47 %
Decrease in Net Assets	\$ (16,566,164)	\$ (19,795,648)	\$ 3,229,484	(16.31)%

The change in net assets represents the District's operating loss on the accrual basis of accounting. For the year ended June 30, 2012, the loss was \$16,566,164 compared to a \$19,795,648 loss in the prior year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

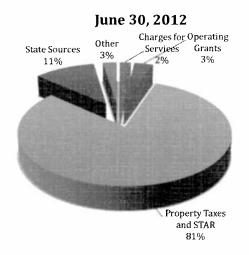
The District's revenues increased by \$8,912,635 or 4.23%. The major factors that contributed to the increase were:

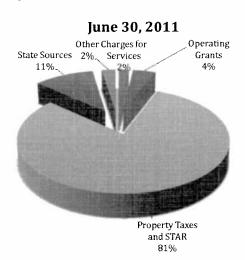
- Property taxes and STAR revenues increased by \$8,516,245.
- The District received \$1,209,187 less in operating grants as federal funding was eliminated under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.
- Revenue from state sources increased by \$1,062,850.

The District's expenses increased by \$5,683,151 to \$235,990,735 during the year. Employee benefits allocated to the functional expenditures increased by \$5,417,172.

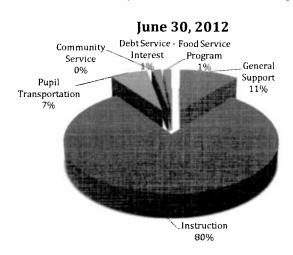
As indicated on the pie charts that follow, property taxes and STAR is the largest component of revenues recognized (i.e., 81% of the total for the two years). Instructional expense is the largest category of expenses incurred (i.e., 80% of the total for the two years). The pie charts demonstrate that the components of revenues and expenses are effectively the same for both years.

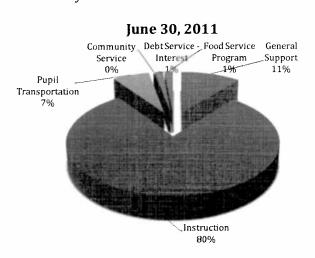
A graphic display of the distribution of revenues for the two years follows:





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





MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

## 4. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

At June 30, 2012, the District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$40,979,990, which is a decrease of \$6,752,901 from the prior year. This decrease can be attributed to current year expenditures incurred on capital projects. A summary of the change in fund balance by fund presented in accordance with GASB 54 classifications is as follows:

2012	2012 2011	
\$ 1.800.391	\$ 1,550,384	\$ 250,007
		(49,493)
	· ·	(68,079)
486,207	484,909	1,298
18,019	17,971	48
10,909,799	11,678,535	(768,736)
5,250,000	4,500,000	750,000
348,030	384,459	(36,429)
8,876,733	8,639,157	237,576
37,822,932	37,506,740	316,192
55,862	55,298	564
327,993	222,599	105,394
383,855	277,897	105,958
725,446	368,321	357,125
1,216,965	8,313,794	(7,096,829)
830,792	1,266,139	(435,347)
2,047,757	9,579,933	(7,532,176)
\$ 40,979,990	\$ 47,732,891	\$ (6,752,901)
	\$ 1,800,391 139,838 9,993,915 486,207 18,019 10,909,799 5,250,000 348,030 8,876,733 37,822,932 55,862 327,993 383,855 725,446	\$ 1,800,391 \$ 1,550,384 139,838 189,331 9,993,915 10,061,994 486,207 484,909 18,019 17,971 10,909,799 11,678,535 5,250,000 4,500,000 348,030 384,459 8,876,733 8,639,157 37,822,932 37,506,740 55,862 55,298 327,993 222,599 383,855 277,897 725,446 368,321 1,216,965 8,313,794 830,792 1,266,139 2,047,757 9,579,933

#### A. General Fund

The net change in the general fund – fund balance is an increase of \$316,192 compared to a decrease of \$2,895,576 in the prior year. Revenues increased \$8,048,793 over prior year amounts while expenditures increased \$4,837,025.

## **B.** School Lunch Fund

The net change in the school lunch fund – fund balance is an increase of \$105,958, which was the operating profit of the school lunch fund. In the prior year, the school lunch fund incurred an operating loss of \$202,842. The improvement in profitability is a result of the District raising prices for lunches.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

#### C. Debt Service Fund

The net change in the debt service fund – fund balance is an increase of \$357,125. The District transferred \$356,932 of unspent debt proceeds on the District's energy performance contract to the debt service fund which will be used in the future to offset principal and interest payments.

## D. Capital Projects Fund

The net change in the capital projects fund – fund balance is a decrease of \$7,532,176, due to the expenditures incurred on capital projects.

## 5. GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

## A. 2011-2012 Budget

The District's general fund adopted budget for the year ended June 30, 2012 was \$215,978,880. This amount was increased by encumbrances carried forward from the prior year in the amount of \$384,459 and budget revisions of \$359,589, for a total final budget of \$216,722,928.

The budget was funded through a combination of estimated revenues and appropriated fund balance. The majority of this funding source was \$178,147,658 in estimated property taxes and STAR.

## B. Change in General Fund's Unassigned Fund Balance (Budget to Actual)

The general fund's unassigned fund balance is the component of total fund balance that is the residual of prior years' excess revenues over expenditures, net of transfers to reserves and appropriations to fund the subsequent year's budget. It is this balance that is commonly referred to as the "fund balance". The change in this balance demonstrated through a comparison of the actual revenues and expenditures for the year compared to budget follows:

Opening, Unassigned Fund Balance	\$	8,639,157
Revenues Over Budget		1,180,846
Expenditures and Encumbrances Under Budget		7,421,775
Interest Allocated to Reserves		(64,205)
Transfers to Reserves		(3,050,840)
Appropriated for June 30, 2013 Budget		(5,250,000)
Closing, Unassigned Fund Balance	_\$_	8,876,733

## Opening, Unassigned Fund Balance

The \$8,639,157 shown in the table is the portion of the District's June 30, 2011 fund balance that was retained as unassigned. This was 4.0% of the District's 2011-12 approved operating budget of \$215,978,880. It is the maximum unassigned fund balance permitted by law, and is generally regarded as a positive financial management indicator.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

## **Revenues Over Budget**

The District's actual revenues of \$209,269,315 exceeded the amounts estimated by \$1,180,846. The District's actual revenues for charges for service and miscellaneous income exceeded estimated revenues by \$764,775 and \$481,918, respectively.

#### **Expenditures and Encumbrances Under Budget**

The District's expenditures and encumbrances totaling \$209,301,153 were \$7,421,775 less than budgeted. The District realized savings in instruction expenditures, employee benefits and interest related to debt service.

## **Transfers to Reserves**

The District transferred \$2,504,984 to the retirement contribution reserve and \$545,856 to the workers' compensation reserve during the year pursuant to Board of Education resolutions.

## **Appropriated Fund Balance**

The District has chosen to use \$5,250,000 of its available June 30, 2012 fund balance to partially fund its 2012-13 approved operating budget. As such, the June 30, 2012 unassigned fund balance must be reduced by this amount.

## Closing, Unassigned Fund Balance

Based upon the summary changes shown in the above table, the District will begin the 2012-13 fiscal year with an unassigned fund balance of \$8,876,733. This is an increase of \$237,576 over the unassigned fund balance from the prior year as of June 30, 2012. This unassigned portion is at the 4.0% statutory maximum, indicating stability in the District's management of its general fund unassigned fund balance.

#### 6. CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### A. Capital Assets

At June 30, 2012, the District had invested in a broad range of capital assets, as indicated in the table below. A summary of the District's capital assets, net of depreciation at June 30, 2012 and 2011 is as follows:

	2012		<del></del>	2011	Increase (Decrease)			
Land	\$	2,629,860	\$	2,629,860	\$	-		
Construction in progress		15,225,659		8,062,860		7,162,799		
Buildings and improvements		105,140,104		109,217,088		(4,076,984)		
Site improvements		4,922,033		5,284,349		(362,316)		
Vehicle		2,406,352		2,357,574		48,778		
Furniture and equipment		4,233,583		3,673,850		559,733		
Capital assets, net	_\$_	134,557,591	<u>\$</u>	131,225,581	\$	3,332,010		

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

#### **B.** Debt Administration

At June 30, 2012, the District had total bonds payable of \$62,975,000. The bonds were issued for school building improvements. The decreases in outstanding debt represent principal payments. A summary of the outstanding debt at June 30, 2012 and 2011 is as follows:

Issue	Interest					Increase										
Date	Rate	2012		2012		2012		2012		2012		2012		 2011		(Decrease)
			40.500.000		_	(										
2003	3.50% - 4.375%	\$	10,730,000	\$ 11,485,000	\$	(755,000)										
2004	3.50% - 4.25%		14,325,000	15,235,000		(910,000)										
2005	4.00% - 4.75%		19,390,000	20,505,000		(1,115,000)										
2007	3.778% - 4.350%		16,745,000	18,390,000		(1,645,000)										
2008	3.50% - 4.00%		1,785,000	 1,915,000		(130,000)										
		_\$	62,975,000	\$ 67,530,000	\$	(4,555,000)										

At June 30, 2012, the District had \$15,248,086 outstanding on the energy performance contract payable. Principal payments during the year were \$155,226. The debt is payable through 2026 including interest at 2.89%.

The District's latest underlying, long-term credit rating from Moody's Investors Service, Inc. is Aa1. The District's total outstanding indebtedness currently does not exceed its debt limit. The debt limit is 10% of the full valuation of the taxable real property within the District.

## 7. ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Even with a proposed budget which included significant budget reductions, the District was successful in securing an overwhelmingly voter-approved budget for the 2012-13 school year thanks, in part, to its proactive efforts to keep residents informed about the progression of information related to the new Property Tax Levy Cap Legislation. Residents were actively engaged in one-on-one as well as large-scale public discussions regarding this new legislation and its impact on the development of the 2012-13 school year budget very early on in the budget cycle.

The District was required to make over \$9 million in reductions to its 2012-13 school year budget in order to remain within its formula-generated property tax levy increase percent. These reductions were widespread in that they impacted both instructional as well as non-instructional programs.

The general fund budget, the only fund with a legally adopted budget, as approved by the voters on May 15, 2012, for the year ending June 30, 2013, is \$221,918,299. This is an increase of \$5,939,419 or 2.75% over the previous year's budget. The District appropriated fund balance of \$5,250,000 and reserves of \$4,250,000 to fund the June 30, 2013 budget which is a combined increase over the prior year of \$1,250,000.

The District continues to utilize both its restricted and assigned fund balances to reduce the financial burden which the local taxpayers feel. While use of these appropriations as a funding source is a necessary tool during these economic times, the District joins its peers across the State in fighting for appropriate and real mandate relief. Without such relief, the District will need to continue reducing programs and services in subsequent budget years.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

Chapter 97 of the 2011 Laws of New York will limit the increase in the property tax levy of school districts to the lesser of 2% or the rate of inflation effective for the 2012-13 fiscal year. There are additional statutory adjustments in the law. School districts may override the tax levy limit by presenting to the voters a budget that requires a tax levy that exceeds the statutory limit. However, that budget must be approved by 60% of the votes cast. The District's tax levy for the 2012-13 fiscal year is within the limits established by state law.

## 8. CONTACTING THE DISTRICT

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

Ms. Anne Marie Marrone Caliendo Assistant Superintendent for Finance & Facilities Half Hollow Hills Central School District 525 Half Hollow Road Dix Hills, New York 11746

# HALF HOLLOW HILLS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2012

ASSETS	
Cash	
Unrestricted	\$ 48,221,823
Restricted	1,203,245
Receivables	, ,
Accounts receivable	35,649
Due from other funds	2,554,887
Due from state and federal	4,085,189
Due from other governments	1,752,802
Prepaids	98,805
Inventories	55,862
Capital assets:	
Not being depreciated	17,855,519
Being depreciated, net of accumulated depreciation	116,702,072
Total Assets	\$ 192,565,853
LIABILITIES	
Payables	
Accounts payable	\$ 2,458,623
Accrued liabilities	862,179
Due to teachers' retirement system	10,962,841
Due to employees' retirement system	1,994,926
Compensated absences payable	268,409
Deferred credits	200,107
Deferred revenues	125,337
Long-term liabilities	,
Due and payable within one year	
Bonds payable	4,750,000
Installment purchase debt payable	860,242
Compensated absences payable	1,000,000
Workers' compensation liabilities	723,944
Due and payable after one year	·
Bonds payable	58,225,000
Installment purchase debt payable	14,387,844
Compensated absences payable	15,187,663
Workers' compensation liabilities	2,436,468
Net other postemployment benefits obligation	48,404,146
Total Liabilities	162,647,622
NET ASSETS	
Investment in capital assets, net of related debt	57,650,275
Restricted	24,073,615
Unrestricted (deficit)	(51,805,659)
Total Net Assets	29,918,231

Total Liabilities and Net Assets

\$ 192,565,853

# HALF HOLLOW HILLS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Statement of Activities

For The Year Ended June 30, 2012

				Program	Reve	nues	let (Expense) Revenue and
	Expenses		Charges for			Operating Grants	 Changes in Net Assets
PROGRAMS/FUNCTIONS							
General support	\$	25,316,874	\$		\$		\$ (25,316,874)
Instruction		187,722,816		1,576,293		6,624,723	(179,521,800)
Pupil transportation		15,859,074					(15,859,074)
Community service		166,112					(166,112)
Debt service - interest		3,418,398					(3,418,398)
Food service program	***************************************	3,507,461		2,741,003		816,469	 50,011
Total Functions and Programs		235,990,735	\$	4,317,296	\$	7,441,192	 (224,232,247)
GENERAL REVENUES							
Real property taxes							165,754,616
Other tax items							15,226,906
Use of money and property							317,747
Sale of property and compensation for loss							459,013
Miscellaneous							1,818,495
State sources							24,083,419
Medicaid reimbursement							 5,887
Total General Revenues							 207,666,083
Change in Net Assets							(16,566,164)
Total Net Assets - Beginning of year							 46,484,395
Total Net Assets - End of year							\$ 29,918,231

# HALF HOLLOW HILLS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

June 30, 2012

	General	Special eneral Aid		-	School Lunch	Debt Service		<del></del>	Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds	
ASSETS Cash											
Cash Unrestricted Restricted	\$ 46,236,018	\$	172,365	\$	369,856	\$	367,447	\$	1,076,137 1,203,245	\$	48,221,823 1,203,245
Receivables  Accounts receivable	32,162				3,487						35,649
Accounts receivable Due from other funds	6,113,505		542,827		10,424		357,999		800,452		7,825,207
Due from state and federal	1,321,435		2,708,635		55,119						4,085,189
Due from other governments Inventories	1,752,802				55,862						1,752,802
inventories					33,002						55,862
Total Assets	\$ 55,455,922	\$	3,423,827		494,748	\$	725,446		3,079,834	\$	63,179,777
LIABILITIES											
Payables Accounts payable	\$ 2,385,746	\$	72,866	\$	11	\$		\$		\$	2,458,623
	114,379	*	7 2,000	4	17,800	Ψ		4		4	132,179
Accrued liabilities  Due to other funds	919,537		3,287,363		31,343				1,032,077		5,270,320
Due to teachers' retirement system	10,962,841										10,962,841
Due to employees' retirement system	1,994,926										1,994,926
Compensated absences payable  Deferred credits	268,409										268,409
Deferred revenues	987,152		63,598		61,739						1,112,489
Total Liabilities	17,632,990		3,423,827		110,893				1,032,077		22,199,787
FUND BALANCES											
Nonspendable: Inventory Restricted:					55,862						55,862
Workers' compensation	1,800,391										1,800,391
Unemployment insurance	139,838										139,838
Retirement contribution Property loss	9,993,915										9,993,915
Property loss Liability	486,207 18,019										486,207
Employee benefit accrued liability	10,909,799										18,019 10,909,799
Debt service	10,707,777						725,446				725,446
Unspent debt proceeds							725,110		1,216,965		1,216,965
Assigned:									, ., .		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Appropriated fund balance	5,250,000										5,250,000
Unappropriated fund balance	348,030				327,993				830,792		1,506,815
Unassigned: Fund balance	8,876,733										8,876,733
Total Fund Balances	37,822,932		-		383,855		725,446		2,047,757	***********	40,979,990
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 55,455,922	\$	3,423,827	\$	494,748	\$	725,446	\$	3,079,834	\$	63,179,777

## HALF HOLLOW HILLS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2012

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 40,979,990
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the		
Statement of Net Assets are different because:		
Some of the District's revenues will be collected after the year end, but are not available soon enough		
to pay for the current period's expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.		987,152
The cost of building and acquiring capital assets (land, buildings, equipment) financed from the		
governmental funds are reported as expenditures in the year they are incurred, and the assets		
do not appear on the Balance Sheet. However, the Statement of Net Assets includes those capital		
assets among the assets of the District as a whole, and their original costs are expensed		
annually over their useful lives.		
Original cost of capital assets	\$ 244,019,231	
Accumulated depreciation	(109,461,640)	
		134,557,591
The cost of refinancing bond issues is recorded as a prepaid in the Statement of		
Net Assets and amortized over the remaining terms of the bond issue		
Total bond issuance costs	120,747	
Accumulated amortization	(21,942)	
		98,805
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period		
and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds. Long-term liabilities		
at year end consist of:		
A comme de independent de la companya de la company	(720,000)	
Accrued interest on bonds payable Bonds payable	(730,000) (62,975,000)	
Installment purchase debt payable	(15,248,086)	
Compensated absences payable	(16,187,663)	
Workers' compensation liabilities	(3,160,412)	
Net other postemployment benefits obligation	(48,404,146)	
		(146,705,307)
Total Net Assets		\$ 29,918,231

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures

## and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

For The Year Ended June 30, 2012

		General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds
×	REVENUES						
	Real property taxes	\$ 165,754,616	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 165,754,616
41694	Other tax items	15,226,906					15,226,906
STORES.	Charges for services	1,789,261					1,789,261
	Use of money and property	316,462		1,092	193		317,747
	Sale of property and	450.040					450.040
	compensation for loss	459,013	2.402	4 1 7 0		256.024	459,013
1	Miscellaneous	1,628,220	2,402	4,170		356,934	1,991,726
	Interfund revenues State sources	1,473 24,083,419	1,601,362	54,425			1,473 25,739,206
	Federal sources	4,058	4,582,977	593,994		433,924	5,614,953
_	Medicaid reimbursement	5,887	4,302,977	373,774		433,724	5,887
	Surplus food	3,007		168,050			168,050
	Sales - school lunch			2,736,833			2,736,833
				2,700,000			
	Total Revenues	209,269,315	6,186,741	3,558,564	193	790,858	219,805,671
	EXPENDITURES						
-	General support	17,975,997	59,946				18,035,943
*	Instruction	118,685,663	6,433,294				125,118,957
	Pupil transportation	13,533,077	302,868				13,835,945
	Community service	107,569		400 437			107,569
	Employee benefits Debt service	49,037,734		489,436			49,527,170
	Principal				4,710,226		4,710,226
	Interest	79,784			3,413,706		3,493,490
ED.	Cost of sales	77,704		2,963,170	3,413,700		2,963,170
	Capital outlay			2,703,170		8,766,102	8,766,102
100	diplat outly					0,1.00,100	
	Total Expenditures	199,419,824	6,796,108	3,452,606	8,123,932	8,766,102	226,558,572
	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
	Over Expenditures	9,849,491	(609,367)	105,958	(8,123,739)	(7,975,244)	(6,752,901)
	OTHER EINANCING COURGES AND THE	cre)					
	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND (US Operating transfers in	ses)	609,367		8,480,864	800,000	9,890,231
_	Operating transfers (out)	(9,533,299)	007,307		0,400,004	(356,932)	(9,890,231)
-	operating transfers (out)	(9,333,299)			**************************************	(330,732)	(2,030,231)
	Total Other Financing Sources						
	and (Uses)	(9,533,299)	609,367	-	8,480,864	443,068	-
	,		************				
	Net Change in Fund Balances	316,192	-	105,958	357,125	(7,532,176)	(6,752,901)
_	Fund Balances - Beginning of year	37,506,740		277,897	368,321	9,579,933	47,732,891
	r in i r i c	A 07.000.000	<i>*</i>	A 000.055	A 505 445	A 2047.757	¢ 40.070.000
	Fund Balances - End of year	\$ 37,822,932	\$ -	\$ 383,855	\$ 725,446	\$ 2,047,757	\$ 40,979,990
蝴							

# 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, 2012

Net Change in Fund Balances		\$	(6,752,901)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:			
Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences			
In the Statement of Activities, certain operating revenues are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, revenue for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources provided (essentially, the amounts actually received).			
Change in deferred revenue	\$ (379,627)		
In the Statement of Activities, certain operating expenses do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.			
Increase in compensated absences payable Increase in workers' compensation liabilities Increase in net other postemployment benefits obligation	(683,048) (1,982,016) (14,885,900)		
Capital Related Differences		(1	17,930,591)
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are capitalized and shown in the statement of net assets and allocated over their useful lives as annual depreciation expenses in the Statement of Activities. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the period.			
Capital outlays Depreciation expense	10,860,685 (7,528,675)		3,332,010
Long-Term Debt Transaction Differences			
Amortization of deferred bond costs, net of premiums received related to the bond refinancing is recorded as interest expense in the Statement of Activities.	(10,971)		
Repayment of long-term debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets and does not affect the Statement of Activities.	4,710,226		
Interest on long-term debt in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recorded as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. This is the			
amount by which accrued interest decreased from June 30, 2011 to June 30, 2012.	86,063		4,785,318
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities		<b>\$</b> (1	16,566,164)
	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:  Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences  In the Statement of Activities, certain operating revenues are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, revenue for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources provided (essentially, the amounts actually received).  Change in deferred revenue  In the Statement of Activities, certain operating expenses do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.  Increase in compensated absences payable Increase in workers' compensation liabilities Increase in net other postemployment benefits obligation  Capital Related Differences  Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are capitalized and shown in the statement of net assets and allocated over their useful lives as annual depreciation expenses in the Statement of Activities. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the period.  Capital outlays  Depreciation expense  Long-Term Debt Transaction Differences  Amortization of deferred bond costs, net of premiums received related to the bond refinancing is recorded as interest expense in the Statement of Activities.  Repayment of long-term debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Activities.  Interest on long-term debt in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recorded as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. This is the amount by which accrued interest decreased from June 30, 20	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:  Long-Torm Revenue and Expense Differences  In the Statement of Activities, certain operating revenues are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, revenue for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources provided (essentially, the amounts actually received).  Change in deferred revenue  \$ (379,627)  In the Statement of Activities, certain operating expenses do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.  Increase in compensated absences payable Increase in workers' compensation liabilities Increase in net other postemployment benefits obligation  Capital Related Differences  Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures.  However, for governmental activities those costs are capitalized and shown in the statement of net assets and allocated over their useful lives as annual depreciation expenses in the  Statement of Activities. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the period.  Capital outlays Depreciation expense  Amortization of deferred bond costs, net of premiums received related to the bond refinancing is recorded as interest expense in the Statement of Activities.  (10,971)  Repayment of long-term debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recorded as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. This is the amount by which accrued interest decreased from June 30, 2011 to June 30, 2012.	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:  Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences  In the Statement of Activities, certain operating revenues are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, revenue for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources provided (essentially, the amounts actually received).  Change in deferred revenue  In the Statement of Activities, certain operating expenses do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.  Increase in compensated absences payable Increase in ownersers compensation liabilities (1,982,016) Increase in net other postemployment benefits obligation  Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures.  However, for governmental activities those costs are capitalized and shown in the statement of net assets and allocated over their useful lives as annual depreciation expenses in the Statement of Activities. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the period.  Capital outlays Depreciation expense  Amortization of deferred bond costs, net of premiums received related to the bond refinancing is recorded as interest expense in the Statement of Activities.  (10,971)  Repayment of long-term debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Activities.  4,710,226  Interest on long-term debt in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recorded as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due.  The foundation of the foundation of the province of the province of the statement of Activities in the St

# HALF HOLLOW HILLS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets -Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2012

	Agency	Private Purpose Trust
ASSETS Cash Accounts receivable	\$ 3,586,822	\$ 411,159
Total Assets	3,361 \$ 3,590,183	\$ 411,159
LIABILITIES	<b>A</b> 0	
Extraclassroom activity balances Due to other funds	\$ 347,496	\$
	2,554,887	
Other liabilities	687,800	
Total Liabilities	\$ 3,590,183	-
NET ASSETS		
Reserved for scholarships		411,159
Total Liabilities and Net Assets		\$ 411,159

## HALF HOLLOW HILLS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets -Fiduciary Funds

For The Year Ended June 30, 2012

	Private Purpose Trust
ADDITIONS Contributions	\$ 25,568
Investment earnings Interest	979
Total Additions	26,547
<b>DEDUCTIONS</b> Scholarships and awards	42,813
Change in Net Assets	(16,266)
Net Assets - Beginning of year	427,425
Net Assets - End of Year	\$ 411,159

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

## A. Reporting Entity

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

The financial reporting entity is based on criteria set forth by GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity* and No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units*. The financial reporting entity consists of the primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the District. The District is not a component unit of another reporting entity. The decision to include a potential component unit in the District's reporting entity is based on several criteria including legal standing, fiscal dependency, and financial accountability. Based on the application of these criteria, there are no other entities which would be included in the District's reporting entity as a component unit. However, the following is included in the District's financial statements:

## **Extraclassroom Activity Funds**

The extraclassroom activity funds of the District represent funds of the students of the District. The Board of Education exercises general oversight of these funds. The extraclassroom activity funds are independent of the District with respect to its financial transactions and the designation of student management. The District reports these assets held by it as agent for the extraclassroom organizations in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets - Fiduciary Fund. Separate audited financial statements of the extraclassroom activity funds can be found at the District's Business Office.

#### **B.** Joint Venture

The District is a component district in the Second Supervisory District of the Suffolk Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). A BOCES is a voluntary, cooperative association of school districts in a geographic area that share planning, services, and programs which provide educational and support activities. BOCES are organized under Section §1950 of the Education Law. A BOCES Board is considered a corporate body. Members of a BOCES Board are nominated and elected by their component member boards in accordance with provisions of Section §1950 of the Education Law. All BOCES property is held by the BOCES Board as a corporation under Section §1950(6). In addition, BOCES Boards also are considered municipal corporations to permit them to contract with other municipalities on a cooperative basis under Section §119-n(a) of the General Municipal Law. A BOCES budget is comprised of separate budgets for

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

administrative, program, and capital costs. Each component district's share of administrative and capital cost is determined by resident public school district enrollment as defined in Education Law, Section §1950(4)(b)(7). There is no authority or process by which a school district can terminate its status as a BOCES component. In addition, component school districts pay tuition or a service fee for programs in which its students participate.

## C. Basis of Presentation

#### **District-wide Financial Statements**

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities present information about the overall financial activities of the District, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of interfund transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through real property taxes, state aid, intergovernmental revenues, and other exchange and nonexchange transactions. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants.

The Statement of Net Assets presents the financial position of the District at fiscal year end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between program expenses and revenues for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Employee benefits are allocated to functional areas in proportion to the payroll expended for those areas. Program revenues include (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants, contributions, and other revenues that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including real property 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 fund financial statements is on major governmental funds as defined by GASB, each displayed in a separate column. The District's financial statements reflect the following major fund categories:

## Governmental Funds:

**General Fund** - is the general operating fund and is used to account for all financial transactions except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

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

**School Lunch Fund** - is used to account for the activities of the school lunch operations.

**Debt Service Fund** - accounts for the accumulation of resources and the payment of principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental activities.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

**Fiduciary Funds** – are used to account for activities in which the District acts as trustee or agent for resources that belong to others. These activities are not included in the District-wide financial statements, because their resources do not belong to the District, and are not available to be used. There are two classes of fiduciary funds:

**Private Purpose Trust Funds** - These funds are used to account for trust arrangements in which principal and income benefits annual third party awards and scholarships for students. Established criteria govern the use of the funds and members of the District or representatives of the donors may serve on committees to determine who benefits.

**Agency Funds** - These funds are strictly custodial in nature and do not involve the measurement of results of operations. Assets are held by the District as agent for various student groups or extraclassroom activity funds and for payroll or employee withholding.

## D. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

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

The fund statements are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting using the current financial resources measurement focus. Revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within 180 days after the end of the fiscal year, except for real property taxes, which are considered to be available if they are collected within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, compensated absences and other postemployment benefits, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

## E. Real Property Taxes

## Calendar

Real property taxes are levied annually by the Board no later than November 1st and become a lien on December 1st. Taxes are collected by the Towns of Huntington and Babylon and remitted to the District from December to June.

## **Enforcement**

Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by Suffolk County in June.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### F. Restricted Resources

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

#### G. Interfund Transactions

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

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

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

A detailed disclosure by individual fund for interfund receivables, payables and interfund expenditure and revenue activity is provided subsequently in these Notes to Financial Statements.

#### H. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are made in a variety of areas, including compensated absences, other postemployment benefits, workers' compensation liabilities, potential contingent liabilities and useful lives of long-lived assets.

## I. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank deposits and investments with a maturity date of three months or less from date of acquisition.

#### I. Receivables

Receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles, if any. However, no allowance for uncollectibles has been provided since it is believed that such allowance would not be material.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## K. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories of food in the school lunch fund are recorded at cost on a first-in, first-out basis or in the case of surplus food donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, at the Government's assigned value, which approximates market. A reserve for inventory has been recognized to indicate that this does not constitute available spendable resources.

Purchases of inventoriable items in other funds are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase, and are considered immaterial in amount.

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

## L. Capital Assets

Capital assets are reflected in the District-wide financial statements. Capital assets are reported at actual cost, when the information is available, or estimated historical cost based on professional third-party information. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

All capital assets, except land and construction in progress, are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Capitalization thresholds, the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts, and estimated useful lives of capital assets as reported in the District-wide statements are as follows:

	Capitalization Threshold		Estimated Useful Life	
Buildings and improvements	\$	2,000	50 years	
Site improvements		2,000	20 years	
Furniture, equipment and vehicles		2,000	5-20 years	

#### M. Deferred Revenues

Deferred revenues in the governmental funds arise when potential revenues do not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. Deferred revenues also arise when resources are received by the District before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both recognition criteria are met, or when the District has legal claim to the resources, the liability for deferred revenues is removed and revenues are recognized.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## N. Vested Employee Benefits - Compensated Absences

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

Sick leave eligibility and accumulation is specified in collective bargaining agreements and in individual employment contracts. Upon retirement, resignation or death, employees may be eligible to receive a portion of the value of unused accumulated sick leave.

Vacation eligibility and accumulation is specified in collective bargaining agreements and in individual employment contracts. Some earned benefits may be forfeited if not taken within varying time periods.

Consistent with GASB Statement No. 16, Accounting for Compensated Absences, the liability has been calculated using the vesting method and an accrual for that liability is included in the District-wide financial statements. The compensated absences liability is calculated based on the terms of the collective bargaining agreements and individual employment contracts in effect at year-end.

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

#### O. Other Benefits

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

In addition to providing pension benefits, the District provides postemployment health insurance coverage and survivor benefits for retired employees and their survivors. Collective bargaining agreements determine if District employees are eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the District. Health care benefits are provided through plans whose premiums are based on the benefits paid during the year. The cost of providing post-retirement benefits is shared between the District and the retired employee. The District accounts for these postemployment benefits in accordance with GASB Statement No. 45 (GASB 45) Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The District recognizes the cost of providing health insurance by recording its share of insurance premiums as an expenditure in the general fund, in the year paid. In the District-wide statements, postemployment costs are measured and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting.

#### P. Short-Term Debt

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## Q. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

Payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the district-wide financial statements. In the governmental funds, payables and accrued liabilities are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources. Claims and judgments, and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds, are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent they have matured. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when due.

Long-term obligations represent the District's future obligations or future economic outflows. The liabilities are reported as due and payable within one year or due and payable after one year in the Statement of Net Assets.

## R. Equity classifications

#### **District-wide statements**

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

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

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

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

## **Fund Statements**

The fund statements report fund balance classifications according to the relative strength of spending constraints placed on the purpose for which resources can be used, as follows:

Nonspendable – Consists of amounts that are inherently nonspendable in the current period either because of their form or because they must be maintained intact, including prepaid items, inventories, long-term portions of loans, receivables, financial assets held for resale and principal of an endowment. The District utilizes the following nonspendable fund balance:

## Reserve for Inventory

Reserve for Inventory is used to restrict that portion of fund balance, which is not available for appropriation. The reserve is accounted for in the school lunch fund.

Restricted – Consists of amounts that are subject to externally enforceable legal purpose restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted fund balances, generally referred to as reserves in accordance with New York State law, are created to satisfy legal restrictions, plan for future expenditures or relate to resources not available for general use or appropriation. These reserve funds

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

are established through Board action or voter approval and a separate identity must be maintained for each reserve. Earnings on the invested resources become part of the respective reserve funds; however, separate bank accounts are not necessary for each reserve fund. Fund balance reserves and restricted amounts currently in use by the District include the following:

#### Workers' Compensation Reserve

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

#### Unemployment Insurance Reserve

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

#### Retirement Contribution Reserve

Retirement Contribution Reserve (GML §6-r) is used for the purpose of financing retirement contributions. The reserve must be accounted for separate and apart from all other funds and a detailed report of the operation and condition of the fund must be provided to the Board. The reserve is accounted for in the general fund.

#### Property Loss Reserve and Liability Reserve

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

## Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## Restricted for Debt Service

Unexpended balances of proceeds of borrowings for capital projects; interest and earnings from investing proceeds of obligations, and premium and accrued interest are recorded in the debt service fund and held until appropriated for debt payments. These restricted amounts are accounted for in the debt service fund.

#### Restricted - Unspent Debt Proceeds

Unspent debt proceeds are recorded as restricted fund balance because they are subject to external constraints contained in the debt agreement. These restricted funds are accounted for in the capital projects fund.

Assigned – Consists of amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint that represents an intended use established by the District's Board of Education. The purpose of the assignment must be narrower than the purpose of the general fund, and in funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the residual amount of fund balance. Assigned fund balance also includes an amount appropriated to partially fund the subsequent year's budget, as well as encumbrances not classified as restricted at the end of the fiscal year.

Unassigned – represents the residual classification for the District's general fund and could report a surplus or deficit. In funds other than the general fund, the unassigned classification should be used only to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted or assigned. NYS Real Property Tax Law §1318 restricts the unassigned fund balance of the general fund to an amount not greater than 4% of the subsequent year's budget.

## **Fund Balance Classification**

Any portion of fund balance may be applied or transferred for a specific purpose by law, voter approval if required by law or by formal action of the Board of Education if voter approval is not required. Amendments or modification to the applied or transferred fund balance must also be approved by formal action of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education shall delegate the authority to assign fund balance, for encumbrance purposes, to the person(s) to whom it has delegated the authority to sign purchase orders.

In circumstances where an expenditure is incurred for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications (that is restricted, assigned or unassigned) the expenditure is to be spent first from the restricted fund balance to the extent appropriated by either budget vote or board approved budget revision and then from the assigned fund balance to the extent that there is an assignment and then from the unassigned fund balance.

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## A. Total Fund Balances of Governmental Funds vs. Net Assets of Governmental Activities

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

## B. Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances vs. Statement of Activities

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

## Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences

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

## Capital Related Differences

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

## **Long-Term Debt Transaction Differences**

Long-term debt transaction differences occur because the issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but is recorded as a liability in the Statement of Net Assets. In addition, both interest and principal payments are recorded as expenditures in the fund statements when due and payable, whereas interest expense is recorded in the Statement of Activities as it accrues, and principal payments are recorded as a reduction of liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets.

## 3. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### A. Budgets

The District administration prepares a proposed budget for approval by the Board of Education for the general fund, the only fund with a legally adopted budget. The voters of the District approved the proposed appropriation budget for the general fund. Appropriations are adopted at the program line item level.

Appropriations established by the adoption of the budget constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances) that may be incurred. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless expended or encumbered. Encumbrances will lapse if not expended in the subsequent year. Appropriations authorized for the current year are increased by the planned use of specific reserves, and budget amendments approved by the Board of Education as a result of selected new revenue sources not included in the original budget (when permitted by law). These supplemental appropriations may occur subject to legal restrictions, if the Board approves them because of a need that exists which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted. During the year, the Board of Education approved supplemental appropriations in the total amount of \$359,589 for contingent expenditures, which were funded by insurance recoveries and donations of \$350,103 and miscellaneous student fees of \$9,486.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

#### **B.** Encumbrances

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

## 4. DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS

The District's investment policies are governed by state statutes and District policy. Resources must be deposited in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the state. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, repurchase agreements and obligations of New York State or its localities. Collateral is required for demand and time deposits and certificates of deposit not covered by FDIC insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of New York State and its municipalities. Investments are stated at fair value.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. GASB directs that deposits be disclosed as exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are as follows:

- A. Uncollateralized.
- B. Collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution, or
- C. Collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the District's name.

None of the District's aggregate bank balances, not covered by depository insurance, were exposed to custodial credit risk as described above at year end.

The District did not have any investments at year-end or during the year. Consequently, the District was not exposed to any material interest rate risk or foreign currency risk.

## 5. PARTICIPATION IN BOCES

During the year ended June 30, 2012, the District was billed \$7,936,976 for BOCES administrative and program costs. The District's share of BOCES aid amounted to \$955,847. Financial statements for the BOCES are available from the BOCES administrative offices at 507 Deer Park Road, Dix Hills, NY 11746.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## 6. DUE FROM STATE AND FEDERAL

Due from state and federal at June 30, 2012 consisted of:

New York State aid - excess cost aid	\$ 88	33,442
BOCES aid	43	32,106
Medicaid reimbursement		5,887
	1,32	21,435
Special Aid Fund		

School Lunch Fund

State and federal grants

State and federal food service program reimbursements

55,119

2,708,635

\$ 4,085,189

## 7. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Due from other governments at June 30, 2012 consists of:

General Fund

Tuition and health services	\$ 1,602,802
Medicare Part D reimbursements	150,000
	***************************************
	\$ 1,752,802

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## 8. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2012 were as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2011	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2012
Governmental activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated  Land	\$ 2,629,860	¢	\$	ф 2.620.060
BB 50.0 A 777		\$ 7.500,656		\$ 2,629,860
Construction in progress  Total capital assets	8,062,860	7,560,656	(397,857)	15,225,659
not being depreciated	10,692,720	7,560,656	(397,857)	17,855,519
			(037,007)	
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	196,573,178	1,624,762		198,197,940
Site improvements	7,470,475			7,470,475
Vehicles	8,312,219	578,803	(1,157,566)	7,733,456
Furniture and equipment	11,272,913	1,494,321	(5,393)	12,761,841
Total capital assets				
being depreciated	223,628,785	3,697,886	(1,162,959)	226,163,712
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	87,356,090	5,701,746		93,057,836
Site improvements	2,186,126	362,316		2,548,442
Vehicles	5,954,645	530,025	(1,157,566)	5,327,104
Furniture and equipment	7,599,063	934,588	(5,393)	8,528,258
Total accumulated depreciation	103,095,924	7,528,675	(1,162,959)	109,461,640
Total capital assets				
being depreciated, net	120,532,861	(3,830,789)	-	116,702,072
Capital assets, net	\$ 131,225,581	\$ 3,729,867	\$ (397,857)	\$ 134,557,591

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General support	\$	249,518
Instruction		6,584,158
Pupil transportation		640,144
Food service	***************************************	54,855
Total depreciation expense	\$	7,528,675

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## 9. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund balances and activities at June 30, 2012, are as follows:

	Interfund				
	Receivable	<u>Payable</u>	Transfers In	Transfers Out	
General Fund	\$ 6,113,505	\$ 919,537	\$	\$ 9,533,299	
Special Aid Fund	542,827	3,287,363	609,367		
School Lunch Fund	10,424	31,343			
Debt Service Fund	357,999		8,480,864		
Capital Projects Fund	800,452	1,032,077	800,000	356,932	
Fiduciary Fund		2,554,887			
Total	\$ 7,825,207	\$ 7,825,207	\$ 9,890,231	\$ 9,890,231	

The District typically transfers from the general fund to the special aid fund, debt service fund and the capital projects fund in accordance with the general fund budget. The transfer to the special aid fund was for the District's share of the cost for the summer handicapped program. The transfer to the debt service fund was for the payment of principal and interest on long-term outstanding indebtedness. The transfer to the capital projects fund was to fund capital improvements.

During the year, the District transferred \$356,932 from the capital projects fund to the debt service fund. This transfer results from LIPA credits received on the District's energy performance contract. The amount transferred will be used to offset future debt obligations.

## 10. SHORT-TERM DEBT

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

		Interest	Balance			Balance
	Maturity	Rate	June 30, 2011	Issued	Redeemed	June 30, 2012
TAN	6/28/12	1.50%	\$	\$ 42,000,000	\$ (42,000,000)	\$

Interest on short-term debt for the year was \$79,784.

## 11. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The following table summarizes the changes in governmental activities in long-term liabilities, excluding other postemployment benefits, for the year ended June 30, 2012:

	Balance			Balance	Amounts Due Within
	June 30, 2011	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2012	One Year
Long-term debt:					
Bonds payable	\$ 67,530,000	\$	\$ (4,555,000)	\$ 62,975,000	\$ 4,750,000
Installment purchase debt	15,403,312	-	(155,226)	15,248,086	860,242
	82,933,312	-	(4,710,226)	78,223,086	5,610,242
Other long-term liabilities:					
Compensated absences	15,504,615	683,048		16,187,663	1,000,000
Workers' compensation	1,178,396	2,984,281	(1,002,265)	3,160,412	723,944
	\$ 99,616,323	\$ 3,667,329	\$ (5,712,491)	\$ 97,571,161	\$ 7,334,186

The general fund has typically been used to liquidate other long-term liabilities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Bonds payable are comprised of the following:

Description	Issue Date	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Outstanding at June 30, 2012
Serial Bonds				
District-wide construction	2003	2023	3.50% - 4.375%	\$ 10,730,000
District-wide construction	2004	2024	3.50% - 4.25%	14,325,000
District-wide construction	2005	2025	4.00% - 4.75%	19,390,000
Refunding Bond	2007	2021	3.778% - 4.350%	16,745,000
District-wide construction	2008	2023	3.50% - 4.00%	1,785,000
				\$ 62 975 000

The following is a summary of debt service requirements:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2013	\$ 4,750,000	\$ 2,740,805	\$ 7,490,805
2014	4,885,000	2,528,905	7,413,905
2015	5,115,000	2,319,555	7,434,555
2016	5,255,000	2,095,786	7,350,786
2017	5,395,000	1,864,868	7,259, <b>8</b> 68
2018-2022	27,830,000	5,568,527	33,398,527
2023-2025	9,745,000	687,719	10,432,719
	-		
Total	\$ 62,975,000	\$ 17,806,165	\$ 80,781,165

Installment purchase debt is comprised of the following:

Description	Issue Date	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Outstanding at June 30, 2012
Energy performance contract	12/7/2010	7/15/2026	2.89%	\$ 15,248,086

The following is a summary of maturing debt service requirements for installment purchase debt:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,		Principal		Interest	 Total
2013	\$	860,242	\$	434,499	\$ 1,294,741
2014		885,283		409,458	1,294,741
2015		911,052		383,690	1,294,742
2016		937,572		357,169	1,294,741
2017		964,863		329,878	1,294,741
2018-2022		5,262,320		1,211,386	6,473,706
2023-2027		5,426,754		399,581	 5,826,335
Total	_\$_	15,248,086	_\$	3,525,661	\$ 18,773,747

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

Interest paid	\$ 3,413,706
Less interest accrued in the prior year	(816,063)
Plus interest accrued in the current year	730,000
Plus amortization of closing costs (prepaid)	10,971
Total	\$ 3,338,614

### 12. PENSION PLANS

### A. General Information

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

### B. Provisions and Administration

### Teachers' Retirement System

The NYSTRS is administered by the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board. The System provides benefits to plan members and beneficiaries as authorized by the Education Law and the Retirement and Social Security Law of the state of New York. The NYSTRS issues a publicly available financial report that contains financial statements and required supplementary information for the System. The report may be obtained by writing to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System, 10 Corporate Woods Drive, Albany, NY 12211-2395.

### **Employees' Retirement System**

The NYSERS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law. The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System, Office of the State Comptroller, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

### C. Funding Policies

The Systems are noncontributory for the employee except for those who joined the Systems after July 27, 1976 with less than ten years of credited service, who contribute 3 % of their salary. Effective January 1, 2010, new employees joining the NYSERS will contribute 3% of their salary throughout active membership while new NYSTRS members will be required to contribute 3.5% of their salary to NYSTRS throughout active membership. For employees hired on or after April 1, 2012, employee contribution rates are dependent upon salaries and range from 3% to 6% of salary throughout active membership. For the NYSERS, the Comptroller shall certify annually the rates expressed as proportions of members' payroll annually, which shall be used in computing the contributions required to be made by employers to the pension accumulation fund. Pursuant to Article 11 of the Education Law, rates are established annually for NYSTRS by the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

Year	NYSTRS	 NYSERS	_
2012	\$ 10,055,359	\$ 3,682,835	
2011	7,754,344	3,020,050	
2010	5,419,441	1,672,559	

### 13. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

### A. Plan Description

The District provides postemployment medical, and Medicare Part B and prescription drug coverage (the healthcare plan) to retired employees in accordance with employment contracts. The plan is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan primarily administered through the New York State Health Insurance Program – Empire Plan.

### **B.** Funding Policy

The District assumes its share of the cost of premiums, which ranges from 10% – 40%, and recognizes the cost of the healthcare plan annually as expenditures in the general fund of the fund financial statements as payments are made. For the year ended June 30, 2012, the District recognized a general fund expenditure of approximately \$9,855,100 for insurance premiums for 958 currently enrolled retirees. Currently, there is no provision in the law to permit the District to fund other postemployment benefits by any means other than the "pay as you go" method.

### C. Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The District's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed 30 years. The following table shows the components of the District's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the District's net OPEB obligation.

Annual required contribution (ARC) Interest on net OPEB obligation	\$ 24,599,800 1,508,300
Adjustment to ARC	(1,367,100)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	24,741,000
Contributions made	(9,855,100)
Increase in net OPEB obligation Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	14,885,900 33,518,246
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	\$ 48,404,146

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The District's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the year ended June 30, 2012 and the two preceding years are as follows:

		Percentage of	
Fiscal	Annual	Annual OPEB	Net OPEB
Year Ended	OPEB Cost	Cost Contributed	Obligation
June 30, 2012	\$ 24,741,000	39.8%	\$ 48,404,146
June 30, 2011	23,491,900	36.8%	33,518,246
June 30, 2010	17,510,627	46.7%	18,681,027

### D. Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of January 1, 2011, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was 0% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$274,807,800 and the actuarial value of assets was \$-0-, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$274,807,800. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$115,098,000, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 239%.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involved estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The required schedule of funding progress following the notes to the financial statements presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

### E. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the January 1, 2011, actuarial valuation, the level percent amortization method was used. The actuarial assumptions included a 4.5% discount rate and for medical inflation an ultimate healthcare cost trend rate of 5%. The UAAL is being amortized to increase over time as projected payrolls increase. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2012, was 26 years.

### 14. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The District has established a self-insured plan for risks associated with workers' compensation claims. Liabilities of the plan 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 reported and unreported claims which were incurred on or before year end but not reported (IBNR). Claims activity is summarized below:

	2011	2012
Unpaid claims at beginning of year Incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses Claim payments	\$ 1,116,691 795,047 (733,342)	\$ 1,178,396 2,984,281 (1,002,265)
Unpaid claims at year end	\$ 1,178,396	\$ 3,160,412

### 15. RESTRICTED FUND BALANCE - APPROPRIATED RESERVES

The District has appropriated the following amounts from reserves, which are reported in the June 30, 2012 restricted fund balances, to fund the budget and reduce taxes for the year ending June 30, 2013:

Workers' Compensation	\$ 300,000
Unemployment Insurance	50,000
Retirement Contributions	2,600,000
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability	 1,300,000
	\$ 4,250,000

### 16. ASSIGNED APPROPRIATED FUND BALANCE

The amount of \$5,250,000 has been appropriated to reduce taxes for the year ending June 30, 2013.

### 17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### A. Encumbrances

All encumbrances are classified as either restricted or assigned fund balance. At June 30, 2012, the District encumbered the following amounts:

Restricted:		
Capital Projects Fund		
Capital projects	\$	1,204,247
Assigned: Unappropriated Fund Balance:		
General Fund		
General support		156,291
Instruction		191,739
		348,030
Capital Projects Fund		
Capital projects		25,936
	_\$	1,578,213

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### B. Grants

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

### C. Litigation

The District is involved in lawsuits arising from the normal conduct of its affairs. Management believes that the outcome of any matters will not have a material effect on these financial statements.

### D. Operating Leases

The District leases various equipment under non-cancelable operating leases. Rental expense for the year was \$261,192. The minimum remaining operating lease payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	 Amount
2013	\$ 227,640
2014	187,477
2015	177,201
2016	 29,348
	\$ 621,666

# HALF HOLLOW HILLS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual - General Fund

For The Year Ended June 30, 2012

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Final Budget Variance with Actual
REVENUES				
Local Sources				
Real property taxes	\$ 168,147,658	\$ 165,753,616	\$ 165,754,616	\$ 1,000
Other tax items	12,540,000	14,934,042	15,226,906	292,864
Charges for services	1,015,000	1,024,486	1,789,261	764,775
Use of money and property	512,500	512,500	316,462	(196,038)
Forfeitures	500	500		(500)
Sale of property and				
compensation for loss	90,000	423,801	459,013	35,212
Miscellaneous	1,130,000	1,146,302	1,628,220	481,918
Interfund revenues	30,000	30,000	1,473	(28,527)
Total Local Sources	183,465,658	183,825,247	185,175,951	1,350,704
State Sources	24,253,222	24,253,222	24,083,419	(169,803)
Federal Sources			4,058	4,058
Medicaid Reimbursement	10,000	10,000	5,887	(4,113)
Total Revenues	207,728,880	208,088,469	209,269,315	\$ 1,180,846

### Note to Required Supplementary Information

### **Budget Basis of Accounting**

Budgets are adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

# HALF HOLLOW HILLS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual - General Fund (Continued)

For The Year Ended June 30, 2012

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Year End Encumbrances	Final Budget Variance with Actual & Encumbrances
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	å 127.02 <i>(</i>	e 121 F.C2	A 112.227	<b>*</b>	¢ 0227
Board of education Central administration	\$ 137,936	\$ 121,563	\$ 113,226	1 720	\$ 8,337
	465,559	481,932	480,194	1,738	- 
Finance Staff	1,559,363	1,558,763	1,464,487	26,875	67,401
Central services	948,841	950,218	823,178	427.670	127,040
	14,709,241	14,687,934	12,998,595	127,678	1,561,661
Special items	2,188,965	2,230,055	2,096,317		133,738
Total General Support	20,009,905	20,030,465	17,975,997	156,291	1,898,177
Instruction					
Instruction, administration					
& improvement	7,740,095	7,915,278	7,625,890	2,595	286,793
Teaching - regular school	71,479,377	72,091,525	70,320,759	66,495	1,704,271
Programs for children					, ,
with handicapping conditions	24,932,838	25,296,752	23,853,092	35,472	1,408,188
Occupational education	823,900	825,990	825,990		· ,
Teaching - special school	498,383	537,038	482,677		54,361
Instructional media	5,212,492	5,243,113	4,969,972	28,667	244,474
Pupil services	10,823,934	10,911,659	10,607,283	58,510	245,866
•					The state of the s
Total Instruction	121,511,019	122,821,355	118,685,663	191,739	3,943,953
Pupil Transportation	13,291,758	13,615,757	13,533,077	·	82,680
Community Services	90,405	107,569	107,569		-
Employee Benefits	50,952,496	50,103,496	49,037,734		1,065,762
Debt Service					
Interest	1,025,000	510,987	79,784	***************************************	431,203
Total Expenditures	206,880,583	207,189,629	199,419,824	348,030	7,421,775
OTHER USES					
Operating transfers out	9,482,756	9,533,299	9,533,299		
operating dansiers out	9,402,730	9,333,499	9,333,299		
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	216,363,339	216,722,928	208,953,123	\$ 348,030	\$ 7,421,775
Net Change in Fund Balances	(8,634,459)	(8,634,459)	316,192		
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	8,634,459	8,634,459	37,506,740		
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ -	\$	\$ 37,822,932		

### Note to Required Supplementary Information

### **Budget Basis of Accounting**

Budgets are adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

# HALF HOLLOW HILLS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Schedule of Funding Progress for Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) June 30, 2012

			Unfunded Actuarial			UAAL as a
	Actuarial		Accrual			Percentage of
Valuation	Value of	Accru	ed Liability	Funded	Covered	Covered
Date	Assets	Liabili	ity (UAAL)	Ratio	Payroll	Payroll
January 1, 2011	\$	- \$ 274,803	7,800 \$ 274,807,800	0%	\$ 115,098,000	239%
January 1, 2009		- 214,385	5,800 214,385,800	0%	107,495,233	199%

### Schedules of Change from Adopted Budget to Final Budget

### and Use of Assigned: Appropriated and Unassigned Fund Balance - General Fund

For The Year Ended June 30, 2012

### CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET

Adopted Budget	\$ 215,978,880
Additions:	
Prior year's encumbrances	 384,459
Original Budget	216,363,339
Budget revisions	 359,589
Final Budget	\$ 216,722,928
Next year's budget is a voter-approved budget of	\$ 221,918,299
	 221,910,299
USE OF ASSIGNED: APPROPRIATED AND UNASSIGNED FUND BALANCE	
Assigned: Appropriated and Unassigned Fund Balance -	
As of the beginning of the year	\$ 13,139,157
Less:	
Appropriated fund balance used for	
the levy of taxes - Adopted budget	 4,500,000
Unassigned Fund Balance -	
As of the beginning of the year	\$ 8,639,157

# HALF HOLLOW HILLS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Schedule of Project Expenditures -Capital Projects Fund For The Year Ended June 30, 2012

Expenditures				Methods o	Methods of Financing		Fund
Prior Current		Unexpended	Proceeds of				Ralance
lune 30, 2012 Years Year	Total	Ralance	Ohligations	Grant Aid	Loral Sources	Total	tone 20 2012
			and and and and		מסימו מסימו פרים	LOKAL	Julie 30, 2012
177,637 \$ 8,596 \$ 159,402	\$ 167,998	\$ 9,639			\$ 177.637	\$ 177.637	\$ \$
481,726 342,701 138,097		928			481.726	481726	928
		14,172			222,637	222 637	14 172
	768,176	12,720	780,896			780 896	12,720
16,400,000 7,665,001 7,530,752	15	1.204.247	15,046,380	996.688	356 932	16 400 000	1204247
		35,955			782,000	782,000	35 955
800,000		770,096			800,000	800,000	770.096
\$ 18,844,896 \$ 19,644,896 \$ 8,831,037 \$ 8,766,102	\$ 17,597,139	\$ 2,047,757	\$ 15,827,276	\$ 996,688	\$ 2,820,932	\$ 19,644,896	\$ 2,047,757
,	fi fi	, C, / LO17	13,047	0/7	- 11	000,000	750,020 \$ 2,020,732

### HALF HOLLOW HILLS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Schedule of Certain Revenues and Expenditures Compared to ST-3 Data

For The Year Ended June 30, 2012

	Code	ST-3 Amount	Audited Amount	
REVENUES				
Real Property Taxes	A ~1001	\$ 165,754,616	\$ 165,754,616	
Non-Property Taxes	AT-1199	-	-	
State Aid	AT-3999	24,083,419	24,083,419	
Federal Aid	AT-4999	9,945	9,945	
Total Revenues	AT-5999	209,269,315	209,269,315	
EXPENDITURES				
General Support	AT-1999	17,975,997	17,975,997	
Pupil Transportation	AT-5599	13,533,077	13,533,077	
Debt Service - Principal	AT-9798.6		-	
Debt Service - Interest	AT-9798.7	79,784	79,784	
Total Expenditures	AT-9999	208,953,123	208,953,123	

## HALF HOLLOW HILLS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Investment in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt

For The Year Ended June 30, 2012

Capital assets, net	 134,557,591
Add:	
Unamortized bond issuance costs	 98,805
Deduct:	
Short-term portion of bonds payable	(4,750,000)
Long-term portion of bonds payable	(58,225,000)
Short-term portion of installment purchase debt	(860,242)
Long-term portion of installment purchase debt	(14,387,844)
Less:	
Unspent debt proceeds	1,216,965
	 (77,006,121)
Investment in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 57,650,275



VINCENT D. CULLEN. CPA JAMES E. DANOWSKI, CPA PETER F. RODRIGUEZ, CPA JILL S. SANDERS, CPA DONALD J. HOFFMANN, CPA CHRISTOPHER V. REINO, CPA ALAN YU, CPA

# 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

To the Board of Education Half Hollow Hills Central School District Dix Hills, New York

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the fiduciary funds of the Half Hollow Hills Central School District (District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 1, 2012. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

Management of the Half Hollow Hills Central School District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Half Hollow Hills Central School District's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures 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 Half Hollow Hills Central School District's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Half Hollow Hills Central School District's internal control over financial reporting.

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 present, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or 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.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting 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 deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined previously.

### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

We noted certain matters that we have reported to the Board of Education, Audit Committee and management of the Half Hollow Hills Central School District in a separate letter dated October 1, 2012.

This report is intended solely for the use and information of the Board of Education, Audit Committee, management, others you deem appropriate within the District, and any governmental authorities you need to share this information with and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Cullen & Danowski, LLP

October 1, 2012

