

2009

5210

Non-Instructional/Business
Operations

SUBJECT: REVENUES

The School District Treasurer will have custody of all District funds in accordance with the provisions of state law. The Treasurer will be authorized and directed by the Board to invest the balances available in various District funds in accordance with regulations set forth in state law.

Education Law Sections 1604(a) and 1723(a)

Adopted: 6/25/09

SUBJECT: DISTRICT INVESTMENTS

Whenever the District has funds (including operating funds, reserve funds, and proceeds of obligations) that exceed those necessary to meet current expenses, the Board will authorize the Treasurer to invest these funds in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations and in conformity with the guidelines established by this policy.

Objectives

The objectives of this investment policy are four-fold:

- a) Investments will be made in a manner so as to safeguard the funds of the District.
- b) Bank deposits will be made in a manner so as to safeguard the funds of the District.
- c) Investments will be sufficiently liquid so as to allow funds to be available as needed to meet the obligations of the District.
- d) Funds will be invested in such a way as to earn the maximum yield possible given the first three investment objectives.

Authorization

The authority to deposit and invest funds is delegated to the Treasurer. These functions will be performed in accordance with the applicable sections of the General Municipal Law and the Local Finance Law of the State of New York.

The Treasurer may invest funds in the following eligible investments:

- a) Obligations of the State of New York.
 - b) Obligations of the United States Government, or any obligations for which principal and interest are fully guaranteed by the United States Government.
 - c) Time Deposit Accounts placed in a commercial bank authorized to do business in the State of New York, providing the account is collateralized as required by law. (Banking Law Section 237(2) prohibits a savings bank from accepting a deposit from a local government. This also applies to savings and loan associations.)
 - d) Transaction accounts (demand deposits) both interest bearing and non-interest bearing that do not require notice of withdrawal placed in a commercial bank authorized to do business in the State of New York, providing the account is collateralized as required by law.
 - e) Certificates of Deposits placed in a commercial bank authorized to do business in the State of New York providing the Certificates are collateralized as required by law.
1. Deposits in excess of the amount insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will be secured in accordance with subdivision 3 of the General Municipal Law Section 10.
 2. The District may, in its discretion, authorize the bank designated for the deposit of District funds to arrange for the redeposit of such funds in one or more banking institutions, for the account of the District, through a deposit placement that meets the conditions set forth in General Municipal Law Section 10(2)(a)(ii).

(Continued)

SUBJECT: DISTRICT INVESTMENTS (Cont'd.)

- f) Securities purchased pursuant to a Repurchase Agreement whereby one party purchases securities from a second party and the second party agrees to repurchase those same securities on a specific future date at an agreed rate of return (the interest rate).

Implementation

Using the policy as a framework, regulations and procedures shall be developed which reflect:

- a) A list of authorized investments;
- b) Procedures including a signed agreement to ensure the District's financial interest in investments;
- c) Standards for written agreements consistent with legal requirements;
- d) Procedures for the monitoring, control, deposit and retention of investments and collateral which will be done at least once a month;
- e) Standards for security agreements and custodial agreements consistent with legal requirements;
- f) Standards for diversification of investments including diversification as to type of investments, and firms and banks with whom the District transacts business; and
- g) Standards for qualification of investment agents which transact business with the District including, at minimum, the Annual Report of the Trading Partner.

This policy will be reviewed and re-adopted at least annually or whenever new investment legislation becomes law, as staff capabilities change, or whenever external or internal issues warrant modification.

Education Law §§ 1604-a, 1723(a), 2503(1), and 3652
General Municipal Law §§ 10 and 39
Local Finance Law § 165
Public Authorities Law § 2925

Adopted – October 4, 2017
Second reading – September 13, 2017
First reading – August 23, 2017

SUBJECT: ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS, GRANTS AND BEQUESTS TO THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Board may accept gifts, grants and/or bequests of money, real or personal property, as well as other merchandise which, in view of the Board, add to the overall welfare of the School District, provided that such acceptance is in accordance with existing laws and regulations. However, the Board is not required to accept any gift, grant or bequest and does so at its discretion, basing its judgment on the best interests of the District. Furthermore, the Board will not accept any gift, grant or bequest which constitutes a conflict of interest and/or gives an appearance of impropriety.

At the same time, the Board will safeguard the District, the staff and students from commercial exploitation, from special interest groups, and the like.

The Board will not accept any gifts or grants which will place encumbrances on future Boards, or result in unreasonable additional or hidden costs to the District.

The Board of Education will not formally consider the acceptance of gifts or grants until and unless it receives the offer in writing from the donor/grantor. Any such gifts or grants donated to the Board and accepted on behalf of the School District must be by official action and resolution passed by Board majority. The Board would prefer the gift or grant to be a general offer rather than a specific one. Consequently, the Board would suggest that the donor/grantor work first with the school administrators in determining the nature of the gift or grant prior to formal consideration for acceptance by the Board. However, the Board, in its discretion, may direct the Superintendent of Schools to apply such gift or grant for the benefit of a specific school or school program.

The Board is prohibited, in accordance with the New York State Constitution, from making gifts/charitable contributions with School District funds.

Gifts and/or grants of money to the District shall be annually accounted for under the trust and agency account in the bank designated by the Board of Education.

All gifts, grants and/or bequests shall become School District property. A letter of appreciation, signed by the President of the Board and the Superintendent, may be sent to a donor/grantor in recognition of his/her contribution to the School District.

Gift Giving

The Board of Education recognizes that gift giving, especially during the holiday season, may be a common practice for many District employees. While the giving or exchanging of gifts may be acceptable among staff members, the Board strongly encourages District employees and students to show appreciation through written notes or greeting cards.

Additionally, all business contacts will be informed that gifts exceeding seventy-five dollars (\$75) to District employees will be returned or donated to charity.

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Non-Instructional/Business
Operations

**SUBJECT: ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS, GRANTS AND BEQUESTS TO THE SCHOOL
DISTRICT (Cont'd.)**

Class Gifts to Schools

In the event that a class wishes to donate a gift to the school, they may do so after receiving administrative approval. Funds left for the class gift that are not spent within a two-year period will become a part of the general student activity fund and may be used for the benefit of the student body of the school.

New York State Constitution Article 8, Section 1
Education Law Sections 1709(12), 1709(12-a) and 1718(2)
General Municipal Law Section 805-a(1)

Adopted: 6/25/09

**SUBJECT: SCHOOL TAX ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION/PROPERTY TAX
EXEMPTIONS**

A tax collection plan giving dates of warrant and other pertinent data shall be prepared annually and submitted for review and consideration by the School Business Official to the Board of Education. Tax collection shall occur by mail or by direct payment to the place designated by the Board of Education.

Senior Citizens

Unless specifically exempted by law, real property used exclusively for residential purposes and owned by one (1) or more persons, each of whom is sixty-five (65) years of age or over, or real property owned by husband and wife or by siblings, one of whom is sixty-five (65) years of age or over, shall be exempt from taxation to the extent of percentum of the assessed valuation determined by the Board if the owners meet the criteria established annually by the Board.

The real property tax exemption of real property owned by husband and wife, when one (1) of them is sixty-five (65) years of age or over, once granted, shall not be rescinded solely because of the death of the older spouse so long as the surviving spouse is at least sixty-two (62) years of age.

Real Property Tax Law Sections 459-c, 466-c, 466-f, 466-g, 466-i, 467, 1300-1342
Education Law Section 2130
Public Health Law Section 2801

Adopted: 6/25/09

SUBJECT: SALE AND DISPOSAL OF SCHOOL DISTRICT PROPERTY**Sale of School Property**

No school property shall be sold without prior approval of the Board of Education. However, the responsibility for such sales may be delegated. The net proceeds from the sale of school property shall be deposited in the General Fund.

Disposal of District Personal PropertyEquipment

School District equipment that is obsolete, surplus, or unusable by the District shall be disposed of in such a manner that is advantageous to the District.

The Superintendent will be responsible for selling the equipment in such a way so as to maximize the net proceeds of sale which may include a bona fide public sale preceded by adequate public notice. If it is determined that reasonable attempts to dispose of the equipment have been made and such attempts have not produced an adequate return, the Superintendent or his/her designee may dispose of the equipment in any manner which he/she deems appropriate.

Textbooks

Textbooks may lose their value to the educational program because of changes in the curriculum or they contain outdated material and/or are in poor condition.

If textbooks are no longer useful or usable, the procedures for disposal shall adhere to the following order of preference:

- a) Sale of textbooks. If reasonable attempts to dispose of surplus textbooks fail to produce monetary return to the School District; then
- b) Donation to charitable organizations; or
- c) Disposal as trash.

Library Materials Print and Non-print Formats

Library materials, both print and non-print formats, with inaccurate or outdated information or materials in poor physical condition must be declared obsolete and be recycled or thrown away.

Education Law Sections 1604(4), 1604(30), 1604(36), 1709(9), 1709(11), 2503, 2511 and 2512
General Municipal Law Sections 51 and 800 et seq.

Adopted: 6/25/09