Basic Financial Statements, Supplementary Information and Independent Auditors' Report December 31, 2016

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Independent Auditors' Report	1 - 3
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4 - 8
Basic Financial Statements: Government-Wide Financial Statements: Statement of Net Position	9
Statement of Activities	10
Fund Financial Statements: Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	11
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position	12
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	13
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	14
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds	15
Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position - Proprietary Funds	16
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds	17
Statement of Net Position - Fiduciary Funds	18
Statement of Changes in Net Position - Fiduciary Funds	19
Statement of Net Position - Component Units	20
Statement of Activities - Component Units	21

Table of Contents, Continued

<u>Page</u>
22 - 69
70
71
72
73
74
75

* * * * * * *



6390 Main Street, Suite 200 Williamsville, NY 14221

- P 716.634.0700
- TF 800.546.7556
- F 716.634.0764
- w EFPRgroup.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Chairman and Members of the Board of Supervisors County of Saratoga, New York:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Saratoga, New York as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency and Saratoga County Water Authority which collectively represent 96.4% of the assets, 93.5% of the net position, and 92.0% of the revenues of the discretely presented component units. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency and Saratoga County Water Authority, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the County's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Saratoga, New York, as of December 31, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 8 and the additional information on pages 70 through 73 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 and other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County of Saratoga, New York's basic financial statements. The supplementary information listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

This information on pages 74 and 75 are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by us. In our opinion, based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated July 25, 2017, on our consideration of the County of Saratoga'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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

EFPR Group, CPAS, PLLC

Williamsville, New York July 25, 2017

Management's Discussion and Analysis

December 31, 2016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

While there are economic pressures from insufficient reimbursement of costs associated with Federal and State mandated centralized social engineering programs, increasing inflation, and central planning policies such as health insurance requirements, Saratoga County maintains a conservative financial approach.

For many years, Saratoga County has had a growing property and sales tax base, and tight fiscal management which allowed it to face ever increasing costs, other expanding Federal and New York State mandates, and the ups and downs of the business cycle, without tax rate increases. Now, the short to mid-range fiscal outlook is guarded. The U.S. and the State economies are strained due to ongoing high unemployment with workers who no longer are seeking employment, as well as a deep recession inflationary spiral which has continued since 2008. It is a challenge for the County to remain economically sound and continue to prosper.

Finances have leveled off. Real property taxable full valuation of the County has trended as follows: 2013-\$22,021,494,902; 2014-\$22,678,781,112; 2015-\$22,659,283,846; 2016-\$23,301,512,046; 2017-\$24,045,893,348. The level of tax limit exhausted in 2016 was only a miniscule 15.51% of the County's constitutional tax limit. The 2016 equalized full value tax rate was \$2.26. Property tax revenues for 2016 were up almost 5.76% compared to 2015. The 2016 sales tax revenue increased from 2015 by 2.97%. The County's government-wide net position increased by \$18,527,625. This was caused primarily by the receipt of \$10,012,366 of intergovernmental transfers.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA'S ECONOMY

The County, located in the upper Hudson Valley and foothills of the Adirondack Mountains, is part of the Census Bureau's Albany-Schenectady-Troy Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The County's 814 square miles include the cities of Saratoga Springs and Mechanicville, the incorporated villages of Ballston Spa, Corinth, Galway, Round Lake, Schuylerville, South Glens Falls, Stillwater, Victory, and Waterford, and nineteen townships.

The 2010 census officially records the County population at 219,607. Approximately 61.27% of the population is between the ages of 20 and 65. The County-wide median age is 40.9 years. The population over 18 years of age is 77.3% of the total population, or 169,751 individuals. Of that population 48.59% are male while 51.41% are female.

The average household size is 2.44 individuals. The owner-occupied housing units contain 76.39% of the County population.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

Agriculture and tourism have been, historically, the County's largest industries. Now, manufacturing is the fastest growing segment of its economy. The largest manufacturer in Saratoga County is Global Foundries, now employing over 2,800. The Global Foundries facilities cover approximately 2,584,000 square feet including 390,000 square feet of clean room. One specialized facility for energy and propulsion research is located within the County. The Kesselring Site, located in the Town of Milton, is a training site for Navy personnel on nuclear propulsion systems for naval vessels. Economic impact from the site for the region is over \$855 million.

Momentive Performance Materials (formerly GE Silicones) employs approximately 1,000. Other nationally recognizable employers include Quad/Graphics, Ball Metal Container, State Farm Insurance, and the Target and Ace Hardware distribution centers.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Saratoga County government services are those typically provided by New York State counties. Much of any county's operation and finances are mandated by the State, and little flexibility or discretion is left to individual counties. In the case of Saratoga, well over 75% of its general revenues are used to comply with State mandates.

The services provided by County government are accounted for through a General Fund and four Special Revenue Funds, as well as one Enterprise Fund. Through a separate fund, the County insures itself and most municipalities in the County for workers' compensation. Other services are provided by entities related to the County: the Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency, the Saratoga County Soil and Water District, the Saratoga County Water Authority, the Saratoga County Prosperity Partnership and the Saratoga Lake Improvement District.

The County is also the custodian of a wide variety of funds held for the benefit of others. To the extent that these funds are in the custody of the County Treasurer, they are accounted for in a Trust and Agency Fund and have been included in the fund-basis financial statements (but excluded from the government-wide statements, as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board).

The maintenance of the County's 99 bridges and 365 miles of highway are accounted for in two of the Special Revenue Funds at a total "modified accrual" cost. In 2016, \$22,400,194 was expended which is a decrease from the previous year by \$5,200,801. \$18,023,169 was provided by Saratoga County taxpayers. That also was a decrease from 2015 by \$1,539,749. Another Special Revenue Fund accounts for the County's employment and training activities to the extent that they are paid for with Federal funds under the Work Force Investment Act. During 2016, \$1,262,420 was expended and reimbursed by the Federal government.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

Activities of the County's Sewer District that serves the southern and eastern portions of the County are accounted for in the County's Enterprise Fund. The Sewer District received sewage from greater than 72,000 "equivalent domestic units," through a 320-mile collector system and treated it at a 43.4 million-gallon/day treatment plant. The 2016 cost of the Sewer Fund was \$13,200,837, with revenues of \$19,223,603.

The wide variety of the remaining services provided by County government are accounted for in the County's General Fund, including financial assistance to the poor and social services to the poor, the elderly, veterans, children at risk and children in general; public safety services such as a sheriffs road patrol, fire and other emergency response coordination and communications, a jail, and an animal shelter; education funding to those attending community college and to preschool children with special needs; health services to the general public in the form of public health service and mental health coordination and individual care in the form of home health care and mental health services; promotion of agriculture and tourism and other economic development activities; and services to the court system including prosecution (District Attorney), recordkeeping (County Clerk), the holding of bail and other court funds (County Treasurer), and a variety of other services. Other services to the public include the preservation and cataloging of important documents (County Clerk and Historian), motor vehicle offices, consumer protection, and environmental and forestry management. The County serves the public and other levels of local government through the Planning Board, the Board of Elections, Real Property Tax Service, and the tax collection services of the County Treasurer. These services, together with the County's administrative costs and a small number of grants to community, historical, and cultural organizations, are provided at a total "modified accrual" cost. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the General Fund expended \$226,101,854 and the general real property tax revenue amounted to \$54,401,712.

Many of these services are mandated by New York State and in several areas the expenditures themselves are mandated, with the County having little or no control over the expenditure level. In most cases, the County receives State and/or Federal reimbursement for some, but not all, of those expenditures.

ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY'S BUDGET AND FUND-BASIS FINANCES IN 2016

The 2016 General Fund included \$18,023,169 in transfers to other funds, including the County Road and Road Machinery Funds. The County's Enterprise Fund, the Sewer District, had operating income of \$6,022,766. The other budgeted funds were balanced without involving fund balance.

The County's actual expenditures in the General Fund during 2016 were \$11,529,939 under the modified budget amount. Actual revenue was over the modified budget by \$4,003,864. See details on page 70.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY'S CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

The County's net investment in capital assets at the end of 2016 is as follows:

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Related <u>Debt</u>	<u>Net</u>
Land	\$ 4,820,105	-	-	4,820,105
Buildings	224,577,361	(108, 374, 427)	(3,830,000)	112,372,934
Vehicles	21,214,256	(16,311,092)	-	4,903,164
Machinery and equipment	16,040,754	(6,502,114)	(4,165,000)	5,373,640
Infrastructure	226,140,645	(83,017,615)	$(\underline{57,326,154})$	85,796,876
Totals	\$ <u>492,793,121</u>	(<u>214,205,248</u>)	(<u>65,321,154</u>)	213,266,719

ANALYSIS OF COUNTY'S GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL POSITION DURING 2016

During 2016, the County's government-wide net position increased by \$18,527,625. Governmental activities net position increased by \$12,504,859 which was due in large part intergovernmental transfer revenue of \$10,012,366. Business-type activities increased net position by \$6,022,766 primarily from operating revenue exceeding operating expenses.

FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR THE COUNTY'S FINANCES

The recognition, beginning in 2008, of other postemployment benefit liabilities has had a negative effect on the County's net position. The County has maintained a health insurance program for its retirees and the calculation of the present value of that promise will induce some substantial reductions in net position. The County's financial position and its prospects for near-term revenue growth provide it with an opportunity to responsibly fund this promise over several decades.

Yet another drain on the fund balance is GASB 68, implemented in 2015. The net pension liability for Saratoga County for December 31, 2016 is \$47,813,621. Added to the OPEB, this will have a significant drain on the County's net position.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

Growth is, of course, both an opportunity and a challenge. Saratoga County will continue to seize that opportunity and meet that challenge. The development of fabrication industries in the County will bring employment opportunities along with revenue growth. People continue to move into Saratoga County from neighboring counties. We can expect near economic stability that others will not.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Additional information about the County's financial statements may be obtained from the Saratoga County Treasurer's Office, County Municipal Center, 40 McMaster Street, Building 1, Ballston Spa, New York 12020.

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2016

Beccine	Pri:			
	Governmental	Business-type		Component
	<u>Activities</u>	Activities	<u>Total</u>	<u>Units</u>
Assets:				
Current:	Φ 26.004.015	16,000,617	52 102 622	12 025 014
Cash and equivalents	\$ 36,094,015	16,098,617	52,192,632	12,835,914
Taxes receivable, net of allowance	15,316,254	71 997	15,316,254	700 490
Accounts receivable State and federal receivables	5,032,635 30,803,096	71,887	5,104,522 30,803,096	709,489
Due from other governments	24,592,911	_	24,592,911	-
Loans receivable	24,392,911	_	24,392,911	1,400,000
Prepaid expenses	2,110,477	115,984	2,226,461	40,300
Due from business-type activities	332,209	-	332,209	-
Due from fiduciary funds	697,149	-	697,149	-
Inventories	1,063,823	-	1,063,823	-
Other assets	47,498	-	47,498	-
Restricted assets - cash and equivalents	8,021,008	-	8,021,008	2,935,059
Assets whose use is limited				2,014,528
Total current assets	124,111,075	16,286,488	140,397,563	19,935,290
Noncurrent assets - capital assets, net of accumulated				
depreciation	144,013,131	134,574,742	278,587,873	69,403,824
Total assets	268,124,206	150,861,230	418,985,436	89,339,114
Deferred outflows of resources:				
Loss on refunding	-	2,004,987	2,004,987	3,620,714
Pensions	45,513,436	2,521,995	48,035,431	290,675
Total deferred outflows of resources	45,513,436	4,526,982	50,040,418	3,911,389
Liabilities:				
Current:				
Accounts payable	7,292,982	889,144	8,182,126	151,276
Accrued liabilities	36,417	640,640	677,057	584,186
Due to governmental funds		332,209	332,209	-
Due to other governments	21,940,099	-	21,940,099	10,574,505
Retainage payable	754045	15,091	15,091	-
Other liabilities	754,945	2 020 465	754,945	-
General obligation bonds and premium	2,820,000	3,030,465	5,850,465	680,000
Total current liabilities	32,844,443	4,907,549	37,751,992	11,989,967
Long-term liabilities:				
General obligation bonds and premium	5,175,000	54,295,689	59,470,689	44,295,000
Compensated absences	3,345,939	156,415	3,502,354	-
Self insured claims payable	27,169,205	2.510.240	27,169,205	267.410
Net pension liability Other postemployment benefits liability	45,303,272 164,785,757	2,510,349 7,088,781	47,813,621 171,874,538	267,419 64,873
Total long-term liabilities	245,779,173	64,051,234	309,830,407	44,627,292
Total liabilities	278,623,616	68,958,783	347,582,399	56,617,259
	270,023,010	00,730,703	347,362,377	30,017,237
Deferred inflows of resources:		146 264	146 264	
Gain on refunding Premium on bonds	-	146,364	146,364	5,289,518
Pensions	8,524,069	472,337	8,996,406	54,652
Unearned revenue	12,820,944	472,337	12,820,944	J4,0J2 -
Total deferred inflows of resources	21,345,013	618,701	21,963,714	5,344,170
Net position:	21,3 13,013	010,701	21,703,711	3,311,170
Net investment in capital assets	136,018,131	77,248,588	213,266,719	18,513,433
Restricted - self-insurance workers' compensation	7,573,767	,2 10,300	7,573,767	
Restricted - self-insurance health benefits	6,838,544	_	6,838,544	_
Restricted - other	908,953	-	908,953	4,100,606
Unrestricted (deficit)	(137,670,382)	8,562,140	(129,108,242)	8,675,035
Total net position	\$ 13,669,013	85,810,728	99,479,741	31,289,074
See accompanying notes to financial statements.	, ,			
see accompanying notes to imancial statements.				

Statement of Activities Year ended December 31, 2016

			Program Reven	ue	Net Revenue (Exp	enses) and Chang	ges in Net Positio	on
		Charges	Operating	Capital	Pr	imary Governmen	nt	
		for	grants and	grants and	Governmental	Business-type		Component
<u>Functions</u>	Expenses	services	contributions	contributions	<u>activities</u>	<u>activities</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>units</u>
Primary government:								
Governmental activities:								
General government support	\$ 114,566,384	18,210,466	4,431,188	-	(91,924,730)	-	(91,924,730)	-
Education	17,987,480	-	6,088,334	-	(11,899,146)	-	(11,899,146)	-
Public safety	38,808,104	5,779,578	3,833,143	-	(29,195,383)	-	(29,195,383)	-
Health	19,807,583	7,720,135	16,511,595	-	4,424,147	-	4,424,147	-
Transportation	21,794,645	3,090,682	4,637,052	216,612	(13,850,299)	-	(13,850,299)	-
Economic assistance and opportunity	66,601,181	2,193,815	25,617,727	-	(38,789,639)	-	(38,789,639)	-
Culture and recreation	1,584,557	3,657,761	35,736	-	2,108,940	-	2,108,940	-
Home and community services	3,279,398	115,761	548,065	-	(2,615,572)	-	(2,615,572)	-
Debt service	504,284				(504,284)		(504,284)	
Total governmental activities	284,933,616	40,768,198	61,702,840	216,612	(182,245,966)		(182,245,966)	
Business-type activities - Sewer District	13,200,837	19,206,222				6,005,385	6,005,385	
Total primary government	\$ 298,134,453	59,974,420	61,702,840	216,612	(182,245,966)	6,005,385	(176,240,581)	
Component units:								
Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency	201,229	56,637	_	_	_	_	-	(144,592)
Saratoga County Water Authority	6,951,169	5,265,112	_	-	-	-	-	(1,686,057)
Saratoga County Prosperity Partnership, Inc.	740,577	-	769,806	-	-	-	-	29,229
Maplewood Manor Local Development Corporation	16,047	15,153	-	-	-	-	-	(894)
Total component units	\$ 7,909,022	5,336,902	769,806	_				(1,802,314)
	General revenue:							
	Real property t	tax and related	l tax items		57,159,228	_	57,159,228	_
	Non-property t				121,360,215	_	121,360,215	_
			nsation for loss		7,457,093	1,900	7,458,993	_
	Use of money				1,586,564	6,100	1,592,664	33,667
	Miscellaneous				7,187,725	9,381	7,197,106	3,719,370
	Total general reve	enue			194,750,825	17,381	194,768,206	3,753,037
	Change in net pos	sition			12,504,859	6,022,766	18,527,625	1,950,723
	Net position at be	ginning of yea	ır		1,164,154	79,787,962	80,952,116	29,338,351
	Net position at en	d of year			\$ 13,669,013	85,810,728	99,479,741	31,289,074

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds December 31, 2016

	<u>General</u>	Nonmajor Governmental <u>Funds</u>	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:			·
Cash and equivalents	\$25,108,784	984,317	26,093,101
Taxes receivable, net of allowance	15,316,254	-	15,316,254
Accounts receivable	4,491,158	223,806	4,714,964
State and federal receivables	29,454,791	1,348,305	30,803,096
Due from other governments	8,423,358	-	8,423,358
Due from other funds	6,285,441	3,079,099	9,364,540
Other assets	47,498	-	47,498
Restricted assets - cash and equivalents	447,241		447,241
Total assets	\$89,574,525	5,635,527	95,210,052
Liabilities, deferred inflows, and fund balances: Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	5,110,016	1,198,366	6,308,382
Due to other funds	7,785,171	2,182,030	9,967,201
Due to other governments	21,940,099		21,940,099
Total liabilities	34,835,286	3,380,396	38,215,682
Deferred inflows of resources	21,609,877	1,367,353	22,977,230
Fund balances:			
Nonspendable	47,498	-	47,498
Restricted	706,741	202,212	908,953
Assigned - Maplewood Manor retiree health benefits	5,006,183	-	5,006,183
Assigned - unappropriated	-	1,647,995	1,647,995
Unassigned (deficit)	27,368,940	(962,429)	
Total fund balances	33,129,362	887,778	34,017,140
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and			
fund balances	\$89,574,525	5,635,527	95,210,052

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position December 31, 2016

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 34,017,140
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	144,013,131
Compensated absences are expensed as paid in governmental funds, expensed as incurred, and reflected as liability on the statement of net position.	(3,345,939)
Significant inventories of materials and supplies are included in the statement of net position as current assets.	1,063,823
Internal service funds net position are not reported in the governmental funds, but included in the statement of net position.	6,431,046
Deferred property tax revenue is not available to pay current period expenditures and is therefore deferred in the funds.	5,002,475
Deferred revenue from receivables not available to pay for current period expenditures and is therefore deferred in the funds.	5,241,971
Prepaid expenses are not reported in the governmental funds, net of \$3,574 reported in the workers' compensation fund.	2,106,903
Some deferred inflows and outflows of resources are not reported in the	
governmental funds as they do not provide for or use current resources: Deferred outflows of resources - pensions	45,513,436
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	(8,524,069)
Long-term liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period are not reported in the governmental funds:	
General obligation bonds	(7,995,000)
Accrued interest	(36,417)
Other postemployment benefits liability, net of \$269,542 reported in the	(164 516 215)
workers' compensation fund Net pension liability	(164,516,215) (45,303,272)
Total net position of the governmental activities	\$ 13,669,013

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds Year ended December 31, 2016

	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenue:	General	Tunus	Tunus
Real property taxes	\$54,401,712	_	54,401,712
Real property tax items	4,783,867	-	4,783,867
Non-property tax items	121,360,215	-	121,360,215
Departmental income	10,855,735	915	10,856,650
Intergovernmental charges	2,628,257	351,860	2,980,117
Use of money and property	404,025	1,176,108	1,580,133
Licenses and permits	77,262	-	77,262
Fines and forfeitures	382,209	16,939	399,148
Sale of property and compensation			
for loss	7,167,053	284,250	7,451,303
Miscellaneous local sources	1,349,706	219,218	1,568,924
State aid	27,013,122	3,955,952	30,969,074
Federal aid	26,801,939	1,411,761	28,213,700
Total revenue	257,225,102	7,417,003	264,642,105
Expenditures:			
General government support	83,367,877	152,605	83,520,482
Education	18,014,888	-	18,014,888
Public safety	35,651,038	1,026,039	36,677,077
Health	17,840,856	-	17,840,856
Transportation	327,518	22,400,194	22,727,712
Economic assistance and opportunity	63,633,042	1,262,420	64,895,462
Culture and recreation	814,337	-	814,337
Home and community services	3,208,114	-	3,208,114
Debt service	3,244,184		3,244,184
Total expenditures	226,101,854	24,841,258	250,943,112
Other sources (uses):			
Operating transfers in	-	18,023,169	18,023,169
Operating transfers out	(18,023,169)		(18,023,169)
Total other sources (uses)	(18,023,169)	18,023,169	
Excess of revenue over expenditures and			
other sources (uses)	13,100,079	598,914	13,698,993
Fund balances at beginning of year	20,029,283	288,864	20,318,147
Fund balances at end of year	\$33,129,362	887,778	34,017,140

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

Year ended December 31, 2016

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are: Capital outlay Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense Change in net position from internal service funds which are not reported in governmental funds but included in the statement of activities. Some expenses reported in the statement of activities on or reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Increase/decrease: Compensated absences Compensated absences Other postemployment benefits liability Accrued interest Pensions: Net pension liability Deferred outflows of resources - pensions Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Some revenues are reported in the statement of activities that do not result in current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds. Expenditure for pensions within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are accounted to were the time period the items are consumed. Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures w	Total chaca Becomes 51, 2010		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are: Capital outlay Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense Change in net position from internal service funds which are not reported in governmental funds but included in the statement of activities. Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Increase/decrease: Compensated absences Other postemployment benefits liability Accrued interest Pensions: Net pension liability Deferred outflows of resources - pensions Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Deferred inflows of resources - pensions The post of the statement of activities that do not result in current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds. Expenditure for pensions within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time peri	Net change in fund balances - governmental funds		\$13,698,993
the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are: Capital outlay \$ 9,701,382 (6,571,358) Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense 3,130,024 Change in net position from internal service funds which are not reported in governmental funds but included in the statement of activities. 7,322,212 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Increase/decrease: Compensated absences (584,470) Other postemployment benefits liability (7,151,104) Accrued interest 9,900 Pensions: Net pension liability (35,678,860) Deferred outflows of resources - pensions 33,341,596 Deferred outflows of resources - pensions (6,614,167) Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. 2,730,000 Some revenues are reported in the statement of activities that do not result in current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds. 202,512 Expenditure for pensions within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. 2,106,903 Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. (8,680)			
Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense Change in net position from internal service funds which are not reported in governmental funds but included in the statement of activities. Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Increase/decrease: Compensated absences Other postemployment benefits liability Accrued interest Pensions: Net pension liability Deferred outflows of resources - pensions Deferred outflows of resources - pensions Acpayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Some revenues are reported in the statement of activities that do not result in current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds. Expenditure for pensions within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. (8,680)	the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period,		
Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense Change in net position from internal service funds which are not reported in governmental funds but included in the statement of activities. Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Increase/decrease: Compensated absences Compensated absences Compensated interest Pensions: Net pension liability Deferred outflows of resources - pensions Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Some revenues are reported in the statement of activities that do not result in current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds. Expenditure for pensions within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. (8,680)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
in governmental funds but included in the statement of activities. Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Increase/decrease: Compensated absences Compensated absences Compensated absences Compensated absences Other postemployment benefits liability Accrued interest Pensions: Net pension liability Deferred outflows of resources - pensions Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Other postemployment benefits liability Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Other posterior in the statement of net position. Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Some revenues are reported in the statement of activities that do not result in current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds. Expenditure for pensions within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. (8,680)	-		3,130,024
use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Increase/decrease: Compensated absences Compensated absences Other postemployment benefits liability Accrued interest Pensions: Net pension liability Deferred outflows of resources - pensions Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Other postemployment benefits liability (35,678,860) Deferred outflows of resources - pensions Other postemployment pensions in liability Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Other postemployment pensions in liability Other postemployment pensions Other			7,322,212
Compensated absences Other postemployment benefits liability Accrued interest Pensions: Net pension liability Deferred outflows of resources - pensions Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Other postemployment benefits liability (35,678,860) Deferred outflows of resources - pensions Other pension liability (35,678,860) Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Other pensions Other pensions of resources - pensions Other pensions Other pensions of resources - pensions Other pensio	use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Other postemployment benefits liability Accrued interest Pensions: Net pension liability Deferred outflows of resources - pensions Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Other postemployment benefits liability Other pensions: Net pension liability Other pensions Interest Intere			(584,470)
Pensions: Net pension liability Deferred outflows of resources - pensions Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Some revenues are reported in the statement of activities that do not result in current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds. Expenditure for pensions within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. (8,680)	-		, , ,
Net pension liability Deferred outflows of resources - pensions Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Some revenues are reported in the statement of activities that do not result in current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds. Expenditure for pensions within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. (8,680)			9,900
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Some revenues are reported in the statement of activities that do not result in current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds. Expenditure for pensions within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. (8,680)		(35 678 860)	
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Some revenues are reported in the statement of activities that do not result in current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds. Expenditure for pensions within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. (8,680)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. 2,730,000 Some revenues are reported in the statement of activities that do not result in current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds. Expenditure for pensions within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. (8,680)	-		(8,951,431)
Some revenues are reported in the statement of activities that do not result in current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds. Expenditure for pensions within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. (8,680)			
result in current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds. Expenditure for pensions within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. (8,680)	net position.		2,730,000
Expenditure for pensions within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. 2,106,903 Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. (8,680)	result in current financial resources and therefore are not reported as		202,512
recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time period the items are consumed. (8,680)	Expenditure for pensions within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these items are		
Change in net position of governmental activities \$12,504,859	recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these		(8,680)
	Change in net position of governmental activities		\$12,504,859

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2016

Business-type	
Activities	

	_	Activities			
	En	terprise Fund	Internal Service Funds		
		Sewer	Workers' Health		
		<u>District</u>	Compensation	<u>Benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:					
Current:	Φ.	1 < 000 < 17	240.550	0.550.111	10.000.014
Cash and equivalents	\$	16,098,617	248,770	9,752,144	10,000,914
Accounts receivable		71,887	250,000	67,671	317,671
Due from other governments		-	16,169,553	-	16,169,553
Prepaid expenses		115,984	3,574	-	3,574
Due from other funds		504,014	3,934	2,142,257	2,146,191
Restricted assets - cash and equivalents			7,573,767		7,573,767
Total current assets	_	16,790,502	24,249,598	11,962,072	36,211,670
Noncurrent assets - capital assets, net of					
accumulated depreciation		134,574,742			
Total assets		151,365,244	24,249,598	11,962,072	36,211,670
Deferred outflows of resources:					
Loss on refunding		2,004,987	-	-	-
Pensions		2,521,995			
Total deferred outflows of resources		4,526,982			
Liabilities:					
Current:					
Accounts payable		889,144	428,487	556,113	984,600
Accrued liabilities		640,640	-	-	-
Due to other funds		836,223	30,648	483,524	514,172
Retainage payable		15,091	-	-	-
Other liabilities		-	-	754,945	754,945
General obligation bonds and premiums		3,030,465			
Total current liabilities		5,411,563	459,135	1,794,582	2,253,717
Long-term liabilities:					
General obligation bonds and premiums		54,295,689	-	-	-
Compensated absences		156,415	-	-	-
Self insured claims payable		-	23,856,522	3,312,683	27,169,205
Net pension liability		2,510,349	-	-	-
Other postemployment benefits liability		7,088,781	269,542		269,542
Total long-term liabilities		64,051,234	24,126,064	3,312,683	27,438,747
Total liabilities		69,462,797	24,585,199	5,107,265	29,692,464
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Gain on refunding		146,364	-	-	-
Pensions		472,337	-	-	-
Unearned revenue			71,897	16,263	88,160
Total deferred inflows of resources		618,701	71,897	16,263	88,160
Net position:					
Net investment in capital assets		77,248,588	-	-	-
Restricted - self-insurance workers' compensation		-	7,573,767	-	7,573,767
Restricted - self-insurance health benefits		-	-	6,838,544	6,838,544
Unrestricted (deficit)		8,562,140	(7,981,265)		(7,981,265)
Total net position (deficit)	\$	85,810,728	(407,498)	6,838,544	6,431,046
See accompanying notes to financial statements.					

Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds Year ended December 31, 2016

Business-type Activities

		7 ICH VILICS				
	En	terprise Fund	Internal Service Funds			
	Sewer		Workers'	Health		
		District	Compensation	Benefits	<u>Total</u>	
Operating revenue:						
Charges for services	\$	19,206,222	-	-	-	
Participant assessments		-	3,569,620	23,402,820	26,972,440	
Use of money and property		6,100	-	6,431	6,431	
Sale of property and compensation						
for loss		1,900	-	5,790	5,790	
Miscellaneous local sources		9,381	322,898	5,286,299	5,609,197	
Total operating revenue		19,223,603	3,892,518	28,701,340	32,593,858	
Operating expenses:						
Costs of sales and services		5,893,961	-	-	-	
Employee benefits		815,687	3,408,850	21,862,796	25,271,646	
Debt service		1,992,773	-	-	-	
Depreciation		4,498,416				
Total operating expenses		13,200,837	3,408,850	21,862,796	25,271,646	
Gain from operations		6,022,766	483,668	6,838,544	7,322,212	
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year		79,787,962	(891,166)		(891,166)	
Net position (deficit) at end of year	\$	85,810,728	(407,498)	6,838,544	6,431,046	

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds Year ended December 31, 2016

Business-type Activities

	En	Activities	Internal Service Funds			
	Enterprise Fund					
		Sewer	Workers'	Health	T-4-1	
Cook flows from anaroting activities		<u>District</u>	Compensation	<u>Benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from charges to customers	\$	19,332,320	1,114,629	28,649,932	29,764,561	
and governmental funds	Ф	19,332,320	1,114,029	20,049,932	29,704,301	
Cash paid for interest		(4,018,669)				
Cash paid to interest Cash paid to employees and benefits		(3,106,653)	(3,424,814)	-	(3,424,814)	
Cash paid to employees and benefits Cash paid for services and payables		(3,304,855)	2,359,479	(18,897,788)	(16,538,309)	
Net cash provided by operating activities		8,902,143	49,294	9,752,144	9,801,438	
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities -						
increase in restricted cash and equivalents		-	(11,378)	-	(11,378)	
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		<u>.</u>				
Acquisition of capital assets		(5,231,510)	_	_	_	
Disposal of capital assets		56,289	_	_	_	
Issuance of long-term debt		35,826,154	-	_	_	
Repayments of long-term debt		(36,515,000)	_	_	-	
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(5,864,067)				
·			27.016	0.752.144	0.700.000	
Net increase in cash and equivalents		3,038,076	37,916	9,752,144	9,790,060	
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year		13,060,541	210,854		210,854	
Cash and equivalents at end of year	\$	16,098,617	248,770	9,752,144	10,000,914	
Reconciliation of gain from operations to net cash						
provided by operating activities:						
Gain from operations		6,022,766	483,668	6,838,544	7,322,212	
Depreciation expense		4,498,416	-	-	-	
Changes in:						
Accounts receivable		108,717	(240,059)	(67,671)	(307,730)	
Due from other governments		-	(2,565,999)	-	(2,565,999)	
Prepaid expenses		(114,884)	(554)	-	(554)	
		(59,179)	(2,270)	(2,142,257)	(2,144,527)	
Deferred outflows of resources		(3,886,359)	-	-	-	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(37,869)	2,361,073	3,868,796	6,229,869	
Due to other funds		51,274	676	483,524	484,200	
Retainage payable		(474,198)	-	-	-	
Other liabilities		_	-	754,945	754,945	
Compensated absences		(15,088)	-	-	-	
Net pension liability		2,003,803	-	-	-	
Other postemployment benefits liability		453,837	(15,410)	-	(15,410)	
Deferred inflows of resources		350,907	28,169	16,263	44,432	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	8,902,143	49,294	9,752,144	9,801,438	

Statement of Net Position Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2016

			Private	Total
			Purpose	Fiduciary
	<u>Agency</u>	Permanent	<u>Trust</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Assets:				
Cash and equivalents	\$ 17,298,643	118,464	247	17,417,354
Due from other funds	6,597,202	_	-	6,597,202
Other assets	57			57
Total assets	23,895,902	118,464	247	24,014,613
Liabilities:				
Agency liabilities	14,932,441	118,464	-	15,050,905
Due to other funds	7,294,351	_	-	7,294,351
Due to other governments	1,669,110			1,669,110
Total liabilities	23,895,902	118,464		24,014,366
Net position	\$ -		247	247

Statement of Changes in Net Position Fiduciary Funds Year ended December 31, 2016

	Private Purpose <u>Trust</u>
Additions - interest earnings	\$ 247
Deductions - cemeteries	
Change in net position	247
Net position at beginning of year	
Net position at end of year	\$ 247

Statement of Net Position - Component Units December 31, 2016

	Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency	Saratoga County Water Authority	Saratoga County Prosperity Partnership, Inc.	Maplewood Manor Local Development Corporation	Total
Assets:			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	· <u></u> -
Current:					
Cash and equivalents	\$3,524,571	8,143,365	46,952	1,121,026	12,835,914
Accounts receivable Loans receivable	1,846	707,643	-	_	709,489 1,400,000
Prepaid expenses	1,400,000	29,300	11,000	_	40,300
Restricted assets - cash and equivalents	_	2,935,059	-	_	2,935,059
Assets whose use is limited	-	-	-	2,014,528	2,014,528
Total current assets	4,926,417	11,815,367	57,952	3,135,554	19,935,290
Noncurrent assets - capital assets, net of					
accumulated depreciation	168,138	69,221,429	14,257		69,403,824
Total assets	5,094,555	81,036,796	72,209	3,135,554	89,339,114
Deferred outflows of resources:		2 (20 71)			2 (20 71)
Loss on refunding Pensions	_	3,620,714 290,675	-	_	3,620,714 290,675
Total deferred outflows of resources		3,911,389			3,911,389
Liabilities:					
Current:	10.272	122.700	7 112		151 076
Accounts payable Accrued liabilities	10,373	133,790 571,485	7,113 12,701	-	151,276 584,186
Due to other governments	_ _	9,430,313	23,166	1,121,026	10,574,505
General obligation bonds	_	680,000	-	-	680,000
Total current liabilities	10,373	10,815,588	42,980	1,121,026	11,989,967
Long-term liabilities:					
General obligation bonds	-	44,295,000	-	-	44,295,000
Net pension liability	-	267,419	-	-	267,419
Other postemployment benefits liability	<u>-</u>	64,873	_ _	<u>-</u>	64,873
Total long-term liabilities	-	44,627,292	-	-	44,627,292
Total liabilities	10,373	55,442,880	42,980	1,121,026	56,617,259
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Premium on bonds	-	5,289,518	-	-	5,289,518
Pensions		54,652			54,652
Total deferred inflows of resources		5,344,170			5,344,170
Net position:	4 20 15-	40.000.000			10 712 123
Net investment in capital assets Restricted	168,138	18,331,038	14,257	-	18,513,433
Unrestricted Unrestricted	1,165,547 3,750,497	2,935,059 2,895,038	14,972	2,014,528	4,100,606 8,675,035
Total net position	\$5,084,182	24,161,135	29,229	2,014,528	31,289,074
See accompanying notes to financial statements.					

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK Statement of Activities - Component Units Year ended December 31, 2016

		Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position						
				Saratoga			Maplewood	
		Program Revenue		County	Saratoga	Saratoga	Manor	
		Charges	Operating	Industrial	County	County	Local	
		for	grants and	Development	Water	Prosperity	Development	
<u>Functions</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>services</u>	contributions	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Authority</u>	Partnership, Inc.	<u>Corporation</u>	<u>Total</u>
Saratoga County Industrial								
Development Agency	\$ 201,229	56,637	-	(144,592)	-	-	-	(144,592)
Saratoga County Water								
Authority	6,951,169	5,265,112	-	-	(1,686,057)	-	-	(1,686,057)
Saratoga County Prosperity Partnership, Inc.	740,577		769,806			29,229		29,229
Maplewood Manor Local	740,377	_	702,800	_	_	27,227	_	29,229
Development Corporation	16,047	15,153					(894)	(894)
Total component units	\$7,909,022	5,336,902	769,806	(144,592)	(1,686,057)	29,229	(894)	(1,802,314)
General revenue:								
	Use of money and property			16,428	16,345	-	894	33,667
Miscellaneous local sources			4,096	3,715,274			3,719,370	
	Total general	revenue		20,524	3,731,619		894	3,753,037
	Change in net position		(124,068)	2,045,562	29,229		1,950,723	
	Net position a	position at beginning of year		5,208,250	22,115,573		2,014,528	29,338,351
	Net position a	ion at end of year		<u>\$5,084,182</u>	24,161,135	29,229	2,014,528	31,289,074

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The basic financial statements of the County of Saratoga, New York (the County) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The accounting policies of the County conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units. A summary of the significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying basic financial statements follows.

In preparing the basic financial statements in accordance with GAAP, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(a) Financial Reporting Entity

The County was established in 1791 and is governed by the general laws of the State of New York (the State) and various local laws and ordinances. The County Board of Supervisors, which is the legislative body responsible for the overall operation of the County, consists of 23 supervisors representing the 19 towns and 2 cities within the County. The Town of Clifton Park and the City of Saratoga Springs each are represented by two Supervisors. The Chairman of the Board, elected by the Board each year, is the Chief Executive Officer of the County. The Board of Supervisors also appoints a County Administrator and a Clerk of the Board. The County Administrator acts as the Budget Officer. The County Treasurer, elected at large to a four-year term, is the Chief Fiscal Officer of the County. The County Clerk, Sheriff, and District Attorney are constitutional officials and are elected in accordance with constitutional provisions.

The County provides the following basic services: general government support, education assistance for County residents attending community colleges, public safety, social services, health, road maintenance, public improvements, and a part-county sewer system. The County administers the Employment and Training Program for Saratoga, Warren, and Washington Counties.

The financial reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government which is the County of Saratoga, (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (c) 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 as set forth in GASB Statement No. 14.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(a) Financial Reporting Entity, Continued

In evaluating how to define the County for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependence. manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to influence operations significantly, and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the County and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the County and is generally available to its citizens. A third criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the County is able to exercise oversight responsibilities.

Based on the application of these criteria, a brief review of each potential component unit addressed in defining the County's reporting entity follows:

Included in the Reporting Entity:

Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency - The Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency (the IDA) was created in 1971 by the New York State Legislature pursuant to Article 18-A and Section 890-h of the General Municipal Law. The members of the IDA Board are appointed by the County Board of Supervisors. The County provides office space to support its operations. The IDA is considered a component unit of the County and is discretely presented. Complete financial statements of the component unit can be obtained from its administrative office: Administrative Office, Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency, 50 West High Street, Ballston Spa, New York 12020.

Saratoga County Water Authority - The Saratoga County Water Authority (the Authority) was created by the New York State Legislature. The governing board of the Authority is appointed by the County Board of Supervisors. Currently, the County provides no subsidy to the Authority, but ultimately is responsible for debt or operating deficits of the Authority. The Authority's debt is essentially supported by its operating revenue. The Authority is considered a component unit of the County and is discretely presented. The County does not appoint management of the Authority nor does it approve the Authority's budget, contracts, or hiring of staff. The County has no oversight responsibility for funds of the Authority. The Authority is comprised of 7 board members, 3 of whom are on the Saratoga County Board of Supervisors.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(a) Financial Reporting Entity, Continued

<u>Included in the Reporting Entity, Continued:</u>

Saratoga County Prosperity Partnership, Inc. - The Saratoga County Prosperity Partnership, Inc. (the Partnership) is a special purpose, local development corporation organized under the Not-For-Profit Corporation Law of the State of New York. The County is the sole member of the Partnership, but separate and apart from the County. Although legally separate from the County, the Partnership is a component unit of the County and, accordingly, is included in the County's financial statements as a discretely presented component unit. The Partnership receives the majority of its support from the County.

Maplewood Manor Local Development Corporation - The Maplewood Manor Local Development Corporation (the Corporation) is a local development corporation organized under the Not-For-Profit Corporation Law of the State of New York. The Corporation is an instrumentality of, but separate and apart from the County. Although legally separate from the County, the Corporation is a component unit of the County and, accordingly, is included in the County's financial statements as a discretely presented component unit. The Corporation owns the capital assets of the County's nursing home, operations of which were leased to a private operator on February 1, 2015.

<u>Excluded From the Reporting Entity</u> - Although the following organizations, functions, or activities are related to the County, they are not included in the County reporting entity because of the reasons noted:

Saratoga County Soil and Water Conservation District - The Saratoga County Soil and Water Conservation District (the District) was created by the New York State Legislature. The governing board of the District is appointed by the County Board of Supervisors. The County is not responsible for operating deficits of the District. The District cannot issue any debt. The County does not appoint management of the District nor does it approve the District's budget, contracts, or hiring of staff. The County has no oversight responsibility for the funds of the District.

(b) Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources (current assets less current liabilities) or economic resources (all assets and liabilities). The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial reports.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(b) Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation, Continued The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting, as are the Proprietary Funds. All assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows are recorded in these statements. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider are met. This measurement focus and basis of accounting is similar to private sector reporting.

The Governmental Funds financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, generally only current assets, deferred outflows, current liabilities, and deferred inflows are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balances of these funds present increases (i.e. revenue and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e. expenditures and other financial uses) in fund balance.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, Governmental Funds revenue is recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when it becomes both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be reasonably determined and "available" means the related cash resources are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Deferred inflows arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Deferred inflows also arise when the County receives resources before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies, general State aid, and other intergovernmental aid are received prior to the occurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the County has a legal claim to the resources, the deferred inflow is removed from the applicable balance sheet and revenue is recognized. The County follows GAAP and considers property taxes available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Property taxes determined to be collectible after the 60day period are recorded as deferred inflows. The County uses a similar availability period for other significant governmental revenue sources. In addition to property taxes, governmental revenue susceptible to accrual includes sales tax, State and Federal aid, and certain other significant revenues. Fines, permits, and other miscellaneous revenue are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

- (b) Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation, Continued Governmental Fund expenditures are recorded when the fund liability is incurred except that:
 - Payment of prepaid expenses and purchase of inventory type items are recorded as expenditures when the related amounts are due and payable. This method is generally referred to as the "purchase" method, as opposed to the "consumption" method used in the government-wide financial statements.
 - Principal and interest on indebtedness are recorded as expenditures when the related debt service amounts are due and payable, which normally approximates the date the debt is paid.
 - Compensated absences, such as vacation leave and compensation time, which vest or accumulate with eligible employees, are recorded as expenditures in the payroll period that the leave credits are used by employees.
 - Current pension costs payable to the New York State Retirement System are recorded as expenditures when billed by the System.
 - Costs of acquiring capital assets are recorded as expenditures when the related acquisition amounts are due and payable.

(c) Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include the following sections: management's discussion and analysis, government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, notes to financial statements, and supplementary information.

The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These statements report all of the County's non-fiduciary activities and eliminate most of the interfund activity normally included in the County's separate fund financial statements. Governmental activities, which are the County's main activities financed primarily by taxes and other intergovernmental revenue, are reported separately from business-type activities, which are intended to be self-sustaining activities financed by charges to customers using the services.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the County's activities at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses needed to provide specific services and the program revenue that is generated by those services. Program revenue includes charges for services, operating grants and capital grants generated by and related to the applicable activity. General revenue includes real property taxes, sales taxes, other non-property taxes, sale of property, and interest earnings. The statement of activities identifies the net expense or revenue from each activity and identifies the amount of general revenue needed to help finance the specific activities.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Fund Accounting

The accounts of the County are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The activities of each fund are accounted for within a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, fund balances, revenue, and expenditures. The accounts of each fund are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with specific regulations, restrictions, or limitations. The County's fund types are as follows:

Fund Types:

- Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions are financed. The acquisition, use, and balances of expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through Governmental Funds. The County's Governmental fund types are as follows:
 - (1) General Fund is the principal operating fund of the County and accounts for the general tax revenue, miscellaneous receipts not allocated by law or contractual agreement to another fund, and general operating expenditures. This fund operates within the financial limits of an annual budget adopted by the Board of Supervisors.
 - (2) Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. Special Revenue Funds of the County include the following:
 - <u>County Road Fund</u> is used to account for revenue generated to finance maintenance, repairs, and improvements to County roads and bridges, snow removal, and other transportation related purposes.
 - Road Machinery Fund is used to account for revenue generated to finance purchases, repairs, and maintenance of highway machinery, tools, and equipment.
 - <u>Employment and Training Fund</u> is used to account for Federal grants and other revenue generated to finance job training and employment activities.
 - <u>Federal Forfeitures Fund</u> is used to account for moneys received from the Federal Equitable Sharing Program involving the proceeds of crime from Drug Enforcement Agency cases and certain moneys confiscated during police actions. This money is restricted to certain law enforcement activities.
 - (3) Capital Projects Funds are used to account for financial resources generated for the acquisition or construction of major capital assets for governmental activities. Financing is generally provided from proceeds of bonds, notes, Federal and State grants, and transfers from other Governmental Funds.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Fund Accounting, Continued

<u>Proprietary Funds</u> represent the County's business-type activities, and include Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds. Enterprise Funds are used to report activities for which fees are charged to external customers for goods and services provided, and the County's fee pricing policies are designed to recover the costs of providing such services, including capital costs such as depreciation or debt service. Internal Service Funds may be used to report any activity that provides goods and services to other funds or departments on a cost-reimbursement basis.

The County reports the following Enterprise Fund:

• <u>Sewer District Fund</u> is used to report operations of the County's wastewater treatment facilities and sanitary sewer system that is provided to residents and organizations located within the County's Sewer District.

The County reports the following Internal Service Funds:

- Workers' Compensation Fund is used to account for the County's self-insured workers' compensation plan that provides workers' compensation insurance coverage for County employees and for other local governments and related organizations located within the County.
- <u>Health Benefits</u> is used to account for the County's self-insured health benefits plan that provides health insurance coverage for County employees. On January 1, 2016, the County created this fund to properly state the activity of the benefits provided.

Proprietary Funds distinguish operating revenue and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenue and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a Proprietary Fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of these funds is charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenue and expenses.

<u>Fiduciary Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for fiduciary activities. Fiduciary activities are those in which the County acts as trustee or agent for resources that belong to others. These activities are not included in the County-wide financial statements because their resources do not belong to the County and are not available to be used.

The County reports the following Fiduciary Funds:

• <u>Agency Fund</u> is used to account for monies and other resources held by the County in a trustee or agent pending payment to the applicable agencies.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Fund Accounting, Continued

- <u>Private Purpose Trust Fund</u> is used to account for monies donated to the County to benefit certain private cemeteries and other non-County operations.
- <u>Permanent Fund</u> is used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used to support a cemetery with in the County.

(e) General Budget Process

The County adopts an annual budget for the general, county road, road machinery, employment and training, sewer district and workers' compensation funds. Prior to November 15 of each year, the County Administrator submits to the Board of Supervisors a proposed tentative operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The operating budget includes expenditures and the sources of financing. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. Prior to December 20, the budget is adopted by the Board of Supervisors. The County Administrator is authorized to approve budget transfer requests within departments within a fund; however, any revisions that alter total expenditures of any department or fund must be approved by the Board of Supervisors. These budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Budgetary controls are established for the Capital Projects Fund through resolutions authorizing individual projects that remain in effect for the life of the project. Budgets are prepared for Proprietary Funds primarily to establish the estimated contributions required from other funds.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed in the Governmental Funds. Open encumbrances at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances since the commitments do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

Budgetary controls for certain special grants are established in accordance with the applicable grant agreements, which may cover a period other than the County's fiscal year. Budgetary controls for the Federal Forfeitures Fund are established on an as needed basis after revenue has been received.

A comparison of General Fund transactions with the original and revised budgets is shown in the required supplementary information on page 70.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(f) Cash and Equivalents

The carrying amount of cash and equivalents at December 31, 2016 totaled \$77,630,994. These deposits were entirely covered by Federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the County's agent in the County's name.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Proprietary Funds consider all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

(g) Inventories

Inventories in the government-wide financial statements are comprised of general and highway supplies, medical, and other supplies and are valued at the lower of cost or market. In the Governmental Funds, expenditures are recognized when inventory is purchased.

(h) Capital Assets

Capital assets include property, buildings, vehicles, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure assets, such as roads and bridges. Capital assets are defined by the County as assets with an initial unit cost of \$10,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Capital assets of the County are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives.

Asset Class	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	50
Improvements other than buildings	20
Vehicles	5
Computer equipment	5
Other equipment	5-10
Roads	18
Bridges	50
Sewer infrastructure	30

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) Compensated Absences

As described in the union contract between the County and Local 846 of the Civil Service Employees' Association, employees are granted the following compensated absences each year:

Personal leave 1-4 days Compensatory leave as accrued Vacation 10-25 days

Vacation days granted are increased on the basis of longevity of service to the maximum of 25 days. Vacation days do not vest. However, unused vacation days may be carried forward three months into the succeeding year upon approval by the Personnel Department. Accordingly, liabilities for leave time of \$3,345,939 and \$156,415 are reported as compensated absences for governmental activities and the business-type activities, respectively, in the government-wide financial statements.

(j) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In the statement of net position, in addition to assets, the County will sometimes report a separate section of deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The County has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is the deferred loss the County incurred on its debt refunding transaction. The second item is related to pensions reported in the County-wide statement of net position. This represents the effect of the net change in the County's proportion of the collective net pension liability and difference during the measurement period between the County's contributions and its proportion share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. The third item is the County contributions to the pension system subsequent to the measurement date.

The County's statement of net position and governmental funds report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element reflects an increase in net position that applies to future periods. The County will not recognize the related revenues until a future event occurs. The County has three types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is the deferred gain the County incurred on its debt refunding transaction. The second item is related to pensions reported in the County's statement of net position, and represents the change in the proportion between the County's contributions and proportionate share of contributions. The third item occurs because governmental fund revenues are not recognized until available (collected not later than 60 days after the end of the fiscal year) under the modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, deferred property taxes and grants are reported in the governmental funds balance sheet.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(k) Net Position and Fund Balance Classifications

In the government-wide statements equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- ii) Restricted net position consists of net position with constraints placed on its use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Also included are positive fund balances of any special revenue funds.
- iii) Unrestricted net position consists of net position without constraints.

Fund balance in the governmental funds is comprised of five classifications: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

- i) Nonspendable consists of assets 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 receivable, financial assets held for resale, principal of endowments, and amounts due from other funds which have fund deficits.
- ii) 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. At December 31, 2016, the County reported \$706,741 in the general fund, \$202,212 in the federal forfeitures fund, \$7,573,767 in the workers' compensation fund, and \$6,838,544 in the health benefits fund, of which \$1,448,915 is restricted for claims in excess of stop loss coverage, \$694,053 is restricted for retiree Medicare premium, and the remaining \$4,695,576 for future benefits.
- iii) Committed consists of amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint imposed by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority before the end of the fiscal year, and that require the same level of formal action to remove the constraint. The County Board of Supervisors is the decision-making authority that can, by Board resolution, commit fund balance. There are no committed fund balances at December 31, 2016.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(k) Net Position and Fund Balance Classifications, Continued

- iv) Assigned consists of amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint that represents an intended use established by the government's highest level of decision-making authority, or by their designated body or official. 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. The County has an assigned fund balance of \$5,006,183 for the retiree health benefits in the general fund and \$1,647,995 in the nonmajor governmental funds at year end.
- v) Unassigned represents the residual classification for the government'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 balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

When resources are available from multiple classifications, the County spends funds in the following order: restricted, committed, assigned, unassigned.

(1) Real Property Taxes

The levy and collection of real property taxes is governed by the Real Property Tax Law of the State of New York. Real property taxes are levied each year and become a property lien on January 1. County taxes are levied together with town taxes as a single tax bill. The tax levy is fully accrued at the beginning of the fiscal year and accounted for in the General Fund. Accruals for amounts due to other funds are recorded in the General Fund for the portion of the tax levy allocated to other funds or activities. The current year's property taxes are levied based on the assessed value of real property within the County. The town tax collecting officials are responsible for collection of taxes until the warrant for collection expires on March 31. At that time, settlement proceedings take place wherein the County becomes the enforcement agent for tax liens on all County real property except property within the cities of Saratoga Springs and Mechanicville. These cities assess and collect all County taxes on property within the cities and serve as enforcement agent for tax liens on such property. County taxes collected by these cities are remitted to the County periodically.

The County enforces collection of unpaid taxes levied by the villages and non-city school districts located within the County. Uncollected tax accounts are returned to the County in November of each year for collection. Any amounts remaining unpaid are relevied in the County's subsequent January 1 tax levy. On or before the next April 1, the County is required to pay the villages and school districts the amount of unpaid taxes returned for collection and enforcement. Unpaid village and school taxes are included in the financial statements as taxes receivable, and are offset by corresponding liabilities to the applicable village and school district governments.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(m) Non-Property Taxes

The primary non-property tax item is sales tax. Effective June 1, 1982, the County enacted a 3% County-wide sales tax, which it shares with other local governments within the County. Sales tax is initially recorded in an Agency Fund to facilitate distribution to local governments and allocation of the portion retained by the County.

(n) Adoption of New Accounting Standards

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the County adopted the following standards:

- GASB Statement No. 72 "Fair Value Measurement and Application." This Statement provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under generally accepted accounting principles are as follows:
 - Level 1 Valuations are based on quoted prices in active markets for identical asset or liabilities that the component units have the ability to access.
 - Level 2 Valuations are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable directly, or indirectly.
 - Level 3 Valuations are based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.
- GASB Statement No. 77 "Tax Abatement Disclosures." This Statement requires disclosure of the tax abatement information about a reporting government's own tax abatement agreements and those that are entered into by other governments and that reduce the reporting government's tax revenues.

(2) Cash and Investments

- The County's investment policies are governed by State statutes. The County's monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The Treasurer is authorized to use demand accounts and certificates of deposit. 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 deposits and certificates of deposit at 102% of all deposits not covered by Federal deposit insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipalities and school districts.
- The written investment policy requires repurchase agreements to be purchased from banks located within the State and that underlying securities must be obligations of the Federal government. Underlying securities must have a market value of at least 102% of the cost of the repurchase agreement.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(2) Cash and Investments, Continued

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and near their maturity.

Deposits and investments at year-end were covered by Federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the County's custodial banks in the County's name. All deposits, including certificates of deposit, are carried at cost. The carrying amount (book balance) of cash and equivalents at December 31, 2016 totaled \$77,630,994. These bank balances were covered by federal depository insurance as follows:

Amount insured by FDIC	\$ 2,408,034
Collateral held by a third party	82,312,009
Total insured and collateral	\$ <u>84,720,043</u>
Bank balance as of December 31, 2016	\$ <u>82,777,698</u>
Percent of coverage	102%

(3) Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets follows:

	Balance			Balance
	January 1,	Additions/	Retirements/	December 31,
Governmental Activities	<u>2016</u>	<u>transfers</u>	transfers	<u>2016</u>
Cost:				
Land	\$ 4,785,105	-	-	4,785,105
Buildings	53,697,606	-	-	53,697,606
Vehicles	19,459,606	1,721,675	(921,688)	20,259,593
Machinery and equipment	11,809,371	1,694,050	-	13,503,421
Infrastructure	138,774,847	<u>6,285,657</u>	(<u>4,402,456</u>)	140,658,048
Total capital assets	228,526,535	9,701,382	(<u>5,324,144</u>)	232,903,773
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	24,236,830	1,304,059	-	25,540,889
Vehicles	15,930,926	541,818	(921,688)	15,551,056
Machinery and equipment	5,666,501	540,777	-	6,207,278
Infrastructure	41,809,171	<u>4,184,704</u>	(<u>4,402,456</u>)	41,591,419
Total accumulated				
depreciation	87,643,428	<u>6,571,358</u>	(<u>5,324,144</u>)	88,890,642
Net capital assets	\$ 140,883,107	<u>3,130,024</u>		144,013,131

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(3) Capital Assets, Continued

Depreciation expense was charged to the following governmental activities during 2016:

General government support	\$ 525,894
Public safety	777,025
Health	253,845
Transportation	<u>5,014,594</u>
Total governmental activities	\$ 6,571,358

Sewer District	Balance January 1, 2016	Additions/ <u>Transfers</u>	Retirements/ <u>Transfers</u>	Balance December 31, 2016
Cost:				
Land	\$ 35,000	-	-	35,000
Buildings	170,740,755	139,000	-	170,879,755
Vehicles	954,663	-	-	954,663
Machinery and equipment	2,528,420	169,000	(160,087)	2,537,333
Infrastructure	80,559,087	<u>4,923,510</u>	<u>-</u>	85,482,597
Total capital assets	254,817,925	<u>5,231,510</u>	(<u>160,087</u>)	259,889,348
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	79,165,970	3,667,568	_	82,833,538
Vehicles	688,995	71,041	-	760,036
Machinery and equipment	307,193	91,441	(103,798)	294,836
Infrastructure	40,757,830	668,366	<u>-</u>	41,426,196
Total accumulated				
depreciation	120,919,988	<u>4,498,416</u>	(<u>103,798</u>)	125,314,606
Net capital assets	\$ 133,897,937	733,094	<u>(56,289</u>)	134,574,742

Depreciation expense charged to the Sewer District activity during 2016 was \$4,498,416.

(4) Interfund Transactions

During the course of normal operations, the County has numerous transactions between funds, including expenditures and transfers of resources to provide services. These transactions are recorded as interfund revenues and expenditures in the respective funds.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(4) Interfund Transactions, Continued

Individual interfund receivable and payable balances at December 31, 2016 arising from these transactions were as follows:

Fund	Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payables	
1 6116	<u>rtocci vacios</u>	<u>r u juores</u>	
General	\$ 6,285,441	7,785,171	
Special Revenue Funds:			
County Road	1,654,822	1,099,367	
Road Machinery	1,405,524	113,251	
Employment and Training	18,753	13,931	
Capital Projects	-	955,481	
Proprietary Funds:			
Sewer District	504,014	836,223	
Workers' compensation	3,934	30,648	
Health benefits	2,142,257	483,524	
Fiduciary Funds - Agency	6,597,202	7,294,351	
Totals	\$ <u>18,611,947</u>	<u>18,611,947</u>	

Interfund transfers during the year ended December 31, 2016 were as follows:

	Interfund	Interfund
<u>Fund</u>	<u>Transfers In</u>	Transfers Out
General	\$ -	18,023,169
Special Revenue Funds:		
County Road	14,475,885	-
Road Machinery	3,547,284	_
Totals	\$ <u>18,023,169</u>	18,023,169

(5) Deferred Inflows of Resources

Certain revenues have been deferred in the fund and/or governmental activities statements as the revenue relates to future reporting periods:

	Governmental Activities Statement of net position	Balance sheet governmental <u>funds</u>
Advance payments received	\$ 3,485,572	3,397,412
Grant revenue	-	5,241,971
Long-term	9,335,372	9,335,372
Tax revenue	-	5,002,475
ERS Pension deferred actuarial gain	8,524,069	<u>=</u>
	\$ 21,345,013	22,977,230

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(6) Retirement System

(a) Plan Description and Benefits Provided

Employees' Retirement System (ERS)

The County participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the Fund), which was established to hold all net assets and record changes in plan net position allocated to the System. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the County and is the administrative head of the System. System benefits are established under the provision of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (RSSL). Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The County also participates in the Public Employees; Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP), which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The System is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. That report, including information with regard to benefits provided, may be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/ inex.php or obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, New York 12244.

The System is noncontributory except for employees who joined after July 27, 1976, who contribute 3 percent of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010 and before April 1, 2012 who generally contribute 3 percent of their salary for their entire length of service. Those joining on or after April 21, 2012 are required to contribute between 3 and 6 percent, dependent on salary, throughout their working careers. In addition, employee contribution rates under ERS tier VI vary based on a sliding salary scale. The Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the Systems fiscal year ending March 31.

Contributions for the current year and two preceding years were equal to 100 percent of the contributions required, and were as follows:

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Sewer <u>District</u>	<u>Total</u>
2016	\$ 8,439,667	463,937	8,903,604
2015	10,138,512	590,029	10,728,541
2014	11,534,897	625,186	12,160,083

The County's contributions made to the System were equal to 100% of the contributions required for each year.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(6) Retirement System, Continued

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

At December 31, 2016, the County reported the following liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for ERS. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation. The County's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the County's long-term share of contributions to the System relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by ERS in reports provided to the County.

	Governmental Activities	Sewer <u>District</u>	<u>Total</u>
Measurement date	3/31/2016	3/31/2016	3/31/2016
Net pension liability	\$ 45,303,272	2,510,349	47,813,621
County's proportion of the Plan's net pension liability	0.2822585%	0.0156405%	0.2978990%

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the County recognized pension expense of \$16,123,380 for ERS in the statement of activities. At December 31, 2016 the County's reported deferred outflows of recourses and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>		
	Governmental	Sewer	
	<u>Activities</u>	District	<u>Total</u>
Differences between expected and actual			
experience	\$ 228,913	12,701	241,614
Changes of assumption	12,080,201	670,250	12,750,451
Net difference between projected and			
actual investment earnings on pension			
plan investments	26,874,572	1,491,091	28,365,663
Changes in proportion and differences			
between the County's contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	-	-	-
County's contributions subsequent to the			
March 31, 2016 measurement date	6,329,750	347,953	6,677,703
Total	\$ <u>45,513,436</u>	<u>2,521,995</u>	48,035,431

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(6) Retirement System, Continued

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

	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>		
	Governmental	Sewer	
	<u>Activities</u>	District	<u>Total</u>
Differences between expected and actual			
experience	\$ 5,369,946	297,561	5,667,507
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	-	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences			
between the County's contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	<u>3,154,123</u>	<u>174,776</u>	3,328,899
Total	\$ <u>8,524,069</u>	472,337	<u>8,996,406</u>

County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year	Gov	vernmental	Sewer	
<u>ended</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>activities</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	\$	7,668,438	425,622	8,094,060
2018		7,668,438	425,622	8,094,060
2019		7,668,438	425,622	8,094,060
2020		7,654,303	424,839	8,079,142
2021		-	-	-
Thereafter		_	-	_

(c) Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability as of the measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as noted in the table below, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. The actuarial valuations used the following actuarial assumptions:

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(6) Retirement System, Continued

(c) Actuarial Assumptions, Continued

Significant actuarial assumptions used in the valuations were as follows:

Measurement date

Actuarial valuation date

April 1, 2015

Interest rate

7.0%

Salary scale

Decrement tables

April 1, 2010 - March 31, 2015

System's Experience

Inflation rate 2.5%

Annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2010 - March 31, 2015 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on MP-2014.

The actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2015 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2010 - March 31, 2015.

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

Measurement date	March 31, 2016
Asset type:	
Domestic equity	7.30%
International equity	8.55%
Private equity	11.00%
Real estate	8.25%
Absolute return strategies	6.75%
Opportunistic portfolio	8.60%
Real assets	8.65%
Bonds and mortgages	4.00%
Cash	2.25%
Inflation - indexed bonds	4.00%

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(6) Retirement System, Continued

(d) Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 7.0%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based upon the assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore the long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

(e) Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate

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

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Assumption	Increase
	(<u>6.0%</u>)	(<u>7.0%</u>)	(8.0%)
Employer's proportionate share of the			
net pension liability:			
Sewer District	\$ 5,660,654	2,510,349	151,525
Governmental Activities	102,155,589	45,303,272	<u>2,734,505</u>
Total	\$ 107,816,243	47,813,621	2,886,030

(f) Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the current-year net pension liability of all participating employers as of the respective valuation dates, were as follows:

	(Dollars in Millions)
Measurement date	3/31/2016
Employers' total pension liability Plan net position	\$(172,303) <u>156,253</u>
Employers' net pension liability	\$ <u>(16,050</u>)
Ratio of plan net position to the Employers' total pension liability	90.7%

(g) Contributions to the Pension Plan

Employer contributions are paid annually based on the System's fiscal year which ends on March 31st. Retirement contributions as of December 31, 2016 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2016 through March 31, 2017 based on paid ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. This amount has been recorded as deferred outflows of resources in the accompanying government-wide financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(7) Due to Other Governments

As indicated in note 1(l), the County acts as a tax enforcement agent for its villages and non-city school districts. The County also receives other monies which are distributed to certain local governments. The following represents the liabilities "due to other governments" in the governmental activities at December 31, 2016:

Due to villages	\$ 599,070
Due to school districts	11,092,096
Due to other governments and agencies	10,248,933
	\$ 21 940 099

(8) Long-term General Obligations

The following is a summary of the County's long-term general obligations:

Governmental Activities	S Payable at			Payable at	Due	Due in		
	January 1,		Principal	December 31,	Within	More Than		
	<u>2016</u>	<u>Additions</u>	Payments	<u>2016</u>	One Year	One Year		
Serial bonds	\$ <u>10,725,000</u>		<u>2,730,000</u>	<u>7,995,000</u>	<u>2,820,000</u>	<u>5,175,000</u>		
Serial Bonds								
\$5,180,000 MBB	A Recovery	Act bonds,	due in ann	ual installmer	its of			
\$200,000 to \$3	365,000 throu	gh 2029, wi	th interest a	t 4.11% to 6.50	54%. \$	3,830,000		
\$6,760,000 Emerg	•							
annual install		55,000 to	\$800,000 tl	hrough 2019,	with			
interest at 3.75	% to 4%.					2,310,000		
\$11,819,000 Emergency Radio Communication Towers serial bonds, due								
in annual insta	llments of \$1	,685,000 to	\$1,855,000	through 2017,	with			
interest at 4%.						<u>1,855,000</u>		
Total seria	l bonds				\$	<u>7,995,000</u>		

The annual requirements to amortize outstanding bonds and loans payable as of December 31, 2016 are as follows:

Governmental Activities:

(MBBA Recovery Act Bonds) 2009	Principal Principal	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	\$ 225,000	235,998	460,998
2018	235,000	224,500	459,500
2019	250,000	212,491	462,491
2020	260,000	199,716	459,716
2021	275,000	187,730	462,730
2022-2026	1,530,000	654,759	2,184,759
2027-2029	1,055,000	140,141	1,195,141
Total	<u>3,830,000</u>	1,855,335	5,685,335

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(8) Long-term Obligations, Continued

	y Radio Comm								
Towers	Serial Bonds)	<u> 2009</u>		<u>Prin</u>	<u>icipal</u>	Int	<u>terest</u>		<u>Total</u>
2017			\$		0,000		2,400		832,400
2018 2019					0,000		52,800 32,000		832,800 832,000
	Total				0,000		37,200	2	497,200
	Total			<u> 2,31</u>	<u>0,000</u>		<u> </u>		,+ <i>)1,200</i>
	y Radio Comm					_			
Towers	Serial Bonds)	<u>2010</u>			<u>icipal</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>terest</u>		<u>Total</u>
2017				1,85	5,000	7	4,200	_1.	,929,200
	Total Governm	ental Funds	\$	<u>7,99</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>2,11</u>	6,735	<u>10,</u>	,111,735
Enterprise Fund - S	Sewer District								
<u> </u>	Payable at				Payable		Due		Due in
Sewer Fund	January 1, 2016	Principal Additions	Paym		December 2016	,	Within One Ye		More Than One Year
State loans payable	\$ 2,015,000	Additions	1,050		965,		965.0		One Tear
Serial bonds	56,000,000	31,135,000	35,465	-	51,670,		1,870,0		49,800,000
Bond premium		4,691,154			4,691,	<u>154</u>	195,4	<u>-65</u>	4,495,689
	\$ <u>58,015,000</u>	<u>35,826,154</u>	36,515	5,000	<u>57,326,</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>3,030,4</u>	<u>-65</u>	<u>54,295,689</u>
\$16,501,800	State Loans Payable \$16,501,800 Revenue Bond Series 1997A by New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation for the financing of the sewer								
plant upgra	ade with a mat	urity date o			_				
rates from	1.82% to 3.00%).						\$	940,000
	enue Bond Serie	•							
	Corporation, dual 2.01% to 3.01%		instaili	nents	tnrougn	2017	, with		25,000
	ate loans payab							\$	965,000
State Loans	• •							4	
	e Bond Series	1999Δ		Prin	cipal	Int	terest		Total
	e Dona Series	1)))A	\$			1111			<u></u>
2017	D 10 '	1007 4	Ф	۷.	5,000		753		25,753
	e Bond Series	<u>199/A</u>				_			
2017			-		0,000		28,162		968,162
	Total State Loa	ns Payable		96	5,000	2	<u> 28,915</u>		<u>993,915</u>

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(8) Long-term Obligations, Continued

) Long-term Congations, Continued							
Serial Bonds							
\$5,200,000 County Sewer District ser	eries bonds						
refinanced in 2012, due in annual	l insta	illments of	\$265,000 to				
\$335,000 through 2023, with interest a	at 3% to	o 4%.		\$ 2,085,000			
\$23,000,000 County Sewer District serial	bonds	for 2009A ex	nansion due				
in annual installments of \$510,000 to							
interest at 4% to 4.75%. (Balance not			2010, With	1,045,000			
`		,		1,012,000			
\$16,990,000 County Sewer District serial							
in annual installments of \$365,000 th	rough	2017, with in	iterest at 4%	265,000			
to 4.375%. (Balance not refinanced.)				365,000			
\$18,200,000 County Sewer District serial	bonds	s for 2014 ex	pansion, due				
in annual installments of \$725,000 to	\$1,22	5,000 through	n 2034, with				
interest at 1% to 3.25%.				17,040,000			
\$31,135,000 County Sewer District serial	1 bond	s for 2016 re	financing of				
Bonds 2009A and 2010A totaling \$35			_				
\$5,000 to \$2,005,000 through 2040, wi		31,135,000					
	1011 11100	1000 40 170 00	2,0.	-			
Total serial bonds				\$ <u>51,670,000</u>			
Serial Bonds - County							
Sewer District Bonds		<u>Principal</u>	Interest	<u>Total</u>			
		-		·			
2017	\$	265,000	83,400	348,400			
2018		275,000	72,800	347,800			
2019		285,000	61,800	346,800			
2020		295,000	50,400	345,400			
2021		310,000	38,600	348,600			
2022-2023		655,000	39,600	694,600			
Total		2,085,000	346,600	2,431,600			
(Sewer Expansion) 2009A		Principal	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>			
2017		510,000	41,800	551,800			
2018		535,000	21,400	556,400			
Total		1,045,000	63,200	1,108,200			
(Sewer Expansion) 2010A		Principal	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>			
2017		365,000	14,600	379,600			

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(8) Long-term Obligations, Continued

Serial Bonds, Continued

ar Bonas, Commice			
(Sewer Expansion) 2014	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	\$ 725,000	482,038	1,207,038
2018	745,000	463,663	1,208,663
2019	765,000	444,787	1,209,787
2020	785,000	425,413	1,210,413
2021	805,000	405,538	1,210,538
2022-2026	4,450,000	1,686,838	6,136,838
2027-2031	5,215,000	970,025	6,185,025
2032-2034	3,550,000	<u>175,111</u>	3,725,111
Total	17,040,000	5,053,413	22,093,413
(Sewer Expansion) 2016			
(Refinancing of 2009A/2010A)	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	\$ 5,000	1,188,886	1,193,886
2018	340,000	1,205,581	1,545,581
2019	860,000	1,191,981	2,051,981
2020	910,000	1,148,981	2,058,981
2021	960,000	1,103,481	2,063,481
2022-2026	5,645,000	4,743,656	10,388,656
2027-2031	7,095,000	3,449,806	10,544,806
2032-2036	8,615,000	1,940,519	10,555,519
2037-2040	6,705,000	494,977	7,199,977
Total	31,135,000	16,467,868	47,602,868
Total serial bonds	\$ 51,670,000	21,945,681	73,615,681
	• — —		

During 2016, net proceeds of the Series 2016 Refunding bonds were used to refund the 2009 Sewer Expansion and 2010 Sewer Expansion bonds of \$31,135,000 plus a premium of \$4,691,154, that is being amortized over the life of the debt specifically reducing the interest to be paid by approximately \$5,553,364. As a result, the bonds are considered defeased and the liability for these bonds has been removed from the Board financial statements. The economic gain on the transaction (the difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) is \$6,115,582. The accounting loss on this refunding of \$2,004,987 will be recognized over the term of the new debt.

New debt Series 2016 Bond premium	\$ 31,135,000 <u>4,691,154</u>
Debt proceeds Refunded debt Bond issuance cost	35,826,154 (33,650,000) (171,167)
Deferred loss	\$ _2,004,987

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(9) Other Postemployment Employee Benefits

(a) Plan Description

The County provides a single-employer self-insured medical plan (the Plan) that offers two options. The Plan provides lifetime healthcare insurance and prescription drug coverage for eligible retirees and their spouses through the County's Plan, which covers both active and retired members. Benefit provisions are established through negotiations between the County and the unions, representing employees, and are renegotiated at the end of each of the bargaining periods.

(b) Funding Policy

Contribution requirements also are negotiated between the County and union representatives. The County contributes a percentage of the cost of current year premiums for eligible retired Plan members and their spouses. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the County contributed \$6,633,231 to the Plan. Plan members receiving benefits hired on or after January 1, 2000 contribute 15% of their premium costs.

(c) Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The County's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) expense is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC). The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year. Unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) are amortized over a period not to exceed 30 years. The County's OPEB expense for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$14,222,762. The following table shows the components of the County's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the Plan, and changes in the County's net OPEB obligation to the Plan:

			Business-
		Governmental	Type
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Activities</u>
Annual required contribution	\$ 16,786,572	15,924,208	862,364
Interest on net OPEB obligation	6,571,400	6,306,002	265,398
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(9,135,210)	(8,766,268)	(368,942)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	14,222,762	13,463,942	758,820
Contributions made	(6,633,231)	(6,328,248)	(304,983)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	7,589,531	7,135,694	453,837
Net OPEB obligation at beginning of year	164,285,007	157,650,063	6,634,944
Net OPEB obligation at end of year	\$ <u>171,874,538</u>	164,785,757	<u>7,088,781</u>

Included in government activities is \$269,542 in OPEB obligation recorded in the workers' compensation fund, which is reported in the reconciliation on page 12.

The County's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the Plan, and the net OPEB obligation is as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(9) Other Postemployment Employee Benefits, Continued

(c) Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation, Continued

Fiscal		Annual	Pe	ercentage of	Net OPEB
Year		OPEB	Aı	nnual OPEB	Obligation
Ended		<u>Cost</u>	Cos	st Contributed	at Year End
12/31/2016	\$ 1	4,222,762		46.6%	171,874,538
12/31/2015	1	3,946,803		47.5%	164,285,007
12/31/2014	2	21,140,640		35.3%	156,960,649

(d) Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of December 31, 2016, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$176,430,225, all of which was unfunded.

The projection of future benefit payments for an ongoing Plan involves 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 trends. 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.

(e) Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive Plan (the Plan as understood by the employer and 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 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.

The following simplifying assumptions were made:

- Retirement Age for Active Employees The rates of decrement due to retirement based on the experience under the New York State and Local Retirement System were prepared by the Department of Civil Service's actuarial consultant in the report titled, "Development of Recommended Actuarial Assumptions for New York State/SUNY GASB 45 Valuation."
- Marital Status It is assumed that 70% of retirees will be married at the time of their retirement, and the male spouse is assumed to be approximately three years older than the female.
- Mortality Life expectancies were based on RPH-2014 SOA mortality tables for males and for females.
- Turnover The rates of decrement due to turnover based on the experience under the New York State and Local Retirement System as prepared by the Department of Civil Service's actuarial consultant in the report titled, "Development of Recommended Actuarial Assumptions for New York State/SUNY GASB 45 Valuation."

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(9) Other Postemployment Employee Benefits, Continued

(e) Methods and Assumptions, Continued

• Medical Trend Rate - The expected rate of increase in healthcare insurance premiums were developed using the baseline projection of the SOA long term medical cost trend model. Short-term trend rates were based on the recent premium rate history for the County. Long-term rates were based on the following assumptions: rate of inflation, 2.2%; rate in growth in real income/GDP per capita, 1.6%; extra trend due to technology and other factors, 1.4%; health share of GDP resistance part, 25%.

Based on the historical and expected returns of the County's short-term investment portfolio, a discount rate of 4% was used in 2016. In addition, the projected unit credit actuarial method was used. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2016 was 30 years.

(10) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Litigation

The County is a defendant in various lawsuits, the outcome of which is not determinable at this time including claims related to the Saratoga County Jail and Saratoga County Sheriff Department.

(b) Grant Programs

The County participates in a number of grant programs. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. The audits of these programs may be conducted, in accordance with grantor requirements, on a periodic basis. Accordingly, the County's compliance with applicable grant requirements will be established at some future date. The amounts, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time although the County believes, based upon its review of current activity and prior experience, the amount of such disallowances, if any, will be minimal.

(c) Contracts

The County has entered into various contracts with outside vendors for goods and services, which were unperformed at year-end. The County has provided authority to fund these transactions in the subsequent year's budget.

(d) Environmental Risks

Certain facilities are subject to Federal, State, and local regulations relating to the discharge of materials into the environment. Compliance with these provisions has not had, nor does the County expect such compliance to have, any material effect upon the capital expenditures or financial condition of the County. Management believes that its current practices and procedures for control and disposition of regulated wastes comply with applicable Federal, State, and local requirements.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(11) Internal Service Funds

The County established a self-insurance plan for workers' compensation under Local Law Nos. 1 and 2, 1956, pursuant to Article 5 of the Workers' Compensation Law. The plan is open to any eligible municipality or public entity within the County for participation. There were 31 participants at December 31, 2016. The County is responsible for administration of the plan and its reserves. The plan purchases commercial insurance for employer's liability in third-party suits; the limit is \$1,000,000 with a retention of \$10,000. Settled claims have not resulted in a claim against this excess liability coverage since the inception of the plan.

As of January 1, 2016, the County established its own self-insurance health benefits plan. The County is responsible for administration and its reserves.

All funds of the County participate in the program and make payments to the internal service funds based on historical estimates of the amounts needed to pay prior and current year claims and to establish a reserve for catastrophe losses. A balance in the amount of \$7,573,767 was reserved at December 31, 2016 in the workers' compensation fund. A balance in the amount of \$6,838,544 was reserved at December 31, 2016 in the health benefits fund.

Claims and judgments are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Losses," which requires that claims and judgments be recognized when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred, and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Claims liabilities of \$23,856,522 and \$3,312,683 at December 31, 2016 have been set up as self-insured claims payable for a workers' compensation liability and a health benefit liability, respectively. Changes in the claims liability for 2016 were:

		Current Year		
	Balance	Claims and		Balance
	January 1,	Changes in	Claim	December 31,
	2016	Estimates	Payments	<u>2016</u>
Workers' compensation	\$ <u>21,385,509</u>	5,879,863	3,408,850	23,856,522
Health benefits	\$	25,175,479	21,862,796	3,312,683

(12) Subsequent Events

On January 31, 2017, the Maplewood Manor Health Care Center sale as described in note 13(d) was settled for \$8,385,637, net of a required escrow account and other credits to the purchaser.

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the report which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units

(a) Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency

Industrial Revenue Bond and Note Transactions - Certain industrial development revenue bonds and notes issued by the IDA are secured by property that is leased to companies and is retired by lease payments. The bonds and notes are not obligations of the IDA, the County, or New York State. The IDA does not record the assets or liabilities resulting from completed bond and note issuances in its accounts since its primary function is to arrange the financing between the borrowing companies and the bond and note holders, and funds arising there from are controlled by trustees or banks acting as fiscal agents. For providing this conduit debt financing service, the IDA receives bond administration fees from the borrowing companies. Such administrative fee income is recognized immediately upon issuance of bonds and notes, or the closing of straight lease transactions. At December 31, 2016, the outstanding financing balance of the bonds and notes (issued in the name of the IDA) of the borrowing companies on open projects was \$83,347,711.

<u>Investment Policy</u> - The IDA's investment policies are governed by statutes of the State. Agency monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The Treasurer of the IDA is authorized to use demand, savings, and money market accounts and certificates of deposit.

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

Deposits and investments at December 31, 2016 were entirely covered by FDIC insurance or collateral investments, as required.

<u>Capital Asset</u> -	Balance		Balance
	January 1,	Net	December 31,
	<u>2016</u>	Additions	<u>2016</u>
Land for railroad spur	\$ <u>168,138</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>168,138</u>

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority

Organization - The Saratoga County Water Authority (Authority) was created during 1990 as a public benefit corporation under New York State Public Authorities Law Title 8-F of Article 5. The Authority is a component unit of the County. The Authority is charged with providing water services for public benefit. A governing board of seven members, appointed by the chairperson of the Board of Supervisors of Saratoga County governs the Authority.

The Authority began operations during February 2010 with the substantial completion of the Saratoga County Water Treatment and Transmission Facilities System (System). The System is designed to provide safe, reliable, and affordable drinking water to the residents of Saratoga County.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

A summary of the significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows.

<u>Accounting Method</u> - The Authority's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to the Authority is determined by its measurement focus. The transactions of the Authority are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With the measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operations are included on the statement of net position. Net position is segregated into restricted and unrestricted components, as follows:

- Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation reduced by the net outstanding debt balances;
- Restricted net position has constraints placed on use by the Authority's Revenue Bond, and
- Unrestricted net position consists of assets and liabilities that do not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets, net of related debt or restricted net position.

Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. The Authority distinguishes operating revenue and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenue and expenses generally result from providing water services. The principal operating revenue of the Authority are charges to customers for user services. Operating expenses include the costs associated with providing those user services. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

In preparing financial statements in accordance with GAAP, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u> - Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash deposits and other short-term investments, whether unrestricted or restricted, with original maturities of three months or less.

Statutes authorize the Authority to maintain deposits with financial institutions and to invest in certificates of deposit, obligations of New York State, the United States Government and its agencies, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. obligations.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Unrestricted cash deposits with financial institutions are either covered by federal depository insurance or collateralized by securities held by the pledging bank's trust department in the Authority's name, or U.S. Government and/or federal agency securities held by the Trustee. Restricted cash equivalents and investments are held in the Authority's name by their custodian and; therefore, not subject to custodial risk. The Authority's restricted cash equivalents are considered investments for cash flow statement purposes.

Accounts Receivable - Accounts receivable are carried at original invoice less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts on a periodic basis. Management determines if an allowance for doubtful accounts is needed by identifying troubled accounts and by using historical experience applied to an aging of accounts as well as regularly economic conditions. Accounts receivable are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of accounts receivable previously written off are recorded as income when received.

Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net - Capital assets, are recorded at cost, except for contributed property and equipment, which is recorded at fair market value or the contributor's net book value if fair market value is not readily ascertainable. Expenditures for acquisitions, renewals, and betterments are capitalized, whereas maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred. The Authority uses a capitalization threshold of \$5,000 to analyze expenditures for capitalization. When equipment is retired or otherwise disposed of, the appropriate accounts are relieved of costs and accumulated depreciation, and any resultant gain or loss is credited or charged to operations.

Interest expenses incurred during construction of assets are capitalized. Constructed assets financed with the proceeds of tax-exempt debt (if those funds are externally restricted to finance the acquisitions of the asset or used to service the related debt) include capitalized interest to the extent that interest cost over the asset construction period exceeds interest earned on related interest-bearing investments acquired with proceeds of the related tax-exempt borrowing.

Depreciation is provided for in amounts to relate the cost of depreciable assets to operations over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives established to determine depreciation for vehicles, machinery, and equipment vary from three to twenty years. Building and building improvements are depreciated over thirty years. Land improvements are depreciated over twenty years. Infrastructure is depreciated over forty years.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

The Authority evaluated prominent events or changes in circumstances affecting property and equipment to determine if impairment of any capital assets has occurred. A capital asset is considered impaired if both (a) the decline in service utility of the capital asset is large in magnitude and (b) the event or change in circumstance is outside the normal life cycle of the capital asset. There were no impaired capital assets at December 31, 2016.

<u>Tax Status</u> - The Authority is exempt from federal income taxes under Internal Revenue Service Code Section 115.

<u>Restricted Assets</u> - In accordance with the terms of the Authority's bond indenture, the use of certain Authority assets is restricted for specific purposes as summarized below:

	December 31,
	<u>2016</u>
Construction fund	\$ 370,107
Debt service reserve fund	2,549,414
Debt service	<u> 15,538</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents held with fiscal agent	\$ <u>2,935,059</u>

Capital Assets, Net - A summary of the Authority's capital assets, net, is as follows:

		Net	
	January 1,	Additions	December 31,
	<u>2016</u>	(<u>Deletions</u>)	<u>2016</u>
Land and easement	\$ 1,080,409	-	1,080,409
Land improvements	1,961,969	-	1,961,969
Buildings and improvements	13,306,287	(22,044)	13,284,243
Infrastructure	60,134,388	860,065	60,994,453
Machinery and equipment	9,303,314	-	9,303,314
Vehicles	148,334	(32,810)	115,524
Office equipment and furniture	76,953	_	76,953
Construction in progress	104,118	(99,577)	4,541
	86,115,772	705,634	86,821,406
Less accumulated depreciation	(<u>14,978,762</u>)	(<u>2,621,215</u>)	(17,599,977)
Capital assets, net	\$ <u>71,137,010</u>	(<u>1,915,581</u>)	69,221,429

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued Amounts due to the County at December 31, 2016:

Project costs incurred by the County (2003 to 2007),	
non-interest bearing	\$ 3,246,587
Cash advance, June 2007, interest at 4%	250,000
Accrued interest on June 2007 to 2013	236,275
Service fee, 2011, 2012 and 2013	2,967,328
Service fee, 2014	900,000
Accrued interest, 2014	172,523
Service fee, 2015	250,000
Accrued interest, 2015	203,545
Accrued interest, 2016	199,455
	\$ <u>8,425,713</u>

Although these liabilities are due on demand, the intent of the County and the Authority is to have these amounts paid over a period of time, after the Authority has commenced significant operations. As such, these liabilities have been reported as long-term liabilities in these financial statements.

<u>Revenue Bonds</u> - At December 31, 2016, the Authority has \$44,975,000 outstanding related to Water System Revenue Bonds.

- In 2008, Water System Revenue Bonds were originally issued at \$45,000,000 to finance costs incurred in connection with the construction of the Saratoga County Waste Treatment and Transmission Facilities System. Interest is payable semi-annually at interest rates ranging from 3% to 5%. Principal payments range from \$445,000 to \$2,470,000 payable annually on September 1. The bonds are secured by future operating revenue of the Authority and mature September 1, 2048. The bonds were refunded in 2016.
- In 2014, Water System Revenue Bonds of \$4,340,000 were issued to finance costs incurred in connection with the construction of upgrades at the water treatment plant. Interest is payable semi-annually on June 1 and December 1, at 5%. Principal payments rage from \$70,000 to \$275,000, and are payable annually on June 1. The bonds are collateralized by future operating revenues of the Authority and mature June 1, 2044.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Future debt service payments required on the revenue bond are as follows:

			Principal	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
For the year ending December 31,	2017	\$	680,000	1,872,294	2,552,294
•	2018		695,000	1,851,219	2,546,219
	2019		725,000	1,822,544	2,547,544
	2020		765,000	1,786,169	2,551,169
	2021		800,000	1,747,794	2,547,794
	2022-2026		4,640,000	8,096,719	12,736,719
	2027-2031		5,935,000	6,809,344	12,744,344
	2032-2036		7,550,000	5,192,919	12,742,919
	2037-2041		9,050,000	3,693,312	12,743,312
	2042-2046		10,190,000	1,990,431	12,180,431
	2047-2048	_	3,945,000	231,400	4,176,400
		2	14,975,000	35,094,145	80,069,145
Less current installments			680,000		
		2	14,295,000		
Premium (deferred inflows of resor	urces)		5,289,518		
Bond requisition price in excess of	•				
carrying amount		_	(3,620,714)		
		\$ 4	45 <u>,963,804</u>		

Refunded Debt

The Authority issued \$41,360,000 of general obligation refunding bonds to provide resources to purchase U.S. Government and State and Local Government Series Securities that were placed in an irrevocable trust for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments on \$42,115,000 of refunded debt. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the statement of net position. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 32 years by approximately \$11.2 million and resulted in an economic gain of approximately \$6.9 million.

Provision for Compensated Absences

All full-time employees meeting certain conditions are provided with vacation, sick pay, and certain other leave credits based on the terms of employment. Accumulated unpaid vacation and compensatory time are accrued when incurred. Sick pay and other leave credits do not vest with the employee and are expensed when paid.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Related Party Agreement - Saratoga County Service Agreement - On September 1, 2008, the Authority entered into a Service Agreement (Agreement) with the County. The Agreement will terminate when there is no Service Agreement Revenue Bond. The 2008 Revenue Bond will mature in 2048. The Agreement requires the Authority to construct, operate, and maintain the Saratoga County Water System. The Agreement requires the County to pay a service fee to the Authority based on the annual budget prepared by the Authority. The Authority is to repay the County for any and all amounts paid by the County as a service fee with interest at a rate of 4%. During 2016, the County made a service fee payment of \$250,000.

<u>Postemployment Benefits</u> - The Authority provides for a continuation of medical insurance benefits for eligible retirees that reach age 65 and have 20 years of service.

<u>Plan Description</u> - The Authority provides health insurance coverage for certain employees and their spouses. The plan provides for continuation of medical insurance benefits for eligible retirees who reach age 65 and have 20 years of service.

<u>Funding Policy</u> - The Authority's benefits are provided though fully insured plans that are sponsored by a regional health insurance group. The Authority pays eighty percent of the retiree's medical benefits upon the death of a retiree, a surviving spouse may continue coverage in the health insurance plan by making a contribution of 25%. Currently, the Authority's cost of its postemployment benefits program is unfunded. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, there are no retirees.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation - The Authority's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC). The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The following table shows the components of the Authority's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount of premiums actually paid and changes in the Authority's net OPEB obligation:

Annual required contribution and OPEB expense cost	\$	(24)
Net OPEB obligation, beginning of year	6	4,897
Net OPEB obligation, end of year	\$ 6	4,873

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Postemployment Benefits, Continued

The Authority's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the Plan, and the net OPEB obligation for years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, was as follows:

		Percentage of Annual	
Fiscal Year	Annual OPEB Cost	OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
December 31, 2016	(\$24)	0.00%	64,873
December 31, 2015	(\$160)	0.00%	64,924

<u>Funded Status and Funding Progress</u> - As of December 23, 2014, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$4,257 at December 31, 2016, all of which was unfunded.

The projection of future benefit payments for an ongoing plan involves estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far in 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 schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information at the end of this note, presents whether the actuarial value of plan assets is relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities of benefits.

<u>Healthcare Cost Trend Rate</u> - The expected rate of increase in healthcare insurance premiums was based on projections of 7% for 2017, 6% for 2018, and 5% thereafter.

Based on the historical and expected returns of the Authority's short-term investment portfolio, a discount rate of 4% was used. A percentage unit credit actuarial cost method was used. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2016, was 24 years.

Commitments and Contingencies

Water Service Agreements - The Authority has entered into ten separate water service agreements with the Clifton Park Water Authority, City of Mechanicville, Town of Ballston, Town of Malta, Town of Moreau, Town of Stillwater, Wilton Water and Sewer Authority, Village of Stillwater, Luther Forest Technology Economic Development Corporation and Global Foundries US, Inc. Terms of the agreements are for the provision of water services and other services as described by the individual agreements. These agreements are for ten years subject to various conditions and qualifying events. 84% and 83% of operating revenue in 2016 and 2015, respectively, was comprised of user fees received by the Authority related to two of the water service agreements.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Commitments and Contingencies, Continued

<u>Litigation</u> - The Authority is also involved in other suits and claims (possible actions) arising from a variety of sources. It is the opinion of management and counsel that the liabilities that may arise from such possible actions would not result in losses that would materially affect the financial position of the Authority or the results of its operations.

<u>Environmental Risks</u> - Certain facilities are subject to federal, state, and local regulations relating to the discharge of materials into the environment. Compliance with these provisions has not had, nor does the Authority expect such compliance to have, any material effect upon the capital expenditures or financial condition of the Authority. The Authority believes that its current practices and procedures for control and disposition or regulated wastes comply with applicable federal, state, and local requirements.

<u>Debt Defeasance</u> - In 2016, certain outstanding bonds were defeased by placing proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust accounts and the defeased bonds are not included in the financial statements. The balance of those defeased bonds, maturing on various dates with a final maturity on September 1, 2048 was \$41,565,000 at December 31, 2016.

Pension Plan

(1) General Information

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

Plan Description and Benefits Provided - The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund, which was established to hold all net assets and record changes in plan net position allocated to the System. The Comptroller of the State of New York (the "Comptroller") serves as sole trustee and administrative head of the System. System benefits are established under provisions of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Laws ("NYSRSSL"). Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The 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 Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Pension Plan, Continued

(1) General Information, Continued

The System is noncontributory except for employees who joined the System after July 27, 1976 who contribute 3% of their salary, for the first ten years of membership and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010 who generally must contribute 3% of their salary for their entire length of service. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the System's fiscal year ending March 31.

Contributions for the current year and two preceding years were equal to 100% of the contributions required as follows:

2016	\$ 55,622
2015	\$ 44,642
2014	\$ 94,109

Chapter 260 of the laws of the State of New York allows local employers to bond or amortize a portion (limitations established by fiscal year) of their retirement bill up to 10 years for fiscal years ended March 31, 2005 through 2008. Chapter 57 of the laws of the State of New York allows local employers to amortize a portion (limitations established by fiscal year) of their retirement bill for 10 years for fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and forward.

These laws require participating employers to make payments on a current basis, while bonding or amortizing existing unpaid amounts. The Authority has not bonded or amortized any portion of their retirement obligations.

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

At December 31, 2016, the Authority reported a liability of \$267,419 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Authority's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

At December 31, 2016, the Authority's proportion was 0.001661%.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Pension Plan, Continued

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

At December 31, 2016, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,351	31,698
Changes of assumptions	71,313	-
Net difference between projected and actual installment earnings on pension plan investments	158,648	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of		
contributions	6,741	-
Employer contribution subsequent to the March 31,		
2016 measurement date	52,622	<u>22,954</u>
	\$ <u>290,675</u>	<u>54,652</u>

The net amount of the employer's balances of deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

2017	\$	99,757
2018		47,135
2019		47,135
2020	<u>-</u>	41,996
	\$ 2	236.023

<u>ERS Actuarial Assumptions</u> - The total pension liability at March 31, 2016 was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2015, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2016. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions.

Significant actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2015 valuation were a follows:

Interest rate	7.0%
Salary increase	3.8%
Decrement tables	April 1, 2010 - March 31, 2015
	System's Experience
Inflation rate	2.5%

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Pension Plan, Continued

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

Annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2010 - March 31, 2015 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on MP-2014.

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

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of March 31, 2016 for ERS were as follows:

Asset Type:

Domestic equity	7.30%
International equity	8.55%
Private equity	11.00%
Real estate	8.25%
Absolute return strategies	6.75%
Opportunistic portfolio	8.60%
Real assets	8.65%
Bonds and mortgages	4.00%
Cash	2.25%
Inflation-indexed bonds	2.00%

(3) Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 7.0%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore the long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Pension Plan, Continued

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

The following presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.0 percent, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension asset/liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current rate:

ERS

	1%	Current	1%	
	Decrease	Assumption	Increase	
	(<u>6.0%</u>)	(<u>7.0%</u>)	(8.0%)	
Employers' proportionate share				
of the net pension asset (liability)	\$ (<u>603,010</u>)	(<u>267,419</u>)	<u>16,141</u>	

(5) Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the net pension liability of the employer as of March 31, 2016 was as follows (in thousands):

	<u>ERS</u>
Employers' total pension liability Fiduciary net position	\$ (202,651,271) <u>183,640,205</u>
Employers' net pension liability	\$ <u>(19,011,066</u>)
Ratio of fiduciary net position to the employers' total pension liability	90.6%

(c) Saratoga County Prosperity Partnership, Inc.

The Saratoga County Prosperity Partnership, Inc. (the Partnership) is a special purpose, bankruptcy-remote local development corporation organized under the Not-For-Profit Corporation Law of the State of New York. The Partnership is an instrumentality of, but separate and apart from the County of Saratoga, New York (the County). Although legally separate from the County, the Partnership is a component unit of the County and, accordingly, is included in the County's financial statements as a discretely presented component unit.

The Partnership's mission is to publicize and promote the advantages of the County and the Region as a place where employers and entrepreneurs can successfully locate new and expanded operations. The Partnership, through its promotional program, shall attract and encourage prospective employers in a wide range of economic activity, including but not limited to manufacturing, agri-business, education, clean and renewable energy production and technology, business services, international trade, high tech and broadband services and infrastructure, information technology, research, and tourism to locate to or expand within the County.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(c) Saratoga County Prosperity Partnership, Inc., Continued

<u>Transactions with the County of Saratoga</u> - The Partnership receives a grant each year from the County. All unused funds must be returned at the end of the year. In 2016, the County appropriated \$778,000 to the Partnership. The Partnership owes back a total of \$23,166, whereas \$281,975 is related to the 2015 grant award, and \$23,987 due to the 2014 grant award.

(d) Maplewood Manor Local Development Corporation

The Maplewood Manor Local Development Corporation (the Corporation) is a special purpose, bankruptcy-remote local development corporation organized under the Not-For-Profit Corporation Law of the State of New York. The Corporation is an instrumentality of, but separate and apart from the County of Saratoga, New York (the County). Although legally separate from the County, the Corporation is a component unit of the County and, accordingly, is included in the County's financial statements as a discretely presented component unit.

The Corporation's mission is to seek and transfer the land and the facilities of the Maplewood Manor Health Care Center to the highest qualified bidder. In doing so, the Corporation shall examine and consider, where applicable, the bidders' competency and character, history of employee relations and practices, quality of care of residents, record of retaining facilities subsequent to acquisition, willingness to agree to build a new facility at the site, willingness to continue to care for all existing residents at the time of acquisition (unless otherwise indicated by the New York State Department of Health criteria), financial stability, and willingness to consider existing staff as potential employees.

All proceeds realized from the sale will be distributed to the County.

- <u>Transactions with the County of Saratoga</u> The Corporation uses office space and telephone services from the County, and shares overhead and operating services and expenses with the County (including employees, consultants and agents).
- Additionally, the County offsets operating and legal costs of the Corporation through an agreement, which effectively reduces the final amount to be paid to the County upon the final closing. During 2016 and 2015, the Corporation received \$15,153 and \$114,296, respectively, to cover its operating expenses.
- On February 1, 2015, Saratoga County transferred capital assets from Maplewood Manor Nursing Home, totaling \$2,014,528 net of depreciation, to the Corporation. These assets are being held by the Corporation pending future sale. A summary of the Corporation's capital assets is as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(d) Maplewood Manor Local Development Corporation, Continued

	Transfer <u>from County</u>
Land	\$ 54,000
Land improvements	140,773
Building improvements	7,375,347
Fixed equipment	3,152,296
Major moveable equipment	<u>1,719,190</u>
Total	12,441,606
Accumulated depreciation	(<u>10,427,078</u>)
Assets whose use is limited	\$ <u>2,014,528</u>

<u>Sale of the Maplewood Manor Health Care Center</u> - During 2013, the Corporation entered into a purchase and sale agreement with a purchaser for the Maplewood Manor Health Care Center. The terms of the sale called for a purchase price of \$14,100,000, payable with a 15% non-refundable escrow deposit of \$2,115,000 and the balance of \$11,985,000 at the final closing.

The purchaser deposited \$1,965,000 and \$150,000 as non-refundable payments. The \$1,965,000 was in an escrow account established in January 2014 which was subsequently deposited to the Corporation's bank account. A bid deposit in the amount of \$150,000 was received by the Corporation from the purchase and was subtracted from the required escrow deposit.

- In December 2014, the purchase and sale contract was amended to provide a post-closing payment to the purchaser of \$4,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 would be escrowed to provide for periodic funding for necessary facility expenditures, and \$1,500,000 to the purchaser for extraordinary operational costs associated with the transfer of operations, which has occurred as of February 1, 2015.
- On January 30, 2015, the second amendment to the purchase and sale agreement was initiated, which extended the closing date on the transfer of real property to the purchaser no later than December 31, 2018, with the provision that if the closing did not occur prior to December 31, 2015, there would be increases to the acquisition price, ratably monthly, of \$320,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016, \$320,000 for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Additionally, the parties entered into an interim lease, in which the County of Saratoga conveyed the title of facility assets to the Corporation, which will lease the facility assets to the purchaser effective February 1, 2015, with base rent of \$1 per year, through December 31, 2018. The purchaser will be required to pay all expenses incurred in connection with the operation, maintenance, servicing and repair of the facility. On February 1, 2015, the County transferred the capital assets of Maplewood Manor Health Care Center, net of depreciation, totaling \$2,014,528 to the Corporation.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

(d) Maplewood Manor Local Development Corporation, Continued

On January 31, 2017, the Maplewood Manor Health Care Center sale was settled for \$8,385,637, net of a required escrow account and other credits to the purchaser.

(14) Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially expose the County to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of taxes receivable and tax sale certificates which are secured by property values throughout the County.

(15) Tax Abatements

As of December 31, 2016 the County tax abatement programs include abatements on property taxes, sales taxes and mortgage recording taxes. All abatements agreements are made by various area industrial development agencies, cities and townships.

(1) Property Taxes

All property tax abatements are performed through Payment in Lieu of Tax (PILOT) agreements made by various area industrial development agencies, cities and townships. The PILOT agreements are made to support manufacturing, utilities and other purposes. Total amounts received from PILOT agreements in each of these categories for the year ended December 31 2016 is as follows:

Manufacturing	\$ 1,587,191
Utilities	101,687
Other	70,237

PILOT agreements entered into by various area industrial development agencies, cities and townships abated \$314,140 of County property taxes in 2016.

(2) Sales Tax

Under agreements entered into by various area industrial development agencies, cities and townships, County sales tax revenues were reduced by \$89,205.

(16) Fund Deficits

The Capital Projects fund and Workers' Compensation fund have fund deficits of \$962,429 and \$407,498, respectively, at December 31, 2016. The County intends to remedy these deficits in the subsequent fiscal year.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(17) Accounting Standards Not Yet Implemented

GASB Statement No. 73 - "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not Within the Scope of GASB Statement No. 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68." This Statement, issued in June 2015, establishes requirements for defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution pension plans that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68 - "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions," as well as requirements for the assets accumulated for purposes of providing those pensions. The requirements of this Statement for pensions that are not within the scope of Statement 68 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2017 for the County. Requirements of this Statement that address financial reporting for assets accumulated for purposes of providing those pensions as well as the requirements for pension plans within the scope of Statements 67 and 68 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2016. This Statement is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the County.

GASB Statement No. 74 - "Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans." This Statement, issued in June 2015, replaces existing standards of accounting and financial reporting for postemployment benefit plans other than pension plans and also replaces existing requirements for defined contribution OPEB plans. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2017 for the County. This Statement is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the County.

GASB Statement No. 75 - "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." This Statement, issued in June 2015, establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for governments whose employees are provided with OPEB, as well as for certain non-employer governments that have a legal obligation to provide financial support for OPEB provided to the employees of other entities. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2018 for the County. Management is in the process of evaluating the potential impact due to the implementation of this Statement on the financial statements of the County.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(17) Accounting Standards Not Yet Implemented, Continued

GASB Statement No. 80 - "Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units - an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14." This Statement, issued in January 2016, amends blending requirements established in paragraph 53 of GASB Statement No. 14 - "The Financial Reporting Entity, as Amended" for the financial statement presentation of component units of all state and local governments. An additional criterion requires blending of a component unit incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation in which the primary government is the sole corporate member. This additional criterion does not apply to component units included in the financial reporting entity pursuant to the provisions of GASB Statement No. 39 - "Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units." The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for years beginning after June 15, 2016, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2017 for the County. Management is in the process of evaluating the potential impact due to the implementation of this Statement on the financial statements of the County.

GASB Statement No. 81 - "Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements." This Statement, issued in March 2016, establishes accounting and reporting standards for irrevocable split-interest agreements with characteristics that are equivalent to irrevocable split-interest agreements in which a donor irrevocably transfers resources to an intermediary who administers these resources for the unconditional benefit of a government and at least one other beneficiary. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for years beginning after December 15, 2016. For the County, this statement becomes effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2017. This Statement is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the County.

GASB Statement No. 82 - "Pension Issues - an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73." This Statement, issued in March 2016, addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (plan member) contribution requirements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2016, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2017 for the County, except for the requirements of this Statement for the selection of assumptions in a circumstance in which an employer's pension liability is measured as of a date other than the employer's most recent fiscal year-end. In that circumstance, the requirements for the selection of assumptions are effective for that employer in the first reporting period in which the measurement date of the pension liability is on or after June 15, 2017, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2018 for the County. Management is in the process of evaluating the potential impact due to the implementation of this Statement on the financial statements of the County.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(17) Accounting Standards Not Yet Implemented, Continued

- GASB Statement No. 83 "Certain Asset Retirement Obligations." This Statement, issued in November 2016, addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). Governments that have legal obligations to perform certain future asset retirement activities related to tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this Statement. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2019 for the County. This Statement is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the County.
- GASB Statement No. 84 "Fiduciary Activities." This Statement, issued in January 2017, established criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2019 for the County. This Statement is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the County.
- GASB Statement No. 85 "Omnibus 2017." This Statement, issued in March 2017, addresses issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2018 for the County. Management is in the process of evaluating the potential impact due to the implementation of this Statement on the financial statements of the County.
- GASB Statement No. 86 "Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues." This Statement, issued in May 2017, addresses issues related to in substance defeasances occurring through repayment of debt from existing resources. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2018 for County. Management is in the process of evaluating the potential impact due to the implementation of this Statement on the financial statements of County.
- GASB Statement No. 87 "Leases." This Statement, issued in June 2017, requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The requirements of this statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2019, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2020 for the County. Management is in process of evaluating the potential impact due to the implementation of this Statement on the financial statements of the County.

Required Supplementary Information
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in
Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund
Year ended December 31, 2016

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	
	Adopted	Modified	<u>Amounts</u>	Variance
Revenue:				
Real property taxes	\$54,170,081	54,170,081	54,401,712	231,631
Real property tax items	5,076,646	5,076,646	4,783,867	(292,779)
Non-property tax items	120,968,358	120,968,358	121,360,215	391,857
Departmental income	12,950,549	13,049,549	10,855,735	(2,193,814)
Intergovernmental charges	2,599,505	2,599,505	2,628,257	28,752
Use of money and property	413,249	413,249	404,025	(9,224)
Licenses and permits	35,000	35,000	77,262	42,262
Fines and forfeitures	347,344	347,344	382,209	34,865
Sale of property and				
compensation for loss	2,549,187	2,581,887	7,167,053	4,585,166
Miscellaneous local sources	1,470,448	1,470,448	1,349,706	(120,742)
State aid	27,037,128	33,638,787	27,013,122	(6,625,665)
Federal aid	16,974,529	18,870,384	26,801,939	7,931,555
Total revenue	244,592,024	253,221,238	257,225,102	4,003,864
Expenditures:				
General government support	87,657,122	88,163,521	83,367,877	4,795,644
Education	18,125,000	18,342,709	18,014,888	327,821
Public safety	37,587,702	39,269,317	35,651,038	3,618,279
Health	17,432,530	16,926,446	17,840,856	(914,410)
Transportation	655,237	1,998,904	327,518	1,671,386
Economic assistance and				
opportunity	59,350,626	65,305,851	63,633,042	1,672,809
Culture and recreation	976,056	1,027,333	814,337	212,996
Home and community services	3,300,840	3,353,528	3,208,114	145,414
Debt service	3,244,184	3,244,184	3,244,184	
Total expenditures	228,329,297	237,631,793	226,101,854	11,529,939
Other financing sources (uses):				
Operating transfers in	975,033	975,033	-	(975,033)
Operating transfers out	(19,591,901)	(19,591,904)	(18,023,169)	1,568,735
Total other financing				
•	(10 616 060)	(10 616 071)	(19.022.160)	502 702
sources (uses)	(18,616,868)	(18,616,871)	(18,023,169)	593,702
Excess of revenue over expenditures and other sources (uses)	\$ (2,354,141)	(3,027,426)	13,100,079	16,127,505
and other sources (uses)				
Fund balances at beginning of year			20,029,283	
Fund balances at end of year			\$ 33,129,362	

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Funding Progress -Other Postemployment Benefits

County of Saratoga

		Actuarial				UAAL as a
	Actuarial	Accrued	Unfunded			Percentage
Actuarial	Value of	Liability	AAL	Funded	Covered	of Covered
Valuation	Assets	(AAL)	(UAAL)	Ratio	Payroll*	Payroll
<u>Date</u>	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(b)</u>	<u>(b-a)</u>	<u>(a/b)</u>	<u>(c)</u>	((b-a)/c)
December 31, 2016	\$ -	176,430,225	176,430,225	0.00%	56,778,955	311%
December 31, 2015	-	169,681,803	169,681,803	0.00%	61,263,111	277%
December 31, 2014	-	223,099,924	223,099,924	0.00%	67,151,956	332%
December 31, 2013	-	213,915,031	213,915,031	0.00%	64,824,129	330%
December 31, 2012	-	324,130,057	324,130,057	0.00%	66,174,183	490%

Saratoga County Water Authority

		Actuarial				UAAL as a
	Actuarial	Accrued	Unfunded			Percentage
Actuarial	Value of	Liability	AAL	Funded	Covered	of Covered
Valuation	Assets	(AAL)	(AAL) (UAAL)		Payroll	Payroll
<u>Date</u>	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(b)</u>	<u>(b-a)</u>	<u>(a/b)</u>	<u>(c)</u>	((b-a)/c)
December 31, 2016	\$ -	4,257	4,257	0.00%	311,927	1.4%
December 31, 2015	-	3,167	3,167	0.00%	305,011	1.5%
December 31, 2014	-	2,191	2,191	0.00%	470,000	0.5%
December 31, 2013	-	537,842	537,842	0.00%	316,886	170%
December 31, 2012	-	470,883	470,883	0.00%	277,886	169%

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Year ended December 31, 2016

NYSERS Pension Plan

County-wide				
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>		
County's proportion of the net pension liability	0.2978990%	0.2998883%		
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 47,813,621	\$10,130,958		
County's covered payroll	\$ 56,778,955	\$61,263,111		
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered - employee payroll	84.21% 16.54%			
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	90.7% 97.9%			
Governmental Activities				
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>		
County's proportion of the net pension liability	0.2828585%	0.283396%		
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 45,303,272 \$ 9,62			
County's covered payroll	\$ 53,797,901 \$58,199,9			
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered - employee payroll	84.21%	16.54%		
Sewer District				
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>		
Fund's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0156405%	0.016493%		
Fund's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,510,349	\$ 506,546		
Fund's covered payroll	\$ 2,981,054	\$ 3,063,144		
Fund's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered - employee payroll	84.21%	16.54%		

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of County's Pension Contributions Year ended December 31, 2016

NYSERS	Dangian	บเกก
	E CHNOH	FIAH

	Cour	nty-wide			
	2016	2015	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 8,903,604	10,728,541	12,160,083	12,336,753	12,370,870
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	8,903,604	10,728,541	12,160,083	12,336,753	12,370,870
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -				
County's covered employee payroll	\$56,778,955	61,263,111	63,150,465	62,407,807	66,174,183
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	15.68%	17.51%	19.26%	19.77%	18.69%
	Governme	ntal Activities			
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 8,439,667	10,138,512	11,534,897	11,694,724	11,727,065
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	8,439,667	10,138,512	11,534,897	11,694,724	11,727,065
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -				
County's covered employee payroll	\$53,797,961	58,199,967	59,903,710	59,159,980	62,730,346
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	15.69%	17.42%	19.26%	19.77%	18.69%
	Sewe	r District			
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 463,937	590,029	625,186	642,029	643,805
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	463,937	590,029	625,186	642,029	643,805
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -				
Fund's covered employee payroll	\$ 2,981,054	3,063,144	3,246,755	3,247,827	3,443,837
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	15.56%	19.26%	19.26%	19.77%	18.69%

Other Supplementary Information Combining Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental Funds December 31, 2016

	Special Revenue Funds					Total Nonmajor
	County	Road	Employment	Federal	Capital	Governmental
	Road	Machinery	and Training	Forfeitures	Projects	<u>Funds</u>
Assets:						
Cash and equivalents	\$ 767,879	-	14,226	202,212	-	984,317
Accounts receivable	223,806	-	-	-	-	223,806
State and federal receivables	1,348,305	-	-	-	-	1,348,305
Due from other funds	1,654,822	1,405,524	18,753			3,079,099
Total assets	\$ 3,994,812	1,405,524	32,979	202,212		5,635,527
Liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances: Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	751,556	439,862	-	-	6,948	1,198,366
Due to other funds	1,099,367	113,251	13,931		955,481	2,182,030
Total liabilities	1,850,923	553,113	13,931		962,429	3,380,396
Deferred inflows of resources	1,348,305		19,048			1,367,353
Fund balances:						
Restricted	-	-	_	202,212	_	202,212
Assigned - unappropriated	795,584	852,411	-	-	-	1,647,995
Unassigned (deficit)					(962,429)	(962,429)
Total fund balances (deficit)	795,584	852,411		202,212	(962,429)	887,778
Total liabilities, deferred inflows						
and fund balances	\$ 3,994,812	1,405,524	32,979	202,212		5,635,527

Other Supplementary Information

Combining Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Total

Year ended December 31, 2016

	Special Revenue Funds					Nonmajor
	County	Road	Employment	Federal	Capital	Governmental
	<u>Road</u>	<u>Machinery</u>	and Training	<u>Forfeitures</u>	Projects	<u>Funds</u>
Revenue:						
Departmental income	\$		915	-	-	915
Intergovernmental charges	351,86		-	-	-	351,860
Use of money and property		- 1,176,000	-	108	-	1,176,108
Fines and forfeitures			-	16,939	-	16,939
Sale of property and compensation for loss	22,44	*	-	-	-	284,250
Miscellaneous local sources	2,33	208,765	8,120	-	-	219,218
State aid	3,955,95	-	-	-	-	3,955,952
Federal aid	158,37	<u></u>	1,253,385			1,411,761
Total revenue	4,490,96	1,646,571	1,262,420	17,047		7,417,003
Expenditures:						
General government support			-	-	152,605	152,605
Public safety	991,93	-	-	34,109	-	1,026,039
Transportation	17,879,54	4,520,653	-	-	-	22,400,194
Economic assistance and opportunity		<u>-</u>	1,262,420			1,262,420
Total expenditures	18,871,47	4,520,653	1,262,420	34,109	152,605	24,841,258
Other sources - operating transfers in	14,475,88	3,547,284				18,023,169
Excess of revenue over expenditures and						
other sources	95,37	9 673,202	-	(17,062)	(152,605)	598,914
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year	700,20	179,209		219,274	(809,824)	288,864
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year	\$ 795,58	852,411	-	202,212	(962,429)	887,778