

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

*Basic Financial Statements, Required Supplementary
Information, Supplementary Information and Federal
Awards Information for the Year Ended
December 31, 2022 and Independent Auditors' Reports*

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Table of Contents
Year Ended December 31, 2022

	<u>Page</u>
Independent Auditors' Report.....	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	14
Statement of Activities.....	15
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet—Governmental Funds	16
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet—Governmental Funds to the Government-wide Statement of Net Position	17
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances—Governmental Funds.....	18
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances— Governmental Funds to the Government-wide Statement of Activities.....	19
Statement of Net Position—Proprietary Funds.....	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position—Proprietary Funds	21
Statement of Cash Flows—Proprietary Funds.....	22
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position—Fiduciary Funds	24
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position—Fiduciary Funds	25
Notes to the Financial Statements	26
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the Local Government's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)—Employees' Retirement System	63
Schedule of the Local Government's Contributions—Employees' Retirement System.....	64

(continued)

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Table of Contents
Year Ended December 31, 2022

(concluded)

Page

Schedule of Changes in the County’s Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios.....	65
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances— Budget and Actual—General Fund.....	66
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances— Budget and Actual—County Road Fund	67
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information.....	68

Supplementary Information:

Discretely Presented Component Units:

Combining Statement of Net Position—Discretely Presented Component Units	69
Combining Statement of Activities—Discretely Presented Component Units.....	70
Combining Balance Sheet—Nonmajor Governmental Funds.....	71
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances—Nonmajor Governmental Funds	72

Federal Awards Information:

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	73
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	77
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 <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	79
Independent Auditors’ Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance with the Uniform Guidance	81
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	84
Summary Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings and Corrective Action Plan	86

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

We have audited 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, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the accompanying financial statements 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, 2022, 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.

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 5.6% and 35.9% of the assets, respectively, and 0.1% and 9.3% 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 35.5%, 54.8% and 5.2%, of the assets, respectively, and 64.1%, 4.0% and 4.4%, of the revenues, respectively, 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 the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAS") and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The County's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

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 is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We and the other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

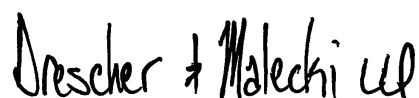
Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* ("Uniform Guidance"), are presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Supplemental 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. In our opinion, the Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, and the 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 September 1, 2023 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.



September 1, 2023

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended December 31, 2022

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, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the County's financial statements and notes to the financial statements, which follow this narrative. For comparative purposes, certain items from the prior year have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

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 \$86,490,425. This consists of \$182,535,005 net investment in capital assets, \$13,035,228 restricted for specific purposes, offset by an unrestricted net position of \$(282,060,658).
- The County's primary government total net position increased by \$5,686,340 during the year ended December 31, 2022. Governmental activities increased the County's net position by \$6,282,941, while the net position of the County's business-type activities decreased \$596,601.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$62,303,489, an increase of \$14,015,831 in comparison with the prior year's fund balance of \$48,287,658.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, *unassigned fund balance* for the General Fund was \$33,992,166, or 16.7 percent of total General Fund expenditures and transfers out. This amount constitutes approximately 56.9 percent of the General Fund's total fund balance of \$59,769,346 at December 31, 2022.
- The County's primary government total bonded indebtedness increased by \$1,500,000 as a result of the issuance of \$3,000,000 in serial bonds, which was partially offset by \$1,500,000 in 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, the County Road Fund, and the Capital Projects Fund, which are considered to be a major funds. Data from the other two 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/(asset), the changes in the County’s total 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.

Finally, the Federal Awards Information presents the County's Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards. This section can be found on pages 73-86 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 \$86,490,425 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 \$92,176,765 at the close of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

Table 1—Condensed Statements of Net Position—Primary Government

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current assets	\$ 141,166,655	\$ 133,090,297	\$ 4,102,923	\$ 4,516,329	\$ 145,269,578	\$ 137,606,626
Noncurrent assets	229,055,653	193,129,595	6,469,071	6,148,515	235,524,724	199,278,110
Total assets	370,222,308	326,219,892	10,571,994	10,664,844	380,794,302	336,884,736
Deferred outflows of resources	120,798,151	131,706,230	2,840,976	3,176,177	123,639,127	134,882,407
Current liabilities	55,832,426	53,201,269	446,095	168,568	56,278,521	53,369,837
Noncurrent liabilities	443,911,486	422,331,622	12,663,802	12,747,651	456,575,288	435,079,273
Total liabilities	499,743,912	475,532,891	13,109,897	12,916,219	512,853,809	488,449,110
Deferred inflows of resources	76,487,836	73,887,461	1,582,209	1,607,337	78,070,045	75,494,798
Net position:						
Net investment						
in capital assets	179,474,281	161,047,212	3,060,724	2,309,501	182,535,005	163,356,713
Restricted	12,568,280	9,974,455	466,948	466,948	13,035,228	10,441,403
Unrestricted	(277,253,850)	(262,515,897)	(4,806,808)	(3,458,984)	(282,060,658)	(265,974,881)
Total net position	\$ (85,211,289)	\$ (91,494,230)	\$ (1,279,136)	\$ (682,535)	\$ (86,490,425)	\$ (92,176,765)

The largest portion of the County's net position, \$182,535,005, reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, equipment, infrastructure and right-to-use leased assets), net of accumulated depreciation/amortization, and 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, \$13,035,228, 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, \$(282,060,658) is considered to be unrestricted.

Table 2, as presented below, shows the changes in net position for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

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

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenues:						
Program revenues	\$ 95,754,399	\$ 99,792,732	\$ 5,362,122	\$ 5,554,808	\$ 101,116,521	\$ 105,347,540
General revenues	140,677,258	133,366,214	137,125	172,130	140,814,383	133,538,344
Total revenues	<u>236,431,657</u>	<u>233,158,946</u>	<u>5,499,247</u>	<u>5,726,938</u>	<u>241,930,904</u>	<u>238,885,884</u>
Program expenses	<u>230,148,716</u>	<u>237,477,871</u>	<u>6,095,848</u>	<u>5,993,811</u>	<u>236,244,564</u>	<u>243,471,682</u>
Change in net position	6,282,941	(4,318,925)	(596,601)	(266,873)	5,686,340	(4,585,798)
Net position—beginning	<u>(91,494,230)</u>	<u>(87,175,305)</u>	<u>(682,535)</u>	<u>(415,662)</u>	<u>(92,176,765)</u>	<u>(87,590,967)</u>
Net position—ending	<u>\$ (85,211,289)</u>	<u>\$ (91,494,230)</u>	<u>\$ (1,279,136)</u>	<u>\$ (682,535)</u>	<u>\$ (86,490,425)</u>	<u>\$ (92,176,765)</u>

Governmental activities—Governmental activities increased the County’s net position by \$6,282,941. A summary of revenues for governmental activities for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is presented below.

Table 3—Summary of Sources of Revenues—Governmental Activities

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2022	2021	Dollars	Percent (%)
Charges for services	\$ 29,352,821	\$ 29,771,406	\$ (418,585)	(1.4)
Operating grants and contributions	57,895,265	60,631,513	(2,736,248)	(4.5)
Capital grants and contributions	8,506,313	9,389,813	(883,500)	(9.4)
Property taxes and other tax items	52,143,735	52,739,742	(596,007)	(1.1)
Non-property taxes	80,911,433	74,499,533	6,411,900	8.6
Other general revenues	7,622,090	6,126,939	1,495,151	24.4
Total revenues	<u>\$ 236,431,657</u>	<u>\$ 233,158,946</u>	<u>\$ 3,272,711</u>	1.4

The most significant source of revenues for governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 is non-property taxes, which accounts for \$80,911,433, or 34.2 percent of total revenues. The other significant sources of revenue include operating grants and contributions, which comprise \$57,895,265, or 24.5 percent of total revenues, property taxes and other tax items, which comprise \$52,143,735, or 22.1 of total revenues, and charges for services, which comprise \$29,352,821, or 12.4 percent of total revenues. Similarly, for the year ended December 31, 2021, the most significant source of revenues for governmental activities is non-property taxes, which accounts for \$74,499,533, or 32.0 percent of total revenues. The other significant sources of revenue include operating grants and contributions, which comprise \$60,631,513, or 26.0 percent of total revenues, property taxes and other tax items, which comprise \$52,739,742, or 22.6 of total revenues, and charges for services, which comprise \$29,771,406, or 12.8 percent of total revenues.

Total revenues for governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 were \$3,272,711 greater than the prior year, largely as a result of non-property taxes due to increases in sales tax collections.

A summary of program expenses of governmental activities for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is presented below in table 4.

Table 4—Summary of Program Expenses—Governmental Activities

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2022	2021	Dollars	Percent (%)
General government support	\$ 64,562,961	\$ 69,959,655	\$ (5,396,694)	(7.7)
Education	1,135,512	1,116,934	18,578	1.7
Public safety	21,990,989	22,729,673	(738,684)	(3.2)
Public health	21,930,749	20,932,567	998,182	4.8
Transportation	30,597,560	32,757,092	(2,159,532)	(6.6)
Economic assistance and opportunity	85,355,592	86,083,436	(727,844)	(0.8)
Culture and recreation	673,118	499,473	173,645	34.8
Home and community services	2,928,647	2,476,796	451,851	18.2
Interest and fiscal charges	973,588	922,245	51,343	5.6
Total program expenses	<u>\$ 230,148,716</u>	<u>\$ 237,477,871</u>	<u>\$ (7,329,155)</u>	(3.1)

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the County's most significant expense items for governmental activities were economic assistance and opportunity of \$85,355,592, or 37.1 percent of total governmental activities expenses, general government support of \$64,562,961, or 28.1 percent of total governmental activities expenses, transportation of \$30,597,560, or 13.3 percent of total governmental activities expenses, and public safety of \$21,990,989, or 9.6 percent of total governmental activities expenses. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the most significant expense items economic assistance and opportunity of \$86,083,436, or 36.3 percent of total governmental activities expenses, general government support of \$69,959,655, or 29.5 percent of total governmental activities expenses, transportation of \$32,757,092, or 13.8 percent of total governmental activities expenses, and public safety of \$22,729,673, or 9.6 percent of total governmental activities expenses.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, total expenses for governmental activities decreased by \$7,329,155, primarily due to the decrease in employee benefits following the change in net pension.

Business-type Activities—Business-type activities decreased the County's net position by \$596,601. A summary of revenues and operating expenses for the County's business-type activities for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is presented below.

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

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2022	2021	Dollars	Percent (%)
Revenues:				
Operating revenues	\$ 5,462,466	\$ 5,717,596	\$ (255,130)	(4.5)
Nonoperating revenues	36,781	9,342	27,439	293.7
Total revenues	<u>\$ 5,499,247</u>	<u>\$ 5,726,938</u>	<u>\$ (227,691)</u>	(4.0)
Operating expenses:				
General government support	\$ 1,247,647	\$ 2,160,786	\$ (913,139)	(42.3)
Home and community services	4,233,141	3,672,391	560,750	15.3
Depreciation	615,060	160,634	454,426	282.9
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 6,095,848</u>	<u>\$ 5,993,811</u>	<u>\$ 102,037</u>	1.7

Total revenues for business-type activities decreased by 4.0 percent primarily due to decreases in CDC bond fees revenues as well as decreases in sales of equipment within the Solid Waste Fund. Total expenses increased by 1.7 percent from the prior year. The increase in expenses can be attributed to a \$200,000 increase in grant issuance costs recorded by the CDC in the current year.

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, 2022, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$62,303,489, an increase of \$14,015,831 in comparison with the prior year. \$33,992,166, 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, committed* or *assigned* to indicate that it is: (1) not in spendable form, \$3,520,370, (2) restricted for particular purposes, \$13,739,534, (3) committed for particular purposes, \$7,706,373 or (4) assigned for particular purposes, \$3,345,046.

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 \$33,992,166, while total fund balance increased \$11,403,094 to \$59,769,346. 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 16.7 percent of General Fund expenditures and transfers out, while total fund balance represents 29.4 percent of that same amount. The increase of General Fund fund balance of \$11,403,094 from the prior year is primarily due to an unanticipated positive variance in sales tax collection of \$17,344,450, when compared to the original budget.

The County Road Fund fund balance increased by \$406,123 from the prior year, primarily due to fewer transfers than originally expected within the budget.

The Capital Projects Fund fund balance increased by \$1,693,293 from the prior year, due to transfers in and the issuance of serial bonds exceeding capital outlay. The Capital Projects Fund reports a fund balance of \$1,171,254, which is restricted for capital projects.

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 \$(1,279,136).

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 \$(5,229,558). This represents an improvement of \$1,243,868 from last year's net position of \$(6,473,426).

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, 2022 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	\$ 192,912,048	\$ 211,430,282	\$ 214,624,674	\$ 3,194,392
Expenditures and other financing uses	194,364,739	217,996,976	203,221,580	14,775,396
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses	\$ (1,452,691)	\$ (6,566,694)	\$ 11,403,094	\$ 17,969,788

Original budget compared to final budget—During the year, the budget was modified primarily to reflect the increase in general government support, public safety, health, and transportation expenditures, along with increases in debt service and transfers out, following the unanticipated receipt of sales tax and federal aid related to the American Rescue Plan Act, causing increases to appropriations and revenue from the original adopted budget to the final budget. Additionally, the County issued new leases, thereby reporting increases in the final budget within capital outlay and other financing sources.

Final budget compared to actual results—The General Fund had a positive variance from final budgetary appropriations of \$14,775,396. The primary positive variances were realized within general government support, economic assistance and opportunity, health and transportation, as certain amounts were set aside for potential use 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, 2022 amounted to \$213,058,164 (net of accumulated depreciation/amortization). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, infrastructure, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, machinery and equipment, and right-to-use leased assets.

All depreciable/amortizable capital assets were depreciated/amortized 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/amortization for the governmental activities and business-type activities at the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are presented in Table 7 below:

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

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2022	2021 (as adjusted)	2022	2021	2022	2021 (as adjusted)
Land	\$ 2,343,080	\$ 2,343,080	\$ 318,800	\$ 318,800	\$ 2,661,880	\$ 2,661,880
Construction in progress	10,123,933	9,150,236	-	-	10,123,933	9,150,236
Infrastructure	155,942,840	143,748,663	-	-	155,942,840	143,748,663
Land improvements	-	-	373,866	475,671	373,866	475,671
Buildings and building improvements	22,769,010	23,662,914	2,924,715	3,085,349	25,693,725	26,748,263
Machinery and equipment	12,806,257	12,685,232	2,530,808	1,677,780	15,337,065	14,363,012
Right-to-use leased assets	2,924,855	2,427,020	-	-	2,924,855	2,427,020
Total	\$ 206,909,975	\$ 194,017,145	\$ 6,148,189	\$ 5,557,600	\$ 213,058,164	\$ 199,574,745

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 4 of this report.

Long-term liabilities—The County currently has \$29,977,340 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 lease liabilities, 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, 2022 and December 31, 2021 is presented in Table 8 below:

Table 8—Summary of Long-Term Liabilities

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2022	2021 (as adjusted)	2022	2021	2022	2021 (as adjusted)
Serial bonds	\$ 24,995,000	\$ 23,495,000	\$ 3,830,000	\$ 4,145,000	\$ 28,825,000	\$ 27,640,000
Premium on serial bonds	1,152,340	1,246,127	-	-	1,152,340	1,246,127
Lease liability	2,459,608	2,228,806	-	-	2,459,608	2,228,806
Compensated absences	8,250,326	8,070,814	285,792	273,403	8,536,118	8,344,217
Workers' compensation	20,190,880	23,512,130	-	-	20,190,880	23,512,130
OPEB obligation	386,863,332	364,509,106	8,500,389	8,232,726	395,363,721	372,741,832
Landfill obligation	-	-	47,621	92,972	47,621	92,972
Net pension liability	-	157,189	-	3,550	-	160,739
Total	\$ 443,911,486	\$ 423,219,172	\$ 12,663,802	\$ 12,747,651	\$ 456,575,288	\$ 435,966,823

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 2022 was 4.0 percent. This compares to the New York State and national unemployment rate of 4.3 and 3.5 percent, respectively. These factors are considered in preparing the County’s budget.

The County’s 2023 budget of \$274,176,630 represents an increase of 5.2 percent in appropriations from the 2022 budget of \$260,623,245, while the 2023 tax levy of \$51,702,104 represents an increase of 2.7% over the 2022 tax levy. The County has appropriated fund balance for \$310,380 within the General 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, 2022

	Primary Government			Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business- type Activities	Total	
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 642,290	\$ 1,727,342	\$ 2,369,632	\$ 5,644,854
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	36,911,459	-	36,911,459	9,393,031
Investments	31,590,849	1,467,275	33,058,124	4,046,706
Restricted investments	11,698,730	-	11,698,730	-
Receivables, net of allowances:				
Taxes	16,355,365	-	16,355,365	-
Accounts	2,224,137	525,226	2,749,363	378,520
Mortgages, loans and leases receivable, current portion	-	-	-	1,000,899
Leases	431,493	-	431,493	-
Other	-	510,077	510,077	-
Intergovernmental receivables	38,540,865	-	38,540,865	-
Internal balances	153,977	(153,977)	-	-
Prepaid items	2,617,490	26,980	2,644,470	19,171
Net pension asset	14,157,195	311,068	14,468,263	187,035
Noncurrent intergovernmental receivables	7,988,483	-	7,988,483	-
Noncurrent mortgages, loans, notes and leases receivable	-	9,814	9,814	4,263,095
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	12,467,013	318,800	12,785,813	1,745,041
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	194,442,962	5,829,389	200,272,351	1,924,048
Total assets	<u>370,222,308</u>	<u>10,571,994</u>	<u>380,794,302</u>	<u>28,602,400</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred charge on refunding bonds	968,917	208,022	1,176,939	-
Deferred outflows—relating to pensions	29,547,743	649,236	30,196,979	427,079
Deferred outflows—relating to OPEB	90,281,491	1,983,718	92,265,209	782,871
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>120,798,151</u>	<u>2,840,976</u>	<u>123,639,127</u>	<u>1,209,950</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	13,426,469	374,128	13,800,597	417,046
Accrued liabilities	2,399,626	71,967	2,471,593	19,891
Intergovernmental payables	18,050,317	-	18,050,317	-
Unearned revenue	21,956,014	-	21,956,014	171,556
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	5,212,478	386,911	5,599,389	527,137
Due in more than one year	438,699,008	12,276,891	450,975,899	3,580,412
Total liabilities	<u>499,743,912</u>	<u>13,109,897</u>	<u>512,853,809</u>	<u>4,716,042</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenues—leases	433,316	-	433,316	-
Unavailable revenues—grants	4,045,819	-	4,045,819	-
Deferred inflows—relating to pensions	50,268,586	1,104,522	51,373,108	676,414
Deferred inflows—relating to OPEB	21,740,115	477,687	22,217,802	453,950
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>76,487,836</u>	<u>1,582,209</u>	<u>78,070,045</u>	<u>1,130,364</u>
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	179,474,281	3,060,724	182,535,005	1,556,563
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	7,563,187	-	7,563,187	-
Insurance	501,580	-	501,580	-
Employee benefits	2,018,877	-	2,018,877	-
Other	2,484,636	466,948	2,951,584	-
Debt reduction	-	-	-	15,152,397
Unrestricted	<u>(277,253,850)</u>	<u>(4,806,808)</u>	<u>(282,060,658)</u>	<u>7,256,984</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ (85,211,289)</u>	<u>\$ (1,279,136)</u>	<u>\$ (86,490,425)</u>	<u>\$ 23,965,944</u>

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, 2022

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	Primary Government		Total	
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities		
Primary government:								
Governmental activities:								
General government support	\$ 64,562,961	\$ 18,096,338	\$ 3,513,561	\$ -	\$ (42,953,062)	\$ -	\$ (42,953,062)	\$ -
Education	1,135,512	836,869	-	-	(298,643)	-	(298,643)	-
Public safety	21,990,989	1,139,230	5,996,297	-	(14,855,462)	-	(14,855,462)	-
Public health	21,930,749	1,589,625	5,937,687	-	(14,403,437)	-	(14,403,437)	-
Transportation	30,597,560	3,548,463	3,102,828	8,506,313	(15,439,956)	-	(15,439,956)	-
Economic assistance and opportunity	85,355,592	4,048,121	36,717,435	-	(44,590,036)	-	(44,590,036)	-
Culture and recreation	673,118	-	2,124,998	-	1,451,880	-	1,451,880	-
Home and community services	2,928,647	94,175	502,459	-	(2,332,013)	-	(2,332,013)	-
Interest and fiscal charges	973,588	-	-	-	(973,588)	-	(973,588)	-
Total governmental activities	<u>230,148,716</u>	<u>29,352,821</u>	<u>57,895,265</u>	<u>8,506,313</u>	<u>(134,394,317)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(134,394,317)</u>	<u>-</u>
Business-type activities:								
Solid waste management	5,511,711	4,854,285	-	-	-	(657,426)	(657,426)	-
I.D.A.—Civic Development Corporation	221,811	2,050	-	-	-	(219,761)	(219,761)	-
Canton Human Service Initiatives	362,326	505,787	-	-	-	143,461	143,461	-
Total business-type activities	<u>6,095,848</u>	<u>5,362,122</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(733,726)</u>	<u>(733,726)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 236,244,564</u>	<u>\$ 34,714,943</u>	<u>\$ 57,895,265</u>	<u>\$ 8,506,313</u>	<u>(134,394,317)</u>	<u>(733,726)</u>	<u>(135,128,043)</u>	<u>-</u>
Aggregate discretely presented component units:								
	<u>\$ 2,929,618</u>	<u>\$ 176,102</u>	<u>\$ 2,264,326</u>	<u>\$ -</u>				<u>(489,190)</u>
General revenues:								
Property taxes and other tax items					52,143,735	-	52,143,735	-
Non-property taxes					80,911,433	-	80,911,433	-
Use of money and property					1,124,916	36,781	1,161,697	230,251
Miscellaneous					4,271,603	46,343	4,317,946	2,040,268
Sale of property and compensation for loss					2,225,571	54,001	2,279,572	-
Total general revenues					<u>140,677,258</u>	<u>137,125</u>	<u>140,814,383</u>	<u>2,270,519</u>
Change in net position					6,282,941	(596,601)	5,686,340	1,781,329
Net position—beginning					<u>(91,494,230)</u>	<u>(682,535)</u>	<u>(92,176,765)</u>	<u>22,184,615</u>
Net position—ending					<u>\$ (85,211,289)</u>	<u>\$ (1,279,136)</u>	<u>\$ (86,490,425)</u>	<u>\$ 23,965,944</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, 2022

	General Fund	Special Revenue County Road Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 274,473	\$ 253,010	\$ -	\$ 114,807	\$ 642,290
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	34,508,782	-	1,748,191	154,599	36,411,572
Investments	31,590,849	-	-	-	31,590,849
Restricted investments	3,835,170	-	-	-	3,835,170
Receivables (net of allowances):					
Taxes	16,355,365	-	-	-	16,355,365
Accounts receivable	2,095,936	18,283	-	109,918	2,224,137
Leases	431,493	-	-	-	431,493
Due from other funds	919,580	-	119,960	378,435	1,417,975
Intergovernmental receivables	34,519,099	2,017,479	57,500	73,003	36,667,081
Prepaid items	2,544,919	22,536	-	49,485	2,616,940
Total assets	<u>\$ 127,075,666</u>	<u>\$ 2,311,308</u>	<u>\$ 1,925,651</u>	<u>\$ 880,247</u>	<u>\$ 132,192,872</u>
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 12,159,039	\$ 206,961	\$ 752,661	\$ 233,725	\$ 13,352,386
Accrued liabilities	2,101,138	76,252	-	10,980	2,188,370
Intergovernmental payables	18,050,317	-	-	-	18,050,317
Due to other funds	165,977	1,074,455	1,736	132	1,242,300
Unearned revenues	21,729,853	-	-	226,161	21,956,014
Total liabilities	<u>54,206,324</u>	<u>1,357,668</u>	<u>754,397</u>	<u>470,998</u>	<u>56,789,387</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows of resources—property taxes	8,620,861	-	-	-	8,620,861
Deferred inflows of resources—leases	433,316	-	-	-	433,316
Deferred inflows of resources—grants	4,045,819	-	-	-	4,045,819
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>13,099,996</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,099,996</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	3,448,349	22,536	-	49,485	3,520,370
Restricted	12,568,280	-	1,171,254	-	13,739,534
Committed	7,706,373	-	-	-	7,706,373
Assigned	2,054,178	931,104	-	359,764	3,345,046
Unassigned	33,992,166	-	-	-	33,992,166
Total fund balances	<u>59,769,346</u>	<u>953,640</u>	<u>1,171,254</u>	<u>409,249</u>	<u>62,303,489</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 127,075,666</u>	<u>\$ 2,311,308</u>	<u>\$ 1,925,651</u>	<u>\$ 880,247</u>	<u>\$ 132,192,872</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, 2022

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

Total fund balances—governmental funds (page 16)		\$ 62,303,489
Net pension assets are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		14,157,195
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The cost of the assets is \$331,245,886 and the accumulated depreciation/amortization is \$124,335,911.		206,909,975
Other intergovernmental receivables are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		1,873,784
Uncollected property taxes are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the funds.		8,620,861
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.		968,917
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	\$ 3,683,738	
Deferred outflows related to experience, assumptions, and investment earnings	25,864,005	
Deferred inflows related to pension plans	<u>(50,268,586)</u>	(20,720,843)
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 OPEB	89,914,100	
Deferred inflows relating to experience and changes in assumptions.	<u>(21,651,646)</u>	68,262,454
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.		(5,229,558)
Net accrued interest expense for bonds and bond anticipation notes is not reported in the funds.		(211,256)
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	(24,995,000)	
Premium on serial bonds	(1,152,340)	
Lease liability	(2,459,608)	
Compensated absences	(8,250,326)	
OPEB obligation	<u>(385,289,033)</u>	<u>(422,146,307)</u>
Net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ (85,211,289)</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, 2022

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue County Road Fund</u>	<u>Capital Projects Fund</u>	<u>Total Nonmajor Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
REVENUES					
Real property taxes	\$ 49,597,042	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 49,597,042
Real property tax items	2,561,992	-	-	-	2,561,992
Non-property tax items	80,911,433	-	-	-	80,911,433
Departmental income	15,249,871	-	-	-	15,249,871
Intergovernmental charges	1,697,968	2,730,619	-	1,650,646	6,079,233
Use of money and property	906,245	41,678	-	105,868	1,053,791
Licenses and permits	121,130	-	-	-	121,130
Fines and forfeitures	139,230	-	-	-	139,230
Sale of property and compensation for loss	2,093,164	88,734	-	43,673	2,225,571
Miscellaneous	3,709,925	36,300	-	154,852	3,901,077
Interfund revenues	214,180	-	-	2,648,694	2,862,874
State aid	24,959,999	8,448,813	57,500	-	33,466,312
Federal aid	31,255,845	228,369	-	1,451,052	32,935,266
Total revenues	<u>213,418,024</u>	<u>11,574,513</u>	<u>57,500</u>	<u>6,054,785</u>	<u>231,104,822</u>
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government support	52,102,604	-	-	-	52,102,604
Education	970,248	-	-	-	970,248
Public safety	19,868,513	607,482	-	-	20,475,995
Health	18,738,912	-	-	-	18,738,912
Transportation	4,287,744	23,491,983	-	4,315,594	32,095,321
Economic assistance and opportunity	72,044,958	-	-	1,451,052	73,496,010
Culture and recreation	575,151	-	-	-	575,151
Home and community services	3,482,382	-	-	-	3,482,382
Employee benefits	9,321,925	-	-	-	9,321,925
Debt service:					
Principal	2,230,848	-	-	245,000	2,475,848
Interest and fiscal charges	736,873	24,000	-	73,388	834,261
Capital outlay	1,206,650	-	5,520,334	-	6,726,984
Total expenditures	<u>185,566,808</u>	<u>24,123,465</u>	<u>5,520,334</u>	<u>6,085,034</u>	<u>221,295,641</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>27,851,216</u>	<u>(12,548,952)</u>	<u>(5,462,834)</u>	<u>(30,249)</u>	<u>9,809,181</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	-	14,358,271	4,156,127	543,570	19,057,968
Transfers out	(17,654,772)	(1,403,196)	-	-	(19,057,968)
Serial bonds issued	-	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Leases issued	1,206,650	-	-	-	1,206,650
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(16,448,122)</u>	<u>12,955,075</u>	<u>7,156,127</u>	<u>543,570</u>	<u>4,206,650</u>
Net change in fund balances	11,403,094	406,123	1,693,293	513,321	14,015,831
Fund balances (deficits)—beginning	48,366,252	547,517	(522,039)	(104,072)	48,287,658
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 59,769,346</u>	<u>\$ 953,640</u>	<u>\$ 1,171,254</u>	<u>\$ 409,249</u>	<u>\$ 62,303,489</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, 2022

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)		\$ 14,015,831
<p>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/amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation/amortization expense and loss on disposals in the current period.</p>		
Capital asset additions	\$ 19,956,511	
Depreciation expense	(6,724,529)	
Loss on disposals	<u>(339,152)</u>	12,892,830
<p>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.</p>		
Change in other receivables	(90,755)	
Change in deferred inflows of resources—property taxes	<u>(15,299)</u>	(106,054)
<p>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.</p>		
		(78,033)
<p>Net differences between pension contributions recognized on the fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements are as follows:</p>		
Direct pension contributions	5,342,518	
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions	<u>12,435</u>	5,354,953
<p>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.</p>		
Employer contributions and changes in assumptions	10,099,537	
Differences between expected and actual experience	<u>(12,907,944)</u>	(2,808,407)
<p>Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of insurance, judgments, claims and related administrative expenses to individual funds. The net gain of certain activities is reported within governmental activities.</p>		
		1,243,868
<p>In the statement of activities, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it is paid.</p>		
		(61,294)
<p>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:</p>		
Serial bonds issued	(3,000,000)	
Repayment of serial bonds	1,500,000	
Amortization of premium on serial bonds	93,787	
Leases issued	(1,206,650)	
Repayment of lease liability	975,848	
Change in compensated absences	(179,512)	
Change in OPEB obligation	<u>(22,354,226)</u>	<u>(24,170,753)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ 6,282,941</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, 2022

	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	\$ 879,639	\$ 77,137	\$ 770,566	\$ 1,727,342	\$ -
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	499,887
Investments	1,467,275	-	-	1,467,275	-
Restricted investments	-	-	-	-	7,863,560
Receivables (net of allowances)	525,226	-	-	525,226	-
Due from other funds	13,775	-	-	13,775	2,255
Accrued interest receivable	-	483	-	483	-
Notes receivable	-	509,594	-	509,594	-
Prepaid items	26,980	-	-	26,980	550
Total current assets	<u>2,912,895</u>	<u>587,214</u>	<u>770,566</u>	<u>4,270,675</u>	<u>8,366,252</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Intergovernmental receivables	-	-	-	-	7,988,483
Notes receivable	-	9,814	-	9,814	-
Net pension asset	311,068	-	-	311,068	-
Capital assets not being depreciated	156,050	-	162,750	318,800	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,904,674	-	2,924,715	5,829,389	-
Total noncurrent assets	<u>3,371,792</u>	<u>9,814</u>	<u>3,087,465</u>	<u>6,469,071</u>	<u>7,988,483</u>
Total assets	<u>6,284,687</u>	<u>597,028</u>	<u>3,858,031</u>	<u>10,739,746</u>	<u>16,354,735</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred charge on refunding bonds	-	-	208,022	208,022	-
Deferred outflows—relating to pensions	649,236	-	-	649,236	-
Deferred outflows—relating to OPEB	1,983,718	-	-	1,983,718	367,391
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>2,632,954</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>208,022</u>	<u>2,840,976</u>	<u>367,391</u>
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	369,683	4,445	-	374,128	74,083
Accrued liabilities	20,800	-	51,167	71,967	-
Due to other funds	167,752	-	-	167,752	23,953
Total current liabilities	<u>558,235</u>	<u>4,445</u>	<u>51,167</u>	<u>613,847</u>	<u>98,036</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Due within one year:					
Bonds payable	-	-	325,000	325,000	-
Compensated absences	14,290	-	-	14,290	-
Landfill obligation	47,621	-	-	47,621	-
Workers' compensation claims	-	-	-	-	2,019,088
Due in more than one year:					
Bonds payable	-	-	3,505,000	3,505,000	-
Compensated absences	271,502	-	-	271,502	-
OPEB obligation	8,500,389	-	-	8,500,389	1,574,299
Workers' compensation claims	-	-	-	-	18,171,792
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>8,833,802</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,830,000</u>	<u>12,663,802</u>	<u>21,765,179</u>
Total liabilities	<u>9,392,037</u>	<u>4,445</u>	<u>3,881,167</u>	<u>13,277,649</u>	<u>21,863,215</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows—relating to pensions	1,104,522	-	-	1,104,522	-
Deferred inflows—relating to OPEB	477,687	-	-	477,687	88,469
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,582,209</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,582,209</u>	<u>88,469</u>
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	3,060,724	-	-	3,060,724	-
Restricted	-	-	466,948	466,948	-
Unrestricted	(5,117,329)	592,583	(282,062)	(4,806,808)	(5,229,558)
Total net position	<u>\$ (2,056,605)</u>	<u>\$ 592,583</u>	<u>\$ 184,886</u>	<u>\$ (1,279,136)</u>	<u>\$ (5,229,558)</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, 2022

	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	\$ 4,854,285	\$ 2,050	\$ 505,787	\$ 5,362,122	\$ -
Intergovernmental revenues	-	-	-	-	4,991,238
Sale of property and compensation for loss	54,001	-	-	54,001	-
Miscellaneous	46,343	-	-	46,343	-
Total operating revenues	<u>4,954,629</u>	<u>2,050</u>	<u>505,787</u>	<u>5,462,466</u>	<u>4,991,238</u>
Operating expenses:					
General government support	824,144	221,811	201,692	1,247,647	4,095,234
Home and community services	4,233,141	-	-	4,233,141	-
Depreciation	454,426	-	160,634	615,060	-
Total operating expenses	<u>5,511,711</u>	<u>221,811</u>	<u>362,326</u>	<u>6,095,848</u>	<u>4,095,234</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(557,082)</u>	<u>(219,761)</u>	<u>143,461</u>	<u>(633,382)</u>	<u>896,004</u>
Nonoperating revenues:					
Interest earnings	26,710	2,089	7,982	36,781	71,125
Change in workers' compensation claims	-	-	-	-	276,739
Total nonoperating revenues	<u>26,710</u>	<u>2,089</u>	<u>7,982</u>	<u>36,781</u>	<u>347,864</u>
Change in net position	(530,372)	(217,672)	151,443	(596,601)	1,243,868
Total net position—beginning	<u>(1,526,233)</u>	<u>810,255</u>	<u>33,443</u>	<u>(682,535)</u>	<u>(6,473,426)</u>
Total net position—ending	<u>\$ (2,056,605)</u>	<u>\$ 592,583</u>	<u>\$ 184,886</u>	<u>\$ (1,279,136)</u>	<u>\$ (5,229,558)</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, 2022

	Business-type Activities—			Governmental Activities	
	Enterprise Funds				
	Industrial Development Agency—Civic Development Solid Waste Fund	Canton Human Service Initiatives	Total Business- type Activities		Internal Service Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from services provided	\$ 4,823,477	\$ 2,050	\$ 505,787	\$ 5,331,314	\$ 6,528,391
Receipts from other operating revenue	46,343	2,622	7,982	56,947	-
Payments to employees	(2,049,168)	-	(12,547)	(2,061,715)	(287,876)
Payments to suppliers	(2,508,635)	(217,491)	-	(2,726,126)	(429,578)
Cash paid for insurance and interest	-	-	(174,802)	(174,802)	-
Cash paid for workers' compensation claims	-	-	-	-	(6,499,411)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u>312,017</u>	<u>(212,819)</u>	<u>326,420</u>	<u>425,618</u>	<u>(688,474)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Change in loans to/from other funds	(99,248)	-	-	(99,248)	(23,453)
Net cash (used for) noncapital financing activities	<u>(99,248)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(99,248)</u>	<u>(23,453)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Capital purchases	(1,205,649)	-	-	(1,205,649)	-
Repayment of bonds	-	-	(315,000)	(315,000)	-
Net cash (used for) capital and related financing activities	<u>(1,205,649)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(315,000)</u>	<u>(1,520,649)</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Payments received on notes	-	106,048	-	106,048	-
Other investing activities	(464,747)	-	-	-	(4,855,975)
Interest received	26,710	-	-	26,710	71,125
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	<u>(438,037)</u>	<u>106,048</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(331,989)</u>	<u>(4,784,850)</u>
Change in cash, cash equivalents and investments	(1,430,917)	(106,771)	11,420	(1,526,268)	(5,496,777)
Cash, cash equivalents and investments—beginning	<u>2,310,556</u>	<u>183,908</u>	<u>759,146</u>	<u>3,253,610</u>	<u>5,996,664</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and investments—ending	<u>\$ 879,639</u>	<u>\$ 77,137</u>	<u>\$ 770,566</u>	<u>\$ 1,727,342</u>	<u>\$ 499,887</u>

(continued)

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Statement of Cash Flows—
Proprietary Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2022

	(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 (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)	\$ (557,082)	\$ (219,761)	\$ 143,461	\$ (633,382) \$ 896,004
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:				
Depreciation expense	454,426	-	160,634	615,060 -
(Increase) in receivables	(84,809)	-	-	(84,809) -
Decrease in prepaid items	10,462	-	-	10,462 16,907
Decrease in intergovernmental receivables	-	-	-	- 1,537,153
(Increase) in net pension assets	(311,068)	-	-	(311,068) -
Decrease in deferred outflows related to pensions	160,430	-	-	160,430 -
Decrease in deferred outflows related to OPEB	157,662	-	-	157,662 82,058
Decrease in deferred charge on refunding bonds	-	-	17,109	17,109 -
Increase in accounts payable	272,773	6,942	-	279,715 763
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities	3,200	-	5,216	8,416 -
Increase in compensated absences	12,389	-	-	12,389 -
Increase (decrease) in OPEB obligation	267,663	-	-	267,663 (153,650)
(Decrease) in landfill obligation	(45,351)	-	-	(45,351) -
(Decrease) in net pension liability	(3,550)	-	-	(3,550) -
(Decrease) in workers' compensation claims	-	-	-	- (3,044,511)
Increase in deferred inflows related to pensions	29,215	-	-	29,215 -
(Decrease) in deferred inflows related to OPEB obligation	(54,343)	-	-	(54,343) (23,198)
Total adjustments	869,099	6,942	182,959	1,059,000 (1,584,478)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 312,017	\$ (212,819)	\$ 326,420	\$ 425,618 \$ (688,474)

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, 2022

	Custodial Fund	Private Purpose Trust Fund
ASSETS		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,203,521	\$ 102,839
Total assets	1,203,521	102,839
LIABILITIES		
Amounts held in custody for others	824,825	-
Total liabilities	824,825	-
NET POSITION		
Restricted for other organizations	\$ 378,696	\$ 102,839

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, 2022

	<u>Custodial Fund</u>	<u>Private Purpose Trust Fund</u>
ADDITIONS		
New York Power Authority deposits	\$ -	\$ 2,381,518
Funds collected on behalf of others	275,796	-
Interest earned	-	302
Total additions	<u>275,796</u>	<u>2,381,820</u>
DEDUCTIONS		
Funds distributed on behalf of others	<u>148,853</u>	<u>2,381,518</u>
Total deductions	<u>148,853</u>	<u>2,381,518</u>
Change in net position	126,943	302
Net position—beginning	<u>251,753</u>	<u>102,537</u>
Net position—ending	<u>\$ 378,696</u>	<u>\$ 102,839</u>

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, 2022

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.

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.

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.

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.

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:

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 is state aid.
- *Capital Projects Fund*—is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction or renovation of major capital facilities or equipment

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.

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 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 fiduciary funds are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*.

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, Cash Equivalents and Investments—Restricted cash, cash equivalents, and investments represent amounts to support fund balance restrictions, unspent proceeds of debt, funds restricted for capital projects, 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.

Noncurrent Net Pension Assets—The County reported an asset for its proportionate share of the net pension asset for the Employees’ Retirement System. Refer to Note 6 for additional information related to the County’s net pension asset.

Capital Assets—Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, infrastructure assets (e.g., roads and bridges) and right-to-use leased assets, 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. Right-to-use leased assets are initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs and are amortized on a straight line basis over their useful lives.

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
Right-to-use leased assets	5-25

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 statement purposes. At December 31, 2022, the County reported unearned revenues of \$21,729,853 and \$226,161 within the General Fund and Nonmajor Funds, respectively. Included within unearned revenues at December 31, 2022, the County reported \$19,995,758 within the General Fund for unspent American Rescue Plan Act (“ARPA”) federal funds.

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, 2022, 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 asset, 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, 2022, the County has five items that qualify for reporting in this category. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, the governmental funds report unavailable revenues from three sources: property taxes, certain grants and aid and lease payments 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 and lease payments which represent resources that have been received before timing requirements have been met. The fourth item represents the effect of the net change in the County's proportion of the collective net pension asset 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.

Leases—The County recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$25,000 or more. At the commencement of a lease, the County initially measures the lease liability at the present value of any remaining payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of the lease payments made, as applicable. More information regarding the lease liability is included in Note 9.

The County is a lessor for a noncancellable leases of buildings. The County recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the government-wide and governmental fund financial statements. At the commencement of a lease, the County initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term. More information regarding leases receivable is included in Note 3.

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.

Pension Plans—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 6.

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 7.

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, 2022, the County implemented GASB Statements No. 87, *Leases*. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 better meets the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. As a result of the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, the County made adjustments to capital assets and lease liabilities; however, the County did not restate net position as of January 1, 2022 because there was not a material impact to net position.

Future Impacts of Accounting Pronouncements—The County has not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from adopting GASB Statements No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*; and No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, and a portion of No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*, effective for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2023; and the remainder of No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*; No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62; and No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, effective for the year ending December 31, 2024. The County is, therefore, unable to disclose the impact that adopting GASB Statements No. 94, 96, 99, 100, and 101 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 an assignment 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, 2022, the County’s Solid Waste Fund, an enterprise fund, reported net position of \$(2,056,605). This deficit results primarily from the recognition of long-term liabilities related to the OPEB obligation. The County anticipates this deficit will be remedied through future operations. Additionally, the Internal Service Fund reported a net position of \$(5,229,558). 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 \$(85,211,289), largely as a result of the County OPEB obligation, which is not eligible to be funded.

2. 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, 2022 is presented below:

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Fiduciary Funds	Total Balance
Petty cash (uncollateralized)	\$ 7,060	\$ 1,800	\$ -	\$ 8,860
Deposits	<u>37,546,689</u>	<u>1,725,542</u>	<u>1,306,360</u>	<u>40,578,591</u>
Total	<u>\$ 37,553,749</u>	<u>\$ 1,727,342</u>	<u>\$ 1,306,360</u>	<u>\$ 40,587,451</u>

Deposits with Financial Institutions—All deposits are carried at fair value, and are classified by custodial credit risk at December 31, 2022 as follows:

	Bank Balance	Carrying Amount
Insured (FDIC)	\$ 1,088,780	\$ 1,088,780
Uninsured:		
Collateral held by bank's agent in the County's name	41,859,226	39,489,811
Total	<u>\$ 42,948,006</u>	<u>\$ 40,578,591</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, 2022, the County’s deposits were either FDIC insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging bank’s agent in the County’s name.

Investments—At December 31, 2022, the County reported \$31,590,849 and \$1,467,275 in investments within governmental and business-type activities, respectively, 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, 2022.

Restricted cash, cash equivalents and Investments—The County reports fund balance restrictions, unspent proceeds of debt, cash set aside for capital projects, 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, cash equivalents and investments. At December 31, 2022, the County reported \$36,911,459 and \$11,698,730 as restricted cash and cash equivalents and restricted investments, respectively, within its governmental activities. The County also reported \$1,306,360 as restricted cash and cash equivalents within its fiduciary funds.

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 and business-type 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 County aims to 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 \$4,753,642 and restricted deposits of \$9,059, 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, 2022, the Agency reported \$2,013,289 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 \$524,286 while restricted cash and cash equivalents totaled \$8,346,572 at December 31, 2022. 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, 2022. Additionally, at December 31, 2022, the LDC reported \$2,033,417 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 \$272,153 and \$937,400, respectively, which were covered fully by FDIC insurance.

St. Lawrence County Property Development Corporation—The PDC reported cash of \$94,773 and restricted cash of \$100,000 at December 31, 2022, which were covered fully by FDIC insurance.

3. RECEIVABLES

Revenues accrued by the County at December 31, 2022 consisted of the following:

Taxes Receivable—Represents amounts due from County taxpayers that remain unpaid. At December 31, 2022, the County recorded \$17,003,365 related to taxes receivable. These amounts are reported net of an allowance for uncollectible taxes provision of \$648,000.

Accounts Receivable—Represents amounts due from various sources. The County’s accounts receivable at December 31, 2022 are shown below:

Governmental funds:		
General Fund	\$ 2,250,454	
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(154,518)</u>	\$ 2,095,936
County Road Fund		18,283
Nonmajor funds		<u>109,918</u>
Total		<u>\$ 2,224,137</u>
Proprietary funds:		
Solid Waste Fund	\$ 528,870	
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(3,644)</u>	
Total		<u>\$ 525,226</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, 2022 are as follows:

Governmental funds:		
General Fund		
Due from State and Federal	\$ 34,501,352	
Due from local governments	<u>17,747</u>	\$ 34,519,099
County Road Fund		
Due from State and Federal		2,017,479
Capital Projects Fund		
Due from State and Federal		57,500
Nonmajor funds		
Due from State and Federal		<u>73,003</u>
Total		<u>\$ 36,667,081</u>
Proprietary funds:		
Internal Service Fund:		
Due from local governments—noncurrent	\$ 7,988,483	
Total		<u>\$ 7,988,483</u>

Leases Receivable—During the year ended December 31, 2022, the County began recognizing the leases of properties and office spaces to third parties. The leases have original maturities ranging from five to six years and the County receives variable annual payments annual payments. The County recognized \$125,390 in lease revenue and \$6,596 in interest revenue during the current fiscal year related to this lease. As of December 31, 2022, the County’s receivable for lease payments was \$431,493. Also, the County has a deferred inflow of resources associated with this lease that will be recognized as revenue over the lease term. As of December 31, 2022, the balance of the deferred inflow of resources was \$433,316.

At December 31, 2022, the General Fund had intergovernmental receivables of \$34,519,099, 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 includes \$903,430 within intergovernmental payables and reports \$903,430 of nonspendable fund balance.

At December 31, 2022, the CDC reported accrued interest receivable of \$483 and notes receivable of \$519,408, of which \$9,814 is considered to be noncurrent.

Discretely Presented Component Units

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency—At December 31, 2022, the Agency reported accounts receivable and grant receivable of \$1,162,746. Included in accounts receivable are other leases receivable of \$50,356 and capital leases receivable of \$776,149, of which \$662,352 is noncurrent.

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency – Local Development Corporation—At December 31, 2022, the LDC reported \$39,930 of accounts receivable. The LDC reports total mortgages, loans and leases receivable (net of allowance of \$242,600) of \$4,437,489, of which \$3,600,743 is noncurrent and \$836,746 is considered current.

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

Governmental activities—Capital asset activity for the primary government’s governmental activities, for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2022 (as adjusted)	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2022
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:				
Land	\$ 2,343,080	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,343,080
Construction in progress	9,150,236	8,410,647	7,436,950	10,123,933
Total capital assets not being depreciated/amortized	<u>11,493,316</u>	<u>8,410,647</u>	<u>7,436,950</u>	<u>12,467,013</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Infrastructure	223,968,534	15,370,176	-	239,338,710
Buildings and building improvements	48,748,677	-	-	48,748,677
Machinery and equipment	25,091,615	2,405,988	849,510	26,648,093
Right-to-use leased assets	2,836,743	1,206,650	-	4,043,393
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized	<u>300,645,569</u>	<u>18,982,814</u>	<u>849,510</u>	<u>318,778,873</u>
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Infrastructure	80,219,871	3,175,999	-	83,395,870
Buildings and building improvements	25,085,763	893,904	-	25,979,667
Machinery and equipment	12,406,383	1,945,811	510,358	13,841,836
Right-to-use leased assets	409,723	708,815	-	1,118,538
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>118,121,740</u>	<u>6,724,529</u>	<u>510,358</u>	<u>124,335,911</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	<u>182,523,829</u>	<u>12,258,285</u>	<u>339,152</u>	<u>194,442,962</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 194,017,145</u>	<u>\$ 20,668,932</u>	<u>\$ 7,776,102</u>	<u>\$ 206,909,975</u>

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

Governmental activities:	
General government support	\$ 1,358,552
Public safety	1,312,002
Health	37,147
Transportation	3,974,240
Economic assistance and opportunity	<u>42,588</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,724,529</u>

Business-type activities—Capital asset activity for the primary government’s business-type activities (Enterprise Funds), for fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, is presented below:

	Balance 1/1/2022	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2022
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	3,873,714	-	-	3,873,714
Buildings and improvements	6,274,011	-	-	6,274,011
Machinery and equipment	<u>4,641,645</u>	<u>1,205,649</u>	<u>145,441</u>	<u>5,701,853</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>14,789,370</u>	<u>1,205,649</u>	<u>145,441</u>	<u>15,849,578</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	3,398,043	101,805	-	3,499,848
Buildings and improvements	3,188,662	160,634	-	3,349,296
Machinery and equipment	<u>2,963,865</u>	<u>352,621</u>	<u>145,441</u>	<u>3,171,045</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>9,550,570</u>	<u>615,060</u>	<u>145,441</u>	<u>10,020,189</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>5,238,800</u>	<u>590,589</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,829,389</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 5,557,600</u>	<u>\$ 590,589</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,148,189</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	\$ 454,426
Canton Human Service Initiatives	<u>160,634</u>
Total	<u>\$ 615,060</u>

Discretely Presented Component Units

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

	Balance 1/1/2022	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2022
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	2,214,966	24,500	9,100	2,230,366
Automotive equipment	39,560	-	-	39,560
Office equipment and furnishings	25,880	-	-	25,880
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>2,280,406</u>	<u>24,500</u>	<u>9,100</u>	<u>2,295,806</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>612,817</u>	<u>70,370</u>	<u>9,100</u>	<u>674,087</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>1,667,589</u>	<u>(45,870)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,621,719</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 2,125,932</u>	<u>\$ (45,870)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,080,062</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$70,370.

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

	Balance 1/1/2022	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2022
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 432,740	\$ 17,492	\$ -	\$ 450,232
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>432,740</u>	<u>17,492</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>450,232</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:	<u>130,096</u>	<u>17,807</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>147,903</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>302,644</u>	<u>(315)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>302,329</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 302,644</u>	<u>\$ (315)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 302,329</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$17,807.

St. Lawrence County—Property Development Corporation—Capital asset activity for the PDC was as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2022	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2022
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Constuction in progress	\$ 1,115,739	\$ 170,959	\$ -	\$ 1,286,698
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>\$ 1,115,739</u>	<u>\$ 170,959</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,286,698</u>

5. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities reported by governmental funds at December 31, 2022, were as follows:

	Governmental Funds			
	General	County	Nonmajor	Total
	Fund	Road Fund	Governmental Funds	Governmental Funds
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 2,101,138	\$ 76,252	\$ 10,980	\$ 2,188,370

6. 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 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 1, 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 Liability/(Asset), Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—The net pension liability/(asset) was measured as of March 31, 2022. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability/(asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2021, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. The County’s proportion of the net pension liability/(asset) was based on a projection of the County’s long-term share of contributions to the ERS relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by the ERS in reports provided to the County.

Measurement date	ERS	
	March 31, 2022	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Net pension liability/(asset)	\$ (14,157,195)	\$ (311,068)
County's portion of the Plan's total net pension liability/(asset)	0.1731855%	0.0038053%

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the County recognized ERS pension of \$19,588 and \$430 for governmental and business-type activities, respectively. At December 31, 2022, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	ERS			
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experiences	\$ 1,072,144	\$ 1,390,631	\$ 23,558	\$ 30,556
Changes in assumptions	23,626,772	398,676	519,137	8,760
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	46,358,884	-	1,018,616
Changes in proportion and differences between the County's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,165,089	2,120,395	25,600	46,590
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,683,738	-	80,941	-
Total	\$ 29,547,743	\$ 50,268,586	\$ 649,236	\$ 1,104,522

The County's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability/(asset) in the year ending December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as shown in the table below.

Year Ending December 31,	ERS	
	Governmental	Business-type
	Activites	Activites
2023	\$ (4,131,726)	(90,784)
2024	(5,552,441)	(122,000)
2025	(12,247,305)	(269,103)
2026	(2,473,106)	(54,340)

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

	ERS
Measurement date	March 31, 2022
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2021
Interest rate	5.9%
Salary scale	4.4%
Decrement tables	April 1, 2015- March 31, 2020
Inflation rate	2.7%
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.4%

Annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2020 System’s experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries’ Scale MP-2020. The actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2020 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2020.

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 in the table below:

Measurement date Asset class:	ERS	
	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
	March 31, 2022	
Domestic equity	32.0 %	3.3 %
International equity	15.0	5.9
Private equity	10.0	6.5
Real estate	9.0	5.0
Opportunistic /absolute return strategy	3.0	4.1
Credit	4.0	3.8
Real assets	3.0	5.6
Fixed income	23.0	0.0
Cash	1.0	(1.0)
Total	<u>100.0 %</u>	

Discount Rate—The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 5.9%. 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 Systems’ 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/(Asset) to the Discount Rate Assumption—The chart below presents the County’s proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) calculated using the discount rate of 5.9%, as well as what the County’s proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (4.9%) or one percentage-point higher (6.9%) than the current assumption.

ERS	Decrease (4.9%)	Assumption (5.9%)	Increase (6.9%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) for:			
Governmental activities	\$ 36,440,466	\$ (14,157,195)	\$ (56,479,698)
Business-type activities	\$ 800,686	\$ (311,068)	\$ (1,240,996)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position—The components of the current-year net pension liability/(asset) of the employers as of the respective valuation dates, were as follows:

	(Dollars in Thousands)
Valuation date	April 1, 2021
Employers' total pension liability	\$ 223,874,888
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>232,049,473</u>
Employers' net pension liability/(asset)	<u>\$ (8,174,585)</u>
System fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability/(asset)	103.7%

Discretely Presented Component Units

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency

The Agency also participates in the ERS.

Pension Liability/(Asset), Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—At December 31, 2022, the Agency reported an asset of \$121,868 for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. This amount is recorded as a long-term asset due to the NYS Retirement System. The net pension asset was measured as of March 31, 2022, 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 asset 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, 2022, the Agency recognized pension income of \$482. At December 31, 2022, 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	\$ 9,229	\$ 11,971
Change of assumptions	203,383	3,432
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	399,065
Changes in proportion and differences between the Agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	15,145	17,310
Agency contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>60,933</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 288,690</u>	<u>\$ 431,778</u>

The Agency's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension asset in the year ending December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>ERS</u>
2023	\$ (34,654)
2024	(46,515)
2025	(103,660)
2026	(19,192)

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to the Discount Rate Assumption—The chart below represents the Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) calculated using the discount rate of 5.9%, as well as what the Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (4.9%) or one percentage point higher (6.9%) than the current assumption.

	<u>1% Decrease (4.9%)</u>	<u>Current Assumption (5.9%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (6.9%)</u>
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 313,686	\$ (121,868)	\$ (486,187)

St. Lawrence County Soil and Water Conservation District

The District also participates in the ERS.

Pension Liability/(Asset), Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—At December 31, 2022, the District reported an asset of \$65,167 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset). This amount is recorded as a long-term asset due to the NYS Retirement System. The net pension liability/(asset) was measured as of March 31, 2022, 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, 2022, the District recognized pension income of \$5,400. At December 31, 2022, the District 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	\$ 4,935	\$ 6,401
Change of assumptions	108,756	1,835
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	213,394
Changes in proportion and differences between the Agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	6,313	23,006
Agency contributions subsequent to the measurement date	18,385	-
Total	<u>\$ 138,389</u>	<u>\$ 244,636</u>

The District’s contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability/(asset) in the year ending December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>ERS</u>
2023	\$ (23,358)
2024	(29,120)
2025	(59,529)
2026	(12,625)

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to the Discount Rate Assumption—The chart below represents the District’s proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) calculated using the discount rate of 5.9%, as well as what the District’s proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (4.9%) or one percentage point higher (6.9%) than the current assumption.

	<u>1% Decrease (4.9%)</u>	<u>Current Assumption (5.9%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (6.9%)</u>
Employer’s proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)—ERS	\$ 167,739	\$ (65,167)	\$ (259,981)

7. 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, 2022, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	664
Active employees	<u>758</u>
Total	<u><u>1,422</u></u>

Total OPEB Liability

The County’s primary government total OPEB liability of \$395,363,721 was measured as of January 1, 2022, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022.

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, 2022 actuarial valuation, the entry age normal method, over a level percent of pay was used. The single discount rate changed from 2.12% effective January 1, 2021 to 2.06% effective January 1, 2022 based on a review of the Bond Buyer Weekly 20-Bond General Obligation Index. The salary scale is 3.00%. Mortality rates were updated to the mortality tables to the sex-distinct and job category-specific headcount weighted Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Mortality Tables for employees and healthy retirees, adjusted for mortality improvements with scale MP-2021 mortality improvement scale on a generational basis. In order to estimate the change in the cost of healthcare, the actuaries initial healthcare cost trend rate used is 6.4%, while the ultimate healthcare cost trend rate is 3.9%.

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, 2021	\$ 364,509,106	\$ 8,232,726
Changes for the year:		
Service cost	11,914,866	261,800
Interest	7,877,770	173,095
Differences between expected and actual experience	(12,017,140)	(264,048)
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	25,297,664	555,855
Changes in benefit terms	(619,397)	(237,126)
Benefit payments	(10,099,537)	(221,913)
Net changes	22,354,226	267,663
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 386,863,332	\$ 8,500,389

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 (1.06%)	Current Discount Rate (2.06%)	1% Increase (3.06%)
Total OPEB liability:			
Governmental activities	\$ 460,020,367	\$ 386,863,332	\$ 328,974,279
Business-type activities	10,107,839	8,500,389	7,228,417

Additionally, healthcare costs can be subject to considerable volatility over time. The table below presents the effect on the OPEB liability of a 1% change in the initial (6.4%)/ultimate (3.9%) healthcare cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease (5.4%/2.9%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (6.4%/3.9%)	1% Increase (7.4%/4.9%)
Total OPEB liability:			
Governmental activities	\$ 324,144,517	\$ 386,863,332	\$ 468,785,993
Business-type activities	7,122,295	8,500,389	10,300,442

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, 2022:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 8,602,058	\$ 189,009	\$ 13,080,033	\$ 287,402
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	71,648,436	1,574,302	8,660,082	190,284
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	10,030,997	220,407	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 90,281,491</u>	<u>\$ 1,983,718</u>	<u>\$ 21,740,115</u>	<u>\$ 477,686</u>

The County’s contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability for the year ending December 31, 2023. 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
2023	\$ 17,340,945	\$ 381,025
2024	23,523,015	516,862
2025	11,331,779	248,989
2026	4,009,758	88,105
2027	1,813,542	48,233
thereafter	491,340	2,411

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 GASB Statement No 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, 2022, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	1
Active employees	6
Total	<u>7</u>

Total OPEB Liability

The Agency's total OPEB liability of \$2,682,545 was measured as of January 1, 2022, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 2, 2022.

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, 2022 actuarial valuation, the entry age normal method, over a level percent of pay was used. The single discount rate was 2.06% effective December 31, 2021 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-2021. 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 7.00% post-65, with future anticipated decreases.

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

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 2,491,833
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	94,026
Interest	54,532
Differences between expected and actual experience	175,482
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	(106,121)
Benefit payments	(27,207)
Net changes	190,712
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 2,682,545

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 (1.06%)	Current Discount Rate (2.06%)	1% Increase (3.06%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 3,210,916	\$ 2,682,545	\$ 2,262,353

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 (6.00%)	Health Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 2,205,604	\$ 2,682,545	\$ 3,296,336

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 table presents the Agency’s deferred outflows and inflows of resources at December 31, 2022.

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 333,852	\$ 255,667
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	419,026	198,283
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	29,993	-
Total	<u>\$ 782,871</u>	<u>\$ 453,950</u>

The Agency’s contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability for the year ending December 31, 2023. 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,	
2023	\$ 41,876
2024	41,876
2025	41,876
2026	48,612
2027	73,824
thereafter	50,864

8. 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, 10 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, 2020 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
2022	\$ 23,512,130	\$ 12,988,499	\$ 16,309,749	\$ 20,190,880
2021	30,476,433	13,108,085	20,072,388	23,512,130
2020	34,915,993	4,125,829	8,565,389	30,476,433

Intergovernmental receivables from other plan participants, relating to their share of the aforementioned liability at December 31, 2022, amounted to \$8,007,213, and is recorded as long-term intergovernmental receivables in the Internal Service Fund.

9. LEASE LIABILITY

The County is a lessee for a noncancellable lease of various property and equipment. The County recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements for governmental and business-type activities. The County recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$25,000 or more. At the commencement of a lease, the County initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the County determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The County uses the interest rates charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the County generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease terms include the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the County is reasonably certain to exercise.

The County monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

During previous years, the County entered into long-term, lease agreements as the lessee for the acquisition and use of various property and equipment. As a result of the implementation of the GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, the County now reports those as lease liabilities. As of December 31, 2022, the value of the lease liabilities was \$2,459,608 for governmental activities. The County is required to make annual principal and interest payments ranging from \$12,313 to \$91,328. The leases have interest rates 3.0%. The value of the right-to-use lease assets as of the end of the current fiscal year was \$4,043,393 and had accumulated amortization of \$1,118,538 for governmental activities.

The future principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2022, were as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 872,086	\$ 74,014
2024	653,391	47,823
2025	539,301	28,116
2026	275,454	12,235
2027	40,090	3,838
2028-2029	79,286	3,993
Total	<u>\$ 2,459,608</u>	<u>\$ 170,019</u>

10. SHORT-TERM DEBT

Liabilities for bond anticipation notes (“BANs”) are generally accounted for in the Capital Projects Fund. Principal payments on BANs must be made annually. State law requires that BANs issued for capital purposes be converted to long-term obligations within five years after the original issue date. A summary of the County’s short-term debt for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 follows:

Description	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Balance 1/1/2022	Issued	Redeemed	Balance 12/31/2022
Capital Projects Fund:						
Various capital projects	1.00%	6/7/2022	\$ 6,000,000	\$ -	\$ 6,000,000	\$ -
Total			<u>\$ 6,000,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,000,000</u>	<u>\$ -</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, lease liability, 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, 2022 are shown below.

	Balance 1/1/2022 (as adjusted)	Additions	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2022	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Serial bonds	\$ 23,495,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 24,995,000	\$ 1,815,000
Premium on serial bonds	1,246,127	-	93,787	1,152,340	93,788
Bonds payable	24,741,127	3,000,000	1,593,787	26,147,340	1,908,788
Lease liability	2,228,806	1,206,650	975,848	2,459,608	872,086
Compensated absences	8,070,814	8,321,918	8,142,406	8,250,326	412,516
Workers' compensation	23,512,130	12,988,499	16,309,749	20,190,880	2,019,088
OPEB obligation	364,509,106	32,453,763	10,099,537	386,863,332	-
Net pension liability*	157,189	-	157,189	-	-
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 423,219,172</u>	<u>\$ 57,970,830</u>	<u>\$ 37,278,516</u>	<u>\$ 443,911,486</u>	<u>\$ 5,212,478</u>
Business type activities:					
Serial bonds payable	\$ 4,145,000	\$ -	\$ 315,000	\$ 3,830,000	\$ 325,000
Compensated absences	273,403	26,059	13,670	285,792	14,290
OPEB obligation	8,232,726	489,576	221,913	8,500,389	-
Landfill obligation	92,972	-	45,351	47,621	47,621
Net pension liability*	3,550	-	3,550	-	-
Total business-type activities	<u>\$ 12,747,651</u>	<u>\$ 515,635</u>	<u>\$ 599,484</u>	<u>\$ 12,663,802</u>	<u>\$ 386,911</u>

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

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.

In the current year, the County issued \$3,000,000 in Public Improvement Serial Bonds for various purposes. The interest rate ranges between 3.0% and 4.0% and the bonds will mature on July 1, 2032.

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 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.

A summary of additions and payments for the year ended December 31, 2022 is shown below:

Description	Original Issue	Interest Rate	Year of Maturity	Balance 1/1/2022	Additions	Payments	Balance 12/31/2022	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities serial bonds issued by the County:								
2015 Refunding	\$ 25,135,000	3.0-5.0	2035	\$ 20,045,000	\$ -	\$ 1,070,000	\$ 18,975,000	\$ 1,120,000
2016 Serial bonds	3,000,000	2.0-2.6	2031	1,935,000	-	185,000	1,750,000	185,000
2016 Serial bonds	2,430,000	2.0	2029	1,515,000	-	245,000	1,270,000	255,000
2022 Serial bonds	3,000,000	3.0-4.0	2,032	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	255,000
Total governmental activities bonded debt				<u>\$ 23,495,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 24,995,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,815,000</u>
Business-type activities serial bonds issued by Canton Human Services Initiatives ("CHSI"):								
2013 Refunding	\$ 6,475,000	2.5-4.0	2032	\$ 4,145,000	\$ -	\$ 315,000	\$ 3,830,000	\$ 325,000

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

Fiscal Year Ending December 31,	Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 1,815,000	\$ 827,621
2024	1,885,000	760,988
2025	1,965,000	683,988
2026	2,070,000	602,863
2027	1,980,000	519,194
2028-2032	10,140,000	1,592,701
2033-2035	5,140,000	234,750
Total	<u>\$ 24,995,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,222,105</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, 2022 was \$1,152,340.

Lease Liability—The County has entered into long-term leases for property and equipment. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2022 was \$2,459,608 for governmental activities. Refer to Note 9 for additional information related to the County's 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, 2022, total compensated absences recorded within the governmental and business-type activities was \$8,250,326 and \$285,792, respectively. The County estimates \$412,516 and \$14,290 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 8, 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 liability outstanding at December 31, 2022 is \$20,190,880.

Other Postemployment Benefits ("OPEB") Obligation—As explained in Note 7, 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 long-term OPEB liability for governmental and business-type activities is estimated to be \$386,863,332 and \$8,500,389, respectively, at December 31, 2022.

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, 2022, the balance of this liability is \$47,621, which is estimated to be due within one year.

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 1/1/2022	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2022	Due Within One Year
Loans payable	\$ 545,947	\$ -	\$ 22,448	\$ 523,499	\$ 22,560
Compensated absences	296,629	9,453	-	306,082	-
OPEB obligation	2,491,833	324,040	133,328	2,682,545	-
Net pension liability*	1,288	-	1,288	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 3,335,697</u>	<u>\$ 333,493</u>	<u>\$ 157,064</u>	<u>\$ 3,512,126</u>	<u>\$ 22,560</u>

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

Loans payable at December 31, 2022 consisted of the following:

Holder	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity	Original Amount	Balance 12/31/2021
SLCIDA-LDC Canton Industrial Building	0.5	11/1/2044	\$ 700,000	\$ 523,499
Total				<u>\$ 523,499</u>

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

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 22,560	\$ 2,566
2024	22,673	2,453
2025	22,787	2,339
2026	22,901	2,425
2027	22,016	2,110
2028-2032	116,821	8,809
2033-2037	119,777	5,852
2038-2042	122,809	2,821
2043-2047	51,155	262
Total	<u>\$ 523,499</u>	<u>\$ 29,637</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 1/1/2022	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2022	Due Within One Year
Net pension liability*	\$ 744	\$ -	\$ 744	\$ -	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ 744</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 744</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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

St. Lawrence County Property Development Corporation—The PDC’s outstanding long-term liability and activity for the year are summarized below:

	Balance 1/1/2022	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2022	Due Within One Year
Mortgage payable	\$ 600,000	\$ -	\$ 4,577	\$ 595,423	\$ 504,577
Total	<u>\$ 600,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,577</u>	<u>\$ 595,423</u>	<u>\$ 504,577</u>

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 and business-type activities net investment in capital assets is presented below:

Governmental activities:

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 206,909,975
Related debt:	
Serial bonds outstanding	\$ (24,995,000)
Unamortized bond premium	(1,152,340)
Lease liability	(2,459,608)
Unspent proceeds of debt	<u>1,171,254</u>
	<u>(27,435,694)</u>

Net investment in capital assets—governmental activities \$ 179,474,281

Business-type activities:

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>\$ 3,060,724</u>
Net investment in capital assets—business-type activities*	<u>\$ 3,060,724</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 \$1,556,563.

- **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 \$11,568,280. 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 \$15,152,397. Of this amount, \$3,020,203 represents resources restricted for revolving loans, \$9,234,702 represents a restricted New York State Power Authority grant for the St. Lawrence River Valley Redevelopment Agency, \$2,634,811 represents Greater Massena Economic Development Fund loans, while \$262,681 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.

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

In the fund financial statements, nonspendable amounts represent net current financial resources that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Nonspendable fund balance maintained by the County at December 31, 2022 is presented 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, 2022, the County had \$3,520,370 of nonspendable fund balance, of which \$903,430 represents a long-term intergovernmental receivable and \$2,616,940 representing prepaid expenses for amounts paid to vendors and employees that are applicable to future accounting periods.

In the fund financial statements, restricted fund balances are amounts constrained to specific purposes (such as creditors, grants, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments) through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. As of December 31, 2022, the County reported restricted fund balances as shown below:

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total
Restricted for:			
Insurance	\$ 501,580	\$ -	\$ 501,580
District Attorney funds	116,172	-	116,172
Sheriff's equitable sharing program	184,577	-	184,577
Stop DWI program	147,543	-	147,543
Employee benefits	2,018,877	-	2,018,877
Capital projects	8,563,187	1,171,254	6,234,441
Blighted property	500,000	-	300,000
Sheriff Marker Vehicle	508,300	-	200,000
Public Transportation	14,350	-	14,350
Recreational Trail	13,694	-	13,694
Total restricted fund balance	<u>\$ 12,568,280</u>	<u>\$ 1,171,254</u>	<u>\$ 9,731,234</u>

In the fund financial statements, commitments are amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint imposed by a formal action of the County's highest level of decision-making authority. As of December 31, 2022, the County had \$7,706,373 of committed fund balance which represents funds set aside for a self-insurance commitment.

In the fund financial statements, assignments are not legally required segregations, but are subject to a purpose constraint that represents an intended use established by the County's Legislature, or by its designated body or official. The purpose of the assignment must be narrower than the purpose of the General Fund, and in funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the residual amount of fund balance. The assignments presented on the following page were reported as of December 31, 2022.

	General Fund	County Road Fund	Nonmajor funds	Total
Assigned for:				
Encumbrances	\$ 1,051,787	\$ 480,742	\$ 62,629	\$ 501,580
Environmental remediation	596,923	-	-	116,172
Miscellaneous puproses	95,088	-	-	184,577
Subsequent year's expenditures	310,380	-	-	147,543
Specific uses	-	450,362	297,135	13,694
Total assigned fund balance	<u>\$ 2,054,178</u>	<u>\$ 931,104</u>	<u>\$ 359,764</u>	<u>\$ 963,566</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, 2022 are presented below:

	Interfund			
	<u>Receivables</u>	<u>Payables</u>	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
Governmental Funds:				
General Fund	\$ 919,580	\$ 165,977	\$ -	\$ 17,654,772
County Road Fund	-	1,074,455	14,358,271	1,403,196
Capital Projects Fund	119,960	1,736	4,156,127	-
Nonmajor funds	378,435	132	543,570	-
Proprietary Funds:				
Solid Waste Fund	13,775	167,752	-	-
Internal Service Fund	2,255	23,953	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,434,005</u>	<u>\$ 1,434,005</u>	<u>\$ 19,057,968</u>	<u>\$ 19,057,968</u>

14. LABOR CONTRACTS

The County's employees are represented by six collective bargaining units: the CSEA Local 1000 Unit 8427 Solid Waste Department, Civil Service Employees Association, Inc. and the St. Lawrence County Indigent Defenders are settled through December 31, 2024, and the St. Lawrence County Deputies Association, Inc., the St. Lawrence County Sheriff's Supervisor Association, Inc., and the Sheriff's Council 82, AFSCME Local No. 2390 is settled through December 31, 2026.

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, 2022, the County reported significant encumbrances as shown below:

Fund	Purpose	Amount
General	Passenger Buses	\$ 511,736
General	Passenger Buses	100,000

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 \$303,209 during 2022 in payments in lieu of taxes (“PILOT”), these collections were made in lieu of \$1,670,691 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, 2022, the liability is \$47,621. 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 September 1, 2023, 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/(Asset)—Employees' Retirement System
Last Nine Fiscal Years*

	Year Ended December 31,								
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Measurement date	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	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/(asset)	103.7	100.0%	86.4%	96.3%	98.2%	94.7%	90.7%	97.9%	97.2%
Governmental activities:									
County's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.1731855%	0.1578611%	0.1607171%	0.1604015%	0.1679351%	0.1637932%	0.1696946%	0.1701861%	0.1701861%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$ (14,157,195)	\$ 157,189	\$ 42,558,801	\$ 11,364,934	\$ 5,420,013	\$ 15,390,374	\$ 27,236,451	\$ 5,749,304	\$ 7,690,473
County's covered payroll	\$ 44,680,306	\$ 40,405,691	\$ 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/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	(31.7%)	0.4%	110.8%	30.3%	14.9%	41.4%	76.1%	15.9%	20.7%
Business-type activities:									
County's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.0038053%	0.0035654%	0.0035511%	0.0036720%	0.0039716%	0.0038110%	0.0039415%	0.0035264%	0.0035264%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$ (311,068)	\$ 3,550	\$ 940,365	\$ 260,170	\$ 128,181	\$ 358,095	\$ 632,628	\$ 119,129	\$ 159,351
County's covered payroll	\$ 942,365	\$ 908,356	\$ 943,165	\$ 914,455	\$ 858,778	\$ 888,693	\$ 818,848	\$ 774,877	\$ 769,527
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	(33.0%)	0.4%	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,								
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Agency's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.0014908%	0.012940%	0.0013925%	0.0014630%	0.0015412%	0.0015513%	0.0020224%	0.0021613%	n/a
Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$ (121,868)	\$ 1,288	\$ 368,736	\$ 103,661	\$ 49,741	\$ 145,764	\$ 324,593	\$ 73,014	n/a
Agency's covered payroll	\$ 502,028	\$ 351,031	\$ 369,322	\$ 350,108	\$ 342,441	\$ 337,649	\$ 342,530	\$ 376,838	n/a
Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	(24.3%)	0.37%	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 Nine Fiscal Years*

	Year Ended December 31,								
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Governmental activities:									
Contractually required contributions	\$ 5,342,518	\$ 6,387,665	\$ 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>(5,342,518)</u>	<u>(6,387,665)</u>	<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)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
County's covered payroll	\$ 43,390,883	\$ 44,463,422	\$ 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	12.3%	14.4%	13.7%	14.5%	15.0%	15.8%	16.3%	18.1%	19.2%
Business-type activities:									
Contractually required contributions	\$ 117,388	\$ 144,271	\$ 124,594	\$ 127,355	\$ 132,233	\$ 133,277	\$ 131,288	\$ 135,152	\$ 144,214
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(117,388)</u>	<u>(144,271)</u>	<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)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
County's covered payroll	\$ 983,704	\$ 977,074	\$ 934,315	\$ 904,339	\$ 901,785	\$ 866,712	\$ 839,316	\$ 816,458	\$ 757,442
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.9%	14.8%	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"):									
	Year Ended December 31,								
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contributions	\$ 60,933	\$ 61,341	\$ 52,812	\$ 50,398	\$ 49,700	\$ 49,766	\$ 55,996	\$ 74,013	n/a
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(60,933)</u>	<u>(61,341)</u>	<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)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	n/a
Agency's covered payroll	\$ 502,028	\$ 351,031	\$ 369,322	\$ 350,108	\$ 342,440	\$ 337,649	\$ 342,530	\$ 376,838	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 Five Fiscal Years*

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Governmental Activities:					
Total OPEB Liability					
Service cost	\$ 11,914,866	\$ 9,779,941	\$ 6,025,002	\$ 9,250,144	\$ 8,221,502
Interest	7,877,770	8,391,395	9,603,254	8,995,006	10,253,485
Difference between expected and actual experience	(12,017,140)	-	21,006,340	-	(29,747,737)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	25,297,664	41,238,361	58,165,745	(34,674,286)	11,997,066
Changes in benefit terms	(619,397)	12,299,551	(16,732,290)	-	(4,379,101)
Benefit payments	<u>(10,099,537)</u>	<u>(9,594,589)</u>	<u>(7,748,478)</u>	<u>(7,457,143)</u>	<u>(6,837,622)</u>
Net changes in total OPEB liability	22,354,226	62,114,659	70,319,573	(23,886,279)	(10,492,407)
Total OPEB liability—beginning	<u>364,509,106</u>	<u>302,394,447</u>	<u>232,074,874</u>	<u>255,961,153</u>	<u>266,453,560</u>
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 386,863,332</u>	<u>\$ 364,509,106</u>	<u>\$ 302,394,447</u>	<u>\$ 232,074,874</u>	<u>\$ 255,961,153</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 44,904,720	\$ 39,244,193	\$ 39,244,193	\$ 38,817,275	\$ 36,778,788
County's total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	861.5%	928.8%	770.5%	597.9%	695.9%
Business-type activities:					
Total OPEB Liability					
Service cost	\$ 261,800	\$ 369,061	\$ 129,139	\$ 17,496	\$ 194,435
Interest	173,095	189,526	31,694	205,902	242,492
Differences between expected and actual experience	(264,048)	-	464,152	-	(703,523)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	555,855	931,401	1,285,218	(793,720)	283,726
Changes in benefit terms	(237,126)	277,795	(369,713)	-	(103,564)
Benefit payments	<u>(221,913)</u>	<u>(216,701)</u>	<u>(171,209)</u>	<u>(170,699)</u>	<u>(161,707)</u>
Net changes in total OPEB liability	267,663	1,551,082	1,369,281	(741,021)	(248,141)
Total OPEB liability—beginning	<u>8,232,726</u>	<u>6,681,644</u>	<u>5,312,363</u>	<u>6,053,384</u>	<u>6,301,525</u>
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 8,500,389</u>	<u>\$ 8,232,726</u>	<u>\$ 6,681,644</u>	<u>\$ 5,312,363</u>	<u>\$ 6,053,384</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 986,673	\$ 888,925	\$ 882,794	\$ 842,518	\$ 869,804
County's total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	861.5%	926.1%	756.9%	630.5%	695.9%
Discretely presented component unit:					
St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency (the "Agency")					
Service cost	\$ 94,026	\$ 69,369	\$ 54,701	\$ 65,391	\$ 81,664
Interest	54,532	52,976	67,489	60,146	73,298
Differences between expected and actual experience	175,482	249,946	(144,943)	-	(387,465)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(106,121)	264,488	314,445	(197,857)	75,268
Benefit payments	<u>(27,207)</u>	<u>(17,963)</u>	<u>(20,087)</u>	<u>(18,638)</u>	<u>(15,633)</u>
Net changes in total OPEB liability	190,712	618,816	271,605	(90,958)	(172,868)
Total OPEB liability—beginning	<u>2,491,833</u>	<u>1,873,017</u>	<u>1,601,412</u>	<u>1,692,370</u>	<u>1,865,238</u>
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 2,682,545</u>	<u>\$ 2,491,833</u>	<u>\$ 1,873,017</u>	<u>\$ 1,601,412</u>	<u>\$ 1,692,370</u>
Covered-employee payroll	N/A	\$ 369,322	\$ 336,768	\$ 354,822	\$ 333,900
Agency's total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	N/A	674.7%	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, 2022

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Real property taxes	\$ 50,672,681	\$ 50,672,681	\$ 49,597,042	\$ (1,075,639)
Real property tax items	2,829,840	2,829,840	2,561,992	(267,848)
Non-property tax items	63,566,983	69,230,483	80,911,433	11,680,950
Departmental income	17,437,329	17,368,866	15,249,871	(2,118,995)
Intergovernmental charges	1,502,807	1,634,341	1,697,968	63,627
Use of money and property	170,108	170,562	906,245	735,683
Licenses and permits	39,000	90,880	121,130	30,250
Fines and forfeitures	166,210	209,963	139,230	(70,733)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	1,728,323	1,812,424	2,093,164	280,740
Miscellaneous	2,348,771	2,654,208	3,709,925	1,055,717
Interfund revenues	214,180	214,180	214,180	-
State aid	31,146,554	35,497,619	24,959,999	(10,537,620)
Federal aid	21,089,262	27,837,585	31,255,845	3,418,260
Total revenues	<u>192,912,048</u>	<u>210,223,632</u>	<u>213,418,024</u>	<u>3,194,392</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government support	51,408,621	55,474,173	52,102,604	3,371,569
Education	706,000	972,000	970,248	1,752
Public safety	18,554,404	20,402,491	19,868,513	533,978
Health	16,689,174	21,650,407	18,738,912	2,911,495
Transportation	3,280,205	5,396,554	4,287,744	1,108,810
Economic assistance and opportunity	77,428,034	77,772,418	72,044,958	5,727,460
Culture and recreation	444,246	606,184	575,151	31,033
Home and community services	1,216,800	3,503,292	3,482,382	20,910
Employee benefits	10,388,934	10,390,314	9,321,925	1,068,389
Debt service	1,990,050	2,967,721	2,967,721	-
Capital outlay	-	1,206,650	1,206,650	-
Total expenditures	<u>182,106,468</u>	<u>200,342,204</u>	<u>185,566,808</u>	<u>14,775,396</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>10,805,580</u>	<u>9,881,428</u>	<u>27,851,216</u>	<u>17,969,788</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(12,258,271)	(17,654,772)	(17,654,772)	-
Leases issued	-	1,206,650	1,206,650	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(12,258,271)</u>	<u>(16,448,122)</u>	<u>(16,448,122)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances*	(1,452,691)	(6,566,694)	11,403,094	17,969,788
Fund balances—beginning	<u>48,366,252</u>	<u>48,366,252</u>	<u>48,366,252</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 46,913,561</u>	<u>\$ 41,799,558</u>	<u>\$ 59,769,346</u>	<u>\$ 17,969,788</u>

* The net change in fund balances was included in the budget as a re-appropriation of prior year encumbrances. 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—County Road Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2022

	<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	\$ 2,627,727	\$ 2,627,727	\$ 2,730,619	\$ 102,892
Use of money and property	37,400	37,400	41,678	4,278
Sale of property and compensation for loss	13,900	50,797	88,734	37,937
Miscellaneous	500	500	36,300	35,800
State aid	6,002,926	8,709,547	8,448,813	(260,734)
Federal aid	2,881,600	2,641,600	228,369	(2,413,231)
Total revenues	<u>11,564,053</u>	<u>14,067,571</u>	<u>11,574,513</u>	<u>(2,493,058)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety	752,424	768,860	607,482	161,378
Transportation	19,861,417	24,760,639	23,491,983	1,268,656
Debt service	24,000	24,000	24,000	-
Total expenditures	<u>20,637,841</u>	<u>25,553,499</u>	<u>24,123,465</u>	<u>1,430,034</u>
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	<u>(9,073,788)</u>	<u>(11,485,928)</u>	<u>(12,548,952)</u>	<u>(1,063,024)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	12,258,271	14,358,271	14,358,271	-
Transfers out	<u>(3,732,000)</u>	<u>(4,275,570)</u>	<u>(1,403,196)</u>	<u>2,872,374</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>8,526,271</u>	<u>10,082,701</u>	<u>12,955,075</u>	<u>2,872,374</u>
Net change in fund balances*	(547,517)	(1,403,227)	406,123	1,809,350
Fund balances—beginning	<u>547,517</u>	<u>547,517</u>	<u>547,517</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (855,710)</u>	<u>\$ 953,640</u>	<u>\$ 1,809,350</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 notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
Year Ended December 31, 2022

1. OPEB LIABILITY

Changes of Assumptions—The actuarial cost method used as of January 1, 2022 was the Entry Age Normal Level Percent of Pay method as prescribed under GASB 75.

The rate used to discount future plan cash flows decreased from 2.12% as of January 1, 2021 to 2.06% as of January 1, 2022 based on a review of the Bond Buyer Weekly 20-Bond General Obligation Index.

Mortality rates were updated to the mortality tables to the sex-distinct and job category-specific headcount weighted Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Mortality Tables for employees and healthy retirees, adjusted for mortality improvements with scale MP-2021 mortality improvement scale on a generational basis. In order to estimate the change in the cost of healthcare, the actuaries initial healthcare cost trend rate used is 6.4%, while the ultimate healthcare cost trend rate is 3.9%.

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.

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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, 2022

	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	\$ 4,753,642	\$ 524,286	\$ 272,153	\$ 94,773	\$ 5,644,854
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	9,059	8,346,572	937,400	100,000	9,393,031
Investments	2,013,289	2,033,417	-	-	4,046,706
Receivables, net of allowances:					
Accounts	336,241	39,930	-	2,349	378,520
Mortgages, loans and leases receivable, current portion	164,153	836,746	-	-	1,000,899
Prepaid items	490	-	6,128	12,553	19,171
Total current assets	<u>7,276,874</u>	<u>11,780,951</u>	<u>1,215,681</u>	<u>209,675</u>	<u>20,483,181</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Net pension asset	121,868	-	65,167	-	187,035
Mortgages, loans and leases receivable	662,352	3,600,743	-	-	4,263,095
Capital assets not being depreciated	458,343	-	-	1,286,698	1,745,041
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,621,719	302,329	-	-	1,924,048
Total noncurrent assets	<u>2,864,282</u>	<u>3,903,072</u>	<u>65,167</u>	<u>1,286,698</u>	<u>8,119,219</u>
Total assets	<u>10,141,156</u>	<u>15,684,023</u>	<u>1,280,848</u>	<u>1,496,373</u>	<u>28,602,400</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred outflows of resources—relating to pensions	288,690	-	138,389	-	427,079
Deferred outflows of resources—relating to OPEB	782,871	-	-	-	782,871
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>1,071,561</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>138,389</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,209,950</u>
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	328,308	11,218	-	77,520	417,046
Accrued liabilities	-	-	19,891	-	19,891
Unearned revenue	171,556	-	-	-	171,556
Total current liabilities	<u>499,864</u>	<u>11,218</u>	<u>19,891</u>	<u>77,520</u>	<u>608,493</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Due within one year	22,560	-	-	504,577	527,137
Due in more than one year	3,489,566	-	-	90,846	3,580,412
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>3,512,126</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>595,423</u>	<u>4,107,549</u>
Total liabilities	<u>4,011,990</u>	<u>11,218</u>	<u>19,891</u>	<u>672,943</u>	<u>4,716,042</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows of resources—relating to pensions	431,778	-	244,636	-	676,414
Deferred inflows of resources—relating to OPEB	453,950	-	-	-	453,950
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>885,728</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>244,636</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,130,364</u>
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	1,556,563	-	-	-	1,556,563
Restricted	-	15,152,397	-	-	15,152,397
Unrestricted	4,758,436	520,408	1,154,710	823,430	7,256,984
Total net position	<u>\$ 6,314,999</u>	<u>\$ 15,672,805</u>	<u>\$ 1,154,710</u>	<u>\$ 823,430</u>	<u>\$ 23,965,944</u>

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Combining Statement of Activities—
Discretely Presented Component Units
Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Industrial Development Agency	Industrial Development Agency—Local Development Corporation	Soil and Water Conservation District	Property Development Corporation	Total Discretely Presented Component Units
Program expenses:					
Operation and maintenance	\$ 1,154,760	\$ 204,381	\$ 2,971	\$ 109,407	\$ 1,471,519
Administrative expenses	884,864	119,664	294,939	22,669	1,322,136
Contractual	-	-	135,963	-	135,963
Total program expenses	<u>2,039,624</u>	<u>324,045</u>	<u>433,873</u>	<u>132,076</u>	<u>2,929,618</u>
Program revenues:					
Charges for services	108,660	37,479	29,963	-	176,102
Operating grants and contributions	<u>875,721</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,188,605</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>2,264,326</u>
Total program revenues	<u>984,381</u>	<u>37,479</u>	<u>1,218,568</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>2,440,428</u>
Net (expense) revenue	<u>(1,055,243)</u>	<u>(286,566)</u>	<u>784,695</u>	<u>67,924</u>	<u>(489,190)</u>
General revenues:					
Use of money and property	49,897	161,739	18,615	-	230,251
Miscellaneous local sources	1,983,394	-	63,581	-	2,046,975
Other gains (losses)	-	(12,864)	-	6,157	(6,707)
Total general revenues	<u>2,033,291</u>	<u>148,875</u>	<u>82,196</u>	<u>6,157</u>	<u>2,270,519</u>
Change in net position	978,048	(137,691)	866,891	74,081	1,781,329
Net position—beginning	<u>5,336,951</u>	<u>15,810,496</u>	<u>287,819</u>	<u>749,349</u>	<u>22,184,615</u>
Net position—ending	<u>\$ 6,314,999</u>	<u>\$ 15,672,805</u>	<u>\$ 1,154,710</u>	<u>\$ 823,430</u>	<u>\$23,965,944</u>

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Combining Balance Sheet—Nonmajor Governmental Funds
December 31, 2022

	Road Machinery Fund	Special Grant Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 114,807	\$ -	\$ 114,807
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	154,599	154,599
Receivables	109,918	-	109,918
Due from other funds	378,435	-	378,435
Intergovernmental receivables	-	73,003	73,003
Prepaid items	49,485	-	49,485
Total assets	<u>\$ 652,645</u>	<u>\$ 227,602</u>	<u>\$ 880,247</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 232,284	\$ 1,441	\$ 233,725
Accrued liabilities	10,980	-	10,980
Due to other funds	132	-	132
Unearned revenues	-	226,161	226,161
Total liabilities	<u>243,396</u>	<u>227,602</u>	<u>470,998</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable	49,485	-	49,485
Assigned	359,764	-	359,764
Total fund balances	<u>409,249</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>409,249</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 652,645</u>	<u>\$ 227,602</u>	<u>\$ 880,247</u>

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances—
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Road Machinery Fund	Special Grant Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds
REVENUES			
Intergovernmental charges	\$ 1,650,646	\$ -	\$ 1,650,646
Use of money and property	105,868	-	105,868
Sale of property and compensation for loss	43,673	-	43,673
Miscellaneous	154,852	-	154,852
Interfund revenues	2,648,694	-	2,648,694
Federal aid	-	1,451,052	1,451,052
Total revenues	<u>4,603,733</u>	<u>1,451,052</u>	<u>6,054,785</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Transportation	4,315,594	-	4,315,594
Economic assistance and opportunity	-	1,451,052	1,451,052
Debt service:			
Principal	245,000	-	245,000
Interest and fiscal charges	73,388	-	73,388
Total expenditures	<u>4,633,982</u>	<u>1,451,052</u>	<u>6,085,034</u>
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	<u>(30,249)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(30,249)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES			
Transfers in	<u>543,570</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>543,570</u>
Total other financing sources	<u>543,570</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>543,570</u>
Net change in fund balances	513,321	-	513,321
Fund balances (deficit)—beginning	<u>(104,072)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(104,072)</u>
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 409,249</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 409,249</u>

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FEDERAL AWARDS INFORMATION

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2022

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Program Title or Cluster (1a)	Assistance Listing Number (1b)	Pass-Through Grantor's Number (1c)	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total 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	\$ -	\$ 1,696,985
<i>Total SNAP Cluster</i>			-	1,696,985
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			-	1,696,985
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	1106CVHR29-21	340,351	340,351
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14.228	1106HR363-19	58,778	58,778
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14.228	1106HO321-19	80,383	80,383
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	14.231	N/A	9,761	9,761
Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control in Privately Owned Housing	14.900	NYLHB0693-18	319,191	319,191
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			808,464	808,464
U.S. Department of Justice:				
Direct program:				
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	16.606	N/A	-	13,569
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants	16.710	N/A	-	32,250
Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Site-based Program	16.838	N/A	416,455	416,455
Total U.S. Department of Justice			416,455	462,274
U.S. Department of Labor:				
Passed through NYS Department of Labor:				
<i>WIOA Cluster:</i>				
WIOA Adult Program	17.258	N/A	-	391,222
WIOA Youth Activities	17.259	N/A	-	383,244
WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	17.278	N/A	-	282,743
<i>Total WIOA Cluster</i>			-	1,057,209
WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grants / WIA National Emergency Grants	17.277	N/A	-	31,137
Total U.S. Department of Labor			-	1,088,346

(continued)

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2022

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Program Title or Cluster (1a)	Assistance Listing Number (1b)	Pass-Through Grantor's Number (1c)	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures (1d)
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	-	926
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	D040155; PIN 7753.96	-	21,993
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	D040142; PIN 7753.94	-	38,115
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	D040325; PIN 7753.32	-	167,334
<i>Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster</i>			-	228,368
Direct program:				
Formula Grants for Rural Areas	20.509	C005740	233,592	233,592
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			233,592	461,960
U.S. Department of the Treasury:				
Direct program:				
Emergency Rental Assistance Program	21.023	N/A	6,667	6,667
Coronavirus State and Local Recovery Funds	21.027	N/A	810,000	931,474
Total U.S. Department of the Treasury			816,667	938,141
U.S. Department of Education:				
Passed through NYS Department of Health:				
Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families	84.181	N/A	-	44,150
Total U.S. Department of Education			-	44,150
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:				
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	-	8,020
Natonal Family Caregiver Support Title III, Part E	93.052	N/A	-	92,063
<i>Aging Cluster:</i>				
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part B—Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers	93.044	N/A	-	254,304
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C—Nutrition Services	93.045	N/A	-	462,257
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	N/A	-	110,911
<i>Total Aging Cluster</i>			-	827,472
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Research, Demonstrations and Evaluations	93.779	N/A	-	82,514

(continued)

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2022

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Program Title or Cluster (1a)	Assistance Listing Number (1b)	Pass-Through Grantor's Number (1c)	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures (1d)
Passed through the Health Research Institute:				
Medicare Enrollment Assistance Program	93.071	N/A	-	26,618
Injury Prevention and Control Research and Community Based Programs	93.136	N/A	-	70,229
Passed through NYS Department of Health:				
Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	N/A	-	92,131
Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases	93.323	N/A	-	1,247,854
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556	N/A	-	33,299
Elder Abuse Prevention Interventions Program	93.747	N/A	-	23,095
<i>Medicaid Cluster:</i>				
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	N/A	-	2,482,119
<i>Total Medicaid Cluster</i>			-	2,482,119
Maternal and Child Health Services				
Block Grant to the States	93.994	N/A	-	29,416
Passed through NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance:				
<i>TANF Cluster:</i>				
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families	93.558	N/A	-	11,447,087
<i>Total TANF Cluster</i>			-	11,447,087
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	N/A	-	1,484,248
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	93.568	N/A	-	11,640,864
Stephanie Tubbs Jones CWS	93.645	N/A	-	59,291
Foster Care—Title IV-E	93.658	N/A	-	5,401,731
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	N/A	-	1,332,068
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	93.674	N/A	-	63,686
Passed through NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services:				
Opioid STR	93.788	CHJC	-	24,634
Emergency Preparedness	93.069	N/A	-	68,774
CMHS Adult COVID Block Grant	93.958	N/A	-	14,438
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	93.959	N/A	-	229,091
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			-	36,780,742
U.S. Department of Homeland Security:				
Passed through NYS Office for the Aging:				
Emergency Food and Shelter National				
Emergency Management Performance Grant	97.042	N/A	-	47,211

(continued)

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2022

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Program Title or Cluster (1a)	Assistance Listing Number (1b)	Pass-Through Grantor's Number (1c)	Passed Through to Subrecipients	(concluded) Total Federal Expenditures (1d)
Passed through NYS Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services:				
<i>Homeland Security Program:</i>				
Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities	97.047	N/A	-	38,700
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM22175045	-	2,800
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM20973500	-	69,037
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM21172010	-	95,996
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM22190179	-	17,998
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM19973592	-	11,743
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM20973509	-	168,887
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM19973599	-	115,820
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM21835819	-	40,683
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM19180213	-	1,174
<i>Total Homeland Security Program</i>			-	562,838
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			-	610,049
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards (1e)			<u>\$ 1,098,180</u>	<u>\$ 42,891,111</u>

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, 2022

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, 2022. 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: Assistance Listing Numbers
- 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.

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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, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 1, 2023. 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, 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.

Report on 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 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 County'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.

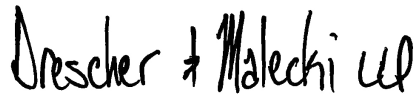
Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not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

Report on 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.



September 1, 2023

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**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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the County of St. Lawrence, New York’s, (the “County”) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the 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, 2022. The County’s major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors’ 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 are not included in the County’s schedule of expenditures of federal awards for the year ended December 31, 2022. Our compliance audit, described below, did not include the operations of the CDC, CHSI, Agency, LDC, District and PDC.

In our opinion, the County complied, in all material respects, with the 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, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAS”); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (“Government Auditing Standards”); 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* (“Uniform Guidance”). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the County’s compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

The County's management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the County's federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the County's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the County's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the County's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the County's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances 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 the County's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

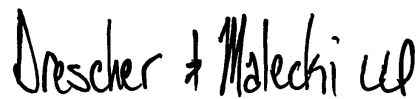
Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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.

Handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Drescher & Malecki LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

September 1, 2023

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended December 31, 2022

Section I. SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements:

Type of auditors' report issued: Unmodified*
 *(which report includes a reference to other auditors)

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified?	_____ Yes	✓ _____ No	
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	_____ Yes	✓ _____ None reported	
Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted?	_____ Yes	✓ _____ No	

Federal Awards:

Internal control over major federal programs:

Material weakness(es) identified?	_____ Yes	✓ _____ No	
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	_____ Yes	✓ _____ 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>
21.027	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds
93.044/93.045/93.053	Aging Cluster
93.658	Foster Care
93.778	Medicaid Cluster

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs? \$ 1,286,733

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

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended December 31, 2022

Section II. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

No findings noted.

Section III. FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

No findings noted.

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Summary Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings and Corrective Action Plan
Year Ended December 31, 2022
(Follow-Up on December 31, 2021 Findings)

No findings were reported.

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