Basic Financial Statements, Supplementary Information and Independent Auditors' Report December 31, 2019

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#### 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 (the County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, 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.

#### Auditors' 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, Saratoga County Water Authority and Saratoga County Prosperity Partnership, Inc. which collectively represent 100% of the assets, 100% of the net position, and 100% 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, Saratoga County Water Authority and Saratoga County Prosperity Partnership, Inc. 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 County'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, 2019, 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 10 and the additional information on pages 69 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 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's basic financial statements. The supplementary information on pages 74 and 75 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

This information is the responsibility of management and was 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. In our opinion, 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 September 25, 2020, on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's 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 September 25, 2020

Management's Discussion and Analysis December 31, 2019

Our discussion and analysis of the County of Saratoga, New York's (the County) financial performance provides an overview of the County's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2019.

## **Using This Annual Report**

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The statement of net position and the statement of activities (on pages 11 and 12) provide information about the County as a whole and present a longer-term view of the County's finances and are referred to as the Government-wide financial statements. Governmental Fund financial statements begin on page 13. For Governmental Funds, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending. Governmental Fund financial statements also report the County's operations in greater detail than the Government-wide financial statements by providing information about the County's most significant funds. The remaining statements provide financial information about activities for which the County acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of those outside of the government. Following these statements are notes that provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. As a whole, the aforementioned items are the County's basic financial statements.

In addition to the basic financial statements, the annual report contains required supplementary information as dictated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and other supplementary information in the form of combining statements for those funds that are not considered major funds and, therefore, are not presented individually in the basic financial statements.

## Reporting the County as a Whole

Our analysis of the County as a whole begins on page 11, with the Government-wide financial statements. The statement of net position and the statement of activities report information about the County as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer the question of whether the County, as a whole, is better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the full-accrual basis of accounting. All of the current year's revenue and expenses are taken into account regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the County's net position and changes in them. One can think of the County's net position, the residual of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, as one way to measure the County's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the County's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. One needs to consider other nonfinancial factors, however, such as changes in the County's property tax base and the condition of the County's roads, to assess the overall health of the County.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis December 31, 2019

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, we separate the County into two types of activities:

- Governmental Activities: Most of the County's services are reported in this category, including public safety, public health, economic assistance, transportation, and general administration. Property and sales taxes, and New York State (the State) and Federal grants finance most of these activities.
- Component Units: The County includes the Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency, Saratoga County Water Authority and Saratoga County Prosperity Partnership in its report as separate legal entities. Complete financial statements for these component units can be obtained from their respective administrative office.

#### **Governmental Fund Financial Statements**

Analysis of the County's major funds begins on page 13. The Governmental Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds - not the County as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law. However, management establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes or to show it is meeting its legal responsibilities for using certain taxes and grants. The County's two kinds of funds - Governmental and Proprietary - use different accounting approaches.

Governmental Funds: All of the County's services are reported in the Governmental Funds which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified-accrual accounting which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted into cash. The Governmental Fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the County's general governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental Fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the County's programs.

**Proprietary Funds**: When the County charges customers for the services it provides - whether to outside customers or to other units of the County - these services are generally reported in Proprietary Funds. Proprietary Funds report the same way all activities are reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities. Saratoga County Sewer District is the only Proprietary Fund.

**Fiduciary Funds**: The County is the trustee, or fiduciary, for other assets that, because of a trust arrangement, can be used only for the trust beneficiaries. All of the County's fiduciary activities are reported on the statements on pages 20 and 21.

Management's Discussion and Analysis December 31, 2019

## **County of Saratoga General Information**

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.

Saratoga County's economy is built on a diverse mix of industries with multiple well-established primary economic drivers. While agriculture and tourism have been the County's largest industries, manufacturing is a fast-growing segment of its economy. Its chief manufacturers produce microchips, paper products, chemicals, electronic equipment, knit goods, and ladies' wearing apparel. There are several nationally known manufacturers located within Saratoga County. One specialized facility for energy and propulsion research is located within the County: the West Milton Atomic Project, in the Town of Milton. Additionally, the County has a major shipping hub or distribution center for nationwide retailers Ace, Target, and Walmart in the Town of Wilton at Exit 16.

Saratoga County is home to several internationally-known tourist attractions. The County is well-known for horse racing and hosts the Saratoga Race Course, the oldest horse racing venue in the United States, and the Horse Racing National Hall of Fame. Based on a 2006 Economic Impact Study conducted by the New York Racing Association, the horse racing industry provides a total annual regional impact of between \$202,000,000 and \$232,000,000. Tax revenue to the County generated by the race course in 2013 was between \$5,500,000 and \$6,000,000. These taxes include sales tax, room taxes on lodging, property, admissions and other sundry taxes.

The County is home to the world's most advanced semiconductor foundry manufacturing facility and one of the largest construction projects in the United States. Global Foundries Fab 8, a \$6.9 billion, 2 million square foot computer chip manufacturing facility in the Luther Forest Technology Park located in the Towns of Malta and Stillwater, began production in January 2012. In July 2012, the company announced a \$2.3 billion 90,000 square foot expansion of its cleanroom, which was completed in 2014 and significantly expanded the facility's production capacity. Global Foundries has an administrative building adjacent to the facility. To date, the Fab 8 project has supported approximately 4,300 construction jobs with another 1,000 expected as a result of the cleanroom expansion. The site occupied by Global Foundries within the Luther Forest Technology campus is zoned for two additional chip fab facilities and preliminary discussions about building a second fab are reportedly underway.

Global Foundries purchased 60 acres of land in November 2015 for \$1.2 million as part of its plan to expand Fab 8. In addition Global Foundries is planning to purchase another 135 acres of land for a second Fab.

A development driven by Global Foundries is Ellsworth Commons, a \$53 million new urban lifestyle design retail/mixed-use community in downtown Malta. It is situated on a large plot of land on Route 9 and boasts 70,000 square feet of retail and office space, 312 luxury apartments as well as 22 brownstone-style townhouses.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis December 31, 2019

Economic growth has continued in the County due in part to the expansion of Global Foundries resulting in an increase of home construction, business expansion and hotel development. Recent projects within the County include the following:

- Construction a Homewood Suites by Hilton in the Town of Clifton Park
- Construction of a 214-unit multi building apartment project in the Town of Malta including 17 three-story buildings of various sizes on approximately 9 acres.
- \$18.4 million expansion project of sewer lines around Saratoga Lake for new development and conversion of season camps to year-round homes completed in the summer of 2014.

Excellent higher education facilities are available in Saratoga Springs (Skidmore College) and in nearby communities: Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Russell Sage College (both in Troy), State University at Albany, Albany Medical College, Albany College of Pharmacy, Albany Law School, College of St. Rose in Albany, Union College in Schenectady, and Siena College in Loudonville. The County is also surrounded by four community colleges.

The County is served by first-rate regional and local transportation facilities including Amtrak, Canadian Pacific Railroad, Pan Am Southern Railroad, and local and inter-city bus service. The New York State Canal System extends for 32 miles along the County's eastern border (Champlain Canal/Hudson River) and for 15 miles along its southern border (Erie Canal/Mohawk River). Interstate 87 (the Adirondack Northway) carries traffic from the New York State Thruway exit in Albany, northward to the Canadian border. The former Delaware and Hudson "Mechanicville" rail yard, which was abandoned for over twenty years, has reopened as an intermodal operation featuring both containers and automobiles. The Albany International Airport and the County's own airport in Ballston Spa serve the commercial and general aviation needs of the County.

## **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, the majority of its general revenues finance state mandated programs.

The services provided by County government are accounted for through a General Fund, Highway Fund, Equipment Fund, Job Training and Employment Special Revenue Fund, various Capital Project Funds, as well as one Proprietary Fund. Through a separate fund, the County insures itself and most municipalities within the County for workers' compensation. The County also maintains a separate fund to self-insure its health insurance. 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.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis December 31, 2019

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 2019, \$25,582,492 was expended which is an increase from the previous year of \$292,374. 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 2019, \$1,107,793 was expended and reimbursed by the Federal government.

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 2019 cost of the Sewer Fund was \$20,455,331, with revenues of \$24,707,628.

The wide variety of the remaining services provided by County government are accounted for in the County's General Fund, including:

- financial assistance and social services to the County's low-income population, 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;
- 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 including 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.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis December 31, 2019

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the General Fund expended \$243,706,283 and the general real property tax revenue amounted to \$59,204,671. 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 2018

The 2019 General Fund included \$19,385,145 in transfers to other funds, including the County Road and Road Machinery Funds. The County's Enterprise Fund, the Sewer District, had net operating income of \$4,252,297. The other budgeted funds were balanced without involving fund balance.

The County's actual expenditures in the General Fund during 2019 were \$9,771,291 under the modified budget amount. Actual revenue was lower than the modified budget by \$2,423,783. See details on page 69.

## Analysis of the County's Government-Wide Financial Position During 2019

During 2019, the County's government-wide net position increased by \$3,461,592. Governmental activities net position decreased by \$1,460,705 which was due in large part to changes in the total OPEB liability and related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. Business-type activities increased net position by \$4,252,297 due to from operating revenue exceeding operating expenses.

## Analysis of the County's Capital Investment and Bond Indebtedness

The County's net investment in capital assets at the end of 2019 is as follows:

		Accumulated	Related	
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Depreciation</u>	<u>Debt</u>	<u>Net</u>
Land	\$ 4,820,105	-	-	4,820,105
Construction in progress	22,491,487	-	(22,099,040)	392,447
Buildings and improvements	231,563,028	(124,217,453)	(3,120,000)	104,225,575
Vehicles	26,471,323	(18,050,199)	-	8,421,124
Machinery and equipment	16,360,637	(9,797,683)	(800,000)	5,762,954
Infrastructure	253,173,591	(105,704,245)	( <u>48,429,032</u> )	99,040,314
Totals	\$ <u>554,880,171</u>	(257,769,580)	( <u>74,448,072</u> )*	222,662,519

Debt related to construction in progress consists of \$22,780,000 in bonds and \$119,040 in premiums.

\*Sewer District is responsible for \$48,429,032 of this amount, which consists of \$45,995,000 in bonds, \$4,104,759 in premiums and \$83,637 of deferred gains on refunding, less \$1,754,364 of deferred losses on refunding.

Management's Discussion and Analysis December 31, 2019

## **Future Prospects for the County's Finances**

In January 2020, Moody's Investors Service has upgraded Saratoga County issuer and general obligation limited tax (GOLT) ratings to Aa1 from Aa2. The upgrade to Aa1 reflects Saratoga County's continued financial strength and steadily growing tax base. The growing population and economy have led to growing property and sales taxes which have bolstered the county's reserve position.

The County anticipates issuing debt for two sanitary sewer projects in the near future. The County's Sewer District is partnering with the Albany County Sewer District on a Regional Biosolids Facility project that will be funded evenly by each County. Current estimates indicate a bonding total, per county, of \$28 million. The County anticipates issuing bond anticipation notes through the State Environmental Facilities Corporation in late 2020 and permanently financing the project with bonds in 2022 following the completion of construction.

The County plans to reline the County Sewer District's interceptor sewer at an estimated cost of \$20.0 million. The County anticipates the project commencing construction in 2020 and completing the construction of the project in 2022.

As is true with all municipalities, the COVID-19 pandemic has been a hardship on County finances. That said, the County's historically sound financial planning has put it in a strong position to weather this downturn. The County has implemented a number of austerity measures to mitigate the pandemic's budgetary impact, including pausing certain capital projects and keeping vacant positions unfilled. A strong underlying economy and tax base will also benefit the County as the reopening and recovery continues.

## **Requests for Additional Information**

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

## Statement of Net Position December 31, 2019

	Prin	:		
	Governmental	Business-type		Component
	Activities	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Units</u>
Assets: Current:				
Cash and equivalents	\$ 60,645,715	28,424,198	89,069,913	11,799,396
Taxes receivable, net of allowance	18,039,983	-	18,039,983	-
Accounts receivable	4,011,132	956,664	4,967,796	1,160,851
State and federal receivables	34,261,613	, <u>-</u>	34,261,613	-
Due from other governments	19,446,565	-	19,446,565	-
Loans receivable	-	-	-	1,400,000
Prepaid expenses	2,165,423	106,202	2,271,625	96,930
Due from fiduciary funds	33,779		33,779	
Inventories	1,260,686	-	1,260,686	-
Other assets	43,780	-	43,780	2 000 210
Restricted assets - cash and equivalents	10,684,337	-	10,684,337	3,088,310
Property held for development		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	336,069
Total current assets	150,593,013	29,487,064	180,080,077	17,881,556
Noncurrent assets - capital assets, net of accumulated			***	< 1 <b>2 2 -</b> 1 2 2
depreciation	161,259,393	135,851,198	297,110,591	64,287,493
Total assets	311,852,406	165,338,262	477,190,668	82,169,049
Deferred outflows of resources:				
Loss on refunding	-	1,754,364	1,754,364	3,053,583
Pensions	14,447,147	694,374	15,141,521	81,550
OPEB	15,515,465	870,491	16,385,956	36,034
Total deferred outflows of resources	29,962,612	3,319,229	33,281,841	3,171,167
Liabilities:		*		
Current:	11 607 117	4,483,615	16,180,732	340,452
Accounts payable Accrued liabilities	11,697,117 158,973	581,786	740,759	549,758
Due to other governments	24,377,861	361,760	24,377,861	6,065,749
Other liabilities	84,945	_	84,945	0,005,715
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	2,500
General obligation bonds and premium	1,603,503	2,185,465	3,788,968	765,000
Total current liabilities	37,922,399	7,250,866	45,173,265	7,723,459
Long-term liabilities: General obligation bonds and premium	24,415,537	47,914,294	72,329,831	42,110,000
Notes payable - EFC	24,413,337	77,917,297	72,329,631	2,112,940
Compensated absences	2,541,837	119,640	2,661,477	2,112,510
Self insured claims payable	21,324,010	-	21,324,010	_
Net pension liability	17,570,038	844,470	18,414,508	93,990
Total OPEB liability	225,562,931	13,074,555	238,637,486	80,307
Total long-term liabilities	291,414,353	61,952,959	353,367,312	44,397,237
Total liabilities	329,336,752	69,203,825	398,540,577	52,120,696
			270,010,011	52,120,000
Deferred inflows of resources:  Gain on refunding		83,637	83,637	_
Premium on bonds	<u>-</u>	63,037	63,037	4,453,989
Pensions	9,056,163	435,268	9,491,431	64,553
OPEB	15,488,199	897,760	16,385,959	01,555
Unearned revenue	5,951,995		5,951,995	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	30,496,357		31,913,022	4,518,542
Net position (deficit):			01,710,022	
Net investment in capital assets	135,240,353	87,422,166	222,662,519	13,640,656
Restricted - self-insurance workers' compensation	10,147,724		10,147,724	13,040,030
Restricted - self-insurance health benefits	9,870,942		9,870,942	-
Restricted - other	6,964,126		6,964,126	3,088,310
Unrestricted (deficit)	_(180,241,236		(169,626,401)	11,972,012
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (18,018,091		80,018,910	28,700,978
• , ,	Ψ (10,010,091	70,037,001	00,010,910	20,700,770
See accompanying notes to financial statements.				

## Statement of Activities Year ended December 31, 2019

	F	Program Revenue Net Revenue (Expenses) and Changes in Net		t Position			
	Charges	Operating	Capital	Pri	mary Governme	ent	
	for	grants and	grants and	Governmental	Business-type		Component
<b>Expenses</b>	services	contributions	contributions	activities	activities	<u>Total</u>	<u>units</u>
\$ 99,377,838	12,279,384	6,338,758	-	(80,759,696)	-	(80,759,696)	-
22,094,413	-	5,581,665	-	(16,512,748)	-	(16,512,748)	-
56,636,849	15,021,498	1,628,341	-	(39,987,010)	-	(39,987,010)	-
20,827,214	6,195,407	7,014,371	-	(7,617,436)	-	(7,617,436)	-
34,299,204	5,706,275	3,936,378	292,313	(24,364,238)	-	(24,364,238)	-
69,297,773	5,996,079	26,617,898	-	(36,683,796)	-	(36,683,796)	_
1,329,592	1,418,855	72,872	3,128,237	3,290,372	-	3,290,372	-
4,117,583	2,435,058	128,898	-	(1,553,627)	-	(1,553,627)	-
949,042				(949,042)		(949,042)	_
308,929,508	49,052,556	51,319,181	3,420,550	(205,137,221)	_	(205,137,221)	
20,455,331	24,452,862		_		3,997,531	3,997,531	_
\$ 329,384,839	73,505,418	51,319,181	3,420,550	(205,137,221)	3,997,531	(201,139,690)	
91,142	71,644	-	_	-	-	-	(19,498)
6,417,140		173,121	-	-	-	-	60,174
823,843		832,042		<u>-</u>	_	_	8,199
\$ 7,332,125	6,375,837	1,005,163			_		48,875
General revenue							
	ax and related	tax items		64 586 110	_	64.586.110	_
		tuzk itellis			_	, ,	_
		sation for loss			1.075		_
	•						218,354
				and the second s			-
Total general reve	nue						218,354
_				(790,705)	4,252,297	3,461,592	267,229
•		g of year		(17,227,386)	93,784,704	76,557,318	28,433,749
Net position (defic	cit) at end of ye	ear		\$ (18,018,091)	98,037,001	80,018,910	28,700,978
	\$ 99,377,838 22,094,413 56,636,849 20,827,214 34,299,204 69,297,773 1,329,592 4,117,583 949,042 308,929,508 20,455,331 \$ 329,384,839  91,142 6,417,140 823,843 \$ 7,332,125  General revenue: Real property to Non-property to Sales of property	Charges for services  \$ 99,377,838	Expenses         Charges for services         Operating grants and contributions           \$ 99,377,838         12,279,384         6,338,758           22,094,413         - 5,581,665           56,636,849         15,021,498         1,628,341           20,827,214         6,195,407         7,014,371           34,299,204         5,706,275         3,936,378           69,297,773         5,996,079         26,617,898           1,329,592         1,418,855         72,872           4,117,583         2,435,058         128,898           949,042         -         -           308,929,508         49,052,556         51,319,181           20,455,331         24,452,862         -           \$ 329,384,839         73,505,418         51,319,181           91,142         71,644         -           6,417,140         6,304,193         173,121           823,843         -         832,042           \$ 7,332,125         6,375,837         1,005,163           General revenue:           Real property tax and related tax items           Non-property tax items           Sales of property and compensation for loss           Use of money and property           Misce	Expenses         Charges for services         Operating grants and contributions         Capital grants and contributions           \$ 99,377,838         12,279,384         6,338,758         -           22,094,413         - 5,581,665         -           56,636,849         15,021,498         1,628,341         -           20,827,214         6,195,407         7,014,371         -           34,299,204         5,706,275         3,936,378         292,313           69,297,773         5,996,079         26,617,898         -           1,329,592         1,418,855         72,872         3,128,237           4,117,583         2,435,058         128,898         -           949,042         -         -         -           20,455,331         24,452,862         -         -           20,455,331         24,452,862         -         -           \$ 329,384,839         73,505,418         51,319,181         3,420,550           91,142         71,644         -         -           6,417,140         6,304,193         173,121         -           823,843         -         832,042         -           \$ 7,332,125         6,375,837         1,005,163         -	Expenses         Charges for grants and services         Operating grants and contributions         Capital grants and grants and contributions         Pri Governmental activities           \$ 99,377,838         12,279,384         6,338,758         -         (80,759,696)           22,094,413         -         5,581,665         -         (16,512,748)           56,636,849         15,021,498         1,628,341         -         (39,987,010)           20,827,214         6,195,407         7,014,371         -         (7,617,436)           34,299,204         5,706,275         3,936,378         292,313         (24,364,238)           69,297,773         5,996,079         26,617,898         -         (36,683,796)           1,329,592         1,418,855         72,872         3,128,237         3,290,372           4,117,583         2,435,058         128,898         -         (1,553,627)           949,042         -         -         -         (949,042)           308,929,508         49,052,556         51,319,181         3,420,550         (205,137,221)           91,142         71,644         -         -         -         -           6,417,140         6,304,193         173,121         -         -         -      <	Charges for grants and services   Contributions   Capital grants and contribution   Capital grants and	Expenses         Charges for services         Operating for services         Capital grants and contributions         Capital grants and contributions         Primary Governmental activities         Business-type activities         Total           \$ 99,377,838   12,279,384   6,338,758   −   22,094,413   −   5,581,665   −   (16,512,748)   − (16,512,748)   − (16,512,748)   − (16,512,748)   − (16,512,748)   − (16,512,748)   − (7,617,436)   − (7

## COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds December 31, 2019

		Capital	Nonmajor Governmental	
<b>A</b>	<u>General</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Assets:	Ф2 <i>5 (</i> 05 171	0.020.004	1 770 421	46 212 406
Cash and equivalents	\$35,605,171	8,928,804	1,778,431	46,312,406
Taxes receivable, net of allowance Accounts receivable	18,039,983	-	400.957	18,039,983
State and federal receivables	3,247,825 34,191,179	-	409,857	3,657,682
Due from other governments	4,394,592	-	70,434	34,261,613 4,394,592
Due from other funds	4,394,392	-	33,779	4,394,392
Other assets	43,780	<u>-</u>	33,119	43,780
Restricted assets - cash and equivalents	536,613	-	-	536,613
Total assets	\$96,059,143	8,928,804	2,292,501	107,280,448
Liabilities, deferred inflows, and fund balances: Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	5,916,195	2,930,094	1,351,656	10,197,945
Due to other governments	23,498,168		879,693	24,377,861
Total liabilities	29,414,363	2,930,094	2,231,349	34,575,806
Deferred inflows of resources	17,920,349		30,484	17,950,833
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable	43,780	-	-	43,780
Restricted	799,416	5,998,710	166,000	6,964,126
Assigned - Maplewood Manor				
retiree health benefits	15,797,326	-	· -	15,797,326
Assigned - appropriated	3,565,214	-	50,000	3,615,214
Unassigned (deficit)	28,518,695	-	(185,332)	28,333,363
Total fund balances	48,724,431	5,998,710	30,668	54,753,809
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources,				
and fund balances	\$96,059,143	8,928,804	2,292,501	107,280,448

# Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position December 31, 2019

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 54,753,809
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.	161,259,393
Compensated absences are expensed as paid in governmental funds, expensed as incurred, and reflected as liability on the statement of net position.	(2,541,837)
Significant inventories of materials and supplies are included in the statement of net position as current assets.	1,260,686
Internal service funds net position are not reported in the governmental funds, but included in the statement of net position.	16,851,935
Deferred property tax revenue is not available to pay current period expenditures and is therefore deferred in the funds.	7,644,891
Deferred revenue from receivables not available to pay for current period expenditures and is therefore deferred in the funds.	4,417,972
Prepaid expenses are not reported in the governmental funds.	2,165,423
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	14,447,147
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB, net of \$13,286 reported in workers' compensation fund	15,502,179
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	(9,056,163)
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB, net of \$4,860 reported in workers' compensation fund	(15,483,339)
Long-term liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period are not reported in the governmental funds:	
General obligation bonds and premiums	(26,019,040)
Accrued interest	(158,973)
Total OPEB liability, net of \$70,795 reported in the workers'	(225 402 126)
compensation fund Net pension liability	(225,492,136)
•	 (17,570,038)
Total net position (deficit) of the governmental activities	\$ (18,018,091)

# Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

## Year ended December 31, 2019

			Nonmajor	Total
		Capital	Governmental	Governmental
	<u>General</u>	<b>Projects</b>	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Revenue:				
py	\$ 59,204,671	-	-	59,204,671
Real property tax items	4,443,629	-	-	4,443,629
Non-property tax items	133,122,680	-	-	133,122,680
Departmental income	11,760,077	-	1,667,708	13,427,785
Intergovernmental charges	5,398,458	-	69,194	5,467,652
Use of money and property	784,946	337,858	1,176,091	2,298,895
Licenses and permits	82,710	-	-	82,710
Fines and forfeitures	312,504	-	23,437	335,941
Sale of property and				
compensation for loss	2,257,354	-	213,488	2,470,842
Miscellaneous local sources	1,410,443		275,025	1,685,468
State aid	28,971,351	782,059	3,929,654	33,683,064
Federal aid	17,435,308	3,128,237	1,349,812	21,913,357
Total revenue	265,184,131	4,248,154	8,704,409	278,136,694
Expenditures:				
General government support	91,053,237	31,901	-	91,085,138
Education	22,098,755	-	-	22,098,755
Public safety	41,419,131	18,609,030	1,105,771	61,133,932
Health	18,358,109	-	-	18,358,109
Transportation	424,884	4,253,712	25,582,492	30,261,088
Economic assistance and opportunity	62,123,006	-	1,113,051	63,236,057
Culture and recreation	1,137,442	-	-	1,137,442
Home and community services	3,756,448	-	-	3,756,448
Debt service	3,335,271	-	_	3,335,271
Total expenditures	243,706,283	22,894,643	27,801,314	294,402,240
Other sources (uses):				
Operating transfers in	_	-	19,385,145	19,385,145
Operating transfers out	(19,385,145)			(19,385,145)
Total other sources (uses)	(19,385,145)	-	19,385,145	-
Excess (deficit) of revenue over				
expenditures and other sources (uses)	2,092,703	(18,646,489)	288,240	(16,265,546)
Fund balances (deficit) at beginning of year	46,631,728	24,645,199	(257,572)	71,019,355
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 48,724,431	5,998,710	30,668	54,753,809

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

Year ended December 31, 2019

Net change in fund balances - governmental funds		\$ (16,265,546)
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	\$ 29,590,681	
Depreciation	(13,910,084)	15,680,597
Change in net position from internal service funds which are not reported in governmental funds but included in the statement of activities.		3,802,872
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.		
Compensated absences		614,485
Accrued interest		2,726
Other postemployment benefits:		
Total OPEB liability	11,482,864	
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	(2,061,696)	
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	(15,483,339)	(6,062,171)
Pensions:		
Net pension liability	(9,654,969)	
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions	(11,395,827)	
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	20,068,028	(982,768)
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of		
net position.		2,375,000
Some revenues are reported in the statement of activities that do no result in current financial resources and therefore are not reported as		
revenue in the governmental funds.		77,321
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.		92.060
-		82,069
Expenditures for inventory within certain governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these		(115 200)
costs are allocated over the time period the items are consumed.		(115,290)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ (790,705)

## Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2019

Business-type Activities

	Enterprise Fund Internal Service Funds		de		
	1511	Sewer	Workers'	Health	lus
		<u>District</u>	Compensation	Benefits	<u>Total</u>
Assets:		District	Compensation	Benefits	1044
Current:					
Cash and equivalents	\$	28,424,198	2,914,128	11,419,181	14,333,309
Accounts receivable		956,664	325,000	28,450	353,450
Due from other governments		· -	15,051,973	· •	15,051,973
Prepaid expenses		106,202	, , , -	-	· · ·
Restricted assets - cash and equivalents		· -	10,147,724	-	10,147,724
Total current assets	_	29,487,064	28,438,825	11,447,631	39,886,456
Noncurrent assets - capital assets, net of					
accumulated depreciation		135,851,198	_	_	_
·	_		20 420 025	11 447 (21	20.006.456
Total assets		165,338,262	28,438,825	11,447,631	39,886,456
Deferred outflows of resources:					
Loss on refunding		1,754,364	-		-
Pensions		694,374	-	-	-
OPEB	_	870,491	13,286		13,286
Total deferred outflows of resources	_	3,319,229	13,286		13,286
Liabilities:					
Current:					
Accounts payable		4,483,615	180,369	691,744	872,113
Accrued liabilities		581,786	627,059	-	627,059
Other liabilities		-	-	84,945	84,945
General obligation bonds and premiums		2,185,465	-		
Total current liabilities		7,250,866	807,428	776,689	1,584,117
Long-term:					
General obligation bonds and premiums		47,914,294	-	_	_
Compensated absences		119,640	-	-	_
Self insured claims payable		-	20,524,010	800,000	21,324,010
Net pension liability		844,470	,,	-	,,
Total OPEB liability		13,074,555	70,795	_	70,795
Total long-term liabilities		61,952,959	20,594,805	800,000	21,394,805
Total liabilities	-	69,203,825	21,402,233	1,576,689	22,978,922
Deferred inflows of resources:		92 627			
Gain on refunding		83,637	-	-	-
Pensions OPEB		435,268 897,760	4,860	-	4,860
Unearned revenue		897,700	64,025		64,025
Total deferred inflows of resources	_	1,416,665	68,885		68,885
		1,410,003	00,003		00,003
Net position:		0= 100 166			
Net investment in capital assets		87,422,166	-	-	-
Restricted - self-insurance workers' compensation		-	10,147,724	- 0.50 0.40	10,147,724
Restricted - self-insurance health benefits		10 (14 005	(2.177.521)	9,870,942	9,870,942
Unrestricted (deficit)	_	10,614,835	(3,166,731)		(3,166,731)
Total net position	<u>\$</u>	98,037,001	6,980,993	9,870,942	16,851,935
See accompanying notes to financial statements.	1	7			

# Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds

Year ended December 31, 2019

	B	usiness-type Activities			
	Enterprise Fund		Intern	al Service Fur	nds
		Sewer	Workers'	Health	
		<u>District</u>	Compensation	<b>Benefits</b>	<u>Total</u>
Operating revenue:					
Charges for services	\$	24,452,862	. <b>-</b>		-
Participant assessments		-	5,862,873	23,000,327	28,863,200
Use of money and property		232,469	104,887	81,433	186,320
Sale of property and compensation					
for loss		1,075	-	-	-
Miscellaneous local sources		21,222	533,024	342,244	875,268
Total operating revenue		24,707,628	6,500,784	23,424,004	29,924,788
Operating expenses:					
Costs of sales and services		9,988,578	-	-	-
Employee benefits		2,931,434	2,911,659	23,210,257	26,121,916
Debt service		1,530,351	-	-	-
Depreciation		6,004,968		_	
Total operating expenses		20,455,331	2,911,659	23,210,257	26,121,916
Gain from operations		4,252,297	3,589,125	213,747	3,802,872
Net position at beginning of year		93,784,704	3,391,868	9,657,195	13,049,063
Net position at end of year	<u>\$</u>	98,037,001	6,980,993	9,870,942	16,851,935

# Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds Year ended December 31, 2019

Business-type
Activities
Enterprise

	Enterprise Fund	Intorn	nal Service Fund	<b>d</b> a
		Workers'	Health	13
	Sewer <u>District</u>	Compensation	Benefits	<u>Total</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:	District	Compensation	Belletits	Total
Cash received from charges to customers				
and governmental funds	\$ 24,229,432	8,313,819	23,376,555	31,690,374
Cash paid for interest	(1,717,456)	0,515,017	23,370,333	51,070,574
Cash paid to employees and benefits	(1,860,859)	(5,879,855)	_	(5,879,855)
Cash paid for services and payables	(6,535,767)	-	(23,491,563)	(23,491,563)
1			(==,1,=,0=)	(==,===,===)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating	14 115 250	2 422 064	(115 000)	2 219 056
activities	14,115,350	2,433,964	(115,008)	2,318,956
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities -				
increase in restricted cash and equivalents		(1,818,112)	-	(1,818,112)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Acquisition of capital assets	(5,284,573)	_	_	_
Repayments of long-term debt	(1,910,000)	_	-	_
Net cash used in capital and related	(7.104.570)			
financing activities	(7,194,573)	_		
Net change in cash and equivalents	6,920,777	615,852	(115,008)	500,844
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	21,503,421	2,298,276	11,534,189	13,832,465
Cash and equivalents at end of year	\$ 28,424,198	2,914,128	11,419,181	14,333,309
Reconciliation of gain from operations to net cash				
provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Gain from operations	4,252,297	3,589,125	213,747	3,802,872
Depreciation expense	6,004,968	-	-	-
Changes in:				
Accounts receivable	(478,196)	-	33,984	33,984
Due from other governments	-	1,779,433	-	1,779,433
Prepaid expenses	3,515	-	-	-
Due from other funds	-	-	637,025	637,025
Deferred outflows of resources	872,993	5,258	-	5,258
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,414,198	(344,222)	(329,764)	(673,986)
Due to other funds	(168,209)	(23,542)	-	(23,542)
Retainage payable	171,437	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	(670,000)	(670,000)
Bond premium	(195,465)	-	-	-
Compensated absences	8,767	-	-	<b>-</b>
Self insured claims payable	-	(2,426,333)	-	(2,426,333)
Net pension liability	429,329		-	- /4=å ===
Total OPEB liability	34,032	(179,357)	-	(179,357)
Deferred inflows of resources	(234,316)	33,602		33,602
Net cash provided by (used in) operating				
activities	\$ 14,115,350	2,433,964	(115,008)	2,318,956
See accompanying notes to financial statements		-		

## Statement of Net Position Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2019

	Agency	Permanent	Private Purpose <u>Trust</u>	Total Fiduciary <u>Funds</u>
Assets - cash and equivalents	\$15,348,526	118,552	2,497	15,469,575
Liabilities:				
Agency liabilities	14,908,945	118,552	2,497	15,029,994
Due to other funds	33,779	-	-	33,779
Due to other governments	405,802		-	405,802
Total liabilities	15,348,526	118,552	2,497	15,469,575
Net position	\$ -			

## Statement of Changes in Net Position Fiduciary Funds Year ended December 31, 2019

	Private Purpose <u>Trust</u>
Additions - interest earnings	\$ 2,497
Deductions - cemeteries	(2,497)
Change in net position	-
Net position at beginning of year	
Net position at end of year	\$ -

## COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK Statement of Net Position - Component Units December 31, 2019

	Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency	Saratoga County Water Authority	Saratoga County Prosperity Partnership, Inc.	Total
Assets:		•	•	
Current:	\$ 4,667,395	7,078,136	53,865	11,799,396
Cash and equivalents Accounts receivable	\$ 4,007,393	1,153,820	7,031	1,160,851
Loans receivable	1,400,000	-	-	1,400,000
Prepaid expenses	-	75,408	21,522	96,930
Restricted assets - cash and equivalents	-	3,088,310	-	3,088,310
Property held for development	336,069			336,069
Total current assets	6,403,464	11,395,674	82,418	17,881,556
Noncurrent assets - capital assets, net of				
accumulated depreciation		64,275,589	11,904	64,287,493
Total assets	6,403,464	75,671,263	94,322	82,169,049
Deferred outflows of resources:				
Loss on refunding	-	3,053,583	-	3,053,583
Pensions	-	81,550	-	81,550
OPEB		36,034		36,034
Total deferred outflows of				
resources		3,171,167		3,171,167
Liabilities:				
Current:	20.661	205 152	17.610	240.452
Accounts payable Accrued liabilities	29,661	295,173 545,421	15,618	340,452 540,758
Due to other governments	1,229,460	4,836,289	4,337	549,758 6,065,749
Unearned revenue	1,227,400	+,030,207 -	2,500	2,500
General obligation bonds	<u> </u>	765,000		765,000
Total current liabilities	1,259,121	6,441,883	22,455	7,723,459
Long-term liabilities:				
General obligation bonds	-	42,110,000	-	42,110,000
Notes payable - EFC	-	2,112,940	-	2,112,940
Net pension liability	-	93,990		93,990
Total OPEB liability		80,307		80,307
Total long-term liabilities		44,397,237		44,397,237
Total liabilities	1,259,121	50,839,120	22,455	52,120,696
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Premium on bonds	-	4,453,989		4,453,989
Pensions		64,553		64,553
Total deferred inflows of				
resources		4,518,542		4,518,542
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	-	13,640,656		13,640,656
Restricted	- - 144 040	3,088,310		3,088,310
Unrestricted	5,144,343			11,972,012
Total net position	\$ 5,144,343	23,484,768	71,867	28,700,978
See accompanying notes to financial statements.	22			

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COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK Statement of Activities - Component Units Year ended December 31, 2019

Net Revenue (Expense) and

Changes in Net Position Saratoga Program Revenue County Saratoga Saratoga Charges Operating Industrial County County for Development Water **Prosperity** grants and **Functions** services contributions Authority Partnership, Inc. Total **Expenses** Agency Saratoga County Industrial **Development Agency** 91,142 71,644 (19,498)(19,498)Saratoga County Water Authority 6,417,140 6,304,193 173,121 60,174 60,174 Saratoga County Prosperity 8,199 Partnership, Inc. 823,843 832,042 8,199 \$ 7,332,125 6,375,837 1,005,163 (19,498)Total component units 60,174 8,199 48,875 25,889 192,465 218,354 General revenue - use of money and property 6,391 252,639 8,199 267,229 Change in net position 5,137,952 23,232,129 63,668 28,433,749 Net position at beginning of year \$ 5,144,343 23,484,768 71,867 28,700,978 Net position at end of year

## Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

#### (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 by GASB.

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:

## <u>Included in the Reporting Entity</u>:

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

Included in the Reporting Entity, Continued:

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 it qualifies as criteria as a blended component unit of the County, management of the County determined that its activity is not material to the primary government and has elected to report it as a discretely presented component unit. The Partnership receives the majority of its support from the County.

<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 and deferred outflows of resources less current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources) or economic resources (all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources). The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial reports.

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 of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources 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.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

## (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(b) Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation, Continued 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 of resources, current liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources 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.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

## (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

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

- 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, the aggregate discretely presented component units, and notes to financial statements.

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.

#### (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 of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, 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:

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

## (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

## (d) Fund Accounting, Continued

- (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.
  - <u>Road Machinery Fund</u> is used to account for revenue generated to finance purchases, repairs, and maintenance of highway machinery, tools, and equipment.
  - Employment and Training Fund is used to account for Federal grants and other revenue generated to finance job training and employment activities.
  - Federal Forfeitures Fund 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) <u>Capital Projects Funds</u> 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.

<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.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

## (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (d) Fund Accounting, Continued

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 Fund</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:

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

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

## (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

## (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 adopted and modified budgets is shown in the required supplementary information on page 69.

## (f) Cash and Equivalents

The carrying amount of cash and equivalents at December 31, 2019 totaled \$115,223,825. 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.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

## (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (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
Machinery and Equipment:	
Vehicles	5
Computer equipment	5
Other equipment	5-10
Infrastructure:	
Roads	18
Bridges	50
Sewer infrastructure	30

#### (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 \$2,541,837 and \$119,640 are reported as compensated absences for governmental activities and the business-type activities, respectively, in the government-wide financial statements.

## (j) Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

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.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

## (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

#### (j) Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources, Continued

Deferred inflows of resources an increase in net position/fund balance in future periods. The County will not recognize the related revenues until a future event occurs. 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 and therefore are reported as deferred inflows of resources. Note 5 details the changes in deferred inflows of resources from modified accrual basis to accrual basis.

#### (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, 2019, the County reported \$799,416 in the general fund, \$5,998,710 in the capital projects fund, \$166,000 in the federal forfeitures fund, \$10,174,727 in the workers' compensation fund, and \$9,870,942 in the health benefits fund.
- 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, 2019.

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 \$3,565,214 for the 2020 budget in the general fund and \$50,000 in the road machinery fund for residual fund balance.

The Board of Supervisors has also assigned through resolution to have the proceeds from the sale of Maplewood Manor Nursing Home available to meet future health benefit payments of former employees, with an assigned fund balance of \$15,797,326 at December 31, 2019.

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) Fair Value

Generally accepted accounting principles 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 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.

#### (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.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (2) Cash and Investments, Continued

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, 2019 totaled \$114,986,806. These bank balances were covered by federal depository insurance as follows:

Amount insured by FDIC	\$ 2,000,000
Collateral held by a third party	122,540,807
Total insured and collateral	\$ <u>124,540,807</u>
Bank balance as of December 31, 2019	\$ <u>120,316,356</u>
Percent of coverage	1.02%

#### (3) Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets follows:

Governmental Activities	Balance January 1, 2019	Additions/ transfers	Retirements/ transfers	Balance December 31, 2019
Cost:				
Land	\$ 4,785,105	_	-	4,785,105
Construction in progress	3,910,847	18,580,640	-	22,491,487
Buildings and improvements	53,697,606	161,000	-	53,858,606
Vehicles	22,742,183	3,590,186	(1,157,491)	25,174,878
Machinery and equipment	13,503,421	-	-	13,503,421
Infrastructure	149,929,781	7,258,855	<u>-</u>	<u>157,188,636</u>
Total capital assets	248,568,943	29,590,681	( <u>1,157,491</u> )	277,002,133
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	28,156,979	1,351,036	-	29,508,015
Vehicles	16,353,489	1,961,541	(1,157,491)	17,157,539
Machinery and equipment	8,367,961	854,326	-	9,222,287
Infrastructure	50,111,718	9,743,181		59,854,899
Total accumulated				
depreciation	102,990,147	13,910,084	( <u>1,157,491</u> )	115,742,740
Net capital assets	\$ <u>145,578,796</u>	<u>15,680,597</u>		<u>161,259,393</u>

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (3) Capital Assets, Continued

Depreciation expense was charged to the following governmental activities during 2019:

General government support	\$	3,261,683
Public safety		3,751,667
Health		55,140
Transportation		5,797,568
Economic assistance and opportunity		384,432
Home and community services	-	659,594
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Total governmental activities \$ 13,910,084

Sewer District	Balance January 1, <u>2019</u>	Additions/ Transfers	Retirements/ <u>Transfers</u>	Balance December 31, 2019
Cost:				
Land	\$ 35,000	-	-	35,000
Buildings and improvements	177,088,575	615,847	-	177,704,422
Vehicles	1,168,144	128,301	-	1,296,445
Machinery and equipment	2,785,333	71,883	-	2,857,216
Infrastructure	91,516,413	<u>4,468,542</u>	<del>_</del>	95,984,955
Total capital assets	272,593,465	<u>5,284,573</u>	<del>_</del>	277,878,038
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	90,546,840	4,162,598	-	94,709,438
Vehicles	831,467	61,193	-	892,660
Machinery and equipment	531,478	43,918	-	575,396
Infrastructure	44,112,087	1,737,259	<del>-</del>	45,849,346
Total accumulated				
depreciation	136,021,872	6,004,968		<u>142,026,840</u>
Net capital assets	\$ <u>136,571,593</u>	<u>(720,395</u> )		135,851,198

Depreciation expense charged to the Sewer District during 2019 was \$6,004,968.

#### (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, 2019 arising from these transactions were as follows:

<u>Fund</u>		nterfund ceivables	Interfund <u>Payables</u>
Special Revenue Fund - Employment and Training Fiduciary Fund - Agency	\$	33,779	<u>33,779</u>
Totals	\$	33,779	<u>33,779</u>
Interfund transfers during the year ended December 31, 2019 we	ere as	follows:	
<u>Fund</u>		erfund <u>nsfers In</u>	Interfund Transfers Out
General	\$	-	19,385,145
Special Revenue Funds:-			
County Road	16	,207,348	
Road Machinery	3	,173,175	-
Employment and Training		4,622	<del>_</del>
Totals	\$ <u>19</u>	,385,145	19,385,145

#### (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 Grant revenue Long-term Tax revenue ERS pension deferred actuarial gain OPEB deferred actuarial gain	\$ 2,620,306 - 3,331,689 - 9,056,163 15,488,199	2,556,281 3,417,972 4,331,689 7,644,891
Of LB deferred actuariar gain	\$ <u>30,496,357</u>	17,950,833

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. 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/index.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.

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

At December 31, 2019, 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.

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

	Governmental Activities	Sewer <u>District</u>	<u>Total</u>
Measurement date	3/31/2019	3/31/2019	3/31/2019
Net pension liability	\$ 17,570,038	844,470	18,414,508
County's proportion of the Plan's net pension liability	0.2479786%	0.0119186%	0.2598972%
Change in proportion since the prior measurement date	0.0008200	(0.0005668)	0.0017918

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the County recognized pension expense of \$9,990,968 for ERS in the statement of activities. At December 31, 2019 the County's reported deferred outflows of recourses and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred O</u>	<u>utflows of R</u>	<u>lesources</u>
	Governmental	Sewer	
	<b>Activities</b>	<b>District</b>	<u>Total</u>
Differences between expected and actual			<del></del>
experience	\$ 3,459,908	166,294	3,626,202
Changes of assumption	4,416,390	212,265	4,628,655
Changes in proportion and differences			
between the County's contributions and			
proportionate share of contributions	74,579	3,584	78,163
County's contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	6,496,270	312,231	6,808,501
Total	\$ <u>14,447,147</u>	<u>694,374</u>	<u>15,141,521</u>
	Deferred I	nflows of Re	esources
	<u>Deferred I</u> Governmental	nflows of Re Sewer	<u>esources</u>
	·		esources <u>Total</u>
Differences between expected and actual	Governmental	Sewer	
Differences between expected and actual experience	Governmental	Sewer	
-	Governmental Activities	Sewer <u>District</u>	<u>Total</u>
experience	Governmental Activities	Sewer <u>District</u>	<u>Total</u>
experience Net difference between projected and	Governmental Activities	Sewer <u>District</u>	<u>Total</u>
experience Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension	Governmental Activities  \$ 1,179,443	Sewer District 56,688	<u>Total</u> 1,236,131
experience Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	Governmental Activities  \$ 1,179,443	Sewer District 56,688	<u>Total</u> 1,236,131
experience Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportion and differences	Governmental Activities  \$ 1,179,443	Sewer District 56,688	<u>Total</u> 1,236,131
experience Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportion and differences between the County's contributions and	Governmental <u>Activities</u> \$ 1,179,443  4,509,443	Sewer <u>District</u> 56,688 216,738	Total 1,236,131 4,726,181

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

County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending	Governmental Activities	Sewer <u>District</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 2,142,088	102,955	2,245,043
2021	(4,527,778)	(217,619)	(4,745,397)
2022	(844,172)	(40,574)	(884,746)
2023	<u>2,124,576</u>	<u>102,113</u>	<u>2,226,689</u>
	\$ ( <u>1,105,286</u> )	( <u>53,125</u> )	( <u>1,158,411</u> )

#### (c) Actuarial Assumptions

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

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases	4.2%
Investment rate of return (net of investment expense, including inflation)	7.0%
Cost of living adjustments	1.3%

Annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2010 - March 31 2015 System experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based of the Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2014.

The actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2018 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2010 - March 31, 2015.

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 return, 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. The target allocation and best estimates of the arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (6) Retirement System, Continued

#### (c) Actuarial Assumptions, Continued

	Target	Long-term expected real rate
A coat type:	allocation	of return
Asset type:	25.004	4 = = 0.4
Domestic equity	36.0%	4.55%
International equity	14.0%	6.35%
Private equity	10.0%	7.50%
Real estate	10.0%	5.55%
Absolute return strategies (1)	2.0%	3.75%
Opportunistic portfolio	3.0%	5.68%
Real assets	3.0%	5.29%
Bonds and mortgages	17.0%	1.31%
Cash	1.0%	(0.25%)
Inflation - indexed bonds	4.0%	1.25%
	100.0%	

The real rate of return is net of the long-term inflation assumption of 2.5%.

(1) Excludes equity-oriented long-only funds. For investment management purposes, these funds are included in domestic equity and international equity.

#### (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:

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (6) Retirement System, Continued

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

•	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Assumption	Increase
	( <u>6.0%</u> )	( <u>7.0%</u> )	(8.0%)
Employer's proportionate share of the			
net pension (asset) liability:			
Sewer District	\$ 36,916,980	844,470	(1,547,790)
Governmental Activities	768,094,190	17,570,038	(32,203,302)
Total	\$ 805,011,170	18,414,508	(33,751,092)

#### (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	3/31/2019
Employers' total pension liability Plan fiduciary net position	\$(189,803) <u>182,718</u>
Employers' net pension liability	\$ <u>(7,085</u> )
Ratio of plan fiduciary net position to the Employers' total pension liability	96.27%

#### (g) Contributions to the Pension Plan

Employer contributions are paid annually based on the System's fiscal year which ends on March 31<sup>st</sup>. Retirement contributions as of December 31, 2019 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2019 through March 31, 2020 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.

#### (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, 2019:

Due to villages	\$ 613,669
Due to school districts	11,721,843
Due to other governments and agencies	12,042,349
	\$ 24,377,861

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (8) Long-term General Obligations

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

#### **Governmental Activities**

	Payable at			Payable at	Due	Due in
	January 1,		Principal	December 31,	Within	More Than
	<u>2019</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>2019</u>	One Year	One Year
Serial bonds	\$ 28,275,000	-	2,375,000	25,900,000	1,595,000	24,305,000
Bond premiums	127,543		8,503	<u>119,040</u>	8,503	110,537
	\$ <u>28,402,543</u>		<u>2,383,503</u>	<u>26,019,040</u>	<u>1,603,503</u>	<u>24,415,537</u>

#### Serial Bonds

\$5,180,000 MBBA Recovery Act bonds, due in annual installments of \$260,000 to \$365,000 through 2029, with interest at 6.564%.

\$ 3,120,000

\$24,105,000 Public Safety Building Serial bonds, due in annual installments of \$1,335,000 to \$1,955,000 through 2033, with interest at 3.0% to 3.5%.

22,780,000

Total serial bonds

\$ 25,900,000

The annual requirements to amortize outstanding bonds payable as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

2009 MBBA Recovery Act Bonds	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 260,000	199,716	459,716
2021	275,000	187,730	462,730
2022	285,000	169,679	454,679
2023	295,000	150,972	445,972
2024	305,000	131,608	436,608
2025-2029	1,700,000	111,588	1,811,588
Total	3,120,000	951,293	4,071,293
2018 Public Safety Building	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 1,335,000	707,150	2,042,150
2021	1,375,000	667,100	2,042,100
2022	1,415,000	625,850	2,040,850
2023	1,460,000	583,400	2,043,400
2024	1,500,000	539,600	2,039,600
2025-2029	8,205,000	494,600	8,699,600
2030-2033	7,490,000	641,938	8,131,938
Total	22,780,000	4,259,638	27,039,638
Total Governmental Funds	\$ <u>25,900,000</u>	<u>5,210,931</u>	31,110,931

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

# (8) Long-term Obligations, Continued

Enterprise Fund - S	Payable at			Payable at	Due	Due in
Sewer Fund	January 1, <u>2019</u>	Additions	<u>Payments</u>	December 31, <u>2019</u>	Within One Year	More Than One Year
Serial bonds Bond premium	\$ 47,905,000 4,300,224	<u> </u>	1,910,000 195,465	45,995,000 4,104,759	1,990,000 195,465	44,005,000 3,909,294
	\$ <u>52,205,224</u>		<u>2,105,465</u>	50,099,759	<u>2,185,465</u>	<u>47,914,294</u>
Serial Bonds \$5,200,000 County Sewer District serial bonds, 2003 series bonds refinanced in 2012, due in annual installments of \$295,000 to \$335,000 through 2023, with interest at 4%. \$1,260,000 \$18,200,000 County Sewer District serial bonds for 2014 expansion, due in annual installments of \$785,000 to \$1,225,000 through 2034, with interest at 2.5% to 3.25%.  14,805,000						
\$31,135,000 County Sewer District serial bonds for 2016 refinancing of Bonds 2009A and 2010A totaling \$35,465,000, due in installments of \$855,000 to \$2,005,000 through 2040, with interest at 2% to 5%.  29,930,000						
Total se	erial bonds				\$	<u>45,995,000</u>

The annual requirements to amortize outstanding bonds payable as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Serial Bonds - County				
Sewer District Bonds		<b>Principal</b>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$	295,000	50,400	345,400
2021		310,000	38,600	348,600
2022		320,000	26,200	346,200
2023	_	335,000	13,400	348,400
Total	_	1,260,000	128,600	1,388,600
Sewer Expansion 2014		<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$	785,000	425,413	1,210,413
2021		805,000	405,538	1,210,538
2022		825,000	385,163	1,210,163
2023		860,000	364,100	1,224,100
2024		890,000	340,000	1,230,000
2025-2029		4,915,000	1,273,925	6,188,925
2030-2034	_	5,725,000	468,788	6,193,788
Total	<u>1</u>	4,805,000	3,662,927	18,467,927

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (8) Long-term Obligations, Continued

#### Serial Bonds, Continued

(Sewer Expansion) 2016				
(Refinancing of 2009A/2010A)	Ī	Principal Principal	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$	910,000	1,148,981	2,058,981
2021		960,000	1,103,481	2,063,481
2022	1.	,010,000	1,055,481	2,065,481
2023	1.	,065,000	1,004,981	2,069,981
2024	1.	,125,000	951,731	2,076,731
2025-2029	6	,525,000	895,481	7,420,481
2030-2034	8.	,020,000	2,547,056	10,567,056
2035-2039	9.	,460,000	1,073,013	10,533,013
2040		855,000	27,788	882,788
Total	<u>29</u> .	,930,000	9,807,993	39,737,993
Total serial bonds	\$ <u>45</u> .	,995,000	13,599,520	59,594,520

The above general obligation bonds are direct obligations of the County for which its full faith and credit are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable real property within the County.

In the event that the County were to default on the bond principal or interest payments, a court has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings brought by the bond owners, to render judgment against the County. A court has the power to order payment of a judgment on such bonds from funds lawfully available or to order the County to take all lawful action to obtain the funds including raising of the fund in the next annual tax levy.

#### (9) Total Other Postemployment Liability

#### (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.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms - At December 31, 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Retirees and survivors	758
Active employees	_ 978
Total	1,736

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (9) Total Other Postemployment Liability, Continued

#### (b) Total OPEB Liability

The County's total OPEB liability of \$238,637,486 was determined by an actuarial valuation January 1, 2019 measurement date.

Valuation Date January 1, 2019

Measurement Date January 1, 2019

Reporting Date December 31, 2019

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal - Level Percent of Pay

Plan Type Single Employer Defined Benefit Plan

Municipal Bond Index Rate 4.1%, as of the measurement date.

Source: Bond Buyer Weekly 20-Bond GO Index

Salary Scale 2.4%

Rate of Inflation 2.2%

Mortality - Actives The RPH-2014 Mortality Table for employees, sex

distinct, with generational mortality adjusted to 2006 using scale MP-2014, and projected forward with scale

MP-2019.

Mortality - Retirees The RPH-2014 Mortality Table for Healthy Annuitants,

sex distinct, with generational mortality adjusted to 2006 using scale MP-2014, and projected forward with scale

MP-2019.

Turnover Rates of decrement due to turnover based on the

experience under the New York State & 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 75 Valuation (June

2019).

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (9) Total Other Postemployment Liability, Continued

#### (b) Total OPEB Liability, Continued

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs - The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Discount rate	3.44%
Medical Trend Rates Pre-65/Post 65	6.50%/8.00%
Ultimate Medical Trend Rate	3.94%
Year Ultimate Trend Rates Reached Pre-65/Post 65	2089/2089
Salary scale	1.5%
Rate of inflation	2.4%

#### (c) Changes in Total OPEB Liability

	Governmental Activities	Sewer <u>District</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 237,225,152	13,040,523	250,265,675
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	7,708,421	446,812	8,155,233
Interest	8,256,417	478,576	8,734,933
Differences between expected and actual			
experience	(2,549,385)	(147,773)	(2,697,158)
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	(16,577,024)	(250,850)	(16,827,874)
Benefit payments	(8,500,650)	(492,733)	(8,993,383)
Net changes	(11,662,221)	34,032	(11,628,189)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ <u>225,562,931</u>	13,074,555	238,637,486

#### (d) Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.44%) or 1 percentage point higher (4.44%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	( <u>2.44%</u> )	( <u>3.44%</u> )	( <u>4.44%</u> )
Governmental activities	\$ 259,272,789	225,562,931	198,061,514
Sewer District	15,028,517	13,074,555	11,480,460
Total OPEB liability	\$ <u>274,301,306</u>	238,637,486	209,541,974

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (9) Total Other Postemployment Liability, Continued

#### (e) Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

		Healthcare	
	1% Decrease	Cost Trend	1% Increase
Governmental activities	\$ 194,112,435	225,562,931	265,294,002
Sewer District	11,251,555	13,074,555	15,377,531
Total OPEB liability	\$ <u>205,363,990</u>	238,637,486	280,671,533

# (f) OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year December 31, 2019, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$14,648,496 for governmental activities and \$849,087 for the Sewer District. At December 31, 2019, the County reported deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Governmental Activities		Sewer District		Total	
	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred
	Outflows of	Inflows of	Outflows of	Inflows of	Outflows of	Inflows of
	Resources	Resources	Resources	Resources	Resources	Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	2,139,516	-	124,015	-	2,263,531
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	7,432,880	13,348,683	408,593	773,745	7,841,473	14,122,428
County payments subsequent to the measurement						
date (recognized in 2020)	8,082,585		461,898		8,544,483	
Total	\$15,515,465	15,488,199	870,491	897,760	16,385,956	16,385,959

Amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	Governmental	Sewer	
Year Ending	<u>Activities</u>	<b>District</b>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ (1,311,659)	(80,984)	(1,392,643)
2021	(1,311,659)	(80,984)	(1,392,643)
2022	(1,311,630)	(80,983)	(1,392,613)
2023	(1,311,659)	(80,984)	(1,392,643)
2024	(2,155,955)	(127,395)	(2,283,350)
Thereafter	(652,757)	(37,837)	(690,594)
	\$ (8,055,319)	(489,167)	(8,544,486)

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (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.

#### (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 29 participants at December 31, 2019. 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.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (11) Internal Service Funds, Continued

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 \$10,147,724 was reserved at December 31, 2019 in the workers' compensation fund. A balance in the amount of \$9,870,942 was reserved at December 31, 2019 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 \$20,524,610 and \$800,000 at December 31, 2019 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 2019 were:

		Current Year		
	Balance	Claims and		Balance
	January 1,	Changes in	Claim	December 31,
	2019	<b>Estimates</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<u>2019</u>
Workers' compensation	\$ <u>22,950,343</u>	3,453,522	5,879,855	20,524,010
Health benefits	\$800,000	23,491,563	23,491,563	<u>800,000</u>

#### (12) Subsequent Events

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

The United States is presently in the midst of a national health emergency related to the COVID-19 virus. The overall consequences of the COVID-19 virus on a national, regional and local level are unknown, but has the potential to result in a significant economic impact. The impact of this situation on the Town and its future results and financial position is not presently determinable.

GASB issued Statement No. 95 - "Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance" in May 2020. This Statement has the primary objective of providing temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. That objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later. Earlier application of the provisions addressed in this Statement is encouraged and is permitted to the extent specified in each pronouncement as originally issued. Disclosures in note 17 have been updated accordingly.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (13) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units

#### (a) Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency

Organization and Purpose - The Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency (the Agency) was created in 1971 by the Saratoga County Board of Supervisor pursuant to Article 18-A of the General Municipal Law of the State of New York. The purpose of the Agency is to encourage economic growth in Saratoga County. The County appoints the Agency's governing board.

The Agency's function is to authorize the issuance of industrial revenue bonds for industrial development projects and to assist businesses in acquiring or constructing various facilities in order to provide job opportunities and increase economic welfare. In return for its efforts, the Agency receives application and closing fees related to this business financing.

Industrial Revenue Bond and Note Transactions - Certain industrial development revenue bonds and notes issued by the Agency are secured by property that is leased to companies and is retired by these lease payments. The bonds and notes are not obligations of the Agency, the County, or New York State. The Agency 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 Agency receives bond administration fees from the borrowing companies. Such administrative fee income is recognized immediately upon issuance of bonds and notes. At December 31, 2019, the outstanding financing balance of the bonds and notes (issued in the name of the Agency) of the borrowing companies on open projects was \$30,113,137.

<u>Investment Policy</u> - The Agency'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 Agency 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 at December 31, 2019 were entirely covered by FDIC insurance or collateral investments, as required.

Property Held for Development -	Balance		Balance
	January 1,	Net	December 31,
	<u>2019</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>2019</u>
Land for railroad spur	\$ 327,995	8,074	336,069

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

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

#### (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.

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

<u>Basis of Accounting</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.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

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

#### (b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

<u>Use of Estimates</u> - 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.

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. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$0 at December 2019.

<u>Capital Assets, Net</u> - 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.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

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

#### (b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

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.

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, 2019.

<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:

	2019
Construction fund	\$ 383,467
Debt service reserve fund	2,703,045
Debt service	1,798
Total cash and cash equivalents held with fiscal agent	\$ <u>3,088,310</u>

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

	January 1, 2019	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2019
	· <del></del>	11001010	<u> </u>	
Land and easement	\$ 1,080,409	-	-	1,080,409
Land improvements	1,961,969	-	-	1,961,969
Buildings and improvements	13,289,556	274,856	(37,725)	13,526,687
Infrastructure	61,016,718	20,331	-	61,037,049
Machinery and equipment	9,350,711	22,687	-	9,373,398
Vehicles	165,503	36,078	(34,446)	167,135
Office equipment and furniture	76,953	8,605	-	85,558
Construction in progress	208,606	2,631,305	(56,394)	2,783,517
	87,150,425	2,993,862	(128,565)	90,015,722
Less accumulated depreciation	(23,048,707)	(2,735,303)	43,877	(25,740,133)
Capital assets, net	\$ 64,101,718	258,559	(84,688)	64,275,589

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

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

#### (b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Related Party Agreement - On September 1, 2008, the Authority entered into a Service Agreement (the "Agreement") with the County. The Agreement requires the Authority to construct, operate and maintain the Saratoga County Water System. In turn, the Agreement requires the County to pay a service fee, if needed, to the Authority based on the Authority's annual budget. The Authority is to repay the County for any and all amounts paid by the County as a service fee plus interest at 4%. The Agreement will terminate in 2048 with the maturity of the Authority's revenue bond.

#### Amounts due to the County at December 31, 2019:

Project costs incurred by the County (2003 to 2007),	
non-interest bearing	\$ 3,246,587
Cash advance, June 2007, interest at 4%	250,000
Service fees	4,117,328
Accrued interest	1,217,774
Repayment	( <u>5,000,000</u> )
	\$ <u>3,831,689</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. The Authority anticipates that it will repay \$2,000,000 to the County in 2020.

Notes Payable Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) - During 2019, a substantial portion of the capital project to expand the water system into the Town of Halfmoon was completed. The project was funded by EFC grants and loans and is summarized as follows:

	Estimated	Incurred
	Total	Through
	<u>Project</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
EFC	\$ 1,800,000	300,000
EFC Interest Free Loan	900,000	900,000
EFC Loan at 1.73%	<u>1,800,000</u>	<u>1,212,940</u>
	\$ <u>4,500,000</u>	<u>2,412,940</u>

<u>Revenue Bonds</u> - At December 31, 2019, the Authority has \$42,875,000 outstanding related to Water System Revenue Bonds.

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

The 2016 Water System Refunding Revenue Bonds were issued at \$41,360,000 to refund the 2008 Water System Revenue Bonds. Interest is payable semiannually on March 1 and September 1, at interest rates ranging from 3 to 5%. Principal payments range from \$605,000 to \$32,105,000, and are payable annually on September 1. The bonds are secured by the future operating revenues of the Authority and mature September 1, 2048.

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

		<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
For the year ending December 31,	2020	\$ 765,000	1,786,169	2,551,169
· · · · · ·	2021	800,000	1,747,794	2,547,794
	2022	835,000	1,707,794	2,542,794
	2023	885,000	1,665,918	2,550,918
	2024	925,000	1,621,544	2,546,544
	2025-2029	5,380,000	7,362,469	12,742,469
	2030-2034	6,875,000	5,871,219	12,746,219
	2035-2039	8,475,000	4,266,475	12,741,475
	2040-2044	10,015,000	2,731,706	12,746,706
	2045-2048	7,920,000	787,000	8,707,000
		\$ 42,875,000	29,548,088	72,423,088

#### **Accrued Postemployment Benefits**

#### Plan Description

GASB Statement 75 - "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," requires governments to account for other postemployment benefits (OPEB) on an accrual basis, rather than on a pay-as-you-go basis. The effect is the recognition of an actuarially determined expense on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position when a future retiree earns their postemployment benefits, rather than when they use their postemployment benefit. The postemployment benefit liability is recognized on the Statement of Net Position over time.

#### Benefits Provided

The Authority provides postemployment healthcare benefits for certain eligible retirees.

The Authority provides medical benefits to its eligible retirees. The benefits are provided through fully insured plans.

#### Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of January 1, 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit	
payments, inactive employees or beneficiaries currently	
receiving benefits payments	-
Active employees	-
Total Participants covered by OPEB Plan	_6
	6

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

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

#### (b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

#### **Total OPEB Liability**

The Authority's total OPEB liability of \$80,307 was measured as of January 1, 2019, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2018.

#### **Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs**

The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Discount Rate	3.78%
Healthcare cost trend rates:	
Current year trend	9.5%
Second year trend	9.0%
Decrement	0.50%
Ultimate trend	5.00%
Year ultimate trend is reached	2027
Salary Increases	2.00%

#### Salary Increases

The discount rate was based on the index provided by Bond Buyer 20-Bond General Obligations Index, based on the 20 year AA municipal bond rate as of January 1, 2018.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Participant Table Projected 10 Years using Projection Scale AA.

#### Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

OPEB Liability, beginning of year	\$ 22,617
Changes for the year:	
Service Cost	18,973
Interest	1,636
Assumption changes and differences	
between actual and expected experience	<u>37,081</u>
OPEB Liability, End of Year	\$ 80,307

#### Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The January 1, 2019 valuation was prepared using a discount rate of 3.78%. The following presents the total OPEB liability using a discount rate 1% higher and 1% lower as well as the current discount rate.

	Discount Rate		
	1%	3.78%	1%
	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ <u>106,969</u>	80,307	60,306

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

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

#### (b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The January 1, 2019 valuation was prepared using an initial trend rate of 9.5%. The following presents the total OPEB liability using a healthcare cost trend rate 1% higher and 1% lower as well as the current healthcare cost trend rate.

	Healthcare Cost Trend Rate			
	1%	9.5%	1%	
	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Increase</u>	
Total OPEB Liability	\$ <u>56,155</u>	80,307	<u>114,575</u>	

#### 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 said 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. 80% of operating revenue in 2019 was comprised of user fees received by the Authority related to two of the water service agreements.

<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.

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 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.

#### 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.

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

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.

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.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

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

#### (b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

- (2) Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions
  - At December 31, 2019, the Authority reported a liability of \$93,990 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by 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, 2019, the Authority's proportion was 0.0013%, a decrease of 0.0001 from December 31, 2018.
  - At December 31, 2019, 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	\$ 18,509	6,309
Changes of assumptions	23,625	-
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	-	24,123
Changes in proportion and differences between		
employer contributions and proportionate share of		
contributions	-	34,121
Employer contribution subsequent to the		
measurement date	<u>39,416</u>	
	\$ <u>81,550</u>	<u>64,553</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:

2020	\$ 43,574
2021	(28,107)
2022	(8,653)
2019	<u>10,183</u>
	\$ 16,997

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

<u>ERS Actuarial Assumptions</u> - The total pension liability at March 31, 2019 was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2018, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2019. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions.

Significant actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2018 valuation were as follows:

Interest rate	7.0%
Salary increase	4.2%
Inflation rate	2.5%
Cost of living adjustments	1.3%

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.

The actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2018 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2010 - March 31, 2015

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

#### ERS Actuarial Assumptions, Continued

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of March 31, 2019 for ERS were as follows:

		Long-term
		expected
	Target	real rate
	allocation	of return
Asset type:		
Domestic equity	36.0%	4.55%
International equity	14.0%	6.35%
Private equity	10.0%	7.50%
Real estate	10.0%	5.55%
Absolute return strategies	2.0%	3.75%
Opportunistic portfolio	3.0%	5.68%
Real assets	3.0%	5.29%
Bonds and mortgages	17.0%	1.31%
Cash	1.0%	(0.25%)
Inflation - indexed bonds	4.0%	1.25%
	<u>100.0%</u>	

The real rate of return is net of the long-term inflation assumption of 2.50%.

(1) Excludes equity-oriented and long-only funds. For investment management purposes, these funds are included in domestic equity and international equity.

#### (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 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.

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>410,941</u>	<u>93,990</u>	( <u>172,270</u> )

#### (5) Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the net pension liability of the employer as of March 31, 2019 was as follows (in millions):

	<u>ERS</u>
Employers' total pension liability	\$ 189,803
Plan fiduciary net position	(182,718)
Employers' net pension liability	\$ 7,085
Ratio of plan fiduciary net position to the	
employers' total pension liability	<u>96.27%</u>

#### (c) 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 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 contract each year from the County. 50% of all unused general fund monies must be returned at the end of the year. In 2019, the County appropriated \$274,659 to the Partnership. The Partnership does not owe any amount to the County at December 31, 2019.

#### (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, 2019 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.

#### **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 abated from PILOT agreements in each of these categories for the year ended December 31, 2019 is as follows:

Manufacturing	\$ 1,662,757
Other	18,254
	\$ 1.681.011

PILOT agreements entered into by various area industrial development agencies, cities and townships abated \$72,896 of County property taxes in 2019.

#### (16) Fund Deficits

The County Road fund had a deficit of \$185,332 at December 31, 2019. The County intends to remedy this deficit in the subsequent fiscal year.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (17) Accounting Standards Not Yet Implemented

- 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, 2019, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2020 for the County. This Statement is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the 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 June 15, 2021, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2022 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.
- GASB Statement No. 89 "Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period." This Statement, issued in June 2018, establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. Such interest cost includes all interest that previously was accounted for in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 5-22 of Statement No. 62 "Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements" which are superseded by this Statement. The requirements of this Statements are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2021 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. 91 "Conduit Debt Obligations." This Statement, issued in May of 2019, requires a single method be used for the reporting of conduit debt obligations. The focus of the Statement is to improve financial reporting by eliminating diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2022 for the County. Management is in the process of evaluating the potential impact 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. 91 "Conduit Debt Obligations." This Statement, issued in May of 2019, requires a single method be used for the reporting of conduit debt obligations. The focus of the Statement is to improve financial reporting by eliminating diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2022 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. 92 "Omnibus 2020." This Statement, issued in January 2020, clarifies implementation of GASB Statements No. 73, 74, 84 and 87, generally effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2022 for the County. Management is in the process of evaluating the potential impact of this Statement on the financial statements of the County.
- GASB Statement No. 93 "Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates." This Statement, issued in March 2020, addresses the accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate (IBOR) most notably, the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), which is expected to cease to exist in its current form at the end of 2021. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years after June 15, 2021, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2022 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. 94 "Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements." This Statement, issued in March 2020, addresses issues related to public-private and public-public partnerships (PPPs). The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2023 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. 96 "Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements." This Statement, issued in May 2020, provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users. To the extent relevant, the standard for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87 "Leases," as amended. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2023 for the County. Management is in the process of evaluating the potential impact of implementation on the financial statements of the County.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

#### (17) Accounting Standards Not Yet Implemented, Continued

GASB Statement No. 97 - "Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans - an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32." This Statement, issued in June 2020, sets requirements for a primary government's determination of component units which do not have governing boards; amends the financial burden criterion in paragraph 7 of Statement No. 84; sets required classifications for Section 457 plans and applies Statement No. 84, as amended, to IRC Section 457 arrangements; and supersedes remaining provisions of Statement No. 32, as amended, regarding investment valuation requirements for Section 457 plans. The requirements of this Statement in (1) paragraph 4 of this Statement as it applies to defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and other employee benefit plans and (2) paragraph 5 of this Statement are effective immediately. All other requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021 which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2022 for the County. Management is in the process of evaluating the potential impact of implementation on the financial statements of the County.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in
Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund
Year ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	
	Adopted	<b>Modified</b>	<b>Amounts</b>	Variance
Revenue:				
Real property taxes	\$60,140,155	60,140,155	59,204,671	(935,484)
Real property tax items	4,953,750	4,953,750	4,443,629	(510,121)
Non-property tax items	127,514,229	130,933,750	133,122,680	2,188,930
Departmental income	10,677,113	10,784,119	11,760,077	975,958
Intergovernmental charges	2,872,070	2,944,483	5,398,458	2,453,975
Use of money and property	588,730	588,730	784,946	196,216
Licenses and permits	100,000	100,000	82,710	(17,290)
Fines and forfeitures	384,452	390,952	312,504	(78,448)
Sale of property and				
compensation for loss	2,075,700	2,075,700	2,257,354	181,654
Miscellaneous local sources	2,568,753	3,378,633	1,410,443	(1,968,190)
State aid	28,258,768	34,214,638	28,971,351	(5,243,287)
Federal aid	16,969,692	17,103,004	17,435,308	332,304
Total revenue	257,103,412	267,607,914	265,184,131	(2,423,783)
Expenditures:				
General government support	89,626,877	93,769,367	91,053,237	2,716,130
Education	20,710,500	22,100,900	22,098,755	2,145
Public safety	39,303,982	45,138,197	41,419,131	3,719,066
Health	19,122,932	19,348,224	18,358,109	990,115
Transportation	620,450	1,082,466	424,884	657,582
Economic assistance and				
opportunity	64,044,524	63,616,151	62,123,006	1,493,145
Culture and recreation	1,124,576	1,153,357	1,137,442	15,915
Home and community services	3,366,753	3,933,641	3,756,448	177,193
Debt service	3,335,270	3,335,271	3,335,271	
Total expenditures	241,255,864	253,477,574	243,706,283	9,771,291
Other financing sources (uses) -				
operating transfers out	(19,632,572)	(19,453,503)	(19,385,145)	68,358
Excess of revenue over expenditures				
and other sources (uses)	\$ (3,785,024)	(5,323,163)	2,092,703	7,415,866
, ,	<u>\$\psi(3,703,021)</u>	(3,323,103)		7,113,000
Fund balance at beginning of year			46,631,728	
Fund balance at end of year			\$48,724,431	

# Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Changes in the County's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios December 31, 2019

County-wide	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total OPEB liability		
Service cost	\$ 8,155,233	7,586,537
Interest	8,734,993	8,864,916
Differences between expected and actual experience	(2,697,158)	-
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(16,827,874)	
Benefit payments	(8,993,383)	(8,910,324)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(11,628,189)	18,875,462
Total OPEB liability, beginning	250,265,675	231,390,213
Total OPEB liability, ending	\$238,637,486	250,265,675
Covered payroll	\$ 60,402,915	58,384,878
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	395%	429%
Governmental Activities:		
Total OPEB liability		
Service cost	\$ 7,708,421	7,191,227
Interest	8,256,417	8,402,994
Differences between expected and actual experience	(2,549,385)	_
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(16,577,024)	10,719,045
Benefit payments	(8,500,650)	(8,446,036)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(11,662,221)	17,867,230
Total OPEB liability, beginning	237,225,152	219,357,922
Total OPEB liability, ending	\$225,562,931	237,225,152
Covered payroll	\$ 57,093,539	55,342,634
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	395%	429%
		(Continued)

# Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Changes in the County's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios, Continued December 31, 2019

Sewer District:	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total OPEB liability		
Service cost	\$ 446,812	395,310
Interest	478,576	461,922
Differences between expected and actual experience	(147,773)	-
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(250,850)	615,288
Benefit payments	 (492,733)	(464,288)
Net change in total OPEB liability	34,032	1,008,232
Total OPEB liability, beginning	 13,040,523	12,032,291
Total OPEB liability, ending	\$ 13,074,555	13,040,523
Covered payroll	\$ 3,309,376	3,042,244
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	395%	429%

#### Note to schedule:

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

<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>		
3.44%	3.44%		

The schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement for 10 years. However, until a full 10 year trend is compiled, the County is presenting information for those years for which information is available.

# Required Supplementary Information Schedule of County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Year ended December 31, 2019

	NYSERS Pe	nsion Plan			
	County	<u>-wide</u>			
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
County's proportion of the net pension liability	0.2598972%	0.2581054%	0.2596440%	0.2978990%	0.2998883%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$18,414,508	8,330,210	24,396,728	47,813,621	10,130,958
County's covered payroll	\$61,063,602	58,952,768	57,329,348	56,778,955	61,263,111
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll  Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage	30.16%	14.13%	42.56%	84.21%	16.54%
of the total pension liability	96.3%	98.2%	94.7%	90.7%	97.9%
	Government		2017	2016	2015
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Governmental activities proportion of the net pension liability	0.2479786%	0.2452426%	0.2471586%	0.2828585%	0.2833960%
Governmental activities proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$17,570,038	7,915,069	23,223,577	45,303,272	9,624,412
Governmental activities covered payroll	\$58,263,288	56,016,920	54,572,585	53,797,901	58,199,697
Governmental activities proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	30.16%	14.13%	42.56%	84.21%	16.54%
	Sewer?	<u>District</u>			
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Fund's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0119186%	0.0128628%	0.0124854%	0.0156405%	0.0164930%
Fund's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 844,470	415,141	1,173,151	2,510,349	506,546
Fund's covered payroll	\$ 2,800,314	2,935,848	2,756,763	2,981,054	3,063,144
Fund's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	30.16%	14.14%	42.56%	84.21%	16.54%

<sup>\*</sup> The schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement for 10 years. However, until a full 10 year trend is compiled, the County is presenting information for those years for which information is available from the NYS Retirement System.

#### COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK Required Supplementary Information Schedule of County's Pension Contributions Year ended December 31, 2019

NYSERS Pension Plan County-wide 2019 2018 <u>2017</u> <u>2016</u> <u>2015</u> <u>2014</u> <u>2013</u> 2012 Contractually required contribution \$ 9,078,001 8,806,295 8,834,255 8,903,604 10,728,541 12,160,083 12,336,753 12,370,870 Contributions in relation to the contractually 9,078,001 8,903,604 required contribution 8,806,295 8,834,255 10,728,541 12,160,083 12,336,753 12,370,870 Contribution deficiency (excess) 63,150,465 62,407,807 66,174,183 County's covered payroll 61,063,602 58,952,768 57,329,348 56,778,955 61,263,111 Contributions as a percentage of covered 14.87% 14.94% 15.41% 15.68% 17.51% 19.26% 19.77% 18.69% payroll **Governmental Activities** <u>2019</u> 2018 2015 2014 <u>2013</u> 2012 <u>2017</u> <u>2016</u> Contractually required contribution 8,661,693 8,367,428 8,409,447 8,439,667 10,138,512 11,534,897 11,694,724 11,727,065 Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution 8,661,693 8,367,428 8,409,447 8,439,667 10,138,512 11,534,897 11,694,724 11,727,065 Contribution deficiency (excess) 56,016,920 58,199,967 59,903,710 59,159,980 62,730,346 County's covered payroll 58,263,288 54,572,585 53,797,901 Contributions as a percentage of covered 14.95% 19.77% 18.69% payroll 14.87% 15.41% 15.69% 17.42% 19.26% Sewer District 2012 2019 2018 2017 <u>2016</u> 2015 2014 2013 Contractually required contribution \$ 416,308 438,867 424,808 463,937 590,029 625,186 642,029 643,805 Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution 416,308 438,867 424,808 463,937 590,029 625,186 642,029 643,805 Contribution deficiency (excess) 2,800,314 2,935,848 2,756,763 2,981,054 3,063,144 3,246,755 3,247,827 3,443,837 Fund's covered payroll Contributions as a percentage of covered 19.77% 18.69%

15.56%

19.26%

19.26%

15.41%

14.87%

payroll

14.95%

<sup>\*</sup> The schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement for 10 years. However, until a full 10 year trend is compiled, the County is presenting information for those years for which information is available.

# Other Supplementary Information

# Combining Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental Funds December 31, 2019

	_		*			Total
	Special Revenue Funds				Nonmajor	
		County	Road	Employment	Federal	Governmental
		Road	<b>Machinery</b>	and Training	<b>Forfeitures</b>	<u>Funds</u>
Assets:						
Cash and equivalents	\$	1,385,326	226,955	150	166,000	1,778,431
Accounts receivable		409,857	-	-	-	409,857
State and federal receivables		70,434	-	-	-	70,434
Due from other funds	***************************************			33,779	_	33,779
Total assets	<u>\$</u>	1,865,617	226,955	33,929	166,000	2,292,501
Liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances:						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable		1,140,772	176,955	33,929	-	1,351,656
Due to other governments		879,693				879,693
Total liabilities		2,020,465	176,955	33,929	-	2,231,349
Deferred inflows of resources	-	30,484		-	<u> </u>	30,484
Fund balances:						
Restricted		_	_	-	166,000	166,000
Assigned		-	50,000	-	-	50,000
Unassigned (deficit)		(185,332)			_	(185,332)
Total fund balances (deficit)		(185,332)	50,000	-	166,000	30,668
Total liabilities, deferred inflows						
and fund balances	<u>\$</u>	1,865,617	226,955	33,929	166,000	2,292,501

## Other Supplementary Information

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

## Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Year ended December 31, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds				Total Nonmajor	
		County	Road	Employment	Federal	Governmental
		Road	<b>Machinery</b>	and Training	<b>Forfeitures</b>	<u>Funds</u>
Revenue:						
Departmental income	\$	1,667,072	-	636	-	1,667,708
Intergovernmental charges		69,194	-	-	-	69,194
Use of money and property		-	1,176,000	-	91	1,176,091
Fines and forfeitures		-	-	-	23,437	23,437
Sale of property and compensation for loss		18,717	194,771	-	-	213,488
Miscellaneous local sources		2,317	272,708	· -	-	275,025
State aid		3,929,654	-	-	-	3,929,654
Federal aid		242,019		1,107,793		1,349,812
Total revenue		5,928,973	1,643,479	1,108,429	23,528	8,704,409
Expenditures:						
Public safety		1,043,758	-	_	62,013	1,105,771
Transportation	2	20,816,946	4,765,546	-	-	25,582,492
Economic assistance and opportunity		_		1,113,051		1,113,051
Total expenditures	2	21,860,704	4,765,546	1,113,051	62,013	27,801,314
Other sources - operating transfers in	1	6,207,348	3,173,175	4,622		19,385,145
Excess (deficit) of revenue over expenditures and other sources		275,617	51,108	-	(38,485)	288,240
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year		(460,949)	(1,108)		204,485	(257,572)
Fund balance (deficit) at end of year	<u>\$</u>	(185,332)	50,000	_	166,000	30,668