

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

*Basic Financial Statements, Required Supplementary
Information and Supplementary Information
for the Year Ended December 31, 2024 and Independent
Auditors' Reports*



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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

Opinions

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, 2024, 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, 2024, 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 0.5% and 38.8% of the assets, respectively, and 0.0% and 9.1% 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") or the St. Lawrence County Property Development Corporation (the "PDC"), which represent 38.4%, 53.6% and 4.4%, of the assets, respectively, and 62.7%, 8.1% and 9.9%, 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 such 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* ("GAS"), 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the financial statements have been restated for the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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 and GAS 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 and GAS, 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 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, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The 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, is fairly stated in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 23, 2025 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 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.

Brucher & Malecki, LLC

September 23, 2025

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended December 31, 2024

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, 2024. 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 \$74,324,244. This consists of \$217,284,498 net investment in capital assets, \$17,780,283 restricted for specific purposes, offset by an unrestricted net position of \$(309,389,025).
- The County's primary government total net position increased by \$7,966,668 during the year ended December 31, 2024. Governmental activities increased the County's net position by \$8,279,924, while the net position of the County's business-type activities decreased \$313,256.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$87,881,224, an increase of \$5,560,704 in comparison with the prior year's fund balance of \$82,320,520.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, *unassigned fund balance* for the General Fund was \$44,588,107, or 18.7 percent of total General Fund expenditures and transfers out. This amount constitutes approximately 56.0 percent of the General Fund's total fund balance of \$79,685,642 at December 31, 2024.
- The County's primary government total bonded indebtedness decreased by \$1,885,000 as a result of scheduled principal payments.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The County maintains five individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, the County Road Fund, and the Capital Projects Fund, which are considered to be 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 26-63 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 64-69 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 70-73.

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 \$74,324,244 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 \$82,290,912, as restated, at the close of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Table 1—Condensed Statements of Net Position—Primary Government

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2024	2023 (as restated)	2024	2023 (as restated)	2024	2023 (as restated)
Current assets	\$ 167,292,346	\$ 155,770,995	\$ 2,481,480	\$ 3,280,613	\$ 169,773,826	\$ 159,051,608
Noncurrent assets	236,283,680	220,118,646	6,613,933	6,375,573	242,897,613	226,494,219
Total assets	403,576,026	375,889,641	9,095,413	9,656,186	412,671,439	385,545,827
Deferred outflows of resources	79,448,683	89,628,993	1,856,904	2,163,314	81,305,587	91,792,307
Current liabilities	50,629,707	99,714,938	235,039	378,542	50,864,746	100,093,480
Noncurrent liabilities	401,768,344	350,278,782	12,171,453	12,720,411	413,939,797	362,999,193
Total liabilities	452,398,051	449,993,720	12,406,492	13,098,953	464,804,543	463,092,673
Deferred inflows of resources	101,349,864	94,528,044	2,146,863	2,008,329	103,496,727	96,536,373
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	213,436,762	188,957,450	3,847,736	3,443,326	217,284,498	192,400,776
Restricted	17,313,335	14,466,958	466,948	466,948	17,780,283	14,933,906
Unrestricted	(301,473,303)	(282,427,538)	(7,915,722)	(7,198,056)	(309,389,025)	(289,625,594)
Total net position	\$ (70,723,206)	\$ (79,003,130)	\$ (3,601,038)	\$ (3,287,782)	\$ (74,324,244)	\$ (82,290,912)

The largest positive portion of the County's net position, \$217,284,498, 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, \$17,780,283, 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, \$(309,389,025) is considered to be unrestricted.

Table 2, as presented below, shows the changes in net position for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

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,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:						
Program revenues	\$ 119,935,358	\$ 107,098,711	\$ 5,842,916	\$ 5,557,010	\$ 125,778,274	\$ 112,655,721
General revenues	159,264,005	148,645,781	222,994	202,882	159,486,999	148,848,663
Total revenues	279,199,363	255,744,492	6,065,910	5,759,892	285,265,273	261,504,384
Program expenses	270,919,439	245,177,460	6,379,166	7,719,186	277,298,605	252,896,646
Change in net position	8,279,924	10,567,032	(313,256)	(1,959,294)	7,966,668	8,607,738
Net position—beginning	(79,003,130)	(85,211,289)	(3,287,782)	(1,279,136)	(82,290,912)	(86,490,425)
Restatement	-	(4,358,873)	-	(49,352)	-	(4,408,225)
Net position—ending	\$ (70,723,206)	\$ (79,003,130)	\$ (3,601,038)	\$ (3,287,782)	\$ (74,324,244)	\$ (82,290,912)

Governmental activities—Governmental activities increased the County’s net position by \$8,279,924 for the year ended December 31, 2024. A summary of revenues for governmental activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is presented below.

Table 3—Summary of Sources of Revenues—Governmental Activities

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2024	2023	Dollars	Percent (%)
Charges for services	\$ 30,931,462	\$ 29,788,582	\$ 1,142,880	3.8
Operating grants and contributions	69,334,798	68,005,030	1,329,768	2.0
Capital grants and contributions	19,669,098	9,305,099	10,363,999	111.4
Property taxes and other tax items	56,256,574	53,582,592	2,673,982	5.0
Non-property taxes	86,536,485	81,871,629	4,664,856	5.7
Other general revenues	16,470,946	13,191,560	3,279,386	24.9
Total revenues	\$ 279,199,363	\$ 255,744,492	\$ 23,454,871	9.2

The most significant source of revenues for governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2024 is non-property taxes, which accounts for \$86,536,485, or 31.0 percent of total revenues. The other significant sources of revenue include operating grants and contributions, which comprise \$69,334,798, or 24.8 percent of total revenues, property taxes and other tax items, which comprise \$56,256,574, or 20.1 of total revenues, and charges for services, which comprise \$30,931,462, or 11.1 percent of total revenues. Similarly, for the year ended December 31, 2023, the most significant source of revenues for governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2023 is non-property taxes, which accounts for \$81,871,629, or 32.0 percent of total revenues. The other significant sources of revenue include operating grants and contributions, which comprise \$68,005,030, or 26.6 percent of total revenues, property taxes and other tax items, which comprise \$53,582,592, or 21.0 of total revenues, and charges for services, which comprise \$29,891,733, or 11.7 percent of total revenues.

Total revenues for governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2024 were \$23,454,871 greater than the prior year, largely as a result of increased capital grants and contributions, sales tax and interest earnings.

A summary of program expenses of governmental activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is presented below in table 4.

Table 4—Summary of Program Expenses—Governmental Activities

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2024	2023	Dollars	Percent (%)
General government support	\$ 70,467,811	\$ 63,625,839	\$ 6,841,972	10.8
Education	1,190,758	1,091,215	99,543	9.1
Public safety	28,487,332	23,479,574	5,007,758	21.3
Health	24,981,091	25,618,757	(637,666)	(2.5)
Transportation	37,056,887	30,035,458	7,021,429	23.4
Economic assistance and opportunity	103,072,668	95,557,773	7,514,895	7.9
Culture and recreation	685,512	549,785	135,727	24.7
Home and community services	4,149,874	4,360,499	(210,625)	(4.8)
Interest and fiscal charges	827,506	858,560	(31,054)	(3.6)
Total program expenses	<u>\$ 270,919,439</u>	<u>\$ 245,177,460</u>	<u>\$ 25,741,979</u>	10.5

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the County's most significant expense items for governmental activities were economic assistance and opportunity of \$103,072,668, or 38.0 percent of total governmental activities expenses, general government support of \$70,467,811, or 26.0 percent of total governmental activities expenses, transportation of \$37,056,887, or 13.7 percent of total governmental activities expenses, and public safety of \$28,487,332, or 10.5 percent of total governmental activities expenses. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the most significant expense items for governmental activities were economic assistance and opportunity of \$95,557,773, or 39.0 percent of total governmental activities expenses, general government support of \$63,625,839, or 26.0 percent of total governmental activities expenses, transportation of \$30,035,458, or 12.3 percent of total governmental activities expenses, and public health of \$25,618,757, or 10.5 percent of total governmental activities expenses.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, total expenses for governmental activities increased by \$25,741,979, primarily due to the an increase in the allocable expenditures related to employee benefits.

Business-type Activities—Business-type activities decreased the County's net position by \$313,256. A summary of revenues and operating expenses for the County's business-type activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is presented on the following page.

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

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2024	2023	Dollars	Percent (%)
Revenues:				
Operating revenues	\$ 5,968,006	\$ 5,659,524	\$ 308,482	5.5
Nonoperating revenues	97,904	100,368	(2,464)	(2.5)
Total revenues	<u>\$ 6,065,910</u>	<u>\$ 5,759,892</u>	<u>\$ 306,018</u>	5.3
Operating expenses:				
General government support	\$ 1,487,319	\$ 1,128,288	\$ 359,031	31.8
Home and community services	4,407,210	6,018,897	(1,611,687)	(26.8)
Depreciation	484,637	572,001	(87,364)	(15.3)
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 6,379,166</u>	<u>\$ 7,719,186</u>	<u>\$ (1,340,020)</u>	(17.4)

Total revenues for business-type activities increased 5.3 percent primarily due to increases in solid waste fees. Total expenses decreased by 17.4 percent from the prior year due to the decrease in the allocable benefits related to postemployment obligations.

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, 2024, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$87,881,224, an increase of \$5,560,704 in comparison with the prior year. \$44,588,107, or 50.7 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, \$3,703,153, (2) restricted for particular purposes, \$18,420,091, (3) committed for particular purposes, \$10,959,656 or (4) assigned for particular purposes, \$10,210,217.

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 \$44,588,107, while total fund balance increased \$4,053,057 to \$79,685,642. 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 18.7 percent of General Fund expenditures and transfers out, while total fund balance represents 33.4 percent of that same amount. The increase of General Fund fund balance of \$4,053,057 from the prior year is primarily due to savings within general government support and public health expenditures, as well as an unanticipated positive variance in sales tax collection of \$3,871,775 when compared to the original budget and larger than expected increases in interest earnings as well.

The County Road Fund fund balance decreased by \$533,201 from the prior year, primarily due to larger than expected transportation expenditures.

The Capital Projects Fund fund balance decreased by \$76,942 from the prior year, due to capital outlay exceeding grants and transfers in. The Capital Projects Fund reports a fund balance of \$3,738,471, which is entirely 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 \$(3,601,038).

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 \$(4,549,006). This represents a decrease of \$635,598 from last year’s net position of \$(3,913,408).

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, 2024 is presented in Table 6 below:

Table 6—Summary of General Fund Results of Operations

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
Revenues and other financing sources	\$ 217,398,149	\$ 240,695,672	\$ 242,476,822	\$ 1,781,150
Expenditures and other financing uses	219,576,851	245,806,257	238,423,765	7,382,492
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses	\$ (2,178,702)	\$ (5,110,585)	\$ 4,053,057	\$ 9,163,642

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 increased 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.

Final budget compared to actual results—The General Fund had a positive variance from final budgetary appropriations of \$7,382,492. The primary positive variances were realized within general government support, economic assistance and opportunity, and health as certain amounts were set aside for potential use, but were never incurred by the County.

Capital/Right-to-Use Assets and Debt Administration

Capital assets—The County’s investment in capital and right-to-use assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2024 amounted to \$242,897,613 (net of accumulated depreciation/amortization). This investment in capital and right-to-use assets includes land, construction in progress, infrastructure, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, machinery and equipment, and right-to-use assets. All depreciable/amortizable capital and right-to-use assets were depreciated/amortized from acquisition date to the end of the current year as outlined in the County’s capital asset policy.

Capital and right-to-use assets net of accumulated depreciation/amortization for the governmental activities and business-type activities at the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 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,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Land	\$ 2,343,080	\$ 2,343,080	\$ 318,800	\$ 318,800	\$ 2,661,880	\$ 2,661,880
Construction in progress	15,096,218	2,118,619	-	-	15,096,218	2,118,619
Infrastructure	173,783,713	163,278,769	-	-	173,783,713	163,278,769
Land improvements	-	-	721,951	272,061	721,951	272,061
Buildings and building improvements	31,468,869	31,580,628	2,603,447	2,758,665	34,072,316	34,339,293
Machinery and equipment	13,115,436	12,883,494	2,969,735	3,020,631	16,085,171	15,904,125
Right-to-use assets	476,364	1,988,347	-	-	476,364	1,988,347
Total	<u>\$ 236,283,680</u>	<u>\$ 214,192,937</u>	<u>\$ 6,613,933</u>	<u>\$ 6,370,157</u>	<u>\$ 242,897,613</u>	<u>\$ 220,563,094</u>

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

Long-term liabilities—The County currently has \$25,502,364 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 and subscription 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, 2024 and December 31, 2023 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,	
	2024	2023 (as restated)	2024	2023 (as restated)	2024	2023
Serial bonds	\$ 21,295,000	\$ 23,180,000	\$ 3,170,000	\$ 3,505,000	\$ 24,465,000	\$ 26,685,000
Premium on serial bonds	1,037,364	1,140,227	-	-	1,037,364	1,140,227
Lease liability	1,411,403	2,007,636	-	-	1,411,403	2,007,636
Subscription liability	27,581	40,772	-	-	27,581	40,772
Compensated absences	12,483,631	12,111,743	214,702	322,228	12,698,333	12,433,971
Workers' compensation	18,416,136	17,241,456	-	-	18,416,136	17,241,456
OPEB obligation	320,770,475	307,453,668	6,872,340	6,835,684	327,642,815	314,289,352
Landfill obligation	-	-	1,350,377	1,425,000	1,350,377	1,425,000
Net pension liability	26,326,754	36,960,749	564,034	821,770	26,890,788	37,782,519
Total	<u>\$ 401,768,344</u>	<u>\$ 400,136,251</u>	<u>\$ 12,171,453</u>	<u>\$ 12,909,682</u>	<u>\$ 413,939,797</u>	<u>\$ 413,045,933</u>

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

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets

According to the New York State Department of Labor, the unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, for St. Lawrence County at December 31, 2024 was 4.3 percent. This compares to the New York State and national unemployment rate of 4.4 and 4.1 percent, respectively. These factors are considered in preparing the County's budget.

The County's 2025 General Fund budget of \$260,345,437 represents an increase of 5.1 percent in appropriations from the 2024 budget of \$247,763,587, while the 2025 tax levy of \$56,545,493 represents an increase of 4.6% over the 2024 tax levy.

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, 2024

	Primary Government			Aggregate
	Governmental	Business-	Total	Discretely
	Activities	type		Presented
		Activities		Component Units
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,700,076	\$ 953,067	\$ 17,653,143	\$ 7,086,218
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	35,239,442	466,948	35,706,390	7,374,423
Investments	37,645,518	728,664	38,374,182	6,454,805
Restricted investments	8,118,021	-	8,118,021	-
Receivables, net of allowances:				
Taxes	18,782,817	-	18,782,817	-
Accounts	3,300,474	514,237	3,814,711	63,331
Leases	195,278	-	195,278	-
Other	-	5,448	5,448	669,886
Intergovernmental receivables	37,591,982	-	37,591,982	-
Internal balances	223,976	(223,976)	-	-
Prepaid items	2,819,815	37,092	2,856,907	28,333
Noncurrent intergovernmental receivables	6,674,947	-	6,674,947	-
Noncurrent mortgages, loans, notes and leases receivable	-	-	-	3,935,940
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	17,439,298	318,800	17,758,098	452,484
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	218,844,382	6,295,133	225,139,515	3,683,316
Total assets	<u>403,576,026</u>	<u>9,095,413</u>	<u>412,671,439</u>	<u>29,748,736</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred charge on refunding bonds	812,850	172,175	985,025	-
Deferred outflows—relating to pensions	24,691,461	528,999	25,220,460	395,739
Deferred outflows—relating to OPEB	53,944,372	1,155,730	55,100,102	650,018
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>79,448,683</u>	<u>1,856,904</u>	<u>81,305,587</u>	<u>1,045,757</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	11,918,284	153,447	12,071,731	69,617
Accrued liabilities	3,429,646	81,592	3,511,238	36,516
Intergovernmental payables	18,846,376	-	18,846,376	-
Unearned revenue	16,435,401	-	16,435,401	283,504
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	6,814,471	486,546	7,301,017	60,826
Due in more than one year	394,953,873	11,684,907	406,638,780	3,564,677
Total liabilities	<u>452,398,051</u>	<u>12,406,492</u>	<u>464,804,543</u>	<u>4,015,140</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred inflows—leases	173,524	-	173,524	-
Deferred inflows—grants	970,186	-	970,186	-
Deferred inflows—relating to pensions	15,779,069	338,057	16,117,126	228,980
Deferred inflows—relating to OPEB	84,427,085	1,808,806	86,235,891	828,189
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>101,349,864</u>	<u>2,146,863</u>	<u>103,496,727</u>	<u>1,057,169</u>
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	213,436,762	3,847,736	217,284,498	2,225,893
Restricted for:				
Capital projects	13,034,576	-	13,034,576	-
Employee benefits	2,239,866	-	2,239,866	-
Other	2,038,893	466,948	2,505,841	-
Debt reduction	-	-	-	14,887,280
Unrestricted	(301,473,303)	(7,915,722)	(309,389,025)	8,609,011
Total net position	<u>\$ (70,723,206)</u>	<u>\$ (3,601,038)</u>	<u>\$ (74,324,244)</u>	<u>\$ 25,722,184</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, 2024

					Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Primary Government			Aggregate Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Primary government:								
Governmental activities:								
General government support	\$ 70,467,811	\$ 21,549,272	\$ 3,855,239	\$ -	\$ (45,063,300)	\$ -	\$ (45,063,300)	\$ -
Education	1,190,758	-	1,098,858	-	(91,900)	-	(91,900)	-
Public safety	28,487,332	3,452,158	3,320,048	-	(21,715,126)	-	(21,715,126)	-
Health	24,981,091	898,254	6,706,001	19,669,098	2,292,262	-	2,292,262	-
Transportation	37,056,887	3,368,563	68,821	-	(33,619,503)	-	(33,619,503)	-
Economic assistance and opportunity	103,072,668	1,663,215	53,603,686	-	(47,805,767)	-	(47,805,767)	-
Culture and recreation	685,512	-	682,145	-	(3,367)	-	(3,367)	-
Home and community services	4,149,874	-	-	-	(4,149,874)	-	(4,149,874)	-
Interest and fiscal charges	827,506	-	-	-	(827,506)	-	(827,506)	-
Total governmental activities	270,919,439	30,931,462	69,334,798	19,669,098	(150,984,081)	-	(150,984,081)	-
Business-type activities:								
Solid waste management	5,498,407	5,337,316	-	-	-	(161,091)	(161,091)	-
I.D.A.—Civic Development Corporation	521,524	-	-	-	-	(521,524)	(521,524)	-
Canton Human Service Initiatives	359,235	505,600	-	-	-	146,365	146,365	-
Total business-type activities	6,379,166	5,842,916	-	-	-	(536,250)	(536,250)	-
Total primary government	\$ 277,298,605	\$ 36,774,378	\$ 69,334,798	\$ 19,669,098	(150,984,081)	(536,250)	(151,520,331)	-
Aggregate nonmajor discretely presented component units	\$ 2,719,848	\$ 252,387	\$ 1,290,793	\$ -				(1,176,668)
General revenues:								
Real property tax and tax items					56,256,574	-	56,256,574	-
Non-property taxes					86,536,485	-	86,536,485	-
Use of money and property					5,849,130	97,904	5,947,034	443,011
Miscellaneous					8,823,188	75,688	8,898,876	3,119,185
Sale of property and compensation for loss					1,798,628	49,402	1,848,030	-
Total general revenues					159,264,005	222,994	159,486,999	3,562,196
Change in net position					8,279,924	(313,256)	7,966,668	2,385,528
Net position—beginning, as previously stated					(74,644,257)	(3,238,430)	(77,882,687)	23,336,656
Restatement for implementation of GASB Statement No. 101					(4,358,873)	(49,352)	(4,408,225)	-
Net position—beginning, as restated					(79,003,130)	(3,287,782)	(82,290,912)	23,336,656
Net position—ending					\$ (70,723,206)	\$ (3,601,038)	\$ (74,324,244)	\$ 25,722,184

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, 2024

	General Fund	Special Revenue County Road Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,521,724	\$ 138,513	\$ -	\$ 1,039,839	\$ 16,700,076
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	30,898,908	-	3,763,994	117,006	34,779,908
Investments	36,633,439	-	-	1,012,079	37,645,518
Receivables (net of allowances):					
Taxes	18,782,817	-	-	-	18,782,817
Accounts receivable	3,269,607	13,501	-	17,366	3,300,474
Leases	195,278	-	-	-	195,278
Due from other funds	364,363	-	156,803	987,164	1,508,330
Intergovernmental receivables	33,276,207	2,688,427	-	100,176	36,064,810
Prepaid items	2,752,923	18,720	-	28,080	2,799,723
Total assets	<u>\$ 141,695,266</u>	<u>\$ 2,859,161</u>	<u>\$ 3,920,797</u>	<u>\$ 3,301,710</u>	<u>\$ 151,776,934</u>
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 11,457,845	\$ 90,326	\$ 182,326	\$ 125,036	\$ 11,855,533
Accrued liabilities	3,140,062	115,392	-	21,546	3,277,000
Intergovernmental payables	18,846,376	-	-	-	18,846,376
Due to other funds	114,785	1,133,347	-	-	1,248,132
Unearned revenues	16,217,288	-	-	218,113	16,435,401
Total liabilities	<u>49,776,356</u>	<u>1,339,065</u>	<u>182,326</u>	<u>364,695</u>	<u>51,662,442</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows of resources—property taxes	11,089,558	-	-	-	11,089,558
Deferred inflows of resources—leases	173,524	-	-	-	173,524
Deferred inflows of resources—grants	970,186	-	-	-	970,186
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>12,233,268</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,233,268</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	3,656,353	18,720	-	28,080	3,703,153
Restricted	14,681,620	-	3,738,471	-	18,420,091
Committed	10,959,656	-	-	-	10,959,656
Assigned	5,799,906	1,501,376	-	2,908,935	10,210,217
Unassigned	44,588,107	-	-	-	44,588,107
Total fund balances	<u>79,685,642</u>	<u>1,520,096</u>	<u>3,738,471</u>	<u>2,937,015</u>	<u>87,881,224</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 141,695,266</u>	<u>\$ 2,859,161</u>	<u>\$ 3,920,797</u>	<u>\$ 3,301,710</u>	<u>\$ 151,776,934</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, 2024

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

Total fund balances—governmental funds (page 16)		\$ 87,881,224
Capital and right-to-use leased and SBITA assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund statements. The cost of the assets is \$376,781,862 and the accumulated depreciation/amortization is \$140,498,182.		236,283,680
Other intergovernmental receivables are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the fund statements.		1,527,172
Uncollected property taxes are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the fund statements.		11,089,558
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.		812,850
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	\$ 5,193,899	
Deferred outflows related to experience, assumptions, and investment earnings	19,497,562	
Deferred inflows related to pension plans	<u>(15,779,069)</u>	8,912,392
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	53,743,726	
Deferred inflows relating to experience and changes in assumptions.	<u>(84,113,057)</u>	(30,369,331)
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.		(4,549,006)
Net accrued interest expense for bonds, leases, and SBITAs is not reported in the fund statements.		(152,646)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the fund statements. The effects of these items are:		
Serial bonds	(21,295,000)	
Premium on serial bonds	(1,037,364)	
Lease liability	(1,411,403)	
Subscription liability	(27,581)	
Compensated absences	(12,483,631)	
OPEB obligation	(319,577,366)	
Net pension liability	<u>(26,326,754)</u>	<u>(382,159,099)</u>
Net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ (70,723,206)</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, 2024

	General Fund	Special Revenue County Road Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Real property taxes	\$ 51,695,161	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51,695,161
Real property tax items	2,642,989	-	-	-	2,642,989
Non-property tax items	86,536,485	-	-	-	86,536,485
Departmental income	15,545,985	-	-	-	15,545,985
Intergovernmental charges	2,083,434	2,581,545	-	1,886,507	6,551,486
Use of money and property	4,991,171	154,673	-	274,166	5,420,010
Licenses and permits	57,750	-	-	-	57,750
Fines and forfeitures	119,906	-	-	-	119,906
Sale of property and compensation for loss	1,749,901	48,727	-	-	1,798,628
Miscellaneous	8,457,936	-	-	2,081	8,460,017
Interfund revenues	527,062	-	-	4,786,521	5,313,583
State aid	40,980,408	15,435,417	130,000	-	56,545,825
Federal aid	27,088,634	-	4,103,681	1,808,539	33,000,854
Total revenues	<u>242,476,822</u>	<u>18,220,362</u>	<u>4,233,681</u>	<u>8,757,814</u>	<u>273,688,679</u>
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government support	57,075,889	-	-	-	57,075,889
Education	998,287	-	-	-	998,287
Public safety	26,343,216	737,396	-	-	27,080,612
Health	20,943,217	-	-	-	20,943,217
Transportation	4,123,865	29,233,115	-	4,609,813	37,966,793
Economic assistance and opportunity	85,524,848	-	-	1,808,539	87,333,387
Culture and recreation	574,708	-	-	-	574,708
Home and community services	3,479,100	-	-	-	3,479,100
Employee benefits	15,437,924	-	-	-	15,437,924
Debt service:					
Principal	1,969,424	106,000	-	419,000	2,494,424
Interest and fiscal charges	632,200	40,620	-	88,168	760,988
Capital outlay	-	-	13,982,646	-	13,982,646
Total expenditures	<u>217,102,678</u>	<u>30,117,131</u>	<u>13,982,646</u>	<u>6,925,520</u>	<u>268,127,975</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>25,374,144</u>	<u>(11,896,769)</u>	<u>(9,748,965)</u>	<u>1,832,294</u>	<u>5,560,704</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	-	18,885,115	9,672,023	285,496	28,842,634
Transfers out	(21,321,087)	(7,521,547)	-	-	(28,842,634)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(21,321,087)</u>	<u>11,363,568</u>	<u>9,672,023</u>	<u>285,496</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	4,053,057	(533,201)	(76,942)	2,117,790	5,560,704
Fund balances—beginning	<u>75,632,585</u>	<u>2,053,297</u>	<u>3,815,413</u>	<u>819,225</u>	<u>82,320,520</u>
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 79,685,642</u>	<u>\$ 1,520,096</u>	<u>\$ 3,738,471</u>	<u>\$ 2,937,015</u>	<u>\$ 87,881,224</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, 2024

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)		\$ 5,560,704
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.		
Capital asset additions	\$ 30,650,434	
Depreciation expense	<u>(8,559,691)</u>	22,090,743
Certain tax and other revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the fund statements.		
Change in other receivables	(243,461)	
Change in deferred inflows of resources—property taxes	<u>1,918,424</u>	1,674,963
For refunding bonds, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt should be reported as a deferred charge on the government-wide statements and recognized as a component of interest expense over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter.		
		(78,034)
Net differences between pension contributions recognized on the fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements are as follows:		
Direct pension contributions	6,623,063	
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions	<u>(10,758,846)</u>	(4,135,783)
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to OPEB result from actuarial changes in the census, changes in medical premiums that are different than expected healthcare cost trend rates, and changes in assumptions and other inputs. These amounts are shown net of current year amortization.		
Employer contributions and changes in assumptions	13,689,911	
Differences between expected and actual experience	<u>(18,807,090)</u>	(5,117,179)
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.		
		(635,598)
In the statement of activities, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it is paid.		
		11,516
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 amounts actually paid). The net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and the related items is as follows:		
Repayment of serial bonds	1,885,000	
Amortization of premium on serial bonds	102,863	
Repayment of lease liability	596,233	
Repayment of subscription liability	13,191	
Change in compensated absences	(371,888)	
Change in OPEB obligation	<u>(13,316,807)</u>	(11,091,408)
Change in net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ 8,279,924</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, 2024

	Business-type Activities— Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities
	Industrial Development Agency—Civic			Total Business- type Activities	Internal Service Fund
	Solid Waste Fund	Development Corporation	Canton Human Service Initiatives		
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 528,414	\$ 44,664	\$ 379,989	\$ 953,067	\$ -
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	466,948	466,948.00	459,534
Investments	728,664	-	-	728,664	-
Restricted investments	-	-	-	-	8,118,021
Receivables (net of allowances)	514,237	-	-	514,237	-
Accrued interest receivable	-	8	-	8	-
Notes receivable	-	5,440	-	5,440	-
Prepaid items	37,092	-	-	37,092	20,092
Total current assets	1,808,407	50,112	846,937	2,705,456	8,597,647
Noncurrent assets:					
Intergovernmental receivables	-	-	-	-	6,674,947
Capital assets, not being depreciated	156,050	-	162,750	318,800	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	3,691,686	-	2,603,447	6,295,133	-
Total noncurrent assets	3,847,736	-	2,766,197	6,613,933	6,674,947
Total assets	5,656,143	50,112	3,613,134	9,319,389	15,272,594
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred charge on refunding bonds	-	-	172,175	172,175	-
Deferred outflows—relating to pensions	528,999	-	-	528,999	-
Deferred outflows—relating to OPEB	1,155,730	-	-	1,155,730	200,646
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,684,729	-	172,175	1,856,904	200,646
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	151,185	2,262	-	153,447	62,751
Accrued liabilities	31,003	-	50,589	81,592	-
Due to other funds	223,976	-	-	223,976	36,222
Total current liabilities	406,164	2,262	50,589	459,015	98,973
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Due within one year:					
Bonds payable	-	-	355,000	355,000	-
Compensated absences	44,677	-	-	44,677	-
Landfill obligation	86,869	-	-	86,869	-
Workers' compensation claims	-	-	-	-	1,841,614
Due in more than one year:					
Bonds payable	-	-	2,815,000	2,815,000	-
Compensated absences	170,025	-	-	170,025	-
OPEB obligation	6,872,340	-	-	6,872,340	1,193,109
Landfill obligation	1,263,508	-	-	1,263,508	-
Net pension liability	564,034	-	-	564,034	-
Workers' compensation claims	-	-	-	-	16,574,522
Total noncurrent liabilities	9,001,453	-	3,170,000	12,171,453	19,609,245
Total liabilities	9,407,617	2,262	3,220,589	12,630,468	19,708,218
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows—relating to pensions	338,057	-	-	338,057	-
Deferred inflows—relating to OPEB	1,808,806	-	-	1,808,806	314,028
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,146,863	-	-	2,146,863	314,028
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	3,847,736	-	-	3,847,736	-
Restricted	-	-	466,948	466,948	-
Unrestricted	(8,061,344)	47,850	97,772	(7,915,722)	(4,549,006)
Total net position	\$ (4,213,608)	\$ 47,850	\$ 564,720	\$ (3,601,038)	\$ (4,549,006)

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, 2024

	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	\$ 5,337,316	\$ -	\$ 505,600	\$ 5,842,916	\$ -
Intergovernmental revenues	-	-	-	-	3,043,430
Sale of property and compensation for loss	49,402	-	-	49,402	-
Miscellaneous	75,688	-	-	75,688	-
Total operating revenues	5,462,406	-	505,600	5,968,006	3,043,430
Operating expenses:					
General government support	767,194	521,524	198,601	1,487,319	4,368,456
Home and community services	4,407,210	-	-	4,407,210	-
Depreciation	324,003	-	160,634	484,637	-
Total operating expenses	5,498,407	521,524	359,235	6,379,166	4,368,456
Operating income (loss)	(36,001)	(521,524)	146,365	(411,160)	(1,325,026)
Nonoperating revenues:					
Interest earnings	53,713	666	43,525	97,904	429,120
Change in workers' compensation claims	-	-	-	-	260,308
Total nonoperating revenues	53,713	666	43,525	97,904	689,428
Change in net position	17,712	(520,858)	189,890	(313,256)	(635,598)
Net position—beginning, as previously stated	(4,181,968)	568,708	374,830	(3,238,430)	(3,913,408)
Restatement for implementation of GASB Statement No. 101	(49,352)	-	-	(49,352)	-
Net position—beginning, as restated	(4,231,320)	568,708	374,830	(3,287,782)	(3,913,408)
Net position—ending	\$ (4,213,608)	\$ 47,850	\$ 564,720	\$(3,601,038)	\$ (4,549,006)

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, 2024

	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
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from services provided	\$ 5,389,612	\$ -	\$ 505,600	\$ 5,895,212	\$ 2,294,192
Receipts from other operating revenue	75,688	965	43,525	120,178	-
Payments to employees/change in employee benefits	(337,248)	-	(22,857)	(360,105)	(303,243)
Payments to suppliers	(4,783,973)	(19,387)	-	(4,803,360)	(395,193)
Cash paid for insurance	-	-	(153,693)	(153,693)	-
Cash paid for workers' compensation claims	-	-	-	-	(2,194,692)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u>344,079</u>	<u>(18,422)</u>	<u>372,575</u>	<u>698,232</u>	<u>(598,936)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Receipt of loans to/from other funds	<u>52,158</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52,158</u>	<u>12,858</u>
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	<u>52,158</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52,158</u>	<u>12,858</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Acquisition of capital assets	(728,413)	-	-	(728,413)	-
Repayment of bonds	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(335,000)</u>	<u>(335,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash (used for) capital and related financing activities	<u>(728,413)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(335,000)</u>	<u>(1,063,413)</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Payments received on notes	-	22,247	-	22,247	-
Other investing activities	(236,379)	-	-	-	(1,195,171)
Interest income	<u>53,713</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>53,713</u>	<u>429,120</u>
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	<u>(182,666)</u>	<u>22,247</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(160,419)</u>	<u>(766,051)</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(514,842)	3,825	37,575	(473,442)	(1,352,129)
Cash and cash equivalents—beginning	<u>1,043,256</u>	<u>40,839</u>	<u>809,362</u>	<u>1,893,457</u>	<u>1,811,663</u>
Cash and cash equivalents—ending	\$ 528,414	\$ 44,664	\$ 846,937	\$ 1,420,015	\$ 459,534

(continued)

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Statement of Cash Flows—
Proprietary Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2024

					(concluded)
	Business-type Activities— Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities
	Industrial Development Agency—Civic Solid Waste Fund	Development Agency—Civic Development Corporation	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)	\$ (36,001)	\$ (521,524)	\$ 146,365	\$ (411,160)	\$ (1,325,026)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:					
Depreciation expense	324,003	-	160,634	484,637	-
Decrease in receivables	2,894	500,000	-	502,894	-
(Increase) in prepaid items	(10,112)	-	-	(10,112)	(19,542)
(Increase) in intergovernmental receivables	-	-	-	-	(749,238)
Decrease in deferred outflows related to pensions	72,354	-	-	72,354	-
Decrease in deferred outflows related to OPEB	215,861	-	-	215,861	24,645
Decrease in deferred charge on refunding bonds	-	-	18,195	18,195	-
Increase (decrease) increase in accounts payable	30,160	3,102	-	33,262	(31,513)
Increase in accrued liabilities	9,615	-	47,381	56,996	-
(Decrease) in compensated absences	(107,526)	-	-	(107,526)	-
Increase in OPEB obligation	36,656	-	-	36,656	70,313
(Decrease) in landfill obligation	(74,623)	-	-	(74,623)	-
(Decrease) in net pension liability	(257,736)	-	-	(257,736)	-
Increase in workers' compensation claims	-	-	-	-	1,434,988
Increase in deferred inflows related to pensions	263,244	-	-	263,244	-
(Decrease) in deferred inflows related to OPEB obligation	(124,710)	-	-	(124,710)	(3,563)
Total adjustments	380,080	503,102	226,210	1,109,392	726,090
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 344,079	\$ (18,422)	\$ 372,575	\$ 698,232	\$ (598,936)

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, 2024

	<u>Custodial Fund</u>	<u>Private Purpose Trust Fund</u>
ASSETS		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,401,178	\$ 96,552
Accounts receivable	<u>13</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets	<u>2,401,191</u>	<u>96,552</u>
 LIABILITIES		
Amounts held in custody for others	<u>2,139,051</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>2,139,051</u>	<u>-</u>
 NET POSITION		
Restricted for other organizations	<u>\$ 262,140</u>	<u>\$ 96,552</u>

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

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position—Fiduciary Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Custodial Fund	Private Purpose Trust Fund
ADDITIONS		
New York Power Authority deposits	\$ -	\$ 2,126,781
Funds collected on behalf of others	9,715	-
Interest earned	<u>-</u>	<u>1,050</u>
Total additions	<u>9,715</u>	<u>2,127,831</u>
DEDUCTIONS		
Funds distributed on behalf of others	<u>20,543</u>	<u>2,133,419</u>
Total deductions	<u>20,543</u>	<u>2,133,419</u>
Change in fiduciary net position	(10,828)	(5,588)
Net position—beginning	<u>272,968</u>	<u>102,140</u>
Net position—ending	<u><u>\$ 262,140</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 96,552</u></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, 2024

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 nonmajor 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 legally separate entities from the County but are, in substance, part of the County’s operations and therefore data from these units are 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 discretely presented 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 source of revenue for the County Road Fund is state aid.
- *Capital Projects Fund*—The 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 shown below:

- *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/SBITAs 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 or within the availability period for this revenue source. 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, cash held for self-insurance activities and amounts held on behalf of others.

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

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

Capital and Right-to-Use Leased/SBITA Assets—Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, infrastructure assets (e.g., roads and bridges), right-to-use lease/SBITA 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 two 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 lease and subscription-based information technology arrangement (“SBITA”) 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
Right-to-use subscription assets	2-5

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

Unearned Revenue—Certain amounts received have not been spent or otherwise used to meet the revenue recognition criteria for government-wide or fund financial statement purposes. At December 31, 2024, the County reported unearned revenues of \$12,169,950 and \$218,113 within the General Fund and Nonmajor Funds, respectively. Included within unearned revenues at December 31, 2024, the County reported \$5,654,682 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, 2024, the County has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is a deferred charge on refunding bonds which the County reports within its governmental activities and business-type activities. A deferred charge on refunding bonds results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The second item is related to pensions reported in the governmental activities and business-type activities. This represents the effect of the net change in the County’s proportion of the collective net pension liability, the difference during the measurement period between the County’s contributions and its proportionate share of the total contribution to the pension systems not included in the pension expense, and any contributions to the pension system made subsequent to the measurement date. The last item is related to OPEB reported in the governmental activities and business-type activities and represents the effects of the change in the County’s proportion of the collective OPEB liability and the difference during the measurement period between certain of the employer’s contributions and its proportionate share of the total of certain contributions from employers included in the collective OPEB liability.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position and the balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. At December 31, 2024, 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 liability and the difference during the measurement periods between the County's contributions and its proportionate share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense and is reported on the government-wide statements. The last item is related to OPEB reported in the government-wide financial statements and represents the effects of the change in the County's proportion of the collective OPEB liability and the difference during the measurement period between certain of the employer's contributions and its proportionate share of the total of certain contributions from employers included in the collective OPEB liability. These amounts are deferred and recognized in the period that the amounts become available.

Net Position Flow Assumptions—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 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 4.

The County recognizes lease liabilities if they are considered significant individually or in the aggregate to the financial statements. 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 liabilities is included in Note 10.

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 7.

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

Other

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

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements—During the year ended December 31, 2024, the County implemented the remainder of GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*; and GASB Statements No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*; and No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. GASB Statement No. 99 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement No. 53. GASB Statement No. 100 improves financial reporting by enhancing accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. GASB Statement No. 101 will result in a liability for compensated absences that more appropriately reflects when a government incurs an obligation. Other than the item discussed in Note 2, the implementation of GASB Statements No. 99, 100, and 101 did not have a material impact on the County's financial position or results from operations.

Future Impacts of Accounting Pronouncements—The County has not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from adopting GASB Statements No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*, effective for the year ending December 31, 2025; and No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*; and No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*, effective for the year ending December 31, 2026. The County is, therefore, unable to disclose the impact that adopting GASB Statements No. 102, 103, and 104 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, 2024, the County's Solid Waste Fund, an enterprise fund, reported net position of \$(4,213,608). 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 \$(4,549,006). 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 \$(70,723,206), largely as a result of the County OPEB obligation, which is not eligible to be funded.

2. RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the County implemented GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. As a result of this implementation, the County restated its compensated absences liability as of December 31, 2023 by \$4,358,873 and \$49,352 for governmental and business-type activities, respectively.

The effect of the implementation of GASB Statement No. 101 is shown below:

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Net position/fund balance—		
December 31, 2024, as previously stated	\$ (74,644,257)	\$ (3,238,430)
Implementation of GASB Statement No. 101	<u>(4,358,873)</u>	<u>(49,352)</u>
Net position/fund balance—		
December 31, 2024, as restated	<u>\$ (79,003,130)</u>	<u>\$ (3,287,782)</u>

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Available cash of the County is deposited and invested in accordance with the provisions of applicable State statutes. The County also has its own written investment guidelines which have been established by the County Board of Legislators. County monies must be deposited in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The County Treasurer is authorized to use demand accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. agencies, contractual repurchase agreements, and obligations of New York State or its localities.

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

Total cash and cash equivalents (including restricted cash) reported by the County at December 31, 2024 is presented as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Fiduciary Funds	Total Balance
Petty cash (uncollateralized)	\$ 7,600	\$ 1,800	\$ -	\$ 9,400
Deposits	51,931,918	1,418,215	2,497,730	55,847,863
Total	<u>\$ 51,939,518</u>	<u>\$ 1,420,015</u>	<u>\$ 2,497,730</u>	<u>\$ 55,857,263</u>

Deposits with Financial Institutions—All deposits are carried at fair value, and are classified by custodial credit risk at December 31, 2024 as follows:

	Bank Balance	Carrying Amount
Insured (FDIC)	\$ 1,019,476	\$ 1,019,476
Uninsured:		
Collateral held by bank's agent in the County's name	56,779,848	54,828,387
Total	<u>\$ 57,799,324</u>	<u>\$ 55,847,863</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, 2024, 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, 2024, the County reported \$45,763,539 and \$728,664 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, 2024.

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, cash held for self-insurance activities and amounts held on behalf of others as restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments. At December 31, 2024, the County reported \$35,239,442 and \$8,118,021 as restricted cash and cash equivalents and restricted investments, respectively, within its governmental activities. The County also reported \$466,948 and \$2,497,730 as restricted cash and cash equivalents within its proprietary fund and fiduciary funds, respectively.

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 | <p>Inputs to the valuation methodology include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p> |
| 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 \$5,100,123 and restricted deposits of \$9,062, 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, 2024, the Agency reported \$2,202,434 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 \$933,435, while restricted cash and cash equivalents totaled \$7,210,214 at December 31, 2024. 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, 2024. Additionally, at December 31, 2024, the LDC reported \$4,252,371 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 \$1,008,895 and \$55,147, respectively, which were covered fully by FDIC insurance.

St. Lawrence County Property Development Corporation—The PDC reported cash of \$43,765 and restricted cash of \$100,000 at December 31, 2024, which were covered fully by FDIC insurance.

4. RECEIVABLES

Revenues accrued by the County at December 31, 2024 consisted of the following:

Taxes Receivable—Represents amounts due from County taxpayers that remain unpaid. At December 31, 2024, the County recorded \$18,782,817 related to taxes receivable. These amounts are reported net of an allowance for uncollectible taxes provision of \$527,000.

Accounts Receivable—Represents amounts due from various sources. The County’s accounts receivable at December 31, 2024 are shown below:

Governmental funds:	
General Fund	\$ 3,421,605
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(151,998)</u> \$ 3,269,607
County Road Fund	13,501
Nonmajor funds	<u>17,366</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,300,474</u>
Proprietary funds:	
Solid Waste Fund	<u>\$ 514,237</u>
Total	<u>\$ 514,237</u>
Fiduciary funds:	
Custodial Fund	<u>\$ 13</u>
Total	<u>\$ 13</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, 2024 are as follows:

Governmental funds:

General Fund

Due from State and Federal	\$ 33,177,155	
Due from local governments	<u>99,052</u>	\$ 33,276,207

County Road Fund

Due from State and Federal		2,688,427
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Nonmajor funds

Due from State and Federal		<u>100,176</u>
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Total		<u>\$ 36,064,810</u>
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Proprietary funds:

Internal Service Fund:

Due from local governments—noncurrent	\$ 6,674,947	
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Total	<u>\$ 6,674,947</u>	
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Leases Receivable—The County recognized 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 \$150,422 in lease revenue and \$9,559 in interest revenue during the current fiscal year related to this lease. As of December 31, 2024, the County’s receivable for lease payments was \$195,278. 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, 2024, the balance of the deferred inflow of resources was \$173,524.

At December 31, 2024, the General Fund reported intergovernmental receivables of \$33,276,207, 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, 2024, the CDC reported accrued interest receivable of \$8 and notes receivable of \$5,440.

Discretely Presented Component Units

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency—At December 31, 2024, the Agency reported accounts receivable and grant receivable of \$1,391,491. Included in accounts receivable are other capital leases receivable of \$1,354,580, of which \$1,243,944 is noncurrent.

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency – Local Development Corporation—At December 31, 2024, the LDC reported \$26,022 of accounts receivable. The LDC reports total mortgages, loans and leases receivable (net of allowance of \$170,000) of \$3,251,246, of which \$2,691,996 is noncurrent and \$559,250 is considered current.

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Governmental activities—Capital asset activity for the primary government’s governmental activities, for the year ended December 31, 2024, was as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2024	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2024
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:				
Land	\$ 2,343,080	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,343,080
Construction in progress	2,118,619	18,635,800	5,658,201	15,096,218
Total capital assets not being depreciated/amortized	4,461,699	18,635,800	5,658,201	17,439,298
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Infrastructure	250,045,224	14,068,956	-	264,114,180
Buildings and building improvements	58,577,054	905,000	-	59,482,054
Machinery and equipment	28,659,176	2,698,879	227,193	31,130,862
Right-to-use leased assets	4,547,476	-	-	4,547,476
Right-to-use subscription assets	67,992	-	-	67,992
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized	341,896,922	17,672,835	227,193	359,342,564
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Infrastructure	86,766,455	3,564,012	-	90,330,467
Buildings and building improvements	26,996,426	1,016,759	-	28,013,185
Machinery and equipment	15,775,682	2,466,937	227,193	18,015,426
Right-to-use leased assets	2,607,857	1,489,319	-	4,097,176
Right-to-use subscription assets	19,264	22,664	-	41,928
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	132,165,684	8,559,691	227,193	140,498,182
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	209,731,238	9,113,144	-	218,844,382
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 214,192,937	\$ 27,748,944	\$ 5,658,201	\$ 236,283,680

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

Governmental activities:	
General government support	\$ 1,759,586
Public safety	1,826,052
Health	45,587
Transportation	4,876,769
Economic assistance and opportunity	51,697
Total	<u>\$ 8,559,691</u>

Business-type activities—Capital asset activity for the primary government’s business-type activities (Enterprise Funds), for fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, is presented below:

	Balance 1/1/2024	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2024
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	504,019	-	4,377,733
Buildings and improvements	6,274,011	-	-	6,274,011
Machinery and equipment	<u>6,495,822</u>	<u>728,412</u>	<u>584,468</u>	<u>6,639,766</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>16,643,547</u>	<u>1,232,431</u>	<u>584,468</u>	<u>17,291,510</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	3,601,653	54,129	-	3,655,782
Buildings and improvements	3,509,930	160,634	-	3,670,564
Machinery and equipment	<u>3,480,607</u>	<u>269,874</u>	<u>80,450</u>	<u>3,670,031</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>10,592,190</u>	<u>484,637</u>	<u>80,450</u>	<u>10,996,377</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>6,051,357</u>	<u>747,794</u>	<u>504,018</u>	<u>6,295,133</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 6,370,157</u>	<u>747,794</u>	<u>504,018</u>	<u>\$ 6,613,933</u>

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

Business-type activities:	
Solid Waste Fund	\$ 324,003
Canton Human Service Initiatives	<u>160,634</u>
Total	<u>\$ 484,637</u>

Discretely Presented Component Units

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

	Balance 1/1/2024	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2024
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and land improvements	\$ 458,343	\$ -	\$ 5,859	\$ 452,484
Construction in progress	<u>783,922</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>783,922</u>	<u>-</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>1,242,265</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>789,781</u>	<u>452,484</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	2,230,366	816,617	-	3,046,983
Automotive equipment	39,910	-	-	39,910
Office equipment and furnishings	<u>31,729</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,729</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>2,302,005</u>	<u>816,617</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,118,622</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>707,517</u>	<u>159,218</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>866,735</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>1,594,488</u>	<u>657,399</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,251,887</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 2,836,753</u>	<u>\$ 657,399</u>	<u>\$ 789,781</u>	<u>\$ 2,704,371</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$159,218.

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

	Balance 1/1/2024	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2024
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 450,232	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 450,232
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>450,232</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>450,232</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:	<u>165,711</u>	<u>17,807</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>183,518</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>284,521</u>	<u>(17,807)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>266,714</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 284,521</u>	<u>\$ (17,807)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 266,714</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$17,807.

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

	1/1/2024	Increases	Decreases	12/31/2024
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Constuction in progress	\$ 1,195,365	\$ -	\$ 30,650	\$ 1,164,715
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>\$ 1,195,365</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 30,650</u>	<u>\$ 1,164,715</u>

6. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities reported by governmental funds at December 31, 2024, were as follows:

	Governmental Funds		
	General Fund	County Road Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Salaries and employee benefits	<u>\$ 3,140,062</u>	<u>\$ 115,392</u>	<u>\$ 21,546</u>
			<u>\$ 3,277,000</u>

7. 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, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2024. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2023, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability 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, 2024	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Net pension liability	\$ 26,326,754	\$ 564,034
County's portion of the Plan's total net pension liability	0.1788011%	0.0038307%

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the County recognized ERS pension expense of \$10,743,444 and \$230,171 for governmental and business-type activities, respectively. At December 31, 2024, 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	\$ 8,479,827	\$ 717,861	\$ 181,675	\$ 15,380
Changes in assumptions	9,953,554	-	213,249	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	12,860,479	-	275,528
Changes in proportion and differences between the County's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,064,181	2,200,729	22,799	47,149
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	5,193,899	-	111,276	-
Total	<u>\$ 24,691,461</u>	<u>\$ 15,779,069</u>	<u>\$ 528,999</u>	<u>\$ 338,057</u>

The County's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2025. 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 on the following page.

Year Ending December 31,	ERS	
	Governmental	Business-type
	Activites	Activites
2025	\$ (5,344,437)	\$ (114,501)
2026	4,739,869	101,549
2027	7,295,393	156,299
2028	(2,972,332)	(63,681)

Actuarial Assumptions—The total pension liability 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 to the measurement date. The actuarial valuations used the actuarial assumptions presented below:

	ERS
Measurement date	March 31, 2024
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2023
Interest rate	5.9%
Salary scale	4.4%
Decrement tables	April 1, 2015- March 31, 2020
Inflation rate	2.9%
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.5%

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-2021. The actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2023 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:

	ERS	
	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
	March 31, 2024	
Measurement date		
Asset class:		
Domestic equities	32.0 %	4.0 %
International equities	15.0	6.7
Private equity	10.0	7.3
Real estate	9.0	4.6
Opportunistic portfolio	3.0	5.3
Credit	4.0	5.4
Real assets	3.0	5.8
Fixed income	23.0	1.5
Cash	1.0	0.3
Total	100.0 %	

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 to the Discount Rate Assumption—The chart below presents the County’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 5.9%, as well as what the County’s proportionate share of the net pension liability 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	1% Decrease (4.9%)	Current Assumption (5.9%)	1% Increase (6.9%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) for:			
Governmental activities	\$ 82,774,006	\$ 26,326,754	\$ (20,818,411)
Business-type activities	\$ 1,773,381	\$ 564,034	\$ (446,021)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position—The components of the current-year net pension liability of the employers as of the valuation date, were as follows:

	(Dollars in Thousands)
	ERS
Valuation date	April 1, 2023
Employers' total pension liability	\$ 240,696,851
Plan fiduciary net position	225,972,801
Employers' net pension liability	<u>\$ 14,724,050</u>
System fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	93.9%

Discretely Presented Component Units

St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency

The Agency also participates in the ERS.

Pension Liability, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—At December 31, 2024, the Agency reported a liability of \$200,879 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Agency’s proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Agency’s long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Agency recognized pension expense of \$87,818. At December 31, 2024, the Agency reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experiences	\$ 64,703	\$ 5,477
Change of assumptions	75,948	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	98,128
Changes in proportion and differences between the Agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	23,575	12,472
Agency contributions subsequent to the measurement date	59,005	-
Total	<u>\$ 223,231</u>	<u>\$ 116,077</u>

The Agency's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	ERS
2025	\$ (34,312)
2026	43,172
2027	60,527
2028	(21,238)

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

The chart below represents the Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 5.9%, as well as what the Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (4.9%) or one percentage point higher (6.9%) than the current assumption.

	1% Decrease (4.9%)	Current Assumption (5.9%)	1% Increase (6.9%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 631,584	\$ 200,879	\$ (158,849)

St. Lawrence County Soil and Water Conservation District

The District also participates in the ERS.

Pension Liability, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—At December 31, 2024, the District reported a net pension liability of \$174,334 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2024, 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, 2024, the District recognized pension expense of \$71,860. At December 31, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experiences	\$ 56,153	\$ 4,754
Change of assumptions	65,912	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	85,161
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	24,567	22,988
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	25,876	-
Total	<u>\$ 172,508</u>	<u>\$ 112,903</u>

The District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	ERS
2025	\$ (26,494)
2026	23,497
2027	36,165
2028	561

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

The chart below represents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 5.9%, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (4.9%) or one percentage point higher (6.9%) than the current assumption.

	1% Decrease (4.9%)	Current Assumption (5.9%)	1% Increase (6.9%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)—ERS	\$ 544,518	\$ 174,334	\$ (136,951)

8. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS ("OPEB") OBLIGATION

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms—At December 31, 2024, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	674
Active employees	<u>772</u>
Total	<u>1,446</u>

Total OPEB Liability

The County's primary government total OPEB liability of \$327,642,815 was measured as of January 1, 2024, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2024.

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, 2024 actuarial valuation, the entry age normal method, over a level percent of pay was used. The single discount rate changed from 3.72% effective January 1, 2023 to 3.26% effective January 1, 2024 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 6.5%, while the ultimate healthcare cost trend rate is 4.0%.

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, 2023	\$ 307,453,668	\$ 6,835,684
Changes for the year:		
Service cost	8,652,183	185,369
Interest	11,819,124	4,569
Differences between expected and actual experience	(19,946,957)	(427,353)
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	23,142,102	495,807
Benefit payments	(10,349,645)	(221,736)
Net changes	13,316,807	36,656
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 320,770,475</u>	<u>\$ 6,872,340</u>

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

	1% Decrease (2.26%)	Current Discount Rate (3.26%)	1% Increase (4.26%)
Total OPEB liability:			
Governmental activities	\$ 375,063,456	\$ 320,770,475	\$ 277,206,482
Business-type activities	8,035,539	6,872,340	5,939,004

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 (6.5%)/ultimate (4.0%) healthcare cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease (5.5%/3.0%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (6.5%/4.0%)	1% Increase (7.5%/5.0%)
Total OPEB liability:			
Governmental activities	\$ 273,682,163	\$ 320,770,475	\$ 381,261,640
Business-type activities	5,863,498	6,872,340	8,168,332

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, 2024:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 331,025	\$ 7,092	\$ 22,806,678	\$ 488,621
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	42,813,822	917,264	61,620,407	1,320,185
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	10,799,525	231,374	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 53,944,372</u>	<u>\$ 1,155,730</u>	<u>\$ 84,427,085</u>	<u>\$ 1,808,806</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, 2025. 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
2025	\$ (3,364,191)	\$ (72,076)
2026	(10,690,141)	(229,031)
2027	(12,505,745)	(267,929)
2028	(14,592,239)	(312,631)
2029	(247,881)	(5,311)
2030 and thereafter	117,959	2,528

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, 2024, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

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

Total OPEB Liability

The Agency's total OPEB liability of \$2,226,388 was measured as of January 1, 2024, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2023.

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, 2023 actuarial valuation, the entry age normal method, over a level percent of pay was used. The single discount rate was 3.26% effective December 31, 2024 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, 2023	\$ 2,093,793
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	58,897
Interest	79,481
Differences between expected and actual experience	(150,011)
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	176,427
Benefit payments	(32,199)
Net changes	132,595
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 2,226,388

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 1% change in the discount rate assumption would have on the total OPEB liability.

	1% Decrease (2.26%)	Current Discount Rate (3.26%)	1% Increase (4.26%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 2,629,709	\$ 2,226,388	\$ 1,901,024

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	\$ 1,863,426	\$ 2,226,388	\$ 2,684,821

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 following table presents the Agency’s deferred outflows and inflows of resources at December 31, 2024.

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 216,046	\$ 259,331
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	402,909	568,858
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	31,063	-
Total	<u>\$ 650,018</u>	<u>\$ 828,189</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, 2025. 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,	
2025	\$ (27,829)
2026	(21,093)
2027	4,119
2028	(18,841)
2029	(69,705)
thereafter	(75,885)

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

The County established a workers’ compensation fund, within its’ Internal Service Fund, pursuant to Workers’ Compensation Law to finance the liability and risks related to workers’ compensation claims. The workers’ compensation plan is a municipal risk sharing pool, which is administered by the County and insures workers’ compensation for all employees of the participants. In addition to the County, participation in the Plan is available to, and includes, each of the 30 towns, 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, 2022 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
2024	\$ 17,241,456	\$ 8,319,952	\$ 7,145,272	\$ 18,416,136
2023	20,190,880	14,292,032	17,241,456	17,241,456
2022	23,512,130	12,988,499	16,309,749	20,190,880

Intergovernmental receivables from other plan participants, relating to their share of the aforementioned liability at December 31, 2024, amounted to \$6,674,947, and is recorded as long-term intergovernmental receivables in the Internal Service Fund.

10. LEASE AND SUBSCRIPTION LIABILITIES

The County is a lessee for various leases and a subscriber of various information technology agreements. Under GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, the County recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the financial statements. Under GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription Based Information Technology Agreements ("SBITA")*, the County recognizes a SBITA liability and a SBITA asset in the government-wide financial statements. The County recognizes lease and SBITA liabilities if they are considered significant individually or in the aggregate to the financial statements.

At the commencement of a lease/SBITA, the County initially measures the lease/SBITA liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease/SBITA term. Subsequently, the lease/SBITA liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease/SBITA payments made. The lease/SBITA asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease/SBITA liability, adjusted for lease/SBITA payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease/SBITA asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases/SBITAs include how the County determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease/SBITA payments to present value, (2) lease/SBITA term, and (3) lease/SBITA 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/SBITA terms include the noncancellable period of the lease/SBITA. Lease/SBITA payments included in the measurement of the 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/SBITA and will remeasure the asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the liability.

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

The County entered into various long-term lease agreements. As of December 31, 2024, the value of the lease liability was \$1,411,403. The County is required to make monthly lease payments on all of the agreements. The County uses their estimated incremental borrowing rate of 3.00% to determine the value of their principal and interest payments. The value of the leased assets as of the end of the current fiscal year was \$4,547,476 and had accumulated amortization of \$4,097,176.

At December 31, 2024, the County maintained a subscription based information technology agreement. As of December 31, 2024, the value of the SBITA liability was \$27,581. The agreements have interest rates of 3.0%. The value of the SBITA assets as of the end of the current fiscal year was \$67,992 and had accumulated amortization of \$41,928.

The future principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2024, are shown below:

Fiscal Year Ending December 31	Lease Liability		Subscription Liability		Total
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2025	\$ 604,614	\$ 42,435	\$ 13,587	\$ 827	\$ 661,463
2026	433,047	24,594	13,994	420	472,055
2027	294,456	11,469	-	-	305,925
2028	42,609	2,636	-	-	45,245
2029	36,677	1,357	-	-	38,034
Totals	<u>\$ 1,411,403</u>	<u>\$ 82,491</u>	<u>\$ 27,581</u>	<u>\$ 1,247</u>	<u>\$ 1,522,722</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 and subscription liabilities, 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, 2024 are shown on the following page.

	Balance 1/1/2024 (as restated)	Additions	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2024	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Serial bonds	\$ 23,180,000	\$ -	\$ 1,885,000	\$ 21,295,000	\$ 1,965,000
Premium on serial bonds	1,140,227	-	102,863	1,037,364	102,863
Bonds payable	24,320,227	-	1,987,863	22,332,364	2,067,863
Lease liability	2,007,636	-	596,233	1,411,403	604,614
Subscription liability	40,772	-	13,191	27,581	13,587
Compensated absences	12,111,743	371,888	-	12,483,631	2,286,793
Workers' compensation	17,241,456	8,319,952	7,145,272	18,416,136	1,841,614
OPEB obligation	307,453,668	43,613,409	30,296,602	320,770,475	-
Net pension liability*	36,960,749	-	10,633,995	26,326,754	-
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 400,136,251</u>	<u>\$ 52,305,249</u>	<u>\$ 50,673,156</u>	<u>\$ 401,768,344</u>	<u>\$ 6,814,471</u>
Business type activities:					
Serial bonds payable	\$ 3,505,000	\$ -	\$ 335,000	\$ 3,170,000	\$ 355,000
Compensated absences	322,228	52,114	159,640	214,702	44,677
OPEB obligation	6,835,684	685,745	649,089	6,872,340	-
Landfill obligation	1,425,000	-	74,623	1,350,377	86,869
Net pension liability*	821,770	-	257,736	564,034	-
Total business-type activities	<u>\$ 12,909,682</u>	<u>\$ 737,859</u>	<u>\$ 1,476,088</u>	<u>\$ 12,171,453</u>	<u>\$ 486,546</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.

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, 2024 is shown below:

Description	Original Issue	Interest Rate	Year of Maturity	Balance 1/1/2024	Additions	Payments	Balance 12/31/2024	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities serial bonds issued by the County:								
2015 Refunding	\$ 25,135,000	3.0-5.0	2035	\$ 17,855,000	\$ -	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 16,685,000	\$ 1,230,000
2016 Serial bonds	3,000,000	2.0-2.6	2031	1,565,000	-	190,000	1,375,000	195,000
2016 Serial bonds	2,430,000	2.0	2029	1,015,000	-	260,000	755,000	265,000
2022 Serial bonds	3,000,000	3.0-4.0	2,032	2,745,000	-	265,000	2,480,000	275,000
Total governmental activities bonded debt				<u>\$ 23,180,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,885,000</u>	<u>\$ 21,295,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,965,000</u>
Business-type activities serial bonds issued by Canton Human Services Initiatives ("CHSI"):								
2013 Refunding	\$ 6,475,000	2.5-4.0	2032	\$ 3,505,000	\$ -	\$ 335,000	\$ 3,170,000	\$ 355,000

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

Fiscal Year Ending December 31,	Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest
2025	\$ 1,965,000	\$ 683,988
2026	2,070,000	602,863
2027	1,980,000	519,194
2028	2,050,000	445,181
2029	2,120,000	382,647
2030-2034	9,335,000	972,998
2035	1,775,000	26,625
Total	<u>\$ 21,295,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,633,496</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, 2024 was \$1,037,364.

Lease Liability—The County has entered into long-term leases for property and equipment. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2024 was \$1,411,403 for governmental activities. Refer to Note 10 for additional information related to the County's leases.

SBITA Liability—The County has entered into long-term leases for property and equipment. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2024 was \$27,581 for governmental activities. Refer to Note 10 for additional information related to the County's SBITA liability.

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, 2024, total compensated absences recorded within the governmental and business-type activities was \$12,483,631 and \$214,702, respectively. The County estimates \$2,286,793 and \$44,677 of governmental and business-type activities, respectively, will be due within one year which comprises accrued vacation, sick and compensatory time.

Workers' Compensation—As explained in Note 9, the County reports workers' compensation liabilities from administering their self-insurance plan within its governmental activities as an Internal Service Fund. The total workers' compensation liability outstanding at December 31, 2024 is \$18,416,136.

Other Postemployment Benefits ("OPEB") Obligation—As explained in Note 8, the County provides health insurance coverage for retirees. The County's OPEB cost is calculated based in the annual required contributions of the employer, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB. The long-term OPEB liability for governmental and business-type activities is estimated to be \$320,770,475 and \$6,872,340, respectively, at December 31, 2024.

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, 2024, the balance of this liability is \$1,350,377, of which \$86,869 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 1/1/2024	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2024	Due Within One Year
Loans payable	\$ 500,939	\$ -	\$ 22,461	\$ 478,478	\$ 22,979
Compensated absences	300,664	64,544	-	365,208	-
OPEB obligation	2,093,793	314,805	182,210	2,226,388	-
Net pension liability*	310,384	-	109,505	200,879	-
Total	<u>\$ 3,205,780</u>	<u>\$ 379,349</u>	<u>\$ 314,176</u>	<u>\$ 3,270,953</u>	<u>\$ 22,979</u>

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

Loans payable at December 31, 2024 consisted of the following:

Holder	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity	Original Amount	Balance 12/31/2024
SLCIDA-LDC Canton Industrial Building	0.5	11/1/2044	\$ 700,000	\$ 478,478
Total				<u>\$ 478,478</u>

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

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest
2025	\$ 22,979	\$ 2,147
2026	22,901	2,225
2027	23,016	2,110
2028	23,131	1,995
2029	23,247	1,879
2030-2034	117,994	7,636
2035-2039	120,980	4,650
2040-2044	124,230	1,586
Total	<u>\$ 478,478</u>	<u>\$ 24,228</u>

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

	Balance 1/1/2024	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2024	Due Within One Year
Net pension liability*	\$ -	\$ 93,969	\$ -	\$ 93,969	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 93,969</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 93,969</u>	<u>\$ -</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 1/1/2024	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2024	Due Within One Year
Net pension liability*	\$ 204,772	\$ -	\$ 30,438	\$ 174,334	\$ -
Total	\$ 204,772	\$ -	\$ 30,438	\$ 174,334	\$ -

(*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 1/1/2024	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2024	Due Within One Year
Mortgage payable	\$ 590,846	\$ -	\$ 504,599	\$ 86,247	\$ 4,679
Total	\$ 590,846	\$ -	\$ 504,599	\$ 86,247	\$ 4,679

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/amortization 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 \$ 236,283,680

Related debt:

Serial bonds outstanding	\$ (21,295,000)	
Unamortized bond premium	(1,037,364)	
Lease liability	(1,411,403)	
Subscription liability	(27,581)	
Capital Projects Fund accounts payable	(182,326)	
Unspent proceeds of debt	1,106,756	(22,846,918)

Net investment in capital assets—governmental activities \$ 213,436,762

Business-type activities:

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation \$ 3,847,736

Net investment in capital assets—business-type activities* \$ 3,847,736

* The CHSI, a separately audited not-for-profit organization and a 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 \$2,225,893.

- **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 \$17,313,335. 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 \$14,887,280. Of this amount, \$3,104,541 represents resources restricted for revolving loans, \$8,877,895 represents a restricted New York State Power Authority grant for the St. Lawrence River Valley Redevelopment Agency, \$2,638,621 represents Greater Massena Economic Development Fund loans, while \$266,223 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, 2024 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, 2024, the County had \$3,703,153 of nonspendable fund balance, of which \$903,430 represents a long-term intergovernmental receivable and \$2,799,723 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, 2024, the County reported restricted fund balances as shown below:

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total
Restricted for:			
District attorney funds	\$ 159,777	\$ -	\$ 159,777
Sheriff's equitable sharing program	305,947	-	305,947
Stop DWI program	71,491	-	71,491
Employee benefits	2,239,866	-	2,239,866
Capital projects	10,402,861	3,738,471	14,141,332
Blighted property	565,106	-	565,106
Sheriff marker vehicle	720,510	-	720,510
Public transportation	86,026	-	86,026
Recreational trail	130,036	-	130,036
Total restricted fund balance	<u>\$ 14,681,620</u>	<u>\$ 3,738,471</u>	<u>\$ 18,420,091</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, 2024, the County had \$10,959,656 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 Board of Legislators, 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, 2024.

	General Fund	County Road Fund	Nonmajor funds	Total
Assigned for:				
Subsequent year's expenditures	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300,000
Encumbrances	4,909,177	302,428	869,223	6,080,828
Environmental remediation	495,641	-	-	495,641
Miscellaneous purposes	95,088	-	-	95,088
Specific uses	-	1,198,948	2,039,712	3,238,660
Total assigned fund balance	<u>\$ 5,799,906</u>	<u>\$ 1,501,376</u>	<u>\$ 2,908,935</u>	<u>\$ 10,210,217</u>

It is the County's policy is to expend fund balances in the following order: nonspendable 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, 2024 are presented below:

	Interfund			
	Receivables	Payables	Transfers In	Transfers Out
Governmental Funds:				
General Fund	\$ 364,363	\$ 114,785	\$ -	\$ 21,321,087
County Road Fund	-	1,133,347	18,885,115	7,521,547
Capital Projects Fund	156,803	-	9,672,023	-
Nonmajor funds	987,164	-	285,496	-
Proprietary Funds:				
Solid Waste Fund	-	223,976	-	-
Internal Service Fund	-	36,222	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,508,330</u>	<u>\$ 1,508,330</u>	<u>\$ 28,842,634</u>	<u>\$ 28,842,634</u>

14. LABOR CONTRACTS

The County's employees are represented by six collective bargaining units: the CSEA Local 1000 Unit 8427 Solid Waste Department and the St. Lawrence County Indigent Defenders contracts 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 contracts are settled through December 31, 2026, and the Civil Service Employees Association, Inc. contract is settled through December 31, 2028.

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, 2024, the County reported significant encumbrances as shown below:

Fund	Purpose	Amount
General	LightSpeed & Nokia Microwave System	\$ 2,128,513
General	Public Safety Communications System	1,490,305
General	Phone Upgrades	242,500
General	Generator	213,165
County Road	Road Improvements	200,000
Capital Projects	Building Improvements	832,738
Capital Projects	Sand	1,024,332
Solid Waste	Plow Trucks	869,223
Solid Waste	Tractors	299,478

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 \$469,120 during 2024 in payments in lieu of taxes (“PILOT”), these collections were made in lieu of \$2,034,379 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—The County is a defendant in a number of lawsuits. In the opinion of the County Attorney, after considering all relevant facts, such litigation in the aggregate will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of the County.

Landfill Post-closure—As discussed in Note 11, the County is responsible to perform specified operation and maintenance functions at a landfill site for a period of thirty years. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the thirty year period came to an end and additional work was necessary in providing maintenance services. The County hired an engineer and determined a new liability at December 31, 2024 of \$1,350,377. 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 23, 2025, 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 Ten Fiscal Years

	Year Ended December 31,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Measurement date	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability/(asset)	93.9%	90.8%	103.7%	100.0%	86.4%	96.3%	98.2%	94.7%	90.7%	97.9%
Governmental activities:										
County's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.001788011	0.1723591%	0.1731855%	0.1578611%	0.1607171%	0.1604015%	0.1679351%	0.1637932%	0.1696946%	0.1701861%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	<u>\$ 26,326,754</u>	<u>\$ 36,960,749</u>	<u>\$ (14,157,195)</u>	<u>\$ 157,189</u>	<u>\$ 42,558,801</u>	<u>\$ 11,364,934</u>	<u>\$ 5,420,013</u>	<u>\$ 15,390,374</u>	<u>\$ 27,236,451</u>	<u>\$ 5,749,304</u>
County's covered payroll	\$ 46,942,246	\$ 45,797,314	\$ 44,680,306	\$ 40,405,691	\$ 38,398,195	\$ 37,563,176	\$ 36,447,598	\$ 37,212,020	\$ 35,793,819	\$ 36,255,937
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	56.1%	80.7%	(31.7%)	0.4%	110.8%	30.3%	14.9%	41.4%	76.1%	15.9%
Business-type activities:										
County's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.0038307%	0.0038322%	0.0038053%	0.0035654%	0.0035511%	0.0036720%	0.0039716%	0.0038110%	0.0039415%	0.0035264%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	<u>\$ 564,034</u>	<u>\$ 821,770</u>	<u>\$ (311,068)</u>	<u>\$ 3,550</u>	<u>\$ 940,365</u>	<u>\$ 260,170</u>	<u>\$ 128,181</u>	<u>\$ 358,095</u>	<u>\$ 632,628</u>	<u>\$ 119,129</u>
County's covered payroll	\$ 990,072	\$ 965,924	\$ 942,365	\$ 908,356	\$ 943,165	\$ 914,455	\$ 858,778	\$ 888,693	\$ 818,848	\$ 774,877
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	57.0%	85.1%	(33.0%)	0.4%	99.7%	28.5%	14.9%	40.3%	77.3%	15.4%
Discretely presented component units:										
St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency (the "Agency"):										
	Year Ended December 31,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Agency's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.0013643%	0.0014474%	0.0014908%	0.012940%	0.0013925%	0.0014630%	0.0015412%	0.0015513%	0.0020224%	0.0021613%
Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	<u>\$ 200,879</u>	<u>\$ 310,384</u>	<u>\$ (121,868)</u>	<u>\$ 1,288</u>	<u>\$ 368,736</u>	<u>\$ 103,661</u>	<u>\$ 49,741</u>	<u>\$ 145,764</u>	<u>\$ 324,593</u>	<u>\$ 73,014</u>
Agency's covered payroll	\$ 477,816	\$ 459,277	\$ 502,028	\$ 351,031	\$ 369,322	\$ 350,108	\$ 342,441	\$ 337,649	\$ 342,530	\$ 376,838
Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	42.0%	67.6%	(24.3%)	0.37%	99.84%	29.6%	14.5%	43.2%	94.8%	19.4%

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

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Governmental activities:										
Contractually required contributions	\$ 6,623,063	\$ 5,515,405	\$ 5,342,518	\$ 6,387,665	\$ 5,638,850	\$ 5,563,197	\$ 5,591,351	\$ 5,728,022	\$ 5,822,765	\$ 6,522,591
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(6,623,063)</u>	<u>(5,515,405)</u>	<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>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
County's covered payroll	\$ 45,587,546	\$ 44,475,655	\$ 43,390,883	\$ 44,463,422	\$ 41,069,990	\$ 38,407,734	\$ 37,175,342	\$ 36,317,549	\$ 35,653,063	\$ 36,015,618
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.5%	12.4%	12.3%	14.4%	13.7%	14.5%	15.0%	15.8%	16.3%	18.1%
Business-type activities:										
Contractually required contributions	\$ 143,052	\$ 122,307	\$ 117,388	\$ 144,271	\$ 124,594	\$ 127,355	\$ 132,233	\$ 133,277	\$ 131,288	\$ 135,152
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(143,052)</u>	<u>(122,307)</u>	<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>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
County's covered payroll	\$ 1,033,504	\$ 1,008,297	\$ 983,704	\$ 977,074	\$ 934,315	\$ 904,339	\$ 901,785	\$ 866,712	\$ 839,316	\$ 816,458
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.8%	12.1%	11.9%	14.8%	13.3%	14.1%	14.7%	15.4%	15.6%	16.6%
Discretely presented component units:										
St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency (the "Agency"):										
	Year Ended December 31,									
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contributions	\$ 78,673	\$ 64,435	\$ 60,933	\$ 61,341	\$ 52,812	\$ 50,398	\$ 49,700	\$ 49,766	\$ 55,996	\$ 74,013
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(78,673)</u>	<u>(64,435)</u>	<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>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Agency's covered payroll	\$ 447,816	\$ 459,277	\$ 502,028	\$ 351,031	\$ 369,322	\$ 350,108	\$ 342,440	\$ 337,649	\$ 342,530	\$ 376,838
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	17.6%	14.0%	12.1%	17.5%	14.3%	14.4%	14.5%	14.7%	16.3%	19.6%

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

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Governmental activities:							
Total OPEB Liability							
Service cost	\$ 8,652,183	\$ 14,531,414	\$ 11,914,866	\$ 9,779,941	\$ 6,025,002	\$ 9,250,144	\$ 8,221,502
Interest	11,819,124	8,064,774	7,877,770	8,391,395	9,603,254	8,995,006	10,253,485
Difference between expected and actual experience	(19,946,957)	-	(12,017,140)	-	21,006,340	-	(29,747,737)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	23,142,102	(91,977,412)	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>(10,349,645)</u>	<u>(10,028,440)</u>	<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	13,316,807	(79,409,664)	22,354,226	62,114,659	70,319,573	(23,886,279)	(10,492,407)
Total OPEB liability—beginning	<u>307,453,668</u>	<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>	<u>266,453,560</u>
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 320,770,475</u>	<u>\$ 307,453,668</u>	<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	\$ 43,122,991	\$ 46,917,506	\$ 44,904,720	\$ 39,244,193	\$ 39,244,193	\$ 38,817,275	\$ 36,778,788
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	743.9%	655.3%	861.5%	928.8%	770.5%	597.9%	695.9%
Business-type activities:							
Total OPEB Liability							
Service cost	\$ 185,369	\$ 323,080	\$ 261,800	\$ 369,061	\$ 129,139	\$ 17,496	\$ 194,435
Interest	4,569	280,133	173,095	189,526	31,694	205,902	242,492
Differences between expected and actual experience	(427,353)	-	(264,048)	-	464,152	-	(703,523)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	495,807	(2,044,954)	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>(221,736)</u>	<u>(222,964)</u>	<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	36,656	(1,664,705)	267,663	1,551,082	1,369,281	(741,021)	(248,141)
Total OPEB liability—beginning	<u>6,835,684</u>	<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>	<u>6,301,525</u>
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 6,872,340</u>	<u>\$ 6,835,684</u>	<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	\$ 923,888	\$ 1,043,127	\$ 986,673	\$ 888,925	\$ 882,794	\$ 842,518	\$ 869,804
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	743.8%	655.3%	861.5%	926.1%	756.9%	630.5%	695.9%
Discretely presented component unit:							
St. Lawrence County Industrial Development Agency (the "Agency"):							
Service cost	\$ 58,897	\$ 129,353	\$ 94,026	\$ 69,369	\$ 54,701	\$ 65,391	\$ 81,664
Interest	79,481	57,616	54,532	52,976	67,489	60,146	73,298
Changes in benefit terms	-	(151,883)	-	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(150,011)	-	175,482	249,946	(144,943)	-	(387,465)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	176,427	(593,845)	(106,121)	264,488	314,445	(197,857)	75,268
Benefit payments	<u>(32,199)</u>	<u>(29,993)</u>	<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	132,595	(588,752)	190,712	618,816	271,605	(90,958)	(172,868)
Total OPEB liability—beginning	<u>2,093,793</u>	<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>	<u>1,865,238</u>
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 2,226,388</u>	<u>\$ 2,093,793</u>	<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	\$ 505,410	\$ 448,312	N/A	\$ 369,322	\$ 336,768	\$ 354,822	\$ 333,900
Agency's total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	440.5%	467.0%	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, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
REVENUES				
Real property taxes	\$ 54,385,612	\$ 54,385,612	\$ 51,695,161	\$ (2,690,451)
Real property tax items	2,329,260	2,329,260	2,642,989	313,729
Non-property tax items	81,014,710	82,664,710	86,536,485	3,871,775
Departmental income	17,099,065	17,099,065	15,545,985	(1,553,080)
Intergovernmental charges	1,664,984	2,063,576	2,083,434	19,858
Use of money and property	1,637,539	1,649,035	4,991,171	3,342,136
Licenses and permits	45,000	45,000	57,750	12,750
Fines and forfeitures	112,270	114,807	119,906	5,099
Sale of property and compensation for loss	2,425,068	2,425,068	1,749,901	(675,167)
Miscellaneous	2,793,616	7,079,994	8,457,936	1,377,942
Interfund revenues	567,062	567,062	527,062	(40,000)
State aid	31,034,610	38,220,788	40,980,408	2,759,620
Federal aid	22,289,353	32,051,695	27,088,634	(4,963,061)
Total revenues	<u>217,398,149</u>	<u>240,695,672</u>	<u>242,476,822</u>	<u>1,781,150</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government support	60,898,562	61,958,736	57,075,889	4,882,847
Education	906,500	1,031,500	998,287	33,213
Public safety	20,282,956	27,046,602	26,343,216	703,386
Health	20,209,742	23,329,707	20,943,217	2,386,490
Transportation	2,816,548	3,619,767	4,123,865	(504,098)
Economic assistance and opportunity	84,390,692	87,445,450	85,524,848	1,920,602
Culture and recreation	540,915	682,551	574,708	107,843
Home and community services	1,291,192	3,909,237	3,479,100	430,137
Employee benefits	12,766,933	12,766,738	15,437,924	(2,671,186)
Debt service	<u>1,992,200</u>	<u>2,694,882</u>	<u>2,601,624</u>	<u>93,258</u>
Total expenditures	<u>206,096,240</u>	<u>224,485,170</u>	<u>217,102,678</u>	<u>7,382,492</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>11,301,909</u>	<u>16,210,502</u>	<u>25,374,144</u>	<u>9,163,642</u>
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Transfers out	<u>(13,480,611)</u>	<u>(21,321,087)</u>	<u>(21,321,087)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing uses	<u>(13,480,611)</u>	<u>(21,321,087)</u>	<u>(21,321,087)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances*	(2,178,702)	(5,110,585)	4,053,057	9,163,642
Fund balances—beginning	<u>75,632,585</u>	<u>75,632,585</u>	<u>75,632,585</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 73,453,883</u>	<u>\$ 70,522,000</u>	<u>\$ 79,685,642</u>	<u>\$ 9,163,642</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, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental charges	\$ 2,532,353	\$ 2,607,353	\$ 2,581,545	\$ (25,808)
Use of money and property	33,800	33,800	154,673	120,873
Sale of property and compensation for loss	26,600	26,600	48,727	22,127
State aid	15,601,188	15,601,188	15,435,417	(165,771)
Federal aid	-	645,050	-	(645,050)
Total revenues	<u>18,193,941</u>	<u>18,913,991</u>	<u>18,220,362</u>	<u>(693,629)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety	743,589	778,589	737,396	41,193
Transportation	23,532,072	28,746,122	29,233,115	(486,993)
Debt service:				
Principal	106,000	106,000	106,000	-
Interest	<u>40,620</u>	<u>40,620</u>	<u>40,620</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures	<u>24,422,281</u>	<u>29,671,331</u>	<u>30,117,131</u>	<u>(445,800)</u>
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	<u>(6,228,340)</u>	<u>(10,757,340)</u>	<u>(11,896,769)</u>	<u>(1,139,429)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	13,295,115	18,885,115	18,885,115	-
Transfers out	<u>(7,677,099)</u>	<u>(8,738,099)</u>	<u>(7,521,547)</u>	<u>1,216,552</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>5,618,016</u>	<u>10,147,016</u>	<u>11,363,568</u>	<u>1,216,552</u>
Net change in fund balances*	(610,324)	(610,324)	(533,201)	77,123
Fund balances—beginning	<u>2,053,297</u>	<u>2,053,297</u>	<u>2,053,297</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 1,442,973</u>	<u>\$ 1,442,973</u>	<u>\$ 1,520,096</u>	<u>\$ 77,123</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
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
Year Ended December 31, 2024

1. OPEB LIABILITY

Changes of Assumptions—The actuarial cost method used as of January 1, 2024 was the Entry Age Normal Level Percent of Pay method, as prescribed under GASB 75.

The rate used to discount future plan cash flows increased from 3.72% as of January 1, 2023 to 3.26% as of January 1, 2024 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 6.5%, while the ultimate healthcare cost trend rate is 4.0%.

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.

Expenditures Exceeding Authorized Appropriations—The County's appropriations for the year ended December 31, 2024 exceeded the final budget as follows:

- General Fund—Expenditures within transportation and employee benefits exceeded the budget by \$504,098 and \$2,671,186, respectively due to the unanticipated purchase of buses and increased pharmacy expenditures.
- County Fund—Expenditures within transportation exceeded the budget by \$486,993 as a result of additional road projects not anticipated with the budget.

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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, 2024

	Industrial Development Agency	Industrial Development Agency—Local Development Corporation	Soil and Water Conservation District	Property Development Corporation	Total Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,100,123	\$ 933,435	\$ 1,008,895	\$ 43,765	\$ 7,086,218
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	9,062	7,210,214	55,147	100,000	7,374,423
Investments	2,202,434	4,252,371	-	-	6,454,805
Receivables, net of allowances:					
Accounts	36,911	26,022	-	398	63,331
Mortgages, loans and leases receivable, current portion	110,636	559,250	-	-	669,886
Intergovernmental receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid items	19,708	-	8,625	-	28,333
Total current assets	<u>7,478,874</u>	<u>12,981,292</u>	<u>1,072,667</u>	<u>144,163</u>	<u>21,676,996</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Mortgages, loans and leases receivable	1,243,944	2,691,996	-	-	3,935,940
Capital assets not being depreciated	452,484	-	-	-	452,484
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,251,887	266,714	-	1,164,715	3,683,316
Total noncurrent assets	<u>3,948,315</u>	<u>2,958,710</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,164,715</u>	<u>8,071,740</u>
Total assets	<u>11,427,189</u>	<u>15,940,002</u>	<u>1,072,667</u>	<u>1,308,878</u>	<u>29,748,736</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred outflows of resources—relating to pensions	223,231	-	172,508	-	395,739
Deferred outflows of resources—relating to OPEB	650,018	-	-	-	650,018
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>873,249</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>172,508</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,045,757</u>
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	12,420	23,865	290	33,042	69,617
Accrued liabilities	-	-	36,516	-	36,516
Unearned revenue	283,504	-	-	-	283,504
Total current liabilities	<u>295,924</u>	<u>23,865</u>	<u>36,806</u>	<u>33,042</u>	<u>389,637</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Due within one year	22,979	33,168	-	4,679	60,826
Due in more than one year	3,247,974	60,801	174,334	81,568	3,564,677
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>3,270,953</u>	<u>93,969</u>	<u>174,334</u>	<u>86,247</u>	<u>3,625,503</u>
Total liabilities	<u>3,566,877</u>	<u>117,834</u>	<u>211,140</u>	<u>119,289</u>	<u>4,015,140</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows of resources—relating to pensions	116,077	-	112,903	-	228,980
Deferred inflows of resources—relating to OPEB	828,189	-	-	-	828,189
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>944,266</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>112,903</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,057,169</u>
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	2,225,893	-	-	-	2,225,893
Restricted	-	14,887,280	-	-	14,887,280
Unrestricted	5,563,402	934,888	921,132	1,189,589	8,609,011
Total net position	<u>\$ 7,789,295</u>	<u>\$ 15,822,168</u>	<u>\$ 921,132</u>	<u>\$ 1,189,589</u>	<u>\$ 25,722,184</u>

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Combining Statement of Activities—
Discretely Presented Component Units
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Industrial Development Agency	Industrial Development Agency—Local Development Corporation	Soil and Water Conservation District	Property Development Corporation	Total Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
Program revenues:					
Charges for services	131,607	72,433	48,347	-	252,387
Operating grants and contributions	-	-	790,793	500,000	1,290,793
Total program revenues	<u>131,607</u>	<u>72,433</u>	<u>839,140</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>1,543,180</u>
Program expenses:					
Operation and maintenance	\$ 462,549	\$ 208,256	\$ 88,656	\$ 64,606	\$ 824,067
Administrative expenses	1,033,556	121,409	378,009	21,204	1,554,178
Contractual	-	-	341,603	-	341,603
Total program expenses	<u>1,496,105</u>	<u>329,665</u>	<u>808,268</u>	<u>85,810</u>	<u>2,719,848</u>
Net (expense) revenue	<u>(1,364,498)</u>	<u>(257,232)</u>	<u>30,872</u>	<u>414,190</u>	<u>(1,176,668)</u>
General revenues:					
Use of money and property	33,191	331,842	77,978	-	443,011
Miscellaneous local sources	3,034,081	-	69,079	4,646	3,107,806
Other gains	-	11,379	-	-	11,379
Total general revenues	<u>3,067,272</u>	<u>343,221</u>	<u>147,057</u>	<u>4,646</u>	<u>3,562,196</u>
Change in net position	1,702,774	85,989	177,929	418,836	2,385,528
Net position—beginning	<u>6,086,521</u>	<u>15,736,179</u>	<u>743,203</u>	<u>770,753</u>	<u>23,336,656</u>
Net position—ending	<u>\$ 7,789,295</u>	<u>\$ 15,822,168</u>	<u>\$ 921,132</u>	<u>\$ 1,189,589</u>	<u>\$ 25,722,184</u>

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Combining Balance Sheet—Nonmajor Governmental Funds
December 31, 2024

	Road Machinery Fund	Special Grant Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,039,839	\$ -	\$ 1,039,839
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	117,006	117,006
Investments	1,012,079	-	1,012,079
Receivables	17,366	-	17,366
Due from other funds	986,233	931	987,164
Intergovernmental receivables	-	100,176	100,176
Prepaid items	28,080	-	28,080
Total assets	<u>\$3,083,597</u>	<u>\$ 218,113</u>	<u>\$ 3,301,710</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 125,036	\$ -	\$ 125,036
Accrued liabilities	21,546	-	21,546
Unearned revenues	-	218,113	218,113
Total liabilities	<u>146,582</u>	<u>218,113</u>	<u>364,695</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable	28,080	-	28,080
Assigned	2,908,935	-	2,908,935
Total fund balances	<u>2,937,015</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,937,015</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$3,083,597</u>	<u>\$ 218,113</u>	<u>\$ 3,301,710</u>

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances—
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Road Machinery Fund	Special Grant Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds
REVENUES			
Intergovernmental charges	\$ 1,886,507	\$ -	\$ 1,886,507
Use of money and property	274,166	-	274,166
Miscellaneous	2,081	-	2,081
Interfund revenues	4,786,521	-	4,786,521
Federal aid	-	1,808,539	1,808,539
Total revenues	<u>6,949,275</u>	<u>1,808,539</u>	<u>8,757,814</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Transportation	4,609,813	-	4,609,813
Economic assistance and opportunity	-	1,808,539	1,808,539
Debt service:			
Principal	419,000	-	419,000
Interest and fiscal charges	88,168	-	88,168
Total expenditures	<u>5,116,981</u>	<u>1,808,539</u>	<u>6,925,520</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>1,832,294</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,832,294</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES			
Transfers in	285,496	-	285,496
Total other financing sources	<u>285,496</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>285,496</u>
Net change in fund balances	2,117,790	-	2,117,790
Fund balances—beginning	819,225	-	819,225
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 2,937,015</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,937,015</u>

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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 (“*Government Auditing Standards*”), 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, 2024, 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 23, 2025. 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”) as a basis for designing 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 were not 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 County'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 County's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Brucher & Malucki, LLC

September 23, 2025