

**COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE,
NEW YORK**

*Basic Financial Statements, Required Supplementary
Information, Supplementary Information and Federal
Awards Information for the Year Ended
December 31, 2020 and Independent Auditors' Reports*

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
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Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable County Board of Legislators and County Administrator
County of St. Lawrence, 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 St. Lawrence, New York (the "County"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, 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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the St. Lawrence Industrial Development Agency—Civic Development Corporation (the "CDC") and the Canton Human Service Initiatives, Inc. (the "CHSI"), which represent 6.9% and 39.2% assets, respectively, and 0.6% and 9.2% of the revenues, respectively, of the business-type activities. We did not audit the financial statements of the St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency (the "Agency"), the St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency—Local Development Corporation (the "LDC") and the St. Lawrence County Property Development Corporation (the "PDC"), which represent 33.0%, 63.7% and 1.6%, respectively, of the assets and 56.0%, 16.1% and 0.0%, respectively, of the revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the CDC, CHSI, Agency, LDC and PDC, is based solely on the reports of 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 entity's preparation

and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County, as of December 31, 2020, 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, during the year ended December 31, 2020, the County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and other Required Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, 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.

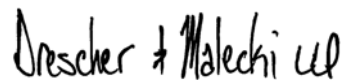
Other Information

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, as listed in the table of contents, and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulation ("CFR") Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* ("Uniform Guidance"), are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by us and the other auditors. In our opinion, the Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, and Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are 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 *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 27, 2021 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 *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



August 27, 2021

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended December 31, 2020

As management of the County of St. Lawrence (the "County"), we offer readers of the County's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the County's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

Financial Highlights

- The liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the primary government exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$87,590,967. This consists of \$150,287,299 net investment in capital assets, \$3,099,406 restricted for specific purposes, offset by an unrestricted net position of \$(240,977,672).
- The County's primary government total net position increased by \$16,433,268 during the year ended December 31, 2020. Governmental activities increased the County's net position by \$15,677,171, while the net position of the County's business-type activities increased \$756,097.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$42,034,662, an increase of \$4,034,602 in comparison with the prior year's fund balance of \$38,000,060.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, *unassigned fund balance* for the General Fund was \$22,955,227, or 12.6 percent of total General Fund expenditures and transfers out. This amount constitutes approximately 64.1 percent of the General Fund's total fund balance of \$35,815,226 at December 31, 2020.
- The County's primary government total bonded indebtedness decreased by \$1,710,000 as a result of scheduled principal payments.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis provided here are intended to serve as an introduction to the County's basic financial statements. The County's basic financial statements comprise of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statement themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the County's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the County's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the County is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the County’s net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the County that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all, or a significant portion, of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the County include general government support, education, public safety, public health, transportation, economic assistance and opportunity, culture and recreation and home and community services. The business-type activities of the County include solid waste management and two blended component units, the St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency—Civic Development Corporation (“CDC”) and Canton Human Service Initiatives, Inc. (“CHSI”).

The government-wide financial statements include not only the County and its blended component units (known as the *primary government*), but also the St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency, the St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency—Local Development Corporation, the St. Lawrence County Soil and Water Conservation District and the St. Lawrence County Property Development Corporation discretely presented component units, for which the County is financially accountable. Financial information for the component units is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 14-15 of this report.

Fund financial statements—A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the County can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds—*Governmental funds* are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government’s near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government’s near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds’ balance sheet and the governmental funds’ statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The County maintains five individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund and the County Road Fund, which are considered to be a major funds. Data from the other three governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated

presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements in the Supplementary Information section of this report.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 16-19 of this report.

Proprietary funds—The County maintains two different types of proprietary funds. *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The County uses an enterprise fund to account for Solid Waste Fund, CDC and CHSI operations. *Internal service funds* are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the County’s various functions. The County uses an internal service fund to account for the operation of the self-insurance workers’ compensation program. Because these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the Solid Waste Fund, CDC and CHSI. In addition, the Internal Service Fund is presented in the proprietary fund financial statements.

The proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 20-23 of this report.

Fiduciary funds—Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of the funds are not available to support the County’s own programs. The County maintains two fiduciary funds, the Custodial Fund and the Private Purpose Trust Fund.

The Custodial Fund reports resources held by the County in a custodial capacity for individuals, private organizations and other governments.

The Private Purpose Trust Fund is used to account for trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. The County uses this fund to account for New York Power Authority Grants.

The Fiduciary Fund financial statements can be found on pages 24-25 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements—The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 26-62 of this report.

Other information—In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents *required supplementary information* concerning the County’s net pension liability, the County’s other postemployment benefits (“OPEB”) obligation and the budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and County Road Fund. Required Supplementary Information and related notes to the Required Supplementary Information can be found on pages 63-68 of this report.

The combining statements of discretely presented component units and the combining statements referred to earlier in connection with the nonmajor governmental funds are presented immediately following the Required Supplementary Information in the Supplementary Information section of this report on pages 69-72.

The Federal Awards Information presents the County’s Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards. This section can be found on pages 73-85 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position over time, may serve as a useful indicator of a government’s financial position. In the case of the County’s primary government, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$87,590,967 at the close of the most recent fiscal year, as compared to liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$104,024,235 at the close of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

Table 1—Condensed Statements of Net Position—Primary Government

	Governmental activities		Business-type activities		Total	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Current assets	\$ 93,979,629	\$ 88,620,173	\$ 4,273,990	\$ 4,111,200	\$ 98,253,619	\$ 92,731,373
Noncurrent assets	190,600,194	180,165,744	6,130,431	6,212,244	196,730,625	186,377,988
Total assets	<u>284,579,823</u>	<u>268,785,917</u>	<u>10,404,421</u>	<u>10,323,444</u>	<u>294,984,244</u>	<u>279,109,361</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	109,375,471	18,357,359	2,633,843	650,682	112,009,314	19,008,041
Current liabilities	30,617,967	28,775,761	207,212	394,051	30,825,179	29,169,812
Noncurrent liabilities	411,273,482	314,046,549	12,407,450	10,715,266	423,680,932	324,761,815
Total liabilities	<u>441,891,449</u>	<u>342,822,310</u>	<u>12,614,662</u>	<u>11,109,317</u>	<u>454,506,111</u>	<u>353,931,627</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	39,239,150	47,173,442	839,264	1,036,568	40,078,414	48,210,010
Net position:						
Net investment						
in capital assets	147,641,102	132,810,913	2,646,197	2,536,171	150,287,299	135,347,084
Restricted	2,632,458	2,828,933	466,948	466,948	3,099,406	3,295,881
Unrestricted	<u>(237,448,865)</u>	<u>(238,492,322)</u>	<u>(3,528,807)</u>	<u>(4,174,878)</u>	<u>(240,977,672)</u>	<u>(242,667,200)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ (87,175,305)</u>	<u>\$ (102,852,476)</u>	<u>\$ (415,662)</u>	<u>\$ (1,171,759)</u>	<u>\$ (87,590,967)</u>	<u>\$ (104,024,235)</u>

The largest portion of the County’s net position, \$150,287,299, reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens. Accordingly, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the County’s investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the County’s net position, \$3,099,406, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The remaining balance of net position, \$(240,977,672) is considered to be unrestricted.

Table 2, as presented below, shows the changes in net position for the years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Table 2—Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position—Primary Government

	Governmental activities		Business-type activities		Total	
	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Revenues:						
Program revenues	\$ 90,134,323	\$ 89,615,528	\$ 5,202,595	\$ 4,858,759	\$ 95,336,918	\$ 94,474,287
General revenues	124,191,539	119,572,097	354,654	494,344	124,546,193	120,066,441
Total revenues	<u>214,325,862</u>	<u>209,187,625</u>	<u>5,557,249</u>	<u>5,353,103</u>	<u>219,883,111</u>	<u>214,540,728</u>
Total expenses	<u>198,648,691</u>	<u>200,662,662</u>	<u>4,801,152</u>	<u>4,571,591</u>	<u>203,449,843</u>	<u>205,234,253</u>
Change in net position	15,677,171	8,524,963	756,097	781,512	16,433,268	9,306,475
Net position—beginning	<u>(102,852,476)</u>	<u>(111,377,439)</u>	<u>(1,171,759)</u>	<u>(1,953,271)</u>	<u>(104,024,235)</u>	<u>(113,330,710)</u>
Net position—ending	<u>\$ (87,175,305)</u>	<u>\$ (102,852,476)</u>	<u>\$ (415,662)</u>	<u>\$ (1,171,759)</u>	<u>\$ (87,590,967)</u>	<u>\$ (104,024,235)</u>

Governmental activities—Governmental activities increased the County’s net position by \$15,677,171. A summary of revenues for governmental activities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is presented below.

Table 3—Summary of Sources of Revenues—Governmental Activities

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2020	2019	Dollars	Percent
Charges for services	\$ 25,569,606	\$ 33,228,914	\$ (7,659,308)	(23.1)
Operating grants and contributions	56,807,071	50,496,663	6,310,408	12.5
Capital grants and contributions	7,757,646	5,889,951	1,867,695	31.7
Property taxes and other tax items	51,444,449	48,801,972	2,642,477	5.4
Non-property taxes	65,424,962	63,486,436	1,938,526	3.1
Other general revenues	7,322,128	7,283,689	38,439	0.5
Total revenues	<u>\$ 214,325,862</u>	<u>\$ 209,187,625</u>	<u>\$ 5,138,237</u>	2.5

The most significant source of revenues for governmental activities is non-property taxes, which accounts for \$65,424,962, or 30.5 percent of total revenues. The other significant sources of revenue include operating grants and contributions, which comprise \$56,807,071, or 26.5 percent of total revenues, property taxes and other tax items, which comprise \$51,444,449, or 24.0 of total revenues, and charges for services, which comprise \$25,569,606, or 11.9 percent of total revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the most significant source of revenues for governmental activities is non-property taxes, which accounts for \$63,486,436, or 30.3 percent of total revenues. The other significant sources of revenue include operating grants and contributions, which comprise \$50,496,663 or 24.1 percent of total revenues, property taxes and other tax items, which comprise \$48,801,972, or 23.3 of total revenues, and charges for services, which comprise \$33,228,914, or 15.9 percent of total revenues.

Total revenues for governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2020 were \$5,138,237 greater than the prior year, largely as a result of operating grants and contributions due to increases in federal aid

received for transportation projects offset by a reduction in changes for services as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

A summary of program expenses of governmental activities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is presented below in table 4.

Table 4—Summary of Program Expenses—Governmental Activities

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2020	2019	Dollars	Percent
General government support	\$ 56,253,691	\$ 65,211,714	\$ (8,958,023)	(13.7)
Education	907,065	815,656	91,409	11.2
Public safety	21,275,406	19,964,520	1,310,886	6.6
Public health	15,558,655	15,528,399	30,256	0.2
Transportation	24,990,179	22,326,302	2,663,877	11.9
Economic assistance and opportunity	76,271,861	73,435,372	2,836,489	3.9
Culture and recreation	421,516	388,733	32,783	8.4
Home and community services	2,029,038	2,006,573	22,465	1.1
Interest and fiscal charges	941,280	985,393	(44,113)	(4.5)
Total program expenses	<u>\$ 198,648,691</u>	<u>\$ 200,662,662</u>	<u>\$ (2,013,971)</u>	(1.0)

The County’s most significant expense items for governmental activities were economic assistance and opportunity of \$76,271,861, or 38.4 percent of total governmental activities expenses, general government support of \$56,253,691, or 28.3 percent of total governmental activities expenses, transportation of \$24,990,179, or 12.6 percent of total governmental activities expenses, and public safety of \$21,325,207, or 10.7 percent of total governmental activities expenses for the year ended December 31, 2020. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the most significant expense items were economic assistance and opportunity of \$73,435,372, or 36.6 percent of total governmental activities expenses, general government support of \$65,211,714, or 32.5 percent of total governmental activities expenses, transportation of \$22,326,302, or 11.1 percent of total governmental activities expenses, and public safety of \$19,964,520, or 10.0 percent of total governmental activities expenses.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, total expenses for governmental activities decreased by \$2,013,971, primarily due to decreases in general government support of \$8,749,238 as a result of an adjustment to the workers’ compensation plan liability due to updated valuations techniques and assumptions used by the County’s third-party actuary. Additionally, increases in expenditures were incurred within economic assistance and opportunity related to programs offered by the department of social services.

Business-type Activity—Business-type activities increased the County’s net position by \$756,097. A summary of revenues and operating expenses for the County’s business-type activities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is presented on the following page.

Table 5—Summary of Revenues and Expenses—Business-type Activities

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2020	2019	Dollar	Percent
Revenues:				
Operating revenues	\$ 5,543,294	\$ 5,334,449	\$ 208,845	3.9
Nonoperating revenues	13,955	18,654	(4,699)	(25.2)
Total revenues	<u>\$ 5,557,249</u>	<u>\$ 5,353,103</u>	<u>\$ 204,146</u>	3.8
Operating expenses:				
General government support	\$ 246,759	\$ 242,591	\$ 4,168	1.7
Home and community services	3,973,126	3,845,593	127,533	3.3
Depreciation	581,267	483,407	97,860	20.2
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 4,801,152</u>	<u>\$ 4,571,591</u>	<u>\$ 229,561</u>	5.0

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the County uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

Governmental funds—The focus of the County's *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for discretionary use as they represent the portion of fund balance which has not yet been limited to use for a particular purpose by either an external party, the County itself, or a group or individual that has been delegated authority to assign resources for particular purposes by the County Board of Legislators.

At December 31, 2020, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$42,034,662, an increase of \$4,034,602 in comparison with the prior year. \$22,955,227 or 54.6 percent of this amount, constitutes *unassigned fund balance*, which may be available for spending per the County's fund balance policy. The remainder of fund balance is either *nonspendable*, *restricted*, or *assigned* to indicate that it is: (1) not in spendable form, \$3,023,430, (2) restricted for particular purposes, \$2,632,458, or (3) assigned for particular purposes, \$13,423,547.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the County. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$22,955,227, while total fund balance increased \$4,752,149 to \$35,815,226. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both the unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to the total General Fund expenditures and transfers out. Unassigned fund balance represents approximately 12.6 percent of General Fund expenditures and transfers out, while total fund balance represents 19.6 percent of that same amount. The increase of General Fund fund balance of \$4,752,149 from the prior year is primarily due to savings realized within general government support and health expenditures and an increase in non-property tax items.

The County Road Fund fund balance decreased by \$564,969 from the prior year, primarily due to less federal aid than originally expected within the budget.

Proprietary funds—Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The net position of the enterprise funds at the end of the current fiscal year totaled \$(415,662).

The Internal Service Fund is used to account for the County’s self-insurance workers’ compensation program. The total net position at the end of the fiscal year was \$(7,808,829). This represents an increase of \$1,332,594.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The County’s General Fund budget generally contains budget amendments during the year. The budget is allowed to be amended upward (increased) for prior year’s encumbrances since the funds were allocated under the previous year’s budget, and the County has appropriately assigned an equal amount of fund balance at year-end for this purpose. Furthermore, the budget is allowed to be amended upward (increased) for additional current year appropriations supported by an increase in budgeted revenues. A budgetary comparison schedule within the required supplementary information section of this report has been provided to demonstrate compliance with their budget.

A summary of the General Fund results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2020 is presented in Table 6 below:

Table 6—Summary of General Fund Results of Operations

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues and other financing sources	\$ 180,943,295	\$ 189,565,214	\$ 187,219,546	\$ (2,345,668)
Expenditures and other financing uses	<u>181,513,690</u>	<u>191,649,332</u>	<u>182,467,397</u>	<u>9,181,935</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses	<u>\$ (570,395)</u>	<u>\$ (2,084,118)</u>	<u>\$ 4,752,149</u>	<u>\$ 6,836,267</u>

Original budget compared to final budget—During the year, the budget was modified primarily to reflect the increase in public safety and economic assistance and opportunity expenditures following the unanticipated receipt of federal aid causing increases to appropriations and revenue from the original adopted budget to the final budget.

Final budget compared to actual results—The General Fund had a positive variance from final budgetary appropriations of \$9,181,935. The primary positive variances were realized within general government support and public health expenditures. Within general government support and public health, budgeted amounts were set aside for emergency purposes but were never incurred by the County.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital assets—The County’s investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2020 amounted to \$181,637,945 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, infrastructure, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, and machinery and equipment.

All depreciable capital assets were depreciated from acquisition date to the end of the current year as outlined in the County’s capital asset policy.

Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation for the governmental activities and business-type activities at the years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are presented in Table 7 below:

Table 7—Summary of Capital Assets (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)

	Governmental activities		Business-type activities		Total	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Land	\$ 2,243,080	\$ 2,243,080	\$ 318,800	\$ 318,800	\$ 2,561,880	\$ 2,561,880
Construction in progress	6,778,269	3,210,587	-	-	6,778,269	3,210,587
Infrastructure	130,521,922	120,743,639	-	-	130,521,922	120,743,639
Land improvements	-	-	571,423	669,990	571,423	669,990
Buildings and building improvements	24,556,818	25,355,881	3,245,983	3,406,617	27,802,801	28,762,498
Machinery and equipment	11,482,926	10,271,144	1,918,724	1,710,131	13,401,650	11,981,275
Total	\$ 175,583,015	\$ 161,824,331	\$ 6,054,930	\$ 6,105,538	\$ 181,637,945	\$ 167,929,869

The County’s infrastructure assets are recorded at historical cost in the government-wide financial statements. The County has elected to depreciate its infrastructure assets. Additional information on County’s capital assets can be found in Note 5 of this report.

Long-term liabilities—The County currently has \$30,734,915 in total net bonded debt for functions considered governmental and business-type activities. This includes serial bonds and related premiums, and bonds issued by CHSI.

The County’s governmental and business-type activities also have recorded debt for a capital lease, compensated absences, workers’ compensation claims, OPEB obligation, landfill obligation and net pension liabilities.

A summary of the County’s long-term liabilities at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 is presented in Table 8 below:

Table 8—Summary of Long-Term Liabilities

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Serial bonds	\$ 24,940,000	\$ 26,355,000	\$ 4,455,000	\$ 4,750,000
Premium on serial bonds	1,339,915	1,433,703	-	-
Capital leases	1,661,998	1,224,715	-	-
Compensated absences	7,901,888	6,677,330	194,277	215,434
Workers' compensation	30,476,433	34,915,993	-	-
OPEB obligation	302,394,447	232,074,874	6,681,644	5,312,363
Landfill obligation	-	-	136,164	177,299
Net pension liability	42,558,801	11,364,934	940,365	260,170
Total	<u>\$ 411,273,482</u>	<u>\$ 314,046,549</u>	<u>\$ 12,407,450</u>	<u>\$ 10,715,266</u>

For additional information on the County’s long-term liabilities, refer to Note 11 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budgets

According to the New York State Department of Labor, the unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, for St. Lawrence County during 2020 was 9.2 percent. This is unfavorable to both New York State of 8.2 percent and the national unemployment rate of 6.7 percent.

The County’s 2021 budget of \$249,620,478 represents a decrease in appropriations from the 2020 budget of \$253,141,829. While the 2021 tax levy of \$50,400,490 represents an increase of 2.7% over the 2020 tax levy. The County has appropriated fund balance for \$500,000 within the County Road Fund.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide the County’s citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the County’s finances and to demonstrate the County’s accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the St. Lawrence County Treasurer’s Office, 48 Court Street, Canton, New York 13617.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2020

	Primary Government			Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business- type Activities	Total	
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,201,126	\$ 3,959,485	\$ 16,160,611	\$ 2,677,463
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	12,885,677	-	12,885,677	8,814,567
Investments	7,784,738	-	7,784,738	3,799,445
Receivables, net of allowances:				
Taxes	16,816,403	-	16,816,403	-
Accounts	2,866,246	478,109	3,344,355	1,290,788
Mortgages, loans and leases receivable, current portion	-	-	-	849,595
Grants	-	-	-	19,000
Other	-	34,682	34,682	-
Intergovernmental receivables	39,055,703	-	39,055,703	-
Internal balances	229,551	(229,551)	-	-
Prepaid items	2,140,185	31,265	2,171,450	6,992
Noncurrent intergovernmental receivables	15,017,179	-	15,017,179	-
Noncurrent mortgages, loans, notes and leases receivable	-	75,501	75,501	5,248,965
Capital assets not being depreciated	9,021,349	318,800	9,340,149	458,343
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	166,561,666	5,736,130	172,297,796	2,404,520
Total assets	284,579,823	10,404,421	294,984,244	25,569,678
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred charge on refunding bonds	1,124,984	241,968	1,366,952	-
Deferred outflows—relating to pensions	29,526,442	652,405	30,178,847	420,812
Deferred outflows—relating to OPEB	78,724,045	1,739,470	80,463,515	340,943
Total deferred outflows of resources	109,375,471	2,633,843	112,009,314	761,755
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	10,549,133	135,084	10,684,217	360,826
Accrued liabilities	2,183,016	72,128	2,255,144	40,047
Intergovernmental payables	17,471,716	-	17,471,716	-
Unearned revenue	414,102	-	414,102	363,548
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	5,548,466	362,906	5,911,372	56,077
Due in more than one year	405,725,016	12,044,544	417,769,560	3,720,530
Total liabilities	441,891,449	12,614,662	454,506,111	4,541,028
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenues—grants	1,256,158	-	1,256,158	-
Deferred inflows—relating to pensions	2,556,364	56,485	2,612,849	52,771
Deferred inflows—relating to OPEB	35,426,628	782,779	36,209,407	534,462
Total deferred inflows of resources	39,239,150	839,264	40,078,414	587,233
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	147,641,102	2,646,197	150,287,299	1,127,071
Restricted for:				
Insurance	2,402,229	-	2,402,229	-
Capital projects	230,229	-	230,229	-
Other	-	466,948	466,948	-
Debt reduction	-	-	-	16,105,863
Unrestricted	(237,448,865)	(3,528,807)	(240,977,672)	3,970,238
Total net position	\$ (87,175,305)	\$ (415,662)	\$ (87,590,967)	\$ 21,203,172

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2020

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Primary government:								
Governmental activities:								
General government support	\$ 56,253,691	\$ 17,451,292	\$ 2,007,882	\$ -	\$ (36,794,517)	\$ -	\$ (36,794,517)	\$ -
Education	907,065	817,494	-	-	(89,571)	-	(89,571)	-
Public safety	21,275,406	638,043	8,547,858	-	(12,089,505)	-	(12,089,505)	-
Public health	15,558,655	761,240	5,505,510	-	(9,291,905)	-	(9,291,905)	-
Transportation	24,990,179	2,427,927	8,662,254	7,757,646	(6,142,352)	-	(6,142,352)	-
Economic assistance and opportunity	76,271,861	3,457,410	31,413,765	-	(41,400,686)	-	(41,400,686)	-
Culture and recreation	421,516	-	669,802	-	248,286	-	248,286	-
Home and community services	2,029,038	16,200	-	-	(2,012,838)	-	(2,012,838)	-
Interest and fiscal charges	941,280	-	-	-	(941,280)	-	(941,280)	-
Total governmental activities	<u>198,648,691</u>	<u>25,569,606</u>	<u>56,807,071</u>	<u>7,757,646</u>	<u>(108,514,368)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(108,514,368)</u>	<u>-</u>
Business-type activities:								
Solid waste management	4,393,759	4,659,725	8,719	-	-	274,685	274,685	-
I.D.A.—Civic Development Corporation	24,894	27,251	-	-	-	2,357	2,357	-
Canton Human Service Initiatives	382,499	506,900	-	-	-	124,401	124,401	-
Total business-type activities	<u>4,801,152</u>	<u>5,193,876</u>	<u>8,719</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>401,443</u>	<u>401,443</u>	<u>-</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 203,449,843</u>	<u>\$ 30,763,482</u>	<u>\$ 56,815,790</u>	<u>\$ 7,757,646</u>	<u>(108,514,368)</u>	<u>401,443</u>	<u>(108,112,925)</u>	<u>-</u>
Aggregate discretely presented component units:								
	<u>\$ 2,394,355</u>	<u>\$ 70,422</u>	<u>\$ 528,116</u>	<u>\$ -</u>				<u>(1,795,817)</u>
General revenues:								
Property taxes and other tax items					51,444,449	-	51,444,449	-
Non-property taxes					65,424,962	-	65,424,962	-
Use of money and property					426,931	5,236	432,167	202,090
Miscellaneous					4,677,347	292,555	4,969,902	856,082
Sale of property and compensation for loss					2,217,850	56,863	2,274,713	-
Total general revenues					<u>124,191,539</u>	<u>354,654</u>	<u>124,546,193</u>	<u>1,058,172</u>
Change in net position					15,677,171	756,097	16,433,268	(737,645)
Net position—beginning					<u>(102,852,476)</u>	<u>(1,171,759)</u>	<u>(104,024,235)</u>	<u>21,940,817</u>
Net position—ending					<u>\$ (87,175,305)</u>	<u>\$ (415,662)</u>	<u>\$ (87,590,967)</u>	<u>\$ 21,203,172</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Balance Sheet—Governmental Funds
December 31, 2020

	General Fund	Special Revenue County Road Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,386,186	\$ 1,447,436	\$ 1,367,504	\$ 12,201,126
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	3,861,827	-	441,185	4,303,012
Investments	7,033,848	-	750,890	7,784,738
Receivables (net of allowances):				
Taxes	16,816,403	-	-	16,816,403
Accounts receivable	2,766,063	30,571	69,612	2,866,246
Due from other funds	282,213	294	2,145,634	2,428,141
Intergovernmental receivables	32,882,677	3,831,604	514,473	37,228,754
Prepaid items	2,120,000	-	-	2,120,000
Total assets	<u>\$ 75,149,217</u>	<u>\$ 5,309,905</u>	<u>\$ 5,289,298</u>	<u>\$ 85,748,420</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 8,578,844	\$ 63,045	\$ 1,854,746	\$ 10,496,635
Accrued liabilities	1,981,229	60,955	12,293	2,054,477
Intergovernmental payables	17,471,716	-	-	17,471,716
Due to other funds	21,659	2,126,564	51,502	2,199,725
Unearned revenues	203,440	-	210,662	414,102
Total liabilities	<u>28,256,888</u>	<u>2,250,564</u>	<u>2,129,203</u>	<u>32,636,655</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred inflows of resources—property taxes	9,820,945	-	-	9,820,945
Deferred inflows of resources—grants	1,256,158	-	-	1,256,158
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>11,077,103</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,077,103</u>
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	3,023,430	-	-	3,023,430
Restricted	2,402,229	-	230,229	2,632,458
Assigned	7,434,340	3,059,341	2,929,866	13,423,547
Unassigned	22,955,227	-	-	22,955,227
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 35,815,226</u>	<u>\$ 3,059,341</u>	<u>\$ 3,160,095</u>	<u>\$ 42,034,662</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 75,149,217</u>	<u>\$ 5,309,905</u>	<u>\$ 5,289,298</u>	<u>\$ 85,748,420</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet—Governmental Funds
to the Government-wide Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position (page 14) are different because:

Total fund balances—governmental funds (page 16)	\$ 42,034,662	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The cost of the assets is \$289,889,284 and the accumulated depreciation is \$114,306,269.		175,583,015
Other long-term receivables are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		1,826,949
Uncollected property taxes are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the funds.		9,820,945
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the fund statements.		
Deferred outflows related to employer contributions	\$ 4,244,966	
Deferred outflows related to experience, assumptions, and investment earnings	25,281,476	
Deferred inflows related to pension plans	<u>(2,556,364)</u>	26,970,078
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the fund statements.		
Deferred outflows relating to employer contributions	78,450,267	
Deferred inflows relating to experience and changes in assumptions.	<u>(35,303,425)</u>	43,146,842
For refunding bonds, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt should be reported as a deferred charge and recognized as a component of interest expense over either the lesser of the life of the debt issuance or the bonds refunded for the government-wide statements.		1,124,984
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the cost of insurance, judgments, claims and related administrative expenses to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		(7,808,829)
Net accrued interest expense for bonds is not reported in the funds.		(128,539)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The effects of these items are:		
Serial bonds	(24,940,000)	
Premium on serial bonds	(1,339,915)	
Capital leases	(1,661,998)	
Compensated absences	(7,901,888)	
OPEB obligation	(301,342,810)	
Net pension liability	<u>(42,558,801)</u>	<u>(379,745,412)</u>
Net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ (87,175,305)</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances—Governmental Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2020

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue County Road Fund</u>	<u>Total Nonmajor Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
REVENUES				
Real property taxes	\$ 48,081,765	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,081,765
Real property tax items	3,423,701	-	-	3,423,701
Non-property tax items	65,424,962	-	-	65,424,962
Departmental income	14,331,843	-	-	14,331,843
Intergovernmental charges	1,583,636	1,622,155	131,731	3,337,522
Use of money and property	251,570	8,305	90,245	350,120
Licenses and permits	44,250	-	-	44,250
Fines and forfeitures	189,115	-	-	189,115
Sale of property and compensation for loss	1,837,147	22,042	221,071	2,080,260
Miscellaneous	3,608,260	368,602	443,895	4,420,757
Interfund revenues	227,076	-	2,200,851	2,427,927
State aid	25,472,196	7,543,173	214,473	33,229,842
Federal aid	21,544,203	8,662,254	1,148,557	31,355,014
Total revenues	<u>186,019,724</u>	<u>18,226,531</u>	<u>4,450,823</u>	<u>208,697,078</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government support	48,445,269	-	-	48,445,269
Education	837,869	-	-	837,869
Public safety	19,613,060	521,316	-	20,134,376
Health	14,383,105	-	-	14,383,105
Transportation	3,508,262	17,700,483	2,965,861	24,174,606
Economic assistance and opportunity	69,317,577	-	1,148,557	70,466,134
Culture and recreation	389,360	-	-	389,360
Home and community services	1,874,251	-	-	1,874,251
Employee benefits	10,738,382	-	-	10,738,382
Debt service:				
Principal	1,600,690	-	235,000	1,835,690
Interest and fiscal charges	824,650	-	46,988	871,638
Capital outlay	-	-	11,711,618	11,711,618
Total expenditures	<u>171,532,475</u>	<u>18,221,799</u>	<u>16,108,024</u>	<u>205,862,298</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>14,487,249</u>	<u>4,732</u>	<u>(11,657,201)</u>	<u>2,834,780</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	-	10,934,922	11,504,623	22,439,545
Transfers out	(10,934,922)	(11,504,623)	-	(22,439,545)
Capital lease issuance	1,199,822	-	-	1,199,822
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(9,735,100)</u>	<u>(569,701)</u>	<u>11,504,623</u>	<u>1,199,822</u>
Net change in fund balances	4,752,149	(564,969)	(152,578)	4,034,602
Fund balances—beginning	31,063,077	3,624,310	3,312,673	38,000,060
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 35,815,226</u>	<u>\$ 3,059,341</u>	<u>\$ 3,160,095</u>	<u>\$ 42,034,662</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in
Fund Balances—Governmental Funds to the Government-wide Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities (page 15) are different because:

Net change in fund balances—total governmental funds (page 18)		\$ 4,034,602
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 and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense and loss on disposals in the current period.		
Capital asset additions	\$ 19,603,732	
Depreciation expense	(5,551,553)	
Loss on disposals	<u>(293,495)</u>	13,758,684
Certain tax and other revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Change in other receivables	137,590	
Change in deferred inflows of resources—property taxes	<u>(61,017)</u>	76,573
Net differences between pension contributions recognized on the fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements are as follows:		
Direct pension contributions	5,638,850	
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions	<u>(13,545,845)</u>	(7,906,995)
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to OPEB result from actuarial changes in the census, changes in medical premiums that are different than expected healthcare cost trend rates, and changes in assumptions and other inputs. These amounts are shown net of current year amortization.		
Employer contributions and changes in assumptions	63,295,848	
Differences between expected and actual experience	<u>11,628,133</u>	74,923,981
For refunding bonds, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt should be reported as a deferred charge on the government-wide statements and recognized as a component of interest expense over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter.		
		(78,034)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of insurance, judgments, claims and related administrative expenses to individual funds. The net loss of certain activities is reported within governmental activities.		
		1,332,594
In the statement of activities, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it is paid.		
		8,392
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Additionally, in the statement of activities, certain operating expenses are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially, the amount actually paid). The net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and the related items is as follows:		
Repayment of serial bonds	1,415,000	
Amortization of premium on serial bonds	93,788	
Proceeds from capital lease	(1,199,822)	
Payment of capital leases	420,690	
Redemption of capital leases	341,849	
Change in compensated absences	(1,224,558)	
Change in OPEB obligation	<u>(70,319,573)</u>	<u>(70,472,626)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ 15,677,171</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Statement of Net Position—Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2020

	Business-type Activities— Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities	
	Solid Waste Fund	Industrial Development Agency—Civic Development Corporation	Canton Human Service Initiatives	Total Business- type Activities	Internal Service Fund
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,574,486	\$ 623,948	\$ 761,051	\$ 3,959,485	\$ -
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	-	-	-	-	8,582,665
Receivables (net of allowances)	478,109	-	-	478,109	-
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	1,322
Accrued interest receivable	-	1,255	-	1,255	-
Notes receivable	-	33,427	-	33,427	-
Prepaid items	31,265	-	-	31,265	20,185
Total current assets	<u>3,083,860</u>	<u>658,630</u>	<u>761,051</u>	<u>4,503,541</u>	<u>8,604,172</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Intergovernmental receivables	-	-	-	-	15,017,179
Notes receivable	-	75,501	-	75,501	-
Capital assets not being depreciated	156,050	-	162,750	318,800	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,490,147	-	3,245,983	5,736,130	-
Total noncurrent assets	<u>2,646,197</u>	<u>75,501</u>	<u>3,408,733</u>	<u>6,130,431</u>	<u>15,017,179</u>
Total assets	<u>5,730,057</u>	<u>734,131</u>	<u>4,169,784</u>	<u>10,633,972</u>	<u>23,621,351</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred charge on refunding bonds	-	-	241,968	241,968	-
Deferred outflows—relating to pensions	652,405	-	-	652,405	-
Deferred outflows—relating to OPEB	1,739,470	-	-	1,739,470	273,778
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>2,391,875</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>241,968</u>	<u>2,633,843</u>	<u>273,778</u>
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	135,084	-	-	135,084	52,498
Accrued liabilities	14,707	-	57,421	72,128	-
Due to other funds	229,551	-	-	229,551	187
Total current liabilities	<u>379,342</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,421</u>	<u>436,763</u>	<u>52,685</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Due within one year:					
Bonds payable	-	-	310,000	310,000	-
Compensated absences	9,714	-	-	9,714	-
Landfill obligation	43,192	-	-	43,192	-
Workers' compensation claims	-	-	-	-	3,047,643
Due in more than one year:					
Bonds payable	-	-	4,145,000	4,145,000	-
Compensated absences	184,563	-	-	184,563	-
OPEB obligation	6,681,644	-	-	6,681,644	1,051,637
Landfill obligation	92,972	-	-	92,972	-
Net pension liability	940,365	-	-	940,365	-
Workers' compensation claims	-	-	-	-	27,428,790
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>7,952,450</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,455,000</u>	<u>12,407,450</u>	<u>31,528,070</u>
Total liabilities	<u>8,331,792</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,512,421</u>	<u>12,844,213</u>	<u>31,580,755</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows—relating to pensions	56,485	-	-	56,485	-
Deferred inflows—relating to OPEB	782,779	-	-	782,779	123,203
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>839,264</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>839,264</u>	<u>123,203</u>
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	2,646,197	-	-	2,646,197	-
Restricted	-	-	466,948	466,948	-
Unrestricted	(3,695,321)	734,131	(567,617)	(3,528,807)	(7,808,829)
Total net position	<u>\$ (1,049,124)</u>	<u>\$ 734,131</u>	<u>\$ (100,669)</u>	<u>\$ (415,662)</u>	<u>\$ (7,808,829)</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position—
Proprietary Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Business-type Activities— Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities	
	Solid Waste Fund	Industrial Development Agency—Civic Development Corporation	Canton Human Service Initiatives	Total Business- type Activities	Internal Service Fund
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 4,659,725	\$ 27,251	\$ 506,900	\$ 5,193,876	\$ -
Intergovernmental revenues	-	-	-	-	5,218,810
Sale of property and compensation for loss	56,863	-	-	56,863	-
Miscellaneous	289,703	-	2,852	292,555	-
Total operating revenues	<u>5,006,291</u>	<u>27,251</u>	<u>509,752</u>	<u>5,543,294</u>	<u>5,218,810</u>
Operating expenses:					
General government support	-	24,894	221,865	246,759	4,125,829
Home and community services	3,973,126	-	-	3,973,126	-
Depreciation	420,633	-	160,634	581,267	-
Total operating expenses	<u>4,393,759</u>	<u>24,894</u>	<u>382,499</u>	<u>4,801,152</u>	<u>4,125,829</u>
Operating income	<u>612,532</u>	<u>2,357</u>	<u>127,253</u>	<u>742,142</u>	<u>1,092,981</u>
Nonoperating revenues:					
State aid	8,719	-	-	8,719	-
Use of money and property	1,190	4,046	-	5,236	76,811
Change in workers' compensation claims	-	-	-	-	162,802
Total nonoperating revenues	<u>9,909</u>	<u>4,046</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,955</u>	<u>239,613</u>
Change in net position	622,441	6,403	127,253	756,097	1,332,594
Total net position—beginning	<u>(1,671,565)</u>	<u>727,728</u>	<u>(227,922)</u>	<u>(1,171,759)</u>	<u>(9,141,423)</u>
Total net position—ending	<u>\$ (1,049,124)</u>	<u>\$ 734,131</u>	<u>\$ (100,669)</u>	<u>\$ (415,662)</u>	<u>\$ (7,808,829)</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Statement of Cash Flows—
Proprietary Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Business-type Activities— Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities	
	Industrial Development Agency—Civic Development	Canton Human Service Initiatives	Total Business- type Activities	Internal Service Fund	
	Solid Waste Fund	Corporation	Initiatives	Activities	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from services provided	\$ 5,054,019	\$ 27,251	\$506,900	\$5,588,170	\$ 8,543,044
Receipts from other operating revenue	289,703	-	2,852	292,555	-
Payments to employees	(1,491,010)	-	(16,473)	(1,507,483)	(404,890)
Payments to suppliers	(2,868,139)	(24,894)	-	(2,893,033)	(4,593,665)
Cash paid for insurance and interest	-	-	(198,904)	(198,904)	-
Cash paid for workers' compensation claims	-	-	-	-	(3,642,567)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u>984,573</u>	<u>2,357</u>	<u>294,375</u>	<u>1,281,305</u>	<u>(98,078)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received from other funds	229,551	-	-	229,551	-
Cash (paid) to other funds	(144,921)	-	-	(144,921)	(1,252)
Net cash (used for) provided by noncapital financing activities	<u>84,630</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>84,630</u>	<u>(1,252)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Capital purchases	(521,940)	-	-	(521,940)	-
Repayment of bonds	-	-	(295,000)	(295,000)	-
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	<u>(521,940)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(295,000)</u>	<u>(816,940)</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Payments received on notes	-	30,401	-	30,401	-
Interest received	1,190	4,157	-	5,347	76,751
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>1,190</u>	<u>34,558</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,748</u>	<u>76,751</u>
Increase in cash, cash equivalents and investments	548,453	36,915	(625)	584,743	(22,579)
Cash, cash equivalents and investments—beginning	<u>2,026,033</u>	<u>587,033</u>	<u>761,676</u>	<u>3,374,742</u>	<u>8,605,244</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and investments—ending	<u>\$ 2,574,486</u>	<u>\$ 623,948</u>	<u>\$761,051</u>	<u>\$3,959,485</u>	<u>\$ 8,582,665</u>

(continued)

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Statement of Cash Flows—
Proprietary Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2020

(concluded)

	Business-type Activities— Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities	
	Industrial Development Agency—Civic Solid Waste Fund	Canton Human Service Initiatives	Total Business- type Activities	Internal Service Fund	
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:					
Operating income	\$ 612,532	\$ 2,357	\$ 127,253	\$ 742,142	\$ 1,092,981
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation expense	420,633	-	160,634	581,267	-
Decrease in receivables	337,431	-	-	337,431	-
Decrease in prepaids	585	-	-	585	4,992
Decrease in intergovernmental receivables	-	-	-	-	3,324,234
(Increase) in deferred outflows related to pensions	(436,944)	-	-	(436,944)	-
(Increase) in deferred outflows related to OPEB	(1,562,240)	-	-	(1,562,240)	(210,231)
Decrease in deferred charge on refunding bonds	-	-	16,023	16,023	-
(Decrease) in accounts payable	(148,542)	-	(6,216)	(154,758)	(58,312)
(Decrease) in accrued liabilities	(28,762)	-	(3,319)	(32,081)	-
(Decrease) in compensated absences	(21,157)	-	-	(21,157)	-
Increase in OPEB obligation	1,369,281	-	-	1,369,281	96,312
(Decrease) in landfill obligation	(41,135)	-	-	(41,135)	-
Increase in net pension liability	680,195	-	-	680,195	-
(Decrease) in workers' compensation claims	-	-	-	-	(4,276,758)
(Decrease) in deferred inflows related to pensions	(74,658)	-	-	(74,658)	-
(Decrease) in deferred inflows related to OPEB	(122,646)	-	-	(122,646)	(71,296)
Total adjustments	<u>372,041</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>167,122</u>	<u>539,163</u>	<u>(1,191,059)</u>
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u>\$ 984,573</u>	<u>\$ 2,357</u>	<u>\$ 294,375</u>	<u>\$ 1,281,305</u>	<u>\$ (98,078)</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position—Fiduciary Funds
December 31, 2020

	<u>Custodial Fund</u>	<u>Private Purpose Trust Fund</u>
ASSETS		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,117,643	\$ 102,513
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,117,643</u>	<u>102,513</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	<u>930,657</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>930,657</u>	<u>-</u>
NET POSITION		
Restricted net position	<u>\$ 186,986</u>	<u>\$ 102,513</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position—Fiduciary Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Custodial Fund	Private Purpose Trust Fund
ADDITIONS		
New York Power Authority deposits	\$ -	\$ 3,164,612
Funds received on behalf of others	82,228	-
Interest earned	-	247
Total additions	82,228	3,164,859
DEDUCTIONS		
Funds distributed to others	-	3,164,612
Total deductions	-	3,164,612
Change in net position	82,228	247
Net position—beginning, as restated	104,758	102,266
Net position—ending	\$ 186,986	\$ 102,513

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Notes to the Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the County of St. Lawrence, New York (the “County”) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. 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 more significant of the County’s accounting principles are described below.

Description of Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. Likewise, the *primary government* is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the primary government is financially accountable.

Reporting Entity

The County, which was established in 1802, is governed by County local law, other general laws of the State of New York and various local laws and ordinances. The County Board of Legislators (the “Board”), which is a legislative body responsible for overall operating of the County, consists of fifteen Legislators. The County Administrator serves as chief administrative officer and the County Treasurer serves as chief fiscal officer of the County.

The County provides mandated social service programs such as Medicaid and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. The County also provides the following basic services: general government support, highway construction and maintenance, economic assistance and opportunity, cultural and recreational programs, public safety and law enforcement and public health.

The County’s financial statements include those entities for which the County has clear oversight responsibility. This responsibility is determined through a review of such factors as the selecting of governing boards, financial interdependency and the ability to influence management and operations on a continuing basis. The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the primary government’s operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the primary government. The discretely presented component units are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the government.

Discretely Presented Component Units—The component unit column in the government-wide financial statements includes the financial data of the County’s aggregate discretely presented component units. The combining statements of discretely presented component units present the four component units in separate columns. These statements are presented separately from the financial data of the primary government to emphasize that they are legally separate from the County.

The St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency (the “Agency”)—The Agency is a public benefit corporation created by State legislation to promote the economic welfare, opportunities, and property of the County’s residents. Members of the Agency are appointed by the County Board of Legislators. Agency revenues are generated by bonds secured by the assets acquired for the related project. The County is not liable for any Agency indebtedness. Separate financial statements for the Agency may be obtained by contacting the Agency directly, which is located at 19 Commerce Lane, Suite 1, Canton, New York, 13617.

The St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency – Local Development Corporation (the “LDC”)—The LDC is a public benefit corporation established by the St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency to collect loan repayments from Community Development Block Grant Projects, and establish a County-wide revolving loan fund. The separately issued financial statements of the LDC include the Greater Massena Economic Development Fund (“GMEDF”) and the St. Lawrence River Valley Redevelopment Agency (“SLRVRA”).

Members of the LDC are appointed by the County Board of Legislators. LDC revenues are generated from the collection of interest on loans made from Community Development Block Projects. The County is not liable for any LDC indebtedness.

The GMEDF was established in 1987 with a \$1,000,000 grant from the New York Power Authority to be used to provide loans to certain business enterprises for the establishment, maintenance or expansion of plants, facilities or operations in the Town of Massena and the County of St. Lawrence. Initially, the New York Job Development Authority assumed administrative responsibility for the GMEDF. It was subsequently transferred to the LDC.

The SLRVRA is a joint action agency formed on June 2, 2010 to make use of certain New York Power Authority assets for the purposes of economic development in the St. Lawrence Valley and surrounding communities. The New York Power Authority made certain assets available consisting of \$16 million and 20 megawatts of electrical power generation from hydro-electric facilities situated on the St. Lawrence River. There is an agreement between the SLRVRA and the LDC for the administration of these assets.

Separate financial statements for the LDC may be obtained by contacting the LDC directly, which is located in the same office as the Agency, at 19 Commerce Lane, Suite 1, Canton, New York, 13617.

The St. Lawrence County Soil and Water Conservation District (the “District”)—The District was established by the County Board of Legislators on January 21, 1957. The District is responsible for the conservation of soil and water resources and control and prevention of soil erosion and prevention of floodwater and sediment damages. The County Board of Legislators appoints seven members to the District and appropriates funds for the operation of the Soil and Water Conservation District.

The St. Lawrence County Property Development Corporation (the “PDC”)—The PDC is a Not-For-Profit Local Development Corporation formed pursuant to Section 1411 of the Not-For-Profit Corporation Law of the State of New York as defined in subparagraph (a)(5) of Section 102 of the Law. The PDC was formed on July 12, 2018. Directors of the LDC, which are appointed by the County Board of Legislators also serve as Directors of the PDC.

The purposes for which the PDC was formed is to operate exclusively for charitable purposes within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, to relieve and reduce unemployment, promote and provide for additional and maximum employment, improve and maintain job opportunities, lessen the burdens of government and act in the public interest.

Separate financial statements for the PDC may be obtained by contacting the PDC directly, which is located in the same office as the LDC, at 19 Commerce Lane, Suite 1, Canton, New York, 13617.

Blended Component Units—The following component units are a legally separate entity from the County but is, in substance, part of the County’s operations and therefore data from this unit is combined with data from the primary government:

The St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency – Civic Development Corporation (the “CDC”)—The CDC was established pursuant to Section 402 of the not-for-profit corporation law of the State of New York as a local development corporation under Section 1411 of the law, for the purpose of, among other things, relieving and reducing unemployment, promoting and providing for additional and maximum employment and bettering and maintaining job opportunities. The establishments of the CDC was authorized by the County and the CDC has the powers to issue bonds, notes, and other obligations for the benefit of not-for-profit entities considered essential to the continued development, construction, improvement, and operation of projects for these entities.

The County is the one sole member of the CDC and a Board of Directors are appointed by the County. Further, the bylaws of the CDC can be amended by the County, thus establishing its governance and control of the CDC.

Separately issued financial statements for the CDC may be obtained from CDC’s Chief Executive Officer at 19 Commerce Lane, Suite 1, Canton, New York, 13617.

Canton Human Service Initiatives (the “CHSI”)—The CHSI is a not-for-profit corporation that was established in 2001 to finance, build and rent a health service facility to the County. Although legally separate and independent of the County, CHSI is considered an affiliated organization under GASB for determining whether certain organizations are component units and is reported as a blended component unit of the County.

Separately issued financial statements for the CHSI may be obtained from St. Lawrence County Administrator’s Office at 48 Court Street, Canton, New York, 13617.

Basis of Presentation—Government-wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds and the internal service fund, while business-type activities incorporate data from the government’s enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and its fiduciary fund, even though the latter is excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

As discussed earlier, the government has four discretely presented component units, which are presented in aggregate. All four component units, the Agency, the LDC, the District and the PDC are aggregated in a single column in the government-wide financial statements.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments in lieu of taxes where the amounts are reasonably equivalent in value to the interfund services provided and various other functions of the County. Elimination of these changes would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Basis of Presentation—Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the County’s funds, including its fiduciary funds and blended component units. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary – are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds

are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

- *General Fund*—The General Fund constitutes the primary operating fund of the County and is used to account for all operations not required to be accounted for in other funds. The principal sources of revenue for the General Fund are property taxes and sales tax.
- *County Road Fund*—The County Road Fund is a special revenue fund that is used to account for expenditures for highway purposes authorized by Section 114 of New York State Highway Law. The principal sources of revenue for the County Road Fund are state and federal aid.

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds—These governmental funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The following Special Revenue Funds are utilized:

- *Road Machinery Fund*—The Road Machinery Fund is used to account for the purchase, repair, maintenance and storage of highway machinery, tools and equipment pursuant to Section 133 of New York State Highway Law.
- *Special Grant Fund*—The Special Grant Fund is used to account for funds received under the Workforce Investment Act.

Capital Project Funds—The Capital Projects Fund is a nonmajor fund used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction or renovation of major capital facilities or equipment other than those financed by the Enterprise Fund.

The County reports four proprietary funds as follows:

- *Solid Waste Fund*—This enterprise fund is used to account for the handling of solid waste, including four transfer stations, where the governing officials have determined that the costs of operations are to be financed through charges for services to users.
- *Industrial Development Agency—Civic Development Corporation—CDC*, an enterprise fund and a blended component unit of the government, is a not-for-profit corporation that was established in 2010 to relieve and reduce unemployment, promote and provide for additional and maximum employment and to better and maintain job opportunities.
- *Canton Human Service Initiatives—CHSI*, an enterprise fund and a blended component unit of the government, is a not-for-profit corporation that was established in 2001 to finance, build and rent a health service facility to the County.
- *Internal Service Fund*—The Internal Service Fund is used to account for the activity of the County's self-insured workers' compensation plans. This fund accounts for the accumulation of resources for payments of compensation, assessments, and other obligations under the Workers' Compensation Law, Article 5.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

Fiduciary Funds—These funds are used to account for assets held by the County in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. Custodial funds account for resources received and disbursements made in accordance with trust agreements or applicable legislative enactments for each particular fund. The County's fiduciary funds are found on the following page.

- *Custodial Fund*—Activities reported in the fiduciary funds included monies from outside entities, held by the County for the benefit of others.
- *Private Purpose Trust Fund*—The Private Purpose Trust Fund represents a trust arrangement under which New York Power Authority grants are maintained.

During the course of operations the County has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the business-type activities column.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are recorded at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the business-type activities column.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the County considers property tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period; all other revenues are deemed to be available if they are collected within 90 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, sales taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Entitlements are recorded as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount is received during the period of availability (within 90 days of year-

end). Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements are met and the amount is received during the period of availability (within 90 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the County.

The proprietary and private purpose trust funds are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis* of accounting. The Custodial Fund has no measurement focus but utilizes the accrual basis of accounting for reporting its assets and liabilities.

Assets, Liabilities Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments—The County’s cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, time deposits, and short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. County monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. Investments maturing in more than one year are stated at fair value based on quoted market prices, while investments maturing in less than one year are stated at amortized cost in accordance with GASB.

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents—Restricted cash and cash equivalents represent amounts to support fund balance restrictions, unspent proceeds of debt, cash received in advance relating to unearned revenue and deferred inflows of resources, cash held for self-insurance activities and amounts held on behalf of others.

Receivables—Receivables are stated net of allowances for estimated uncollectible amounts. Amounts due from state and federal governments represent amounts owed to the County to reimburse it for expenditures incurred pursuant to state and federally funded programs. All major revenues of the County are considered “susceptible to accrual” under the modified accrual basis. These include property tax, sales tax, State and Federal aid, and various grant program revenues.

Prepaid Items—Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenses/expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

Capital Assets—Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads and bridges), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements, as well as within the individual proprietary fund. Capital assets are defined by the County as assets with an individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value. Major outlay for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add value to the asset or materially extend the asset’s life are not capitalized.

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. The other capital assets of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives as shown on the following page.

Class of Asset	Years
Infrastructure	
Roads, network	60
Bridges (includes culverts)	70
Traffic control systems	40
Land improvements	20
Buildings	40
Building improvements	20
Machinery and equipment:	
Office equipment	10
Furniture	10
Computer and computer equipment	3
Vehicles	5-7
Heavy equipment	10
Other	5

The *capital outlays* character classification is employed only for expenditures reported in the Capital Projects Fund. Routine capital expenditures in the General Fund and other governmental funds are included in the appropriate functional category (for example, the purchase of a new highway vehicle included as part of *expenditures—transportation*). The amount reported as *capital outlays* in the Capital Projects Fund will also include non-capitalized, project-related costs (for example, furnishings).

Unearned revenue—Certain amounts received have not been spent or otherwise used to meet the revenue recognition criteria for government-wide or fund financial purposes. At December 31, 2020, the County reported unearned revenues of \$203,440 and \$210,662 within the General Fund and nonmajor funds, respectively.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources—In addition to assets, the statement of financial position and balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. At December 31, 2020, the County has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is a deferred charge on refunding bonds which the County reports within its governmental activities and business-type activities. A deferred charge on refunding bonds results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The second item is related to pensions reported in the governmental activities and business-type activities. This represents the effect of the net change in the County’s proportion of the collective net pension liability, the difference during the measurement period between the County’s contributions and its proportionate share of the total contribution to the pension systems not included in the pension expense, and any contributions to the pension system made subsequent to the measurement date. The last item is related to OPEB reported in the governmental activities and business-type activities and represents the effects of the change in the County’s proportion of the collective OPEB liability and the difference during the measurement period between certain of the employer’s contributions and its proportionate share of the total of certain contributions from employers included in the collective OPEB liability.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position and the balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. At December 31, 2020, the County

has four items that qualify for reporting in this category. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, the governmental funds report unavailable revenues from two sources: property taxes and certain grants and aid that will not be realized within the period of availability. Additionally, the County's government-wide financial statement also reports unavailable revenues related to certain grants which represent resources that have been received before timing requirements have been met. The third item represents the effect of the net change in the County's proportion of the collective net pension liability and the difference during the measurement periods between the County's contributions and its proportionate share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense and is reported on the government-wide statements. The last item is related to OPEB reported in the government-wide financial statements and represents the effects of the change in the County's proportion of the collective OPEB liability and the difference during the measurement period between certain of the employer's contributions and its proportionate share of the total of certain contributions from employers included in the collective OPEB liability. These amounts are deferred and recognized in the period that the amounts become available.

Net Position Flow Assumption—Sometimes the County will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted—net position and unrestricted—net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the County's position to consider restricted—net position to have been depleted before unrestricted—net position is applied.

Fund Balance Flow Assumptions—Sometimes the County will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the County's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

Fund Balance Policies—Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The County itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The County's Board of Legislators is the highest level of decision-making authority for the County that can, by adoption of a resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the resolution remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another resolution) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The County's Board of Legislators has authorized the County Administrator to recommend amounts assigned for specific purposes. The Board of Legislators may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

Revenues and Expenses/Expenditures

Program Revenues—Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

Proprietary Funds Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses—Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues of enterprise funds consist of charges for services and operating grants. Operating expenses of enterprise funds consist of salaries, wages and benefits, contractual services and depreciation. Transactions related to capital and financing activities, non-capital financing activities, investing activities and interfund transfers from other funds and State appropriations are components of nonoperating income. Subsidies and grants to proprietary funds which finance capital activities are reported as nonoperating revenue.

Real Property Taxes—The County levies its real property taxes on January 1, prior to the year of collection and attached as an enforceable lien on January 1. On March 1, interest is accrued on all unpaid taxes in accordance with real property tax law. Property tax is only recognized as revenue in the year for which the levy is made, and to the extent that such taxes are received within the reporting period or 60 days thereafter in the governmental fund financial statements.

Compensated Absences—The County employees are entitled, with certain limitations, to accrue sick leave, personal leave and vacation time. Estimated sick leave, personal leave and vacation time is accumulated by governmental fund type employees as a liability and expenditure in the government-wide financial statements under governmental activities. For proprietary fund type employees, the accumulation is recorded as a noncurrent liability of the proprietary fund type. More information regarding compensated absences is included in Note 11.

Pensions—The County is mandated by New York State law to participate in the New York State Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS"). For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the defined benefit pension plans, and changes thereof, have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the respective defined benefit pension plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. More information regarding pensions is included in Note 7.

Other Postemployment Benefits—In addition to providing pension benefits, the County provides health insurance coverage and/or payments for fractional values of unused sick leave for certain retired employees at the time of retirement as discussed in Note 8.

Other

Estimates—The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets, liabilities and deferred outflows and inflows of resources at the date of the financial statements. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses/expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements—During the year ended December 31, 2020, the County implemented GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. Additionally, the County implemented current and future provisions of GASB Statements No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*; and 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 suppression of GASB Statement No. 32*. GASB Statement No. 84 establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. GASB Statement No. 92 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. GASB Statement No. 97 increases consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units, mitigates costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution plans and enhances the relevance, consistency and comparability of the accounting and reporting for internal Revenue Code Section 457 deferred compensation plans. Other than the matter discussed in Note 2, the implementation of GASB Statements No. 84, 92 and 97 did not have a material impact on the County’s financial position or results from operations.

Future Impacts of Accounting Pronouncements—The County has not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from adopting GASB Statements No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*; and No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*, effective for the year ending December 31, 2021, No. 87, *Leases*; and No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations* effective for the year ending December 31, 2022, No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*; and No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, effective for the year ending December 31, 2023. The County is, therefore, unable to disclose the impact that adopting GASB Statements No. 87, 89, 91, 93, 94, and 96 will have on its financial position and results of operations when such statements are adopted.

Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Legal Compliance—Budgets—The County follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the basic financial statements are described below.

- Prior to October 15th of the year, the County Administrator/Budget Officer, submits to the Board of Legislators a tentative budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1st. The tentative budget includes expenditures and the sources of financing. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayers’ comments.
- After public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments, the Board of Legislators acts on the tentative budget prior to December 20th.
- The County Administrator is authorized to approve all budget transfer requests \$5,000 or less except for personal service transfers and interdepartmental and interfund transfers, which must be approved by the Board of Legislators.
- Formal annual budgetary accounts are adopted and employed for control of all governmental funds except for capital project funds. Budgetary control over individual capital projects is provided by Legislative approval or bond authorizations and provision of bond indebtedness.
- Total expenditures for each object may not legally exceed the total appropriations for that object. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are accounted for by a reservation of fund balance.

- These budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP except that encumbrances are treated as budgetary expenditures in the year of occurrence of the commitment to purchase. Open encumbrances authorized by appropriation from the previous year’s budget, after review and approval by the County Treasurer, are added to the current year’s budget approved by the Board of Legislators. All unencumbered appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year. Budgetary comparisons presented in this report are on the budgetary basis and represent the budget as modified.

Deficit Net Position—At December 31, 2020, the County’s Enterprise Funds, the Solid Waste Fund and the Canton Human Service Initiatives, reported net position of \$(1,049,124) and \$(100,669), respectively. These deficits result primarily from the recognition of long-term liabilities related to the OPEB obligation and bonds payable, respectively. The County anticipates these deficits will be remedied through future grant receipts and governmental fund transfers. Additionally, the Internal Service Fund reported a net position of \$(7,808,829). This deficit is the result of the long-term unfunded portion of the County’s liability for workers’ compensation claims and is expected to be remedied through future premiums reimbursed by participants in the fund and the County contributions. The County’s governmental activities reported a net position of \$(87,175,305), largely as a result of the County OPEB obligation, which is not eligible to be funded.

2. RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the County implemented GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 84 establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of state and local governments. This Statement also provides for the recognition of a liability to the beneficiaries in a fiduciary fund when an event has occurred that compels the government to disburse fiduciary resources.

The effect of this restatement to the County’s fiduciary funds is summarized as follows:

	Custodial Fund
Net position—December 31, 2019, as previously stated	\$ -
GASB Statement No. 84 implementation	104,758
Net position—December 31, 2019, as restated	<u>\$ 104,758</u>

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Available cash of the County is deposited and invested in accordance with the provisions of applicable State statutes. The County also has its own written investment guidelines which have been established by the County Board of Legislators.

County monies must be deposited in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The County Treasurer is authorized to use demand accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. agencies, contractual repurchase agreements, and obligations of New York State or its localities.

Collateral is required for demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit at 100% of all deposits not covered by Federal deposit insurance. The County has entered into custodial agreements with the various banks which hold their deposits. These agreements authorize the obligation that may be pledged as collateral. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are outlined in Chapter 623 of the laws of the State of New York.

Total cash and cash equivalents (including restricted cash) reported by the County at December 31, 2020 is presented below:

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Fiduciary Funds	Total Balance
Petty cash (uncollateralized)	\$ 7,060	\$ 1,800	\$ -	\$ 8,860
Deposits	25,079,743	3,957,685	1,220,156	30,257,584
Total	<u>\$ 25,086,803</u>	<u>\$ 3,959,485</u>	<u>\$ 1,220,156</u>	<u>\$ 30,266,444</u>

Deposits with Financial Institutions—All deposits are carried at fair value, and are classified by custodial credit risk at December 31, 2020 as follows:

	Bank Balance	Carrying Amount
Insured (FDIC)	\$ 514,695	\$ 504,243
Uninsured:		
Collateral held by bank's agent in the County's name	30,411,039	29,753,341
Total	<u>\$ 30,925,734</u>	<u>\$ 30,257,584</u>

Custodial Credit Risk—Deposits—Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. For investments, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments that are in the possession of an outside party. As noted above, by State statute all deposits in excess of FDIC insurance coverage must be collateralized. As of December 31, 2020, the County's deposits were either FDIC insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging bank's agent in the County's name.

Restricted Cash and cash equivalents—The County reports fund balance restrictions, unspent proceeds of debt, cash received in advance relating to unearned revenue and deferred inflows of resources, cash held for self-insurance activities and amounts held on behalf of others as restricted cash and cash equivalents. At December 31, 2020, the County reported \$12,885,677 as restricted cash, cash equivalents, and investments within its governmental activities and \$1,220,156 within its fiduciary funds.

Investments—At December 31, 2020, the County reported \$7,784,738 in investments within governmental activities, which consists of U.S. Treasury Bills with maturity dates ranging from six to twelve months. Investments are measured at fair value in accordance with GASB. All investments are collateralized at December 31, 2020.

Fair Value Measurements—Accounting standards provide the framework for measuring fair value of investments. That framework 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 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- Level 1 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the plan has the ability to access.
- Level 2 Inputs to the valuation methodology include:
 - quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
 - quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;

- inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;
- inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset or liability’s fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Investments reported by the County’s governmental activities are all measured using level 1 inputs.

Custodial Credit Risk—Investments—For investments, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. A margin of 2% or higher of the market value of purchased securities in repurchase transactions must be maintained and the securities must be held by a third party in the County’s name. The U.S. Governmental Securities are not considered to have credit risk and do not require disclosure of credit quality.

Credit Risk—In compliance with the State law, County investments are limited to obligations of the Federal government, obligations guaranteed by the Federal government where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the Federal government, obligations of the State, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit issued by a bank or trust company located in, and authorized to do business in, the State, and certain joint or cooperative investment programs.

Concentration of Credit Risk—To promote competition in rates and service cost, and to limit the risk of institutional failure, County deposits and investments are placed with multiple institutions. The general rule is not to place more than \$100 million or 50% of the County’s total investment portfolio, whichever is less, in overnight investments with any one institution.

Interest Rate Risk—The County has an investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. Investments are limited to a maximum of two years, however the County generally limits its investments to 180 days or less.

Discretely Presented Component Units

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency—The Agency had unrestricted deposits of \$2,136,133 and restricted deposits of \$9,345, which were fully insured or collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution’s trust department or agent in the Agency’s name. Additionally, at December 31, 2020, the Agency reported \$1,999,710 of level 1 investments consisting of U.S. Treasury Bills.

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency – Local Development Corporation—The LDC’s cash and cash equivalents totaled \$310,055 while restricted cash and cash equivalents totaled \$8,551,020 at December 31, 2020. These amounts are deposited at various banks and were insured up to FDIC limits. Any balances in excess of FDIC insurance were fully collateralized at December 31, 2020. Additionally, at December 31, 2020, the LDC reported \$1,799,735 of level 1 investments, which consists of U.S. Treasury Bills and Notes.

St. Lawrence County Soil and Water Conservation District—The District reported unrestricted and restricted deposits of \$177,973 and \$254,202, respectively, which were covered fully by FDIC insurance.

St. Lawrence County Property Development Corporation—The PDC reported cash of \$53,302 at December 31, 2020, which were covered fully by FDIC insurance.

4. RECEIVABLES

Major revenues accrued by the County at December 31, 2020 consisted of the following:

Taxes Receivable—Represents amounts due from County taxpayers that remain unpaid. At December 31, 2020, the County recorded \$16,816,403 related to taxes receivable. These amounts are reported net of an allowance for uncollectible taxes provisions of \$400,000.

Accounts Receivable—Represents amounts due from various sources. The County’s accounts receivable at December 31, 2020 are shown below:

Governmental funds:	
General Fund	\$ 2,933,847
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(167,784)</u>
County Road Fund	30,571
Nonmajor funds	<u>69,612</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,866,246</u>
Proprietary funds:	
Solid Waste Fund	\$ 481,753
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(3,644)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 478,109</u>

Intergovernmental Receivables—Represents amounts due from other units of government, such as Federal, New York State or other local governments. Intergovernmental receivables at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Governmental funds:	
General Fund	
Due from State and Federal	\$ 32,376,398
Due from local governments	506,279
County Road Fund	
Due from State and Federal	3,831,604
Road Machinery Fund	
Due from State and Federal	<u>514,473</u>
Total	<u>\$ 37,228,754</u>
Proprietary funds:	
Internal Service Fund:	
Due from local governments—noncurrent	<u>\$ 15,017,179</u>
Total	<u>\$ 15,017,179</u>

At December 31, 2020, the General Fund had intergovernmental receivables of \$32,882,677 of which \$1,806,860 relates to casino and tribal revenue that has been owed to the County for several years. Of this amount \$903,430 is payable to other municipalities, accordingly the County reports \$903,430 due to other governments and \$903,430 of nonspendable fund balance.

At December 31, 2020, the CDC reported accrued interest receivable of \$1,255 and notes receivable of \$108,928, of which \$75,501 is considered to be noncurrent.

Discretely Presented Component Units

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency—At December 31, 2020, the Agency reported accounts receivable and grant receivable of \$1,147,212 and \$19,000, respectively. Included in accounts receivable are other leases receivable of \$65,455, of which \$50,388 is noncurrent, and capital leases receivable of \$992,272, of which \$885,913 is noncurrent.

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency – Local Development Corporation—At December 31, 2020, the LDC reported \$143,576 of accounts receivable. The LDC reports total mortgages, loans and leases receivable (net of allowance of \$280,000) of \$5,162,261, of which \$4,312,664 is noncurrent and \$849,597 is considered current.

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Governmental activities—Capital asset activity for the primary government’s governmental activities, for the year ended December 31, 2020, was as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2020	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2020
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,243,080	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,243,080
Construction in progress	<u>3,210,587</u>	<u>13,185,421</u>	<u>9,617,739</u>	<u>6,778,269</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>5,453,667</u>	<u>13,185,421</u>	<u>9,617,739</u>	<u>9,021,349</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	195,281,714	12,515,524	-	207,797,238
Buildings and building improvements	48,654,641	94,036	-	48,748,677
Machinery and equipment	<u>21,768,107</u>	<u>3,426,490</u>	<u>872,577</u>	<u>24,322,020</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>265,704,462</u>	<u>16,036,050</u>	<u>872,577</u>	<u>280,867,935</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	74,538,075	2,737,241	-	77,275,316
Buildings and building improvements	23,298,760	893,099	-	24,191,859
Machinery and equipment	<u>11,496,963</u>	<u>1,921,213</u>	<u>579,082</u>	<u>12,839,094</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>109,333,798</u>	<u>5,551,553</u>	<u>579,082</u>	<u>114,306,269</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>156,370,664</u>	<u>10,484,497</u>	<u>293,495</u>	<u>166,561,666</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 161,824,331</u>	<u>\$ 23,669,918</u>	<u>\$ 9,911,234</u>	<u>\$ 175,583,015</u>

Depreciation expense for governmental activities was charged to functions and programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government support	\$ 754,975
Public safety	1,237,618
Health	29,155
Transportation	3,497,124
Economic assistance and opportunity	<u>32,681</u>
Total	<u>\$ 5,551,553</u>

Business-type activities—Capital asset activity for the primary government’s business-type activities (Enterprise Funds), for fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, is presented below:

	Balance 1/1/2020	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2020
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 318,800	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 318,800
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>318,800</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>318,800</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	3,851,065	9,634	-	3,860,699
Buildings and improvements	6,274,011	-	-	6,274,011
Machinery and equipment	4,127,977	521,025	26,780	4,622,222
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>14,253,053</u>	<u>530,659</u>	<u>26,780</u>	<u>14,756,932</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	3,181,075	108,201	-	3,289,276
Buildings and improvements	2,867,394	160,634	-	3,028,028
Machinery and equipment	2,417,846	312,432	26,780	2,703,498
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>8,466,315</u>	<u>581,267</u>	<u>26,780</u>	<u>9,020,802</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>5,786,738</u>	<u>(50,608)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,736,130</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 6,105,538</u>	<u>\$ (50,608)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,054,930</u>

Depreciation expense for business-type activities was charged to functions and programs of the primary government as follows:

Business-type activities:	
Solid Waste Fund	\$ 420,633
Canton Human Service Initiatives	<u>160,634</u>
Total	<u>\$ 581,267</u>

Discretely Presented Component Units

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency—Capital asset activity for the Agency is presented below:

	Balance 1/1/2020	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2020
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and land improvements	\$ 458,343	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 458,343
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>458,343</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>458,343</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	3,077,691	27,784	890,509	2,214,966
Automotive equipment	39,560	-	-	39,560
Office equipment and furnishings	25,880	-	-	25,880
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>3,143,131</u>	<u>27,784</u>	<u>890,509</u>	<u>2,280,406</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>757,531</u>	<u>74,552</u>	<u>293,126</u>	<u>538,957</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>2,385,600</u>	<u>(46,768)</u>	<u>597,383</u>	<u>1,741,449</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 2,843,943</u>	<u>\$ (46,768)</u>	<u>\$ 597,383</u>	<u>\$ 2,199,792</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$74,552.

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency – Local Development Corporation—Capital asset activity for the LDC was as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2020	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2020
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 432,740	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 432,740
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>432,740</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>432,740</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:	<u>97,980</u>	<u>16,058</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>114,038</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>334,760</u>	<u>(16,058)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>318,702</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 334,760</u>	<u>\$ (16,058)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 318,702</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$16,058.

6. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities reported by governmental funds at December 31, 2020, were as follows:

	Governmental Funds			Total Governmental Funds
	General Fund	County Road Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
Salary and employee benefits	<u>\$ 1,981,229</u>	<u>\$ 60,955</u>	<u>\$ 12,293</u>	<u>\$ 2,054,477</u>

7. RETIREMENT SYSTEM PENSION PLANS

Plan Descriptions and Benefits Provided

New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS")—The County participates in the ERS a cost sharing multiple-employer retirement system (the "System"). The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the "Fund"), which was established to hold all assets and record changes in fiduciary net position allocated to the System. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the System. System benefits are established under the provisions of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law ("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 is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. That report, including information with regards 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, NY 12244.

The System is noncontributory, except for employees who joined the ERS after July 27, 1976 who contribute three percent (3%) of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 10, 2010, who generally contribute three percent (3%) to three and one half percent (3.5%) of their salary for their entire length of service. 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 System's fiscal year ending March 31.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—At December 31, 2020, the County reported the following liabilities for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities for ERS. The net pension liabilities were measured as of March 31, 2020. The total pension liabilities used to calculate the net pension liabilities were determined by actuarial valuations as of April 1, 2019, with update procedures used to roll forward the total net pension liabilities to the measurement date. The County's proportion of the net pension liabilities were based on projections 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 the System in reports provided to the County.

	ERS	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Measurement date	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Net pension liability	\$ 42,558,801	\$ 940,365
County's portion of the Plan's total net pension liability	0.1607171%	0.0035511%

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the County recognized ERS pension expenses of \$13,539,857 and \$299,173 for governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. At December 31, 2020, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the sources presented below:

	ERS			
	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Differences between expected and actual experiences	\$ 2,504,758	\$ 55,344	\$ -	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	856,933	18,934	739,947	16,350
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	21,817,710	482,077	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the County's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	102,075	2,255	1,816,417	40,135
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	4,244,966	93,795	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 29,526,442</u>	<u>\$ 652,405</u>	<u>\$ 2,556,364</u>	<u>\$ 56,485</u>

The County's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as shown below:

Year Ending December 31,	ERS	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
2021	\$ 3,386,393	\$ 74,825
2022	5,631,075	124,422
2023	7,504,992	165,828
2024	6,202,652	137,050

Actuarial Assumptions—The total pension liabilities as of the measurement date were determined by using actuarial valuations as noted in the table below, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liabilities to the measurement date. The actuarial valuations used the actuarial assumptions presented below:

	ERS
Measurement date	March 31, 2020
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2019
Interest rate	6.80%
Salary scale	4.20%
Decrement tables	April 1, 2010- March 31, 2015
Inflation rate	2.50%
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.30%

Annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2018. The actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2019 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015.

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

Measurement date	ERS	
	Target	Long-Term Expected
	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
	March 31, 2020	
Asset class:		
Domestic equities	36.0 %	4.1 %
International equities	14.0	6.2
Private equity	10.0	6.8
Real estate	10.0	4.9
Absolute return strategies	2.0	3.3
Opportunistic portfolio	3.0	4.7
Real assets	3.0	9.0
Bonds and mortgages	17.0	0.8
Cash	1.0	0.0
Inflation-indexed bonds	4.0	0.5
Total	100.0 %	

Discount Rate—The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liabilities was 6.8%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the System’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption—The chart below presents the County’s proportionate share of the net pension liabilities calculated using the discount rate of 6.8%, as well as what the County’s proportionate share of the net pension liabilities would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (5.8%) or one percentage-point higher (7.8%) than the current assumption.

	1% Decrease (5.8%)	Current Assumption (6.8%)	1% Increase (7.8%)
Governmental Activities:			
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability—ERS	\$ 78,107,416	\$ 42,558,801	\$ 9,818,376
Business-type Activities:			
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability—ERS	\$ 1,725,835	\$ 940,365	\$ 216,944

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position—The components of the current-year net pension liabilities of the employers as of the valuation dates, are shown on the following page.

	(Dollars in Thousands)
	<u>ERS</u>
Valuation date	April 1, 2019
Employers' total pension liability	\$ 194,596,261
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>168,115,682</u>
Employers' net pension liability	<u>\$ 26,480,579</u>
System fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	86.4%

Discretely Presented Component Units

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency

The Agency also participates in the ERS.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—At December 31, 2020, the Agency reported a liability of \$368,736 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. This amount is recorded as a long-term liability due to the NYS Retirement System. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Agency's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Agency's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Agency recognized pension expense of \$110,423. At December 31, 2020, the Agency reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experiences	\$ 21,702	\$ -
Change of assumptions	7,425	6,411
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	189,032	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the Agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	23,279
Agency contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>52,812</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 270,971</u>	<u>\$ 29,690</u>

The Agency's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending March 31,	ERS
2021	\$ 24,279
2022	46,736
2023	64,191
2024	53,263

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption—

The chart below represents the Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.8%, as well as what the Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (5.8%) or one percentage point higher (7.8%) than the current assumption.

	1% Decrease (5.8%)	Current Assumption (6.8%)	1% Increase (7.8%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability—ERS	\$ 676,734	\$ 368,736	\$ 85,068

St. Lawrence County Soil and Water Conservation District

The District also participates in the ERS.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—At December 31, 2020, the District reported a liability of \$214,250 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. This amount is recorded as a long-term liability due to the NYS Retirement System. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the District recognized pension expense of \$67,993. At December 31, 2020, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experiences	\$ 12,609	\$ -
Change of assumptions	4,314	3,725
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	109,835	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the Agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	5,936	19,356
Agency contributions subsequent to the measurement date	17,147	-
Total	<u>\$ 149,841</u>	<u>\$ 23,081</u>

The District’s contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending March 31,	ERS
2021	\$ 15,576
2022	26,405
2023	36,755
2024	30,877

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption—
The chart below represents the District’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.8%, as well as what the District’s proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (5.8%) or one percentage point higher (7.8%) than the current assumption.

	1% Decrease (5.8%)	Current Assumption (6.8%)	1% Increase (7.8%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability—ERS	\$ 393,210	\$ 214,250	\$ 49,428

8. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (“OPEB”) OBLIGATION

Plan Description and Benefits Provided—In addition to pension benefits, the County administers a single-employer defined benefit medical plan (the “Plan”). The Plan provides for continuation of medical insurance benefits for certain retirees and their spouses and can be amended by action of the County subject to applicable collective bargaining and employment agreements. Generally, the employees may retire with benefits when they reach the age of 55 and have 20 years of service with the County. The Plan does not issue standalone publicly available financial reports since there are no assets legally segregated for the sole purpose of paying benefits under the Plan.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms—At December 31, 2020, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	639
Active employees	<u>730</u>
Total	<u>1,369</u>

Total OPEB Liability

The County’s total OPEB liability of \$309,076,091 was measured as of January 1, 2020, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs—Calculations are based on the types of benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) at the time of the valuation and on the pattern of cost sharing between the employee and plan members. Calculations reflect a long-term perspective, so methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility.

In the January 1, 2020 actuarial valuation, the entry age normal method, over a level percent of pay was used. The single discount rate changed from 4.10% effective January 1, 2019 to 2.73% effective January 1, 2020 based on a review of the Bond Buyer Weekly 20-Bond General Obligation Index. The salary scale is 3.00%. Adjusted RPH-2014, fully generational using scale MP-2020 was used for mortality rates. In order to estimate the change in the cost of healthcare, the actuaries initial healthcare cost trend rate used is 6.00%, while the ultimate healthcare cost trend rate is 3.94%.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability—The following table presents the changes to the total OPEB liability during the fiscal year, by source:

	Total OPEB Liability	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 232,074,874	\$ 5,312,363
Changes for the year:		
Service cost	6,025,002	129,139
Interest	9,603,251	31,694
Differences between expected and actual experience	21,006,340	464,152
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	58,165,745	1,285,218
Changes in benefit terms	(16,732,290)	(369,713)
Benefit payments	(7,748,475)	(171,209)
Net changes	70,319,573	1,369,281
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 302,394,447	\$ 6,681,644

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to the Change in the Discount Rate and Healthcare Cost Trend Rate—The discount rate assumption can have a profound impact on total liabilities. The table below presents the effect of a 1% change in the discount rate assumption would have on the total OPEB liability.

	1% Decrease (1.73%)	Current Discount Rate (2.73%)	1% Increase (3.73%)
Governmental activities:			
OPEB liability	\$ 355,173,779	\$ 302,394,447	\$ 260,188,481
Business-type activities:			
OPEB liability	\$ 7,847,846	\$ 6,681,644	\$ 5,749,070

Additionally, healthcare costs can be subject to considerable volatility over time. The table on the following page presents the effect on the OPEB liability of a 1% change in the initial (6.0%)/ultimate (3.9%) healthcare cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease (5.0%/2.9%)	Health Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (6.0%/3.9%)	1% Increase (7.0%/4.9%)
Governmental activities:			
OPEB liability	\$ 257,261,567	\$ 302,394,447	\$ 360,210,984
Business-type activities:			
OPEB liability	\$ 5,684,398	\$ 6,681,644	\$ 7,959,147

Funding Policy—Authorization for the County to pay a portion of retiree health insurance premiums was enacted through various union contracts as specified above, which were ratified by the County Legislators. The County recognizes the cost of providing these benefits by expensing the annual insurance premiums when invoiced by the health insurance provider. The County’s contributions to the OPEB plan are based on negotiated contracts with three bargaining units, as discussed in Note 14. Any amendments to the employer’s contributions are subject to the collective bargaining agreements.

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB—The County reports deferred outflows and inflows of resources due to differences during the measurement period between certain of the employer’s contributions and its proportionate share of the total of certain contributions from employers included in the collective OPEB liability. The following table presents the County’s deferred outflows and inflows of resources at December 31, 2020:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 16,871,234	\$ 372,783	\$ 13,746,482	\$ 303,739
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	52,259,661	1,154,719	21,680,146	479,040
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	9,593,150	211,968	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 78,724,045</u>	<u>\$ 1,739,470</u>	<u>\$ 35,426,628</u>	<u>\$ 782,779</u>

The County’s contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability for the year ended December 31, 2020. The amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
2021	\$ 5,882,821	\$ 129,986
2022	5,882,821	129,986
2023	7,255,247	160,310
2024	13,436,572	296,892
2025 and Thereafter	1,246,806	27,549

Discretely Presented Component Units

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency—The Agency’s defined benefit OPEB plan, the St. Lawrence County Health Care Plan, provides OPEB for all permanent full-time employees of the Agency. The St. Lawrence County Health Care Plan is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by St. Lawrence County. Article 11 of the State Compiled Statutes grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms and financing requirements to the St. Lawrence County Board. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in Paragraph 4 of Statement 75.

The St. Lawrence County Health Care Plan provides healthcare benefits for retirees, spouses, and their covered dependents while contributing a portion of the expenses. The benefit terms provide for payment of 90 percent of the health insurance premiums for non-Medicare-eligible individual retirees.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms—At December 31, 2020, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	1
Active employees	<u>5</u>
Total	<u><u>6</u></u>

Total OPEB Liability

The Agency’s total OPEB liability of \$1,873,017 was measured as of January 1, 2020, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs—Calculations are based on the types of benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) at the time of the valuation and on the pattern of cost sharing between the employee and plan members. Calculations reflect a long-term perspective, so methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility.

In the January 1, 2020 actuarial valuation, the entry age normal method, over a level percent of pay was used. The single discount rate was 2.74% effective December 31, 2020 based on Bond Buyer Weekly 20-Bond GO Index. The salary scale is 3.00%. Mortality rates were based on the RPH-2014 Mortality Table adjusted back to 2006 using scale MP-2014 and projected forward using scale MP-2019. Retirement participation rate assumed that 100% of eligible employees will elect medical coverage at retirement age and 85% of active member’s spouses will elect medical coverage. Additionally, a tiered approach based on age and sex was used to determine retirement rate assumption. In order to estimate the change in the cost of healthcare, the actuaries healthcare cost trend rate used is 6.25% post-65, with future anticipated decreases.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability—The table on the following page presents the changes to the total OPEB liability during the fiscal year, by source.

	<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 1,601,412
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	54,701
Interest	67,489
Differences between expected and actual experience	(144,943)
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	314,445
Benefit payments	<u>(20,087)</u>
Net changes	<u>271,605</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 1,873,017</u>

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to the Change in the Discount Rate and Healthcare Cost Trend Rate—The discount rate assumption can have a profound impact on total liabilities. The table below presents the effect of a 1% change in the discount rate assumption would have on the total OPEB liability.

	1% Decrease (1.74%)	Current Discount Rate (2.74%)	1% Increase (3.74%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 2,262,617	\$ 1,873,017	\$ 1,566,278

Additionally, healthcare costs can be subject to considerable volatility over time. The table below presents the effect on the net OPEB liability of a 1% change in healthcare cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease (5.25%)	Health Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (6.25%)	1% Increase (7.25%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 1,524,004	\$ 1,873,017	\$ 2,328,196

Funding Policy—Authorization for the Agency to pay a portion of retiree health insurance premiums was enacted through various union contracts as specified above, which were ratified by the Agency’s Board. The Agency recognizes the cost of providing these benefits by expensing the annual insurance premiums when invoiced by the health insurance provider. The Agency’s contributions to the OPEB plan are based on negotiated contracts with three bargaining units. Any amendments to the employer’s contributions are subject to the collective bargaining agreements.

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB—The Agency reports deferred outflows and inflows of resources due to differences during the measurement period between certain of the employer’s contributions and its proportionate share of the total of certain contributions from employers included in the collective net OPEB liability. The table on the following page presents the Agency’s deferred outflows and inflows of resources at December 31, 2020.

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 381,521
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	322,980	152,941
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	17,963	-
Total	<u>\$ 340,943</u>	<u>\$ 534,462</u>

The Agency's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability for the year ended December 31, 2020. The amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<u>Year ending December 31,</u>	
2021	\$ (35,738)
2022	(35,738)
2023	(35,738)
2024	(35,738)
Thereafter	(68,530)

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

The County is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; business interruption; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The County purchases commercial insurance to cover a portion of such potential risks. The County purchases insurance for crime liability with limits ranging from \$5,000 to \$200,000. The County has not incurred claims over the respective coverage limits in any of the last three fiscal years.

The County is self-insured and assumes the liability for most risks including, but not limited to, property damage, personal injury liability and as described above, workers' compensation. Asserted and incurred but not reported claims and judgments are recorded, when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Such recording is consistent with the requirements of GASB.

The County established a workers' compensation fund, within its' Internal Service Fund, pursuant to Workers' Compensation Law to finance the liability and risks related to workers' compensation claims. The workers' compensation plan is a municipal risk sharing pool, which is administered by the County and insures workers' compensation for all employees of the participants. In addition to the County, participation in the Plan is available to, and includes, each of the 30 towns, 11 villages, and 1 city within the County. Funding of the plan is determined annually by the County Legislature. Payments are collected through the annual tax levy for towns and cities, and are billed annually to villages. The County purchases an excess workers' compensation policy which is limited to \$500,000 per occurrence and an aggregate \$1 million limit.

The changes since January 1, 2018 in risk financing activities for workers' compensation claims are presented below:

Year Ended December 31,	Liability, Beginning of Year	Claims and Adjustments	Claim Payments and Adjustments	Liability, End of Year
2020	\$ 34,915,993	\$ 4,125,829	8,565,389	\$ 30,476,433
2019	23,452,305	15,539,238	4,075,550	34,915,993
2018	28,974,229	2,427,262	7,949,186	23,452,305

Intergovernmental receivables from other plan participants, relating to their share of the aforementioned liability at December 31, 2020 amounted to \$15,017,179, and is recorded as long-term intergovernmental receivables in the Internal Service Fund.

10. LEASE OBLIGATIONS

Operating Leases—In 2001, the County and CHSI, a blended component unit, entered into an operating lease agreement under which the County would lease the health services facility constructed and owned by CHSI through September 2032. Monthly rent was \$46,610 during 2020 and calls for modifications in the rent should the annual debt service requirements be reduced on the Series 2001 Bonds. The County is responsible for maintenance and insurance costs on the facility. The lease agreement is an obligation of the County only to the extent of monies appropriated and available. The success of the health services facility depends on economic conditions in the County. Should the County suffer an adverse financial impact, there can be no assurance that there will be sufficient monies to fund the debt service on the refinanced series 2013 bonds. Neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the County is pledged to the payment of any amounts due under the lease agreement.

Additionally, the County leases certain property and equipment. Leased property having elements of ownership is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. The related obligation, in amounts equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments payable during the remaining term of the leases, is also recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Other leased property, not having elements of ownership, are classified as operating leases. Both capital and operating lease payments are recorded as expenditures when payable in the fund financial statements.

Total expenditures on operating leases, excluding the building rent to CHSI (which is a blended component unit included in these financial statements) are:

Year Ending December 31,	Governmental Activities
2021	\$ 362,456
2022	36,191
Future minimum payments	<u>\$ 398,647</u>

Capital Leases—During the year ended 2020, the County entered into new lease agreements of \$1,199,822, for the acquisition of vehicles, redeemed outstanding capital leases of \$341,849 and made scheduled principal payments of \$420,690.

As of December 31, 2020 a long-term liability of \$1,661,998 has been recorded within the County's governmental activities. The table below summarizes the requirements of the capital lease:

Year ended December 31,	Governmental Activities
2021	\$ 566,941
2022	487,103
2023	387,473
2024	266,260
2025	159,864
Less: amount representing imputed interest	<u>(205,643)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 1,661,998</u>

The assets acquired through the capital leases are as follows:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Assets:	
Vehicles	2,759,272
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,070,610)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,688,662</u>

11. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as noncurrent liabilities in the statement of net position.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources. Further, the unmatured principal of general long-term debt does not require current appropriations and expenditure of governmental fund financial resources.

The County's outstanding long-term liabilities include bonds payable, capital leases, compensated absences, workers' compensation, other postemployment benefits ("OPEB") obligation, net pension liability, and landfill obligation. The serial bonds of the County are secured by its general credit and revenue raising powers, as per State statute.

A summary of changes in the County's long-term liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2020 is presented below:

	<u>Balance 1/1/2020</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance 12/31/2020</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Governmental activities:					
Serial bonds	\$ 26,355,000	\$ -	\$ 1,415,000	\$ 24,940,000	\$ 1,445,000
Premium on serial bonds	1,433,703	-	93,788	1,339,915	93,788
Net bonds payable	27,788,703	-	1,508,788	26,279,915	1,538,788
Capital leases	1,224,715	1,199,822	762,539	1,661,998	566,941
Compensated absences	6,677,330	6,932,121	5,707,563	7,901,888	395,094
Workers' compensation	34,915,993	4,125,829	8,565,389	30,476,433	3,047,643
OPEB obligation	232,074,874	78,068,048	7,748,475	302,394,447	-
Net pension liability*	11,364,934	31,193,867	-	42,558,801	-
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 314,046,549</u>	<u>\$ 121,519,687</u>	<u>\$ 24,292,754</u>	<u>\$ 411,273,482</u>	<u>\$ 5,548,466</u>
Business type activities:					
Bonds payable	\$ 4,750,000	\$ -	\$ 295,000	\$ 4,455,000	\$ 310,000
Compensated absences	215,434	58,044	79,201	194,277	9,714
OPEB obligation	5,312,363	1,540,490	171,209	6,681,644	-
Landfill obligation	177,299	-	41,135	136,164	43,192
Net pension liability*	260,170	680,195	-	940,365	-
Total business-type activities	<u>\$ 10,715,266</u>	<u>\$ 2,278,729</u>	<u>\$ 586,545</u>	<u>\$ 12,407,450</u>	<u>\$ 362,906</u>

(*additions to the net pension liability are shown net of reductions.)

A default will have occurred if the payment of principal or interest are not paid when due and payable. Upon default in payment in full of the principal or interest on the bonds, a holder of such defaulted bond has a contractual right to sue the County of the amount due thereon. The County does not have any lines of credit.

Bonds payable—The County borrows money in order to acquire land or equipment or construct buildings and improvements. This enables the cost of these capital assets to be borne by the present and future taxpayers receiving the benefit of the capital assets. These long-term liabilities, which are full faith and credit debt of the local government, are recorded in the statement of net position.

The provision to be made in future budgets for capital indebtedness represents the amount, exclusive of interest, authorized to be collected in future years from taxpayers and others for liquidation of the long-term liabilities.

A summary of additions and payments for the year ended December 31, 2020 is shown below:

Description	Original Issue	Interest Rate	Year of Maturity	Balance 1/1/2020	Additions	Payments	Balance 12/31/2020	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities serial bonds issued by the County:								
2015 Refunding	\$ 25,135,000	3.0-5.0	2035	\$ 22,075,000	\$ -	\$ 1,005,000	\$ 21,070,000	\$ 1,025,000
2016 Serial bonds	3,000,000	2.0-2.6	2031	2,410,000	-	235,000	2,175,000	240,000
2016 Serial bonds	2,430,000	2.0	2029	1,870,000	-	175,000	1,695,000	180,000
Unamortized premium				1,433,703	-	93,788	1,339,915	93,788
Total governmental activities bonded debt				<u>\$ 27,788,703</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,508,788</u>	<u>\$ 26,279,915</u>	<u>\$ 1,538,788</u>
Business-type activities serial bonds issued by Canton Human Services Initiatives ("CHSI"):								
2013 Refunding	6,475,000	2.5-4.0	2032	<u>\$ 4,750,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 295,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,455,000</u>	<u>\$ 310,000</u>

Amortization of Bond Premiums—The County issued serial bonds which included bond premiums. The premiums are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the bonds. The total unamortized premium as of December 31, 2020 was \$1,339,915.

The County's debt service requirements for its bonds are shown below:

Fiscal Year Ending December 31,	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 1,445,000	\$ 822,788	\$ 310,000	\$ 172,263
2022	1,500,000	772,438	315,000	161,800
2023	1,560,000	719,938	325,000	151,169
2024	1,620,000	659,438	335,000	140,200
2025	1,690,000	590,388	355,000	126,800
2026-2030	8,680,000	1,947,417	1,990,000	409,800
2031-2035	8,445,000	640,941	825,000	48,200
Total	<u>\$ 24,940,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,153,348</u>	<u>\$ 4,455,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,210,232</u>

Capital Leases—As discussed in Note 10, the County has entered into a new lease agreement for the acquisition of County vehicles at a total cost of \$1,199,822, redeemed outstanding capital leases of \$341,849 and made scheduled principal payments of \$420,690. At December 31, 2020, the future minimum lease obligation is \$1,661,998 for all capital leases.

Compensated Absences—As explained in Note 1, the County records the value of governmental fund compensated absences in the governmental activities. The payment of compensated absences is dependent on many factors and, therefore, cannot be reasonably estimated as to future timing of payment. The annual budgets of the operating funds provide for such as amounts become payable. At December 31, 2020, total compensated absences recorded within the governmental and business-type activities was \$7,901,888 and \$194,277, respectively. The County estimates \$395,094 and \$9,714 of governmental and business-type activities, respectively, will be due within one year which comprises accrued vacation, sick and compensatory time.

Workers' Compensation—As explained in Note 9, the County reports workers' compensation liabilities from administering their self-insurance plan within its governmental activities as an Internal Service Fund. The total workers' compensation outstanding liability at December 31, 2020 is \$30,476,433.

Other Postemployment Benefits ("OPEB") Obligation—As explained in Note 8, the County provides health insurance coverage for retirees. The County's OPEB cost is calculated based in the annual required contributions of the employer, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB. The estimated long-term OPEB liability for governmental and business-type activities is estimated to be \$302,394,447 and \$6,681,644, respectively, at December 31, 2020.

Landfill Obligation—The County maintains three landfill sites, which are not accepting additional waste. State and Federal laws and regulations require the County to place final covers on its landfill sites when they stop accepting waste, and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the sites for 30 years after closure. As of December 31, 2020, the balance of this liability is \$136,164, with \$43,192 estimated to be due within one year.

Net Pension Liability—The County reports a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Employee Retirement System. The net pension liability is estimated to be \$42,558,801 and \$940,365 in the governmental and business-type activities, respectively. Refer to Note 7 for additional information related to the County's net pension liability.

Discretely Presented Component Units

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency—The Agency's outstanding long-term liability balances and activity for the year are summarized below:

	Balance 1/1/2020	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2020	Due Within One Year
Loans payable	\$ 1,878,351	\$ -	\$ 805,630	\$ 1,072,721	\$ 56,077
Compensated absences	195,362	52,521	-	247,883	-
OPEB obligation	1,601,412	271,605	-	1,873,017	-
Net pension liability*	103,661	265,075	-	368,736	-
Total	<u>\$ 3,778,786</u>	<u>\$ 589,201</u>	<u>\$ 805,630</u>	<u>\$ 3,562,357</u>	<u>\$ 56,077</u>

(*additions to the net pension liability are shown net of reductions.)

Loans payable at December 31, 2020 consisted of the following:

Holder	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity	Original Amount	Balance 12/31/2020
SLCIDA-River Valley Redevelopment Agency	1.0	11/1/2021	\$ 700,000	\$ 504,439
SLCIDA-LDC Canton Industrial Building	0.5	11/1/2044	700,000	568,282
DANC - J&L Loan	1.5	3/1/2020	750,000	-
Total				<u>\$ 1,072,721</u>

Future maturities of long-term debt are projected as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 56,077	\$ 7,680
2022	56,528	7,229
2023	56,982	6,775
2024	57,442	6,316
2025	57,905	5,853
2026-2030	296,609	22,176
2031-2035	269,945	10,154
2036-2040	121,587	4,043
2041-2045	99,646	1,021
Total	<u>\$ 1,072,721</u>	<u>\$ 71,247</u>

St. Lawrence County Soil and Water Conservation District—The District’s outstanding long-term liability and activity for the year are summarized below:

	Balance 1/1/2020	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2020	Due Within One Year
Net pension liability*	\$ 50,706	\$ 163,544	\$ -	\$ 214,250	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ 50,706</u>	<u>\$ 163,544</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 214,250</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(*additions to the net pension liability are shown net of reductions.)

12. NET POSITION AND FUND BALANCE

Net Position—The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

- **Net Investment in Capital Assets**—This category groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets reduce the balance in this category. A reconciliation of the County’s governmental activities net investment in capital assets is presented on the following page.

Governmental activities:		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		\$ 175,583,015
Related debt:		
Bonds outstanding	\$ (24,940,000)	
Unamortized bond premium	(1,339,915)	
Capital lease	<u>(1,661,998)</u>	<u>(27,941,913)</u>
Net investment in capital assets—governmental activities		<u>\$ 147,641,102</u>
Business-type activity:		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		<u>\$ 2,646,197</u>
Net investment in capital assets—business-type activities*		<u>\$ 2,646,197</u>

* The CHSI, a not-for-profit organization and blended component unit of the County, does not report net investment in capital assets within the County’s business-type activities.

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency—The Agency reports net investment in capital assets of \$1,127,071.

- **Restricted Net Position**—This category presents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The total restricted component of net position for governmental activities was \$2,632,458, of which \$2,402,229 is restricted for insurance and \$230,229 for capital projects. CHSI also reports restricted net position of \$466,948 within the County’s business-type activities.

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency—Local Development Corporation—The LDC reports restricted net position of \$15,959,083. Of this amount, \$2,923,171 represents resources restricted for revolving loans, \$12,649,800 represents a restricted New York State Power Authority grant for the St. Lawrence River Valley Redevelopment Agency, while \$386,112 represents resources restricted for a Microenterprise Loan Fund and Brasher Revolving Loan Fund as granted by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

St. Lawrence County Soil and Water Conservation District—The District reports restricted net position of \$146,780. This amount represents resources restricted for preventing potential water quality issues.

- **Unrestricted Net Position**—This category represents net position of the County not restricted for any project or other purpose.

Fund Balance—GASB defines the different types of fund balances that a governmental entity must use for financial reporting purposes as the fund balance categories listed below:

- **Nonspendable**—Amounts of assets that cannot be spent in the current period because of their form or because they must be maintained intact. As of December 31, 2020, the County had \$3,023,430 of nonspendable fund balance, of which \$903,430 represents a long-term intergovernmental receivable and \$2,120,000 represents prepaid expenses for amounts paid to vendors and employees that are applicable to future accounting periods.
- **Restricted**—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. As of December 31, 2020, the County had the restricted funds listed on the following page.

	General Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total
Restricted for:			
Insurance	\$ 2,402,229	\$ -	\$ 2,402,229
Capital projects	-	230,229	230,229
Total restricted fund balance	<u>\$ 2,402,229</u>	<u>\$ 230,229</u>	<u>\$ 2,632,458</u>

- **Committed**—Amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint imposed by a formal action of the County’s highest level of decision-making authority, or by their designated body or official. As of December 31, 2020, the County had no committed fund balance at year end.
- **Assigned**—Amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint that represents an intended use established by the County’s Board of Legislators, 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. As of December 31, 2020, the balances presented on the following page were considered to be assigned.

	General Fund	County Road Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total
Assigned for:				
Encumbrances	\$ 312,299	\$ 256,948	\$ 113,109	\$ 682,356
District Attorney funds	48,458	-	-	48,458
Environmental remediation	79,112	-	-	79,112
Sheriff’s equitable sharing program	140,596	-	-	140,596
Stop DWI program	228,787	-	-	228,787
Capital projects	3,500,000	-	-	3,500,000
Employee benefits	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Miscellaneous purposes	95,088	-	-	95,088
Self insurance	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Bassmaster	30,000	-	-	30,000
Subsequent year’s expenditures	-	500,000	-	500,000
County road	-	2,302,393	-	2,302,393
Road machinery	-	-	2,816,757	2,816,757
Total assigned fund balance	<u>\$ 7,434,340</u>	<u>\$ 3,059,341</u>	<u>\$ 2,929,866</u>	<u>\$ 13,423,547</u>

It is the County’s policy is to expend fund balances in the following order: non-spendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance at the end of the fiscal year.

13. INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITY

Interfund receivables and payables are short term in nature and exist because of temporary advances or payments made on behalf of other funds. All interfund balances are expected to be collected/paid within the subsequent year. Interfund transfers are routine annual events for both the budget and accounting process and are necessary to present funds in their proper fund classification.

Interfund receivables, payables, and transfers of the County as of, and for the year ended December 31, 2020 are presented below:

	Interfund			
	Receivables	Payables	Transfers In	Transfers Out
Governmental Funds:				
General Fund	\$ 282,213	\$ 21,659	\$ -	\$ 10,934,922
County Road Fund	294	2,126,564	10,934,922	11,504,623
Nonmajor funds	2,145,634	51,502	11,504,623	-
Proprietary Funds:				
Solid Waste Fund	-	229,551	-	-
Internal Service Fund	1,322	187	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 2,429,463</u>	<u>\$ 2,429,463</u>	<u>\$ 22,439,545</u>	<u>\$ 22,439,545</u>

14. LABOR RELATIONS

The County’s employees operate under six collective bargaining units. The Civil Service Employees Association, Inc. is settled through December 31, 2019 and is currently in negotiations. The Sheriff’s Council 82, AFSCME Local No. 2390, the St. Lawrence County Deputies Association, Inc. and the St. Lawrence County Sheriff’s Supervisor Association, Inc., are settled through December 31, 2021, and CSEA Local 1000 Unit 8427 Solid Waste Department and the St. Lawrence County Indigent Defenders are settled through December 31, 2024.

15. COMMITMENTS

Encumbrances—Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed (executory) contracts for goods or services (i.e., purchase orders, contracts, and commitments). Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. While all appropriations and encumbrances lapse at year end, valid outstanding encumbrances (those for which performance under the executory contract is expended in the next year) are re-appropriated and become part of the subsequent year’s budget pursuant to state regulations.

The County considers encumbrances significant if they are in excess of \$100,000. As of December 31, 2020, the County reported significant encumbrances as shown below:

Fund	Purpose	Amount
Road Machinery	Professional Engineering Services	\$ 112,729

16. TAX ABATEMENTS

The County is subject to tax abatements granted by the St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency. These programs have the stated purpose of increasing business activity and employment in the region. Economic development agreements are entered into by the Agency and include the abatement of state, county, local and school district taxes, in addition to other assistance. In the case of the County, the abatements have resulted in reductions of property taxes, which the County administers as a temporary reduction in the assessed value of the property involved. The abatement agreements stipulate a percentage reduction of property taxes, which can be as much as 100 percent. Under the agreements entered into by Agency, the County collected \$271,152 during 2020 in payments in lieu of taxes (“PILOT”), these collections were made in lieu of \$1,615,918 in property taxes.

17. CONTINGENCIES

Grants—The County receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal and state governmental agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions, specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit. Any disallowed expenditure resulting from such audits could become a liability of the governmental funds. While the amount of expenditure, if any, which may be disallowed cannot be determined at this time, management expects any amounts to be immaterial.

Litigation—Certain Indian tribes have asserted land claims under federal common law, and under the federal Non-Intercourse Act of 1790 as amended. The effect of these claims thus far has created some uncertainty as to the title to millions of acres of New York State land. Various alleged representatives of the St. Regis Mohawk tribe have made these claims for land in St. Lawrence County. The County has joined with other affected counties in defending the claims, and has also joined in the claims against the State of New York indemnity and for the cost of defense of the Indian claims. The case will be heard in the U.S. District Court. The impact of a decision on lands in St. Lawrence County, and therefore on the County, is indirect and difficult to assess. If the claimants were to succeed fully in their demands, the impact on the County and some of its constituent towns and individual land owners would be extremely severe. The County's counsel is currently unable to appraise the possibility of success or failure. There are various other claims and legal actions pending against the County, as well as the Industrial Development Agency for which no provision has been made in the financial statements. In the opinion of the County Attorney and other County officials, liabilities arising from these claims and legal actions, if any, in connection with these matters will not have a material effect on the County's financial condition or results of operations.

Landfill Post-closure—As discussed in Note 11, the County is responsible to perform specified operation and maintenance functions at a landfill sit for a period of thirty years. At December 31, 2020, the liability is \$136,164. The landfill post-closure liability is an estimate and is subject to changes resulting from inflation, deflation, technology or changes in applicable laws or regulations.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through August 27, 2021 which is the date the financial statements are available for issuance, and have determined there are no subsequent events that require disclosure under generally accepted accounting principles.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of the Local Government's Proportionate Share of the
Net Pension Liability—Employees' Retirement System
Last Seven Fiscal Years*

	Year Ended December 31,						
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Measurement date	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.4%	96.3%	98.2%	94.7%	90.7%	97.9%	97.2%
St. Lawrence County ("County"):							
County's proportion of the net pension liability	0.1607171%	0.1604015%	0.1679351%	0.1637932%	0.1696946%	0.1701861%	0.1701861%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	<u>\$ 42,558,801</u>	<u>\$ 11,364,934</u>	<u>\$ 5,420,013</u>	<u>\$ 15,390,374</u>	<u>\$ 27,236,451</u>	<u>\$ 5,749,304</u>	<u>\$ 7,690,473</u>
County's covered payroll	\$ 38,398,195	\$ 37,563,176	\$ 36,447,598	\$ 37,212,020	\$ 35,793,819	\$ 36,255,937	\$ 37,138,446
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	110.8%	30.3%	14.9%	41.4%	76.1%	15.9%	20.7%
Solid Waste Enterprise Fund							
Solid Waste's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0035511%	0.0036720%	0.0039716%	0.0038110%	0.0039415%	0.0035264%	0.0035264%
Solid Waste's proportionate share of the net pension liability	<u>\$ 940,365</u>	<u>\$ 260,170</u>	<u>\$ 128,181</u>	<u>\$ 358,095</u>	<u>\$ 632,628</u>	<u>\$ 119,129</u>	<u>\$ 159,351</u>
Solid Waste's covered payroll	\$ 943,165	\$ 914,455	\$ 858,778	\$ 888,693	\$ 818,848	\$ 774,877	\$ 769,527
Solid Waste's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	99.7%	28.5%	14.9%	40.3%	77.3%	15.4%	20.7%
Discretely presented component unit:							
St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency (the "Agency"):							
	Year Ended December 31,						
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Agency's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0013925%	0.0014630%	0.0015412%	0.0015513%	0.0020224%	0.0021613%	n/a
Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability	<u>\$ 368,736</u>	<u>\$ 103,661</u>	<u>\$ 49,741</u>	<u>\$ 145,764</u>	<u>\$ 324,593</u>	<u>\$ 73,014</u>	n/a
Agency's covered payroll	\$ 369,322	\$ 350,108	\$ 342,441	\$ 337,649	\$ 342,530	\$ 376,838	n/a
Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	99.84%	29.6%	14.5%	43.2%	94.8%	19.4%	n/a

*Information for the County prior to the year ended December 31, 2014 is not available and information for the Agency prior to the year ended December 31, 2015 is not available.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of the Local Government's Contributions—
Employees' Retirement System
Last Seven Fiscal Years*

	Year Ended December 31,						
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
St. Lawrence County ("County"):							
Contractually required contributions	\$ 5,638,850	\$ 5,563,197	\$ 5,591,351	\$ 5,728,022	\$ 5,822,765	\$ 6,522,591	\$ 6,961,227
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(5,638,850)</u>	<u>(5,563,197)</u>	<u>(5,591,351)</u>	<u>(5,728,022)</u>	<u>(5,822,765)</u>	<u>(6,522,591)</u>	<u>(6,961,227)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
County's covered payroll	\$ 41,069,990	\$ 38,407,734	\$ 37,175,342	\$ 36,317,549	\$ 35,653,063	\$ 36,015,618	\$ 36,187,026
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.7%	14.5%	15.0%	15.8%	16.3%	18.1%	19.2%
Solid Waste Enterprise Fund							
Contractually required contributions	\$ 124,594	\$ 127,355	\$ 132,233	\$ 133,277	\$ 131,288	\$ 135,152	\$ 144,214
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(124,594)</u>	<u>(127,355)</u>	<u>(132,233)</u>	<u>(133,277)</u>	<u>(131,288)</u>	<u>(135,152)</u>	<u>(144,214)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Solid Waste's covered payroll	\$ 934,315	\$ 904,339	\$ 901,785	\$ 866,712	\$ 839,316	\$ 816,458	\$ 757,442
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.3%	14.1%	14.7%	15.4%	15.6%	16.6%	19.0%
Discretely presented component unit:							
St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency (the "Agency"):							
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contributions	\$ 52,812	\$ 50,398	\$ 49,700	\$ 49,766	\$ 55,996	\$ 74,013	n/a
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>52,812</u>	<u>50,398</u>	<u>49,700</u>	<u>49,766</u>	<u>55,996</u>	<u>74,013</u>	n/a
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	n/a
Solid Waste's covered payroll	\$ 369,322	\$ 350,108	\$ 342,440	\$ 337,649	\$ 342,530	\$ 376,838	n/a
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.3%	14.4%	14.5%	14.7%	16.3%	19.6%	n/a

*Information for the County prior to the year ended December 31, 2014 is not available and information for the Agency prior to the year ended December 31, 2015 is not available.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of Changes in the County's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
Last Three Fiscal Years*

	2020	2019	2018
Governmental Activities:			
Total OPEB Liability			
Service cost	\$ 6,025,002	\$ 9,250,144	\$ 8,221,502
Interest	9,603,251	8,995,006	10,253,485
Difference between expected and actual experience	21,006,340	-	(29,747,737)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	58,165,745	(34,674,286)	11,997,066
Changes in benefit terms	(16,732,290)	-	(4,379,101)
Benefit payments	(7,748,478)	(7,457,143)	(6,837,622)
Net changes in total OPEB liability	<u>70,319,570</u>	<u>(23,886,279)</u>	<u>(10,492,407)</u>
Total OPEB liability—beginning	<u>232,074,874</u>	<u>255,961,153</u>	<u>266,453,560</u>
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 302,394,444</u>	<u>\$ 232,074,874</u>	<u>\$ 255,961,153</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 39,244,193	\$ 38,817,275	\$ 36,778,788
County's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	770.5%	597.9%	695.9%
Business-type activities:			
Total OPEB Liability			
Service cost	\$ 129,139	\$ 17,496	\$ 194,435
Interest	31,694	205,902	242,492
Differences between expected and actual experience	464,152	-	(703,523)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	1,285,218	(793,720)	283,726
Changes in benefit terms	(369,713)	-	(103,564)
Benefit payments	(171,209)	(170,699)	(161,707)
Net changes in total OPEB liability	<u>1,369,281</u>	<u>(741,021)</u>	<u>(248,141)</u>
Total OPEB liability—beginning, as restated	<u>5,312,363</u>	<u>6,053,384</u>	<u>6,301,525</u>
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 6,681,644</u>	<u>\$ 5,312,363</u>	<u>\$ 6,053,384</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 882,794	\$ 842,518	\$ 869,804
County's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	756.9%	630.5%	695.9%
Discretely presented component unit:			
St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency (the "Agency")			
Service cost	\$ 54,701	\$ 65,391	\$ 81,664
Interest	67,489	60,146	73,298
Differences between expected and actual experience	(144,943)	-	(387,465)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	314,445	(197,857)	75,268
Benefit payments	(20,087)	(18,638)	(15,633)
Net changes in total OPEB liability	<u>271,605</u>	<u>(90,958)</u>	<u>(172,868)</u>
Total OPEB liability—beginning	<u>1,601,412</u>	<u>1,692,370</u>	<u>1,865,238</u>
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 1,873,017</u>	<u>\$ 1,601,412</u>	<u>\$ 1,692,370</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 336,768	\$ 354,822	\$ 333,900
Agency's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	556.2%	451.3%	506.8%

*Information prior to the year ended December 31, 2018 is not available.

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances—
Budget and Actual—General Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2020

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Real property taxes	\$ 49,472,361	\$ 49,472,361	\$ 48,081,765	\$ (1,390,596)
Real property tax items	2,752,742	2,752,742	3,423,701	670,959
Non-property tax items	59,901,210	61,780,210	65,424,962	3,644,752
Departmental income	14,788,306	15,682,626	14,331,843	(1,350,783)
Intergovernmental charges	1,483,887	1,483,887	1,583,636	99,749
Use of money and property	396,022	396,171	251,570	(144,601)
Licenses and permits	39,750	39,750	44,250	4,500
Fines and forfeitures	149,500	183,553	189,115	5,562
Sale of property and compensation for loss	1,515,000	1,515,000	1,837,147	322,147
Miscellaneous	1,761,020	1,855,197	3,608,260	1,753,063
Interfund revenues	227,076	227,076	227,076	-
State aid	27,703,797	28,251,166	25,472,196	(2,778,970)
Federal aid	20,752,624	25,925,475	21,544,203	(4,381,272)
Total revenues	<u>180,943,295</u>	<u>189,565,214</u>	<u>186,019,724</u>	<u>(3,545,490)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government support	52,823,025	53,289,545	48,445,269	4,844,276
Education	851,000	851,000	837,869	13,131
Public safety	16,564,168	19,794,695	19,613,060	181,635
Health	16,186,897	17,137,868	14,383,105	2,754,763
Transportation	2,645,695	3,820,349	3,508,262	312,087
Economic assistance and opportunity	68,112,184	70,851,971	69,317,577	1,534,394
Culture and recreation	332,118	446,293	389,360	56,933
Home and community services	988,610	1,813,369	1,874,251	(60,882)
Employee benefits	10,284,069	10,283,980	10,738,382	(454,402)
Debt service	1,791,002	2,425,340	2,425,340	-
Total expenditures	<u>170,578,768</u>	<u>180,714,410</u>	<u>171,532,475</u>	<u>9,181,935</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>10,364,527</u>	<u>8,850,804</u>	<u>14,487,249</u>	<u>5,636,445</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(10,934,922)	(10,934,922)	(10,934,922)	-
Capital lease issuance	-	-	1,199,822	1,199,822
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(10,934,922)</u>	<u>(10,934,922)</u>	<u>(9,735,100)</u>	<u>1,199,822</u>
Net change in fund balances*	(570,395)	(2,084,118)	4,752,149	6,836,267
Fund balances—beginning	31,063,077	31,063,077	31,063,077	-
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 30,492,682</u>	<u>\$ 28,978,959</u>	<u>\$ 35,815,226</u>	<u>\$ 6,836,267</u>

* The net change in fund balances was included in the budget as a re-appropriation of prior year encumbrances.

The note to the required supplementary information is an integral part of this schedule.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances—
Budget and Actual—County Road Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2020

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with</u> <u>Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental charges	\$ 2,410,000	\$ 2,410,000	\$ 1,622,155	\$ (787,845)
Use of money and property	24,500	24,500	8,305	(16,195)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	13,500	13,500	22,042	8,542
Miscellaneous	400,500	418,500	368,602	(49,898)
State aid	7,189,577	9,382,492	7,543,173	(1,839,319)
Federal aid	12,041,588	12,041,588	8,662,254	(3,379,334)
Total revenues	<u>22,079,665</u>	<u>24,290,580</u>	<u>18,226,531</u>	<u>(6,064,049)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety	714,092	741,493	521,316	220,177
Transportation	19,563,176	20,455,397	17,700,483	2,754,914
Total expenditures	<u>20,277,268</u>	<u>21,196,890</u>	<u>18,221,799</u>	<u>2,975,091</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>1,802,397</u>	<u>3,093,690</u>	<u>4,732</u>	<u>(3,088,958)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	10,934,922	10,934,922	10,934,922	-
Transfers out	<u>(14,499,517)</u>	<u>(16,599,517)</u>	<u>(11,504,623)</u>	<u>5,094,894</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(3,564,595)</u>	<u>(5,664,595)</u>	<u>(569,701)</u>	<u>5,094,894</u>
Net change in fund balances*	(1,762,198)	(2,570,905)	(564,969)	2,005,936
Fund balances—beginning	<u>3,624,310</u>	<u>3,624,310</u>	<u>3,624,310</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 1,862,112</u>	<u>\$ 1,053,405</u>	<u>\$ 3,059,341</u>	<u>\$ 2,005,936</u>

* The net change in fund balances was included in the budget as an appropriation of fund balance and re-appropriation of prior year encumbrances.

The note to the required supplementary information is an integral part of this schedule.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
Year Ended December 31, 2020

1. OPEB LIABILITY

Changes of Assumptions—The actuarial cost method used as of January 1, 2020 was the Entry Age Normal Level Percent of Pay method as prescribed under GASB 75.

The rate used to discount future plan cash flows increased from 4.10% as of January 1, 2019 to 2.73% as of December 31, 2020 based on a review of the Bond Buyer Weekly 20-Bond General Obligation Index.

The Adjusted RPH-2014, fully generational using scale MP-2020 was used for mortality rates. In order to estimate the change in the cost of healthcare, the actuaries initial healthcare cost trend rate used is 6.00%, while the ultimate healthcare cost trend rate is 3.94%.

2. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

Budgetary Basis of Accounting—Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for the General Fund, County Road Fund and Road Machinery Fund. The Capital Projects Fund is appropriated on a project-length basis. The Special Grant Fund does not have an appropriated budget since other means control the use of these resources (e.g., grant awards and endowment requirements) and sometimes span a period of more than one fiscal year.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. The government's department heads may make transfers of appropriations within a department. However, amendments of the budget must be approved by the governing board. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the department level.

Appropriations in all budgeted funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year even if they have related encumbrances. Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed (executory) contracts for goods or services (i.e., purchase orders, contracts, and commitments). Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. While all appropriation and encumbrances lapse at year end, valid outstanding encumbrances (those for which performance under the executor contract is expected in the next year) are re-appropriated and become part of the subsequent year's budget pursuant to state regulations.

Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations—The County's General Fund expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2020 exceed the final budgeted appropriations as follows:

- Home and Community Services—The \$60,882 variance is due to higher than expected costs related to the County's Community Development Block Grant Program.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Combining Statement of Net Position—
Discretely Presented Component Units
December 31, 2020

	Industrial Development Agency	Industrial Development Agency—Local Development Corporation	Soil and Water Conservation District	Property Development Corporation	Total Discretely Presented Component Units
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,136,133	\$ 310,055	\$ 177,973	\$ 53,302	\$ 2,677,463
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	9,345	8,551,020	254,202	-	8,814,567
Investments	1,999,710	1,799,735	-	-	3,799,445
Receivables, net of allowances:					
Accounts	1,147,212	143,576	-	-	1,290,788
Mortgages, loans and leases receivable, current portion	-	849,595	-	-	849,595
Grants	19,000	-	-	-	19,000
Prepaid items	1,276	-	5,716	-	6,992
Total current assets	<u>5,312,676</u>	<u>11,653,981</u>	<u>437,891</u>	<u>53,302</u>	<u>17,457,850</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Mortgages, loans and leases receivable	936,301	4,312,664	-	-	5,248,965
Capital assets not being depreciated	458,343	-	-	-	458,343
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,741,449	318,702	-	344,369	2,404,520
Total noncurrent assets	<u>3,136,093</u>	<u>4,631,366</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>344,369</u>	<u>8,111,828</u>
Total assets	<u>8,448,769</u>	<u>16,285,347</u>	<u>437,891</u>	<u>397,671</u>	<u>25,569,678</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred outflows of resources—relating to pensions	270,971	-	149,841	-	420,812
Deferred outflows of resources—relating to OPEB	340,943	-	-	-	340,943
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>611,914</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>149,841</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>761,755</u>
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	-	16,457	-	344,369	360,826
Accrued liabilities	23,429	-	16,618	-	40,047
Unearned revenue	363,548	-	-	-	363,548
Total current liabilities	<u>386,977</u>	<u>16,457</u>	<u>16,618</u>	<u>344,369</u>	<u>764,421</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Due within one year	56,077	-	-	-	56,077
Due in more than one year	3,506,280	-	214,250	-	3,720,530
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>3,562,357</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>214,250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,776,607</u>
Total liabilities	<u>3,949,334</u>	<u>16,457</u>	<u>230,868</u>	<u>344,369</u>	<u>4,541,028</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows of resources—relating to pensions	29,690	-	23,081	-	52,771
Deferred inflows of resources—relating to OPEB	534,462	-	-	-	534,462
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>564,152</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,081</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>587,233</u>
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	1,127,071	-	-	-	1,127,071
Restricted	-	15,959,083	146,780	-	16,105,863
Unrestricted	3,420,126	309,807	187,003	53,302	3,970,238
Total net position	<u>\$ 4,547,197</u>	<u>\$ 16,268,890</u>	<u>\$ 333,783</u>	<u>\$ 53,302</u>	<u>\$ 21,203,172</u>

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Combining Statement of Activities—
Discretely Presented Component Units
Year Ended December 31, 2020

	<u>Industrial Development Agency</u>	<u>Industrial Development Agency—Local Development Corporation</u>	<u>Soil and Water Conservation District</u>	<u>Property Development Corporation</u>	<u>Total Discretely Presented Component Units</u>
Program expenses:					
Operation and maintenance	\$ 602,732	\$ 172,516	\$ 14,480	\$ 18,740	\$ 808,468
Administrative expenses	766,476	405,899	333,129	12,329	1,517,833
Contractual	-	-	68,054	-	68,054
Total program expenses	<u>1,369,208</u>	<u>578,415</u>	<u>415,663</u>	<u>31,069</u>	<u>2,394,355</u>
Program revenues:					
Charges for services	17,054	30,690	22,678	-	70,422
Operating grants and contributions	<u>159,026</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>369,090</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>528,116</u>
Total program revenues	<u>176,080</u>	<u>30,690</u>	<u>391,768</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>598,538</u>
Net (expense) revenue	<u>(1,193,128)</u>	<u>(547,725)</u>	<u>(23,895)</u>	<u>(31,069)</u>	<u>(1,795,817)</u>
General revenues:					
Use of money and property	36,455	156,888	8,747	-	202,090
Miscellaneous local sources	715,466	30,872	61,731	13	808,082
Other gains	-	48,000	-	-	48,000
Total general revenues	<u>751,921</u>	<u>235,760</u>	<u>70,478</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1,058,172</u>
Change in net position	(441,207)	(311,965)	46,583	(31,056)	(737,645)
Net position—beginning	<u>4,988,404</u>	<u>16,580,855</u>	<u>287,200</u>	<u>84,358</u>	<u>21,940,817</u>
Net position—ending	<u>\$ 4,547,197</u>	<u>\$ 16,268,890</u>	<u>\$ 333,783</u>	<u>\$ 53,302</u>	<u>\$21,203,172</u>

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Combining Balance Sheet—Nonmajor Governmental Funds
December 31, 2020

	Road Machinery Fund	Special Grant Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,364,753	\$ 2,751	\$ -	\$ 1,367,504
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	210,662	230,523	441,185
Investments	750,890	-	-	750,890
Receivables	69,612	-	-	69,612
Due from other funds	289,868	-	1,855,766	2,145,634
Intergovernmental receivables	514,473	-	-	514,473
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,989,596</u>	<u>\$ 213,413</u>	<u>\$ 2,086,289</u>	<u>\$ 5,289,298</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 32,595	\$ 42	\$ 1,822,109	\$ 1,854,746
Accrued liabilities	12,293	-	-	12,293
Due to other funds	14,842	2,709	33,951	51,502
Unearned revenues	-	210,662	-	210,662
Total liabilities	<u>59,730</u>	<u>213,413</u>	<u>1,856,060</u>	<u>2,129,203</u>
FUND BALANCES				
Restricted	-	-	230,229	230,229
Assigned	2,929,866	-	-	2,929,866
Total fund balances	<u>2,929,866</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>230,229</u>	<u>3,160,095</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 2,989,596</u>	<u>\$ 213,413</u>	<u>\$ 2,086,289</u>	<u>\$ 5,289,298</u>

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances—
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Road Machinery Fund	Special Grant Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental charges	\$ 131,731	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 131,731
Use of money and property	90,245	-	-	90,245
Sale of property and compensation for loss	221,071	-	-	221,071
Miscellaneous	443,895	-	-	443,895
Interfund revenues	2,200,851	-	-	2,200,851
State aid	214,473	-	-	214,473
Federal aid	-	1,148,557	-	1,148,557
Total revenues	<u>3,302,266</u>	<u>1,148,557</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,450,823</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Transportation	2,965,861	-	-	2,965,861
Economic assistance and opportunity	-	1,148,557	-	1,148,557
Debt service:				
Principal	235,000	-	-	235,000
Interest and fiscal charges	46,988	-	-	46,988
Capital outlay	-	-	11,711,618	11,711,618
Total expenditures	<u>3,247,849</u>	<u>1,148,557</u>	<u>11,711,618</u>	<u>16,108,024</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>54,417</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(11,711,618)</u>	<u>(11,657,201)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers in	-	-	11,504,623	11,504,623
Total other financing sources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,504,623</u>	<u>11,504,623</u>
Net change in fund balances	54,417	-	(206,995)	(152,578)
Fund balances—beginning	2,875,449	-	437,224	3,312,673
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 2,929,866</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 230,229</u>	<u>\$ 3,160,095</u>

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FEDERAL AWARDS INFORMATION

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2020

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Program Title or Cluster (1a)	Federal CFDA Number (1b)	Pass-Through Grantor's Number (1c)	Passed Through to Sub-recipients	Federal Expenditures (1d)
U.S. Department of Agriculture:				
Passed through NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance:				
<i>SNAP Cluster</i>				
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	N/A	\$ -	\$ 1,585,504
<i>Total SNAP Cluster</i>			-	1,585,504
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			-	1,585,504
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development:				
Passed through NYS Office of Community Renewal:				
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14.228	1106WS303-18	180,686	180,686
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14.228	1106HR363-19	19,950	19,950
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14.228	1106HO321-19	347,526	347,526
Lead Based Paint Hazard Control in Privately Owned Housing	14.900	NYLHB0693-18	82,780	82,780
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			630,942	630,942
U.S. Department of Labor:				
Passed through NYS Department of Labor:				
<i>WIOA cluster:</i>				
WIOA Adult Program	17.258	N/A	-	312,524
WIOA Youth Activities	17.259	N/A	-	415,976
WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	17.278	N/A	-	165,385
<i>Total WIOA cluster</i>			-	893,885
WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grants / WIA National Emergency Grants	17.277	N/A	-	903
Total U.S. Department of Labor			-	894,788
U.S. Department of Transportation:				
Passed through NYS Department of Transportation:				
<i>Highway Planning and Construction Cluster:</i>				
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	D036114; PIN 7753.86	-	225,401
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	D040155; PIN 7753.96	-	78,165
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	D040142; PIN 7753.94	-	64,435
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	D035694; PIN 7753.71	-	3,437,918
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	D036050; PIN 7753.78	-	4,533,041

(continued)

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2020

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Program Title or Cluster (1a)	Federal CFDA Number (1b)	Pass-Through Grantor's Number (1c)	Passed Through to Sub-recipients	Federal Expenditures (1d)
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	D036060; PIN 7753.80	-	323,306
<i>Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster</i>			-	8,662,266
Direct program:				
Formula Grants for Rural Areas	20.509	C005740	459,000	459,000
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			459,000	9,121,266
U.S. Department of the Treasury				
Direct program:				
Coronavirus Relief Fund	20.019	T004200/T004184	521,938	521,938
Total U.S. Department of the Treasury			521,938	521,938
U.S. Department of Education:				
Passed through NYS Department of Health:				
Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families	84.181	N/A	-	38,544
Total U.S. Department of Education			-	38,544
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:				
Direct program:				
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	N/A	-	90,090
Passed through NYS Office for the Aging:				
Special Programs for Aging Title III , Part D, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Services	93.043	N/A	-	15,197
National Family Caregiver Support Title III, Part E	93.052	N/A	-	113,825
<i>Aging Cluster :</i>				
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part B—Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers	93.044	N/A	-	141,958
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C—Nutrition Services	93.045	N/A	-	399,262
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	N/A	-	111,496
<i>Total Aging Cluster</i>			-	652,716
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Research, Demonstrations and Evaluations	93.779	N/A	-	89,272
Passed through the Health Research Institute:				
Medicare Enrollment Assistance Program	93.071	N/A	-	14,626

(continued)

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2020

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Program Title or Cluster (1a)	Federal CFDA Number (1b)	Pass-Through Grantor's Number (1c)	Passed Through to Sub-recipients	Federal Expenditures (1d)
Injury Prevention and Control Research and Community Based Programs	93.136	N/A	-	33,871
Passed through NYS Department of Health:				
Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	N/A	-	43,148
Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases	93.323	N/A	-	280,907
Public Health Emergency Response	93.354	N/A	-	109,331
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556	N/A	-	22,280
<i>Medical Assistance Program Medicaid Cluster:</i>				
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	N/A	-	2,199,049
<i>Total Medical Assistance Program Medicaid Cluster</i>			-	2,199,049
Maternal and Child Health Services				
Block Grant to the States	93.994	N/A	-	7,685
Passed through NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance:				
<i>TANF Cluster:</i>				
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families	93.558	N/A	-	7,269,904
<i>Total TANF Cluster</i>			-	7,269,904
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	N/A	-	1,040,855
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	93.568	N/A	-	7,334,099
Stephanie Tubbs Jones CWS	93.645	N/A	-	56,150
Foster Care—Title IV-E	93.658	N/A	-	3,760,013
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	N/A	-	1,077,126
Child Abuse and Neglect Grants	93.669	N/A	-	3,959
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	93.674	N/A	-	119,938
Passed through NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services:				
Opioid STR	93.788	CHJC	-	106,326
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	93.959	64805	63,402	63,402
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			63,402	24,503,769
U.S. Department of Homeland Security:				
Passed through NYS Office for the Aging:				
Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program	97.024	N/A	-	10,000
Emergency Management Performance Grant Board Program	97.042	N/A	-	70,682

(continued)

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2020

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Program Title or Cluster (1a)	Federal CFDA Number (1b)	Pass-Through Grantor's Number (1c)	(concluded) Passed Through to Sub-recipients	Federal Expenditures
Passed through NYS Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services:				
<i>Homeland Security Program:</i>				
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM18973580	-	90,580
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM17973570	-	99,292
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM19973590	-	63,042
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM18973582	-	28,516
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM19973592	-	6,995
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM17172079	-	62,905
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM18172089	-	152,574
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM19973599	-	81,324
<i>Total Homeland Security Program</i>			-	585,228
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			-	665,910
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards (1e)			\$ 1,675,282	\$ 37,962,661

The notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are an integral part of this schedule.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2020

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the “Schedule”) includes the federal grant activity of the County of St. Lawrence, New York (the “County”) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2020. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (“Uniform Guidance”). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position or cash flows of the County. The following notes were identified on the schedule of expenditures of federal awards:

- a) Includes all federal award programs of the County of St. Lawrence, New York. The federal expenditures of the St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency, the St. Lawrence County Local Development Agency-Local Development Corporation, the St. Lawrence County Soil and Water Conservation District and the St. Lawrence County Property Development Corporation have not been included.
- b) Source: Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.
- c) Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.
- d) Prepared under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and includes all federal award programs.
- e) A reconciliation to the basic financial statements is available.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available. The County has not elected to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

3. INDIRECT COSTS

Indirect costs are included in the reported expenditures to the extent they are included in the federal financial reports used as the source for the data presented.

4. MATCHING COSTS

Matching costs, i.e., the County’s share of certain program costs, are not included in the reported expenditures.

5. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES – ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Differences between the amounts reflected in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and the Department of Social Services’ federal financial reports (RF-2 claims) are due to allocation of administrative costs to the individual federal programs.

6. AMOUNTS PROVIDED TO SUBRECIPIENTS

Certain program funds are passed through the County to subrecipient organizations. The County identifies, to the extent practical, the total amount provided to subrecipients from each federal program; however, the Schedule does not contain separate schedules disclosing how the subrecipients outside of the County's control utilize the funds. The County requires subrecipients receiving funds to submit separate audit reports disclosing the use of the program funds.

Certified Public Accountants

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

Honorable County Board of Legislators and County Administrator
County of St. Lawrence, New York:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of St. Lawrence, New York (the "County") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 27, 2021. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency—Civic Development Corporation, the Canton Human Service Initiatives, Inc., the St. Lawrence Industrial Development Agency, the St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency—Local Development Corporation, and the St. Lawrence County Property Development Corporation, and as described in our report on the County's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditors' testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Drescher & Malecki LLP

August 27, 2021

Certified Public Accountants

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE
FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON
INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

Honorable County Board of Legislators and County Administrator
County of St. Lawrence, New York:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the County of St. Lawrence, New York's, (the "County") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2020. The County's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

The County's basic financial statements include the operations of the St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency—Civic Development Corporation (the "CDC"), the Canton Human Service Initiatives, Inc. (the "CHSI"), the St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency (the "Agency"), the St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency—Local Development Corporation (the "LDC"), the St. Lawrence County Soil and Water Conservation District (the "District") and the St. Lawrence County Property Development Corporation (the "PDC"), which received \$0, \$0, \$0, \$0, \$27,737 and \$0 in federal awards, respectively, which are not included in the County's schedule of expenditures of federal awards for the year ended December 31, 2020. Our compliance audit, described below, did not include the operations of the CDC, CHSI, Agency, LDC, District and PDC. Other auditors were engaged to perform such audits on the Agency, LDC and PDC in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, as applicable.

Management's Responsibility

The County's management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the County's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (the "Uniform Guidance"). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the County's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the County complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2020.

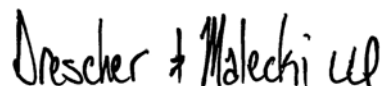
Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the County is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the County's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over compliance.

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

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

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



August 27, 2021

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Section I. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements:

Type of auditors' report issued: Unmodified*
 *(which report includes an emphasis of matter paragraph regarding the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84 and includes a reference to other auditors)

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified?	_____ Yes	_____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	_____ Yes	_____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None reported
Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted?	_____ Yes	_____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Federal Awards:

Internal control over major federal programs:

Material weakness(es) identified?	_____ Yes	_____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	_____ Yes	_____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None reported

Type of report the auditor issued on compliance for major federal programs: Unmodified

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

Identification of major federal programs

<u>CFDA Number(s)</u>	<u>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</u>
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction
93.568	Low Income Home Energy Assistance
93.667	Social Services Block Grant

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs? \$ 1,138,880

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? _____ Yes _____ No

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Section II. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS SECTION

No findings noted.

Section III. FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS SECTION

No findings noted.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Summary Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings and Corrective Action Plan
Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Follow Up on December 31, 2019 Findings)

No findings were reported.

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