PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JUNE 23, 2016

REFUNDING | **SERIAL BOND**

S&P GLOBAL RATINGS "AA+" STABLE OUTLOOK | **See "BOND RATING" herein**

In the opinion of Lemery Greisler LLC, Saratoga Springs, New York, Bond Counsel, based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants described in "Tax Exemption" herein, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Bonds is not treated as a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum taxes imposed on individuals and corporations; however, such interest is included in adjusted current earnings for purposes of calculating alternative minimum tax on certain corporations. Interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual of interest on, the Bonds. See "TAX EXEMPTION" herein.

The County will NOT designate the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

$33,770,000*

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

CUSIP BASE #: 803480

$33,770,000* Public Improvement Refunding (Serial) Bonds, 2016

(referred to herein as the "Bonds")

Dated: Date of Delivery | **Due: July 15, 2017-2040**

MATURITIES*

Year	Amount	Rate	Yield	CSP	Year	Amount	Rate	Yield	CSP	Year	Amount	Rate	Yield	CSP
2017	$ 50,000				2025	$1,365,000*				2033	$1,745,000*			
2018	435,000				2026	1,440,000*				2034	1,785,000*			
2019	1,005,000				2027	1,475,000*				2035	1,845,000*			
2020	1,045,000				2028	1,520,000*				2036	1,890,000*			
2021	1,105,000				2029	1,555,000*				2037	1,955,000*			
2022	1,165,000				2030	1,595,000*				2038	2,000,000*			
2023	1,225,000				2031	1,640,000*				2039	2,060,000*			
2024	1,295,000				2032	1,695,000*				2040	880,000*			

* The Bonds maturing in the years 2025-2040 are subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein under the heading "THE BONDS - Optional Redemption."

The Bonds are general obligations of the County of Saratoga, New York (the "County"), all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limitations. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of $5,000 each or integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on January 15, 2017, July 15, 2017 and semi-annually thereafter on January 15 and July 15. Principal and interest will be paid by the County to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants, for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the Underwriter and subject to the receipt of the approving legal opinion as to the validity of the Bonds of Lemery Greisler LLC, Bond Counsel, Saratoga Springs, New York. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriter by its counsel, Hodgson Russ LLP, Albany, New York. It is anticipated that the Bonds will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC in New York, New York on or about July 20, 2016.

ROOSEVELT & CROSS INCORPORATED

June __, 2016

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* Preliminary, subject to change.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

ARTHUR M. WRIGHT
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

PRESTON ALLEN, SR.
PHILIP BARRETT
JOHN COLLYER
R.GARDNER CONGDON
JONATHAN SCHOPF
VINCENT DELUCIA
ALAN GRATTIDGE
ARTHUR J. JOHNSON
EDWARD D. KINOWSKI
JOHN E. LAWLER
PAUL LENT

DANIEL LEWZA
RICHARD B. LUCIA
PETER MARTIN
WILLARD H. PECK
DANIEL PEMRICK
JEAN RAYMOND
THOMAS J. RICHARDSON
TIMOTHY SZCZEPANIAK
KEVIN TOLLISEN
MATTHEW VEITCH
THOMAS N. WOOD, III

COUNTY OFFICIALS

SPENCER P. HELLWIG
County Administrator

ANDREW B. JAROSH
County Treasurer

GEORGE B. MARTIN
Director of Finance

CRAIG A. HAYNER
County Clerk

HUGH G. BURKE
First Assistant County Attorney

STEPHEN DORSEY, ESQ.
County Attorney

FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.
County Municipal Advisor

LEMERY GREISLER LLC
Bond Counsel

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the County to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Official Statement; and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the County. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the Bonds by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale. The information set forth herein has been obtained by the County from sources which are believed to be reliable but is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the County since the date thereof.

The Underwriter has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriter has reviewed the information in this Official Statement pursuant to its responsibilities to investors under federal securities laws, but the Underwriter does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING OF THE BONDS, THE UNDERWRITER MAY OVERALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICE OF SUCH BONDS AT A LEVEL ABOVE THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZATION, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

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PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc.
120 Walton Street, Suite 600
Syracuse, New York 13202
(315) 752-0051
http://www.fiscaladvisors.com

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK

Relating to

$33,770,000* Public Improvement Refunding (Serial) Bonds, 2016

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and appendices, has been prepared by the County of Saratoga, New York (the "County," and "State," respectively), in connection with the sale by the County of its aggregate principal amount of $33,770,000* Public Improvement Refunding (Serial) Bonds, 2016 (the "Bonds").

The factors affecting the County's financial condition and the Bonds are described throughout this Official Statement. Inasmuch as many of these factors, including economic and demographic factors, are complex and may influence the County's tax base, revenues, and expenditures, this Official Statement should be read in its entirety.

All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State of New York, and acts and proceedings of the County contained herein do not purport to be complete, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the official compilations thereof, and all references to the Bonds and the proceedings of the County relating thereto are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive form of the Bonds and such proceedings.

THE BONDS

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds will be dated the date of delivery and will mature in the principal amounts and on the dates as set forth on the cover page. The Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity. See "Optional Redemption" herein. The "Record Date" of the Bonds will be the last business day of the calendar month preceding each such interest payment date.

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on January 15, 2017, July 15, 2017 and semi-annually thereafter on January 15 and July 15. Principal and interest will be paid by the County to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants, for subsequent distribution to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds, as described herein.

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on or before July 15, 2024 shall not be subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds maturing on or after July 15, 2025 shall be subject to redemption prior to maturity as a whole or in part (and by lot if less than all of a maturity is to be redeemed) at the option of the County on July 15, 2024 or on any date thereafter at par (100.0%), plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

If less than all of the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed, the particular Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed shall be selected by the County by lot in any customary manner of selection as determined by the County Treasurer. Notice of such call for redemption shall be given by mailing such notice to the registered holders not more than sixty (60) days nor less than thirty (30) days prior to such date. Notice of redemption having been given as aforesaid, the Bonds so called for redemption shall, on the date for redemption set forth in such call for redemption, become due and payable, together with interest to such redemption date, and interest shall cease to be paid thereon after such redemption date.

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* Preliminary, subject to change.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation, Government Securities Clearing Corporation, MBS Clearing Corporation, and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its registered subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at **www.dtcc.com**.

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the County as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the County, on payable dates in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC or the County, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the County, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the County. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The County may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, bond certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the County believes to be reliable, but the County takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Source: The Depository Trust Company.

THE COUNTY CANNOT AND DOES NOT GIVE ANY ASSURANCES THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC WILL DISTRIBUTE TO THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE BONDS (1) PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL OF OR INTEREST ON THE BONDS; (2) CONFIRMATIONS OF THEIR OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN THE BONDS; OR (3) OTHER NOTICES SENT TO DTC OR CEDE & CO., ITS PARTNERSHIP NOMINEE, AS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE BONDS, OR THAT THEY WILL DO SO ON A TIMELY BASIS, OR THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS WILL SERVE AND ACT IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

THE COUNTY WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATIONS TO DTC, THE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, THE INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OR THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS WITH RESPECT TO (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC; (2) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY AMOUNT DUE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF OR INTEREST ON THE BONDS; (3) THE DELIVERY BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY NOTICE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER THAT IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED TO BE GIVEN TO OWNERS; OR (4) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS THE REGISTERED HOLDER OF THE BONDS.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN CONCERNING DTC AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM DTC AND THE COUNTY MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR THE ACCURACY OF SUCH INFORMATION OR AS TO THE ABSENCE OF MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGES IN SUCH INFORMATION SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE HEREOF.

Certificated Bonds

DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving notice to the County and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. In the event that such book-entry-only system is discontinued, the following provisions will apply: The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form in denominations of $5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof for any single maturity. Principal of the Bonds when due will be payable upon presentation at the office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State as a fiscal agent to be named by the County upon termination of the book-entry-only system. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on January 15, 2017, July 15, 2017 and semi-annually thereafter on January 15 and July 15. Such interest will be payable by check drawn on the fiscal agent and mailed to the registered owners of the Bonds, on each interest payment date at the address as shown on the registration books of the fiscal agent as of the last business day of the calendar month preceding each such interest payment date. The Bonds may be transferred or exchanged at no cost to the registered owner at any time prior to maturity at the office of the fiscal agent for Bonds of the same or any other authorized denomination or denominations in the same aggregate principal amount upon the terms set forth in the Certificate of Determination of the County Treasurer authorizing the sale of the Bonds and fixing the details thereof and in accordance with the Local Finance Law. The fiscal agent shall not be obligated to make any such transfer or exchange of Bonds between the last business day of the calendar month preceding an interest payment date and such interest payment date.

AUTHORIZATION AND PLAN OF REFUNDING

Authorization and Purpose

The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State, including particularly Section 90.10 of the Local Finance Law, a refunding bond resolution adopted on May 17, 2016 (the "Refunding Bond Resolution") and other proceedings and determinations related thereto.

The Refunding Bond Resolution authorizes (a) the refunding of all or a portion of the (i) $20,490,000 outstanding principal amount of the Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, Series 2009A, dated July 15, 2009 and originally issued by the County in the aggregate principal amount of $23,000,000 (the "Series 2009A Bonds") and (ii) $15,415,000 outstanding principal amount of the Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, Series 2010B, dated July 15, 2010 and originally issued by the County in the aggregate principal amount of $16,990,000 (the "Series 2009A Bonds" and together with the Series 2010B Bonds, the "Refunded Bonds"), and (b) the issuance of the Bonds to provide the funds necessary to effect the refunding of the Refunded Bonds.

The Refunded Bonds were issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State, including among others, the County Law, the Local Finance Law and various bond resolution for the following purposes and amount:

$23,000,000 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, 2009A – dated July 15, 2009

Purpose	Amount Originally Issued
Sewer System and Wastewater Treatment Plant	$ 23,000,000

$16,990,000 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, 2010B – dated July 15, 2010

Purpose	Amount Originally Issued
Sewer System and Wastewater Treatment Plant	$ 16,990,000

The proceeds of the Bonds are intended to be used to purchase a portfolio of non-callable direct obligations of the United States of America (the "Government Obligations") and pay certain costs of issuance related to the Bonds. The principal of and investment income on the portfolio of Government Obligations together with other available cash on deposit in the Escrow Deposit Fund (as hereinafter defined) are expected to be sufficient to pay the maturing principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds.

All proceeds of the Refunded Bonds have been heretofore expended.

The Refunding Financial Plan

The Bonds are being issued to effect the refunding of the Refunded Bonds pursuant to the County's refunding financial plan (the "Refunding Financial Plan"). The Refunding Financial Plan provides that the proceeds of the Bonds (after payment of the underwriting fee and other costs of issuance related to the Bonds) are to be applied to the purchase of direct obligations of the United States of America (the "Government Obligations"). The Government Obligations are to be placed in an irrevocable escrow fund (the "Escrow Deposit Fund") with The Bank of New York Mellon (the "Escrow Holder"), pursuant to the terms of an escrow contract (the "Escrow Contract") by and between the County and the Escrow Holder. The Refunding Financial Plan further provides that the Government Obligations so deposited will mature in amounts and bear interest sufficient, together with any un-invested cash deposited into the Escrow Deposit Fund from proceeds of the Bonds, to meet principal and interest payments and redemption premiums with respect to the Refunded Bonds on the dates such payments are due or, in the case of Refunded Bonds subject to redemption prior to maturity, upon their earliest redemption dates (the "Payment Dates"). The Refunding Financial Plan calls for the Escrow Holder, pursuant to the Refunding Bond Resolution and the Escrow Contract, to call for redemption all the then outstanding Refunded Bonds on their respective first permitted redemption date. The owners of the Refunded Bonds will have a first lien on all of the respective cash and Government Obligations necessary for the refunding in the Escrow Deposit Fund into which are required to be deposited all investment income on and maturing principal of the Government Obligations, together with the un-invested cash deposit, until the Refunded Bonds have been paid, whereupon the Escrow Contract, given certain conditions precedent, shall terminate.

The County is expected to realize, as a result of the issuance of the Bonds, and in accordance with the Refunding Financial Plan, cumulative dollar and present value debt service savings.

Under the Refunding Financial Plan, the Refunded Bonds will continue to be general obligations of the County and will continue to be payable from County sources legally available therefore. However, inasmuch as the Government Obligations and cash held in the Escrow Deposit Fund will have been verified to be sufficient to meet all required payments of principal, interest and redemption premiums on the Refunded Bonds, it is not anticipated that such County sources of payment will be used.

The list of Refunded Bond maturities set forth below, may be changed by the County in its sole discretion due to market or other factors considered relevant by the County at the time of pricing of the Bonds and no assurance can be given that any particular series of bonds listed or that any particular maturity thereof will be refunded.

$23,000,000 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, 2009A – dated July 15, 2009

Due July 15th	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Redemption Date	Redemption Price	CSP
2019	$ 560,000	4.000%	07/15/2018	100.00%	GS5
2020	585,000	4.000	07/15/2018	100.00	GT3
2021	610,000	4.000	07/15/2018	100.00	GU0
2022	640,000	4.000	07/15/2018	100.00	GV8
2023	665,000	4.000	07/15/2018	100.00	GW6
2024	695,000	4.000	07/15/2018	100.00	GX4
2025	730,000	4.000	07/15/2018	100.00	GY2
2026	760,000	4.125	07/15/2018	100.00	GZ9
2027	795,000	4.250	07/15/2018	100.00	HA3
2028	835,000	4.500	07/15/2018	100.00	HB1
2029	870,000	4.600	07/15/2018	100.00	HC9
2030	910,000	4.700	07/15/2018	100.00	HD7
2031	950,000	4.750	07/15/2018	100.00	HE5
2032	995,000	4.750	07/15/2018	100.00	HF2
2033	1,040,000	4.750	07/15/2018	100.00	HG0
2034	1,085,000	4.750	07/15/2018	100.00	HH8
2035	1,135,000	4.750	07/15/2018	100.00	HJ4
2036	1,190,000	4.750	07/15/2018	100.00	HK1
2037	1,245,000	4.750	07/15/2018	100.00	HL9
2038	1,300,000	4.750	07/15/2018	100.00	HM7
2039	1,360,000	4.750	07/15/2018	100.00	HN5
	$18,955,000				

$16,990,000 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, 2010B – dated July 15, 2010

Due July 15th	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Redemption Date	Redemption Price	CSP
2018	$ 380,000	4.000%	07/15/2017	100.00%	JR4
2019	395,000	4.000	07/15/2017	100.00	JS2
2020	410,000	4.000	07/15/2017	100.00	JT0
2021	430,000	4.000	07/15/2017	100.00	JU7
2022	445,000	4.000	07/15/2017	100.00	JV5
2023	465,000	4.000	07/15/2017	100.00	JW3
2024	490,000	4.000	07/15/2017	100.00	JX1
2025	510,000	4.000	07/15/2017	100.00	JY9
2026	535,000	4.000	07/15/2017	100.00	JZ6
2027	560,000	4.000	07/15/2017	100.00	KA9
2028	590,000	4.000	07/15/2017	100.00	KB7
2029	615,000	4.000	07/15/2017	100.00	KC5
2030	645,000	4.125	07/15/2017	100.00	KD3
2031	675,000	4.125	07/15/2017	100.00	KE1
2032	705,000	4.200	07/15/2017	100.00	KF8
2033	740,000	4.250	07/15/2017	100.00	KG6
2034	765,000	4.250	07/15/2017	100.00	KH4
2035	805,000	4.250	07/15/2017	100.00	KJ0
2036	830,000	4.250	07/15/2017	100.00	KK7
2037	875,000	4.250	07/15/2017	100.00	KL5
2038	905,000	4.250	07/15/2017	100.00	KM3
2039	940,000	4.375	07/15/2017	100.00	KN1
2040	985,000	4.375	07/15/2017	100.00	KP6
	$14,695,000				

The New York Local Finance Law provides that upon placement in escrow of proceeds of refunding bonds sufficient to provide for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds to be refunded by such refunding bonds, such bonds are no longer counted in computing the County's debt for statutory debt limitation purposes.

Verification of Mathematical Computations

Causey Demgen & Moore P.C., a firm of independent public accountants, will deliver to the County, on or before the settlement date of the Bonds, its attestation report indicating that it has verified, in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the information and assertions provided by the County and its representatives. Included in the scope of its engagement will be a verification of the mathematical accuracy of (a) the mathematical computations of the adequacy of the cash and the maturing principal of and interest on, the Government Obligations listed in the underwriter's schedules, used to fund the Escrow Deposit Fund to be established by the Escrow Holder to pay, when due, the maturing principal and redemption premium of and interest on the Refunded Bonds; and (b) the mathematical computations supporting the conclusion of Bond Counsel that the Bonds are not "arbitrage bonds" under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

The verification performed by Causey Demgen & Moore P.C. will be solely based upon data, information and documents provided to Causey Demgen & Moore P.C. by the County and its representatives. The Causey Demgen & Moore P.C. verification report will state Causey Demgen & Moore P.C. has no obligations to update the report because of events occurring, or data or information coming to their attention, subsequent to the date of the report.

Sources and Uses of Bond Proceeds

Proceeds of the Bonds are to be applied as follows:

Sources:	Par Amount of the Bonds	
	Original Issue Premium/(Discount)	
		Total
Uses:	Deposit to Escrow Fund	
	Underwriter's Discount	
	Costs of Issuance and Contingency	
		Total

THE COUNTY

General Information

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

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

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

Supplementing this international tourist attraction are the Saratoga Casino and Raceway, the Saratoga Battlefield National Park – site of the turning point of the American Revolution, the Saratoga Spa State Park – featuring natural mineral springs and the Saratoga Performing Arts Center – the summer home of the New York City Ballet and Philadelphia Orchestra and host to dozens of Live Nation concerts each year from the biggest names in music, and the National Museum of Dance. The City of Saratoga Springs, with its rich Victorian-era history, has been nationally recognized and awarded several distinctions for its downtown area, seasonal celebrations, restaurants and pubs, and was the inspiration for Disney's Saratoga Springs Resort and Spa. The Saratoga Springs City Center has also become the centerpiece of the County's growing year-round convention and trade-show industry.

The County is home to the world's most advanced semiconductor foundry manufacturing facility and one of the largest construction projects in the United States. Global Foundries Fab 8, a $6.9 billion, 2 million square foot computer chip manufacturing facility in the Luther Forest Technology Park located in the Towns of Malta and Stillwater, began production in January 2012. In July 2012, the company announced a $2.3 billion 90,000 square foot expansion of its cleanroom, which was completed in 2014 and significantly expanded the facility's production capacity. On January 8, 2013, Global Foundries announced it would begin construction on a new research and development facility at the Fab 8 campus. Featuring more than a half million square feet of flexible space to support a range of technology development and manufacturing activities, the new Technology Development Center (TDC) will play a key role in the company's strategy to develop innovative semiconductor solutions. Global Foundries already has 2,176 employees on site and expects to add 1,000 more as a result of the expansion which was completed in 2014. Global Foundries has an administrative building adjacent to the facility. To date, the Fab 8 project has supported approximately 4,300 construction jobs with another 1,000 expected as a result of the cleanroom expansion. The site occupied by Global Foundries within the Luther Forest Technology campus is zoned for two additional chip fab facilities and preliminary discussions about building a second fab are reportedly underway.

In April 2014, Samsung and Global Foundries announced partnership to develop 14-nanometer computer chips to be used in smartphones and tablets. In October 2014, Global Foundries announced that it is acquiring IBM's global commercial semiconductor technology business and will be IBM's exclusive server processor semiconductor technology for low-nanometer chips for the next decade. Global Foundries will also gain substantial intellectual property as a result of this deal including thousands of patents, making Global Foundries the holder of one of the largest semiconductor patent portfolios in the world and further solidifying its position as a world leader in semiconductor foundry technology. Global Foundries purchased 60 acres of land in November 2015 for $1.2 million as part of its plan to expand Fab 8. In addition Global Foundries is planning to purchase another 135 acres of land for a second Fab.

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

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

- Proposal of construction of a 136,800 square foot Wal-Mart with a full service grocery and drive-thru pharmacy in the Town of Ballston which would create approximately 300 jobs.
- Construction a Homewood Suites by Hilton in the Town of Clifton Park
- Proposal of a 214-unit multi building apartment project in the Town of Malta to include 17 three-story buildings of various sizes on approximately 9 acres.
- $18.4 million expansion project of sewer lines around Saratoga Lake for new development and conversion of season camps to year-round homes completed in the summer of 2014.

The County is served by a modern system of paved roads, electricity throughout, and gas service in the urban areas. There are numerous water and sewer systems within the County. The County boasts excellent schools and libraries, keeping pace with its expanding population. Many residents of its suburban areas work in nearby cities, such as Albany, Schenectady, Troy, and Glens Falls, although there is some commuting from neighboring counties to the County's manufacturers and other businesses.

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

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

The County finalized the sale of its nursing home (Maplewood Manor) in February 2015. As such, the County no longer subsidizes operating losses and the elimination of 334 positions represents $20 million in salary and benefit savings.

On February 1, 2015, the Maplewood Manor Local Development Corporation (MMLDC) of the County entered into an agreement with Saratoga Center for Care, LLC to take over operations of the Maplewood Manor Skilled Nursing Facility. The County essentially forfeited its license with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) to operate the facility once Saratoga Care had received their Certificate of Need (CON) from NYSDOH, which is their license to operate a healthcare facility in New York.

As of June 2016, the County had received $2.1 million in payments from the buyer under this agreement with the balance of $7.83 million due in full by December 31, 2018. Prior to Saratoga Center for Care's takeover, the County had transferred ownership of the facility, the associated assets, and the real property, to the MMLDC. Once the balance due is paid, the MMLDC will convey ownership of the real property to the buyer. In the interim while this final transaction is pending, Saratoga Center for Care is making all maintenance, insurance, and property tax payments on the facility.

Source: County officials

Population Trends

	County of Saratoga	New York State	United States
1970	121,764	18,236,882	203,212,000
1980	153,759	17,558,072	226,505,000
1990	181,276	17,990,455	248,710,000
2000	200,635	18,976,457	284,696,157
2010	219,607	19,378,102	308,745,538
2015	226,249	19,795,791	321,418,820

Source: U.S. Census.

Major Employers

Some of the larger employers in the County and the estimated number of persons employed by each are as follows:

Company	Type	Approximate Number of Employees
Global Foundries	Computer Chip Fabrication Plant `	2,176
Saratoga Hospital	Hospital & Nursing Home	1,850
Shenendehowa Central School District	Educational Institution	1,800
Bechtel Corporation	Naval Construction and Training	1,500
Saratoga County	Local Government	1,050
State Farm Insurance	Auto, Home & Health Ins.	1,153
Skidmore College	College	1,120
Saratoga Springs City School District	Educational Institution	1,010
Momentive Performance Materials	Silicone Products Div	1,000
Stewart's Ice Cream Company	Milk & Dairy Manufacture	990
Quad Graphics, Inc.	Printing	850
Ballston Spa Central School District	Educational Institution	730
Target Distribution Center	Distribution Center	700
Wesley Health Care	Nursing Facility	680
Saratoga Bridges	Dayhab/Rehab Facility	580
SYSCO Food service	Food Service	403
Prestige Services, Inc.	Vending/Food Services	400

Source: Saratoga Economic Development Corporation.

Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

Per capita income statistics are available for the County and State. Listed below are select figures from the 2000 Census Reports, 2006-2010 and 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates.

	Per Capita Income			Median Family Income		
	2000	2006-2010	2010-2014	2000	2006-2000	2010-2014
County of:						
Saratoga	$ 23,945	$ 32,186	$35,860	$ 58,213	$ 81,251	$ 87,721
State of:						
New York	23,389	30,948	32,829	51,691	67,405	71,419

Note: 2011-2015 American Community Survey estimates are not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census, 2006-2010 and 2010-2014 American Community Survey data.

Unemployment Rate Statistics

Year Average

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Saratoga County	4.6%	6.3%	6.9%	6.7%	6.8%	5.8%	4.7%	4.2%
New York State	5.4%	8.3%	8.6%	8.3%	8.5%	7.7%	6.3%	5.3%

2016 Monthly Figures

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Saratoga County	4.4%	4.3%	4.1%	3.7%	3.4%	N/A
New York State	5.4%	5.4%	5.2%	4.6%	4.2%	N/A

Note: Unemployment rates for June 2016 are unavailable as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: Department of Labor, State of New York. (Note: Figures not seasonally adjusted).

Form of County Government

Subject to the State Constitution, the County operates pursuant to the County Law and the General Municipal Law and other laws governing the County generally, to the extent that such laws are applicable.

The legislative power of the County is vested in the Board of Supervisors, which has twenty three members. Nineteen of its members are elected for two-year terms and the remaining four members are elected to four-year terms (Towns of Edinburg, Galway and Providence and the City of Mechanicville).

The Board meets at both regular and special meetings throughout the year and uses the committee system. Among its powers and duties, the Board reviews and adopts the annual County Budget, levies taxes, reviews and approves any modifications to the Budget, and authorizes the incurrence of all indebtedness of the County. The Board oversees the general operation of the County government through its appointment of the County Administrator, who is responsible for the coordination and day-to-day activities of the various County agencies.

Financial Organization

The County Treasurer, the chief fiscal officer of the County, is elected at-large to a four-year term. He is responsible for the administration and control of County finances.

The Director of Finance, a joint employee of the Board of Supervisors, the County Administrator, and the County Treasurer, supervises the accounting, bookkeeping, and financial reporting and undertakes such other tasks as are assigned by the County Treasurer.

Budgetary Procedures

The County Administrator is the Budget Officer and prepares the tentative budget, based on department requests, and submits it to the Board of Supervisors during October of each year. The proposed budget is made available for public inspection and a public hearing is held thereon. Subsequent to the public hearing, the Board of Supervisors makes such revisions as it deems appropriate and the final budget is then adopted.

The budget is presented on a departmental basis, by object of expense, indicating the last completed year's actual expenditures, the current budget as approved and modified, the departmental request, and the County Administrator's recommendation. The budget, as adopted, gives full detail indicating therein the prior year information, the current year information, departmental requests, the County Administrator's recommendations and the final adopted budget for the County.

The Board may, during the course of the year, make changes in the appropriations and other modifications of the budget as it deems necessary.

The County did not exceed the 2% Property Tax Cap for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2013, December 31, 2014, December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2016.

Investment Policy

Pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, the County is permitted to invest only in the following investments: (1) special time deposits or certificates of deposits in a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York; (2) obligations of the United States of America; (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America; (4) obligations of the State of New York; (5) with the approval of the New York State Comptroller, tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes issued by any New York municipality or district corporation, other than the County; (6) obligations of a New York public corporation which are made lawful investments by the County pursuant to another provision of law; (7) certain certificates of participation issued on behalf of political subdivisions of the State of New York; and, (8) in the case of County moneys held in certain reserve funds established pursuant to law, obligations issued by the County. These statutes further require that all bank deposits, in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, be secured by either a pledge of eligible securities, or eligible letter of credit, as those terms are defined in the law.

State Aid

The County receives financial assistance from the State. In its budget for the 2016 fiscal year, approximately 11% of the revenues of the County are estimated to be received in the form of State aid. If the State should not adopt its budget in a timely manner, municipalities and school districts in the State, including the County, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid.

The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue State aid to the County. No assurance can be given that present State aid levels will be maintained in the future. State budgetary restrictions which eliminate or substantially reduce State aid could have a material adverse effect upon the County requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available, or a curtailment of expenditures.

County Employees

The County provides services through approximately 1,027 full-time and 72 part-time employees. The bargaining units, approximate number of members and contract expiration dates are as follows:

Bargaining Unit	Number of Members	Term of Contract
CSEA	671	December 31, 2018
Saratoga County PBA – Road Patrol	104	December 31, 2018
Saratoga County PBA - Corrections	123	December 31, 2014 (1)

(1) Currently under negotiations.

Source: County officials

Pension Payments

Substantially all employees of the County are members of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS"). The ERS is generally known as the "Common Retirement Fund". The Retirement System is a cost-sharing multiple public employer retirement system. The obligation of employers and employees to contribute, and the benefits to employees, are governed by the New York State Retirement System and Social Security Law (the "Retirement System"). The Retirement System offers several plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability benefits and optional methods of benefit payments. All benefits generally vest after five years of credited service. The Retirement System generally provides that all participating employers in the retirement system are jointly and severally liable for any unfunded amounts. Such amounts are collected through annual billings to all participating employers. Generally, all employees, except certain part-time employees, participate in the Retirement System. The Retirement System is non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 27, 1976. All members hired on or after July 27, 1976 must contribute 3% of gross annual salary towards the cost of retirement programs during their first ten years of service.

On December 12, 2009, a new Tier V was signed into law. The law is effective for new ERS hires on or after January 1, 2010 through March 31, 2012. Tier V ERS employees contribute 3 percent of their salaries. There is no provision for these contributions to cease after a certain period of service. Overtime pay in excess of $15,000 will not be subject to ERS either in contribution from the County or the employee.

On March 16, 2012, the Governor signed into law the new Tier VI pension program, effective for new ERS employees hired after April 1, 2012. The Tier VI legislation provides for increased employee contribution rates of between 3% and 6%, an increase in the retirement age from 62 years to 63 years, a readjustment of the pension multiplier, and a change in the time period for final average salary calculation from 3 years to 5 years. Tier VI employees will vest in the system after ten years of employment and will continue to make employee contributions throughout employment.

Contributions to Employees Retirement System since 2010 and the Voluntary Defined Contribution Program (VDC) started in 2014 (including 2016 budgeted) are as follows:

Year	ERS
2010	$ 7,944,334
2011	12,815,354
2012	12,370,870
2013	12,336,753
2014	12,160,085
2015	10,728,541
2016 (Budgeted)	10,005,923

Pursuant to various laws enacted between 1991 and 2002, the State Legislature authorized local governments to make available certain early retirement incentive programs to its employees. The County does not have any early retirement incentives outstanding.

Historical Trends and Contribution Rates: Historically there has been a State mandate requiring full (100%) funding of the annual actuarially required local governmental contribution out of current budgetary appropriations. With the strong performance of the Retirement System in the 1990s, the locally required annual contribution declined to zero. However, with the subsequent decline in the equity markets, the pension system became underfunded. As a result, required contributions increased substantially to 15% to 20% of payroll for the employees' and the police and fire retirement systems, respectively. Wide swings in the contribution rate resulted in budgetary planning problems for many participating local governments.

A chart of average ERS and PFRS rates (2010 to 2017) is shown below:

Year	ERS	PFRS
2010	7.4%	15.1%
2011	11.9	18.2
2012	16.3	21.6
2013	18.9	25.8
2014	20.9	28.9
2015	20.1	27.6
2016	18.2	24.7
2017	15.5	24.3

Chapter 49 of the Laws of 2003 amended the Retirement and Social Security Law and Local Finance Law. The amendments empowered the State Comptroller to implement a comprehensive structural reform program that establishes a minimum contribution for any employer equal to 4.5% of pensionable salaries for required contributions due December 15, 2003 and for all years thereafter where the actual rate would otherwise be 4.5% or less. In addition, it instituted a billing system that will advise employers over one year in advance concerning actual pension contribution rates.

Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2010 (Part TT) amended the Retirement and Social Security Law to authorize participating local government employers, if they so elect, to amortize an eligible portion of their annual required contributions to both ERS and PFRS, when employer contribution rates rise above certain levels. The option to amortize the eligible portion began with the annual contribution due February 1, 2011. The amortizable portion of an annual required contribution is based on a "graded" rate by the State Comptroller in accordance with formulas provided in Chapter 57. Amortized contributions are to be paid in equal annual installments over a ten-year period, but may be prepaid at any time. Interest is to be charged on the unpaid amortized portion at a rate to be determined by State Comptroller, which approximates a market rate of return on taxable fixed rate securities of a comparable duration issued by comparable issuers. The interest rate is established annually for that year's amortized amount and then applies to the entire ten years of the amortization cycle of that amount. When in any fiscal year, the participating employer's graded payment eliminates all balances owed on prior amortized amounts, any remaining graded payments are to be paid into an employer contribution reserve fund established by the State Comptroller for the employer, to the extent that amortizing employer has no currently unpaid prior amortized amounts, for future such use.

Stable Rate Pension Contribution Option: The 2013-14 Adopted State Budget included a provision that authorized local governments, including the County, with the option to "lock-in" long-term, stable rate pension contributions for a period of years determined by the State Comptroller and ERS and PFRS. For 2014 and 2015 the rate is 12.0% for ERS and 20% for PFRS; the rates applicable to 2016 and thereafter are subject to adjustment. The pension contribution rates under this program would reduce near-term payments for employers, but require higher than normal contributions in later years.

The County is not amortizing or smoothing any pension payments nor does it intend to do so in the foreseeable future.

The investment of monies and assumptions underlying same, of the Retirement Systems covering the County's employees is not subject to the direction of the County. Thus, it is not possible to predict, control or prepare for future unfunded accrued actuarial liabilities of the Retirement Systems ("UAALs"). The UAAL is the difference between total actuarially accrued liabilities and actuarially calculated assets available for the payment of such benefits. The UAAL is based on assumptions as to retirement age, mortality, projected salary increases attributed to inflation, across-the-board raises and merit raises, increases in retirement benefits, cost-of-living adjustments, valuation of current assets, investment return and other matters. Such UAALs could be substantial in the future, requiring significantly increased contributions from the County which could affect other budgetary matters. Concerned investors should contact the Retirement Systems administrative staff for further information on the latest actuarial valuations of the Retirement Systems.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

It should also be noted that the County provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs may be expected to rise substantially in the future. There is now an accounting rule that will require governmental entities, such as the County, to account for post-retirement healthcare benefits as it accounts for vested pension benefits. GASB Statement No. 45 ("GASB 45") of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), described below, requires such accounting.

GASB 45 and OPEB. OPEB refers to "other post-employment benefits," meaning other than pension benefits, disability benefits and OPEB consist primarily of health care benefits, and may include other benefits such as disability benefits and life insurance. Until now, these benefits have generally been administered on a pay-as-you-go basis and have not been reported as a liability on governmental financial statements.

GASB 45 requires municipalities and school districts to account for OPEB liabilities much like they already account for pension liabilities, generally adopting the actuarial methodologies used for pensions, with adjustments for the different characteristics of OPEB and the fact that most municipalities and school districts have not set aside any funds against this liability. Unlike GASB 27, which covers accounting for pensions, GASB 45 does not require municipalities or school districts to report a net OPEB obligation at the start.

Under GASB 45, based on actuarial valuation, an annual required contribution ("ARC") will be determined for each municipality or school district. The ARC is the sum of (a) the normal cost for the year (the present value of future benefits being earned by current employees) plus (b) amortization of the unfunded accrued liability (benefits already earned by current and former employees but not yet provided for), using an amortization period of not more than 30 years. If a municipality or school district contributes an amount less than the ARC, a net OPEB obligation will result, which is required to be recorded as a liability on its financial statements.

GASB 45 does not require that the unfunded liability actually be amortized nor that it be advance funded, only that the municipality or school district account for its unfunded accrued liability and compliance in meeting its ARC. The County is not certain that municipalities will be mandated to implement GASB 45 since the potential liability will have to be determined by an actuarial and will be astronomical with the potential of bankrupting municipalities.

The County has contracted with an actuarial firm to prepare its post-retirement benefits valuation. The following tables shows the components of the County's annual OPEB cost, the amount actuarially contributed to the plan, changes in the County's net OPEB obligation and funding status for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2014 and 2015 (most recent available):

Actuarial Accrued Liability and Annual OPEB Cost	2014	2015
Annual required contribution (ARC)	$ 23,376,640	$ 16,396,310
Interest on net OPEB obligation	5,731,179	6,278,426
Adjustment to ARC	(7,967,179)	(8,727,933)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	21,140,640	13,946,803
Contributions made	(7,459,457)	(6,622,445)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	13,681,183	7,324,358
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	143,279,466	156,960,649
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	$ 156,960,649	$ 164,285,007
Percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed	35.3%	47.5%
Funding Status:		
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	$ 223,099,924	$ 169,681,803
Actuarial Value of Assets	0	0
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	$ 223,099,924	$ 169,681,803
Funded Ratio (Assets as a Percentage of AAL)	0%	0%

Source: Financial Reports of the County. The above tables are not audited.

There is no authority in current State law to establish a trust account or reserve fund for this liability. The County has reserved $0 towards its OPEB liability. The County funds this liability on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The County's unfunded actuarial accrued OPEB liability could have a material adverse impact upon the County's finances and could force the County to reduce services, raise taxes or both.

Actuarial valuation will be required every 2 years for OPEB plans with more than 200 members, every 3 years if there are fewer than 200 members.

In April 2015, the State Comptroller announced legislation to create an optional investment pool to help the State and local governments fund retiree health insurance and other post-employment benefits. The proposed legislation would allow the following:

- Authorize the creation of irrevocable OPEB trusts, not part of the New York State Common Retirement Fund, so that New York state and its local governments can, at their option, help fund their OPEB liabilities;
- Establish an OPEB investment fund in the sole custody of the State Comptroller for the investment of OPEB assets of the state and participating eligible local governments;
- Designate the president of the Civil Service Commission as the trustee of the state's OPEB trust and the governing boards as trustee for local governments; and
- Allow school districts to transfer certain excess reserve balances to an OPEB trust once it is established.

Under the State Comptroller's proposal, there were no restrictions on the amount a government can deposit into the trust. The proposal for an optional investment pool for OPEB liability was not adopted in the last State legislative session.

Other Information

The statutory authority for the power to spend money for the object or purpose, or to accomplish the object or purpose for which the Bonds are to be issued, is the County Law and the Local Finance Law.

No principal or interest upon any obligation of this County is past due.

The fiscal year of the County is January 1 through December 31.

This Official Statement does not include the financial data of any political subdivision having power to levy taxes within the County.

Saratoga County Water Authority

The County has entered into a service agreement with the Saratoga County Water Authority (the "Authority") as of September 1, 2008. The agreement obligates the County to pay a service fee equal to the difference between the amount budgeted by the Authority for the payment of debt service of the 2008 bonds and the operating costs of the water system and certain moneys held by the Authority for such purposes.

The County's budgeted and actual payments to the Authority since 2010 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending December 31st	Budgeted	Actual
2010	$ 0	$ 0
2011	792,100	421,328
2012	1,656,084	1,656,000
2013	890,000	1,063,776
2014	1,200,000	1,200,000
2015	500,000	250,000
2016 (Budgeted)	0	0

Saratoga County Landfill

The County landfill was sold to Finch Paper, LLC. The sale price was for $4 million which was realized January 24, 2014. The receivable and revenue have been recognized in 2013. Saratoga County will receive revenue from Finch under this agreement estimated to exceed $40 million, including:

- Upfront payment of $4 million for acquisition of the 98.37-acre landfill, contingent upon transfer of the NYSDEC Part 360 landfill permit and approval to accept paper sludge in the county landfill cells (the cells are currently permitted to accept municipal solid waste or "msw").
- Additional upfront payment of $2 million upon NYSDEC approval of "valley fill" construction that would join the County landfill to the adjacent existing Finch landfill.
- Annual host payments of $100,000 ($2 million over the facility's estimated 20-year life) commencing after approval of the valley fill;
- Profit sharing payments in the amount of 50% of all msw tip fee revenues over $38/ton (tip fees conservatively estimated at $55/ton would produce revenue of $8.50/ton multiplied by 200,000-250,000 tons/year, resulting in $1.7-$2.1 million in revenue per year and $34-$42.5 million over the facility's estimated 20 year life. 12.5% of this revenue (capped at $1/ton) will be paid to the Town of Northumberland. 50% of the remaining profit sharing amount will be paid to towns, villages and cities using the sales tax distribution formula; and
- Additional payments equivalent to 50% of the revenue generated by Finch from the sale of energy, carbon credits, renewable energy credits and energy capacity credits.

Source: 2013 Annual Update Document.

Financial Statements

The County retains an independent certified public accounting firm for a continuous independent audit of all financial transactions of the County. The last such audit covers the fiscal year ending December 31, 2014 and has been filed on the Electronic Municipal Market Access Website ("EMMA"). The audited financial report for fiscal year ending December 31, 2015 is not completed as of the date of this Official Statement, and will be filed to EMMA when available. Certain financial information may be found in the Appendices to this Official Statement.

The County complies with the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed for counties in New York State. Except for the accounting for fixed assets, this system conforms to generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Industry Audit Guide, "Audits of State and Local Governmental Units", and codified in government Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting (GAAFR), published by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Changes to the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed for counties have been made by the State Comptroller in order to conform the Uniform System of Accounts to certain of these principles. These changes require the County to maintain a record of fixed assets to be recorded at cost or at estimated historical cost.

Beginning with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2003 the County issued its financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34. This statement includes reporting of all assets including infrastructure and depreciation in the Government Wide Statement of Activities, as well as the Management's Discussion and Analysis. The County is in compliance with Statement No. 34.

New York State Comptroller Report of Examination

The New York State Comptroller's office, i.e., the Department of Audit and Control, periodically performs a compliance review to ascertain whether the County has complied with the requirements of various State and Federal statutes. These audits can be obtained from the Office of the State Comptroller website.

The New York State Comptroller's Office completed an audit review of the County for the period January 1, 2010 to May 31, 2013.

The report provided the following recommendations:

1) County officials should continue to closely monitor the level of unexpended surplus funds in the general fund and continue to ensure that budgets are structurally balanced without depleting the unexpended surplus.
2) County officials should continue to closely monitor results of operations at the Maplewood Manor and be prepared to make decisions to minimize the impact of any financial occurrences.

The County submitted a written response to the New York State Comptroller's Office in September 2013. The County finalized the sale of its nursing home in February 2015.

Note: Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein

Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

The New York State Comptroller has reported that New York State's school districts and municipalities are facing significant fiscal challenges. As a result, the Office of the State Comptroller has developed a Fiscal Stress Monitoring System ("FSMS") to provide independent, objectively measured and quantifiable information to school district and municipal officials, taxpayers and policy makers regarding the various levels of fiscal stress under which the State's school districts and municipalities are operating.

The fiscal stress scores are based on financial information submitted as part of each school district's ST-3 report filed with the State Education Department annually, and each municipality's annual report filed with the State Comptroller. Using financial indicators that include year-end fund balance, cash position and patterns of operating deficits, the system creates an overall fiscal stress score which classifies whether a school district or municipality is in "significant fiscal stress", in "moderate fiscal stress," as "susceptible to fiscal stress" or "no designation". Entities that do not accumulate the number of points that would place them in a stress category will receive a financial score but will be classified in a category of "no designation." This classification should not be interpreted to imply that the entity is completely free of fiscal stress conditions. Rather, the entity's financial information, when objectively scored according to the FSMS criteria, did not generate sufficient points to place them in one of the three established stress categories.

The most current applicable report for fiscal year ending 2014 of the State Comptroller classified the County as "No Designation" with a fiscal score of 41.3%.

For additional details regarding the Fiscal Stress Monitoring System visit the State Comptroller's official website.

Note: Reference to websites implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

TAX INFORMATION

Valuations

Years Ending December 31:	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Assessed Valuation	$ 17,999,251,519	$ 18,299,048,929	$ 18,575,032,414	$ 18,868,513,576	$ 19,052,008,425
New York State Equalization Rate	79.20%	80.78%	80.90%	80.90%	79.98%
Full Valuation	$ 22,748,224,995	$ 22,678,781,112	$ 22,960,485,060	$ 23,323,255,347	$ 23,970,820,867

Tax Rate per $1,000

Years Ending December 31:	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	$ 2.23	$ 2.27	$ 2.29	$ 2.29	$ 2.26

Tax Collection Record

Years Ending December 31:	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Tax Levy	$ 50,774,998	$ 51,577,684	$ 52,454,505	$ 53,293,777	$ 54,170,081
Collected	49,020,679	54,290,806	51,583,039	51,838,009	N/A
% Collected	96.54%	105.26%	98.34%	97.27%	N/A

Tax Collection Procedure

Saratoga County collects its own taxes, with the exception of the 2 cities, Saratoga Springs and Mechanicville. Both cities bill the County taxes on the respective city tax bills issued by each city.

For all the towns and villages in the County, the Town and County tax bills are issued by the Town Tax Collector/Receiver of Taxes; and the village tax bills are issued by the Village Tax Collector/Receiver of Taxes.

In the City of Mechanicville: Taxes are collected March 1 to March 15 without penalty. A penalty of 1% is imposed on taxes paid between March 16 and March 31; during the month of April, the penalty is 3%. After April 30, an additional 1% per month is added until paid.

In the City of Saratoga Springs: Taxes may be paid in quarterly installments. The final dates for payment without penalty are as follows: first quarter, March 1; second quarter, June 1; third quarter, September 1; fourth quarter, December 1. After those dates, penalties will accrue on the respective installment beginning with 5% and increasing 1% monthly thereafter.

The full amount of County taxes levied in the cities is paid to the County prior to the end of its fiscal year.

In the towns: Taxes are payable in the month of January without penalty; 1% per month, or portion thereof, is charged thereafter. In addition a 5% penalty is imposed on April 1, at which time unpaid taxes are returned to the County Treasurer for collection.

Proceedings to collect delinquent taxes are commenced annually. The date of the most recent proceeding was December 17, 2015 for 2015 taxes.

Largest Taxpayers - 2015 Assessment Roll for 2016 [(1)]

Name	Type	Estimated Full Valuation
County of Saratoga IDA	Public Authority	$ 704,692,405
National Grid (Niagara Mohawk)	Utility	381,442,204
Erie Boulevard Hydropower LP	Utility	233,963,391
State of New York	Government	166,515,910
MPM Silicones, LLC	Industrial	160,419,949
Target Corporation	Distribution Center	159,529,336
Curtis/Palmer Hydroelectric	Industrial	150,477,800
Regency Realty Associates	Various Properties	127,937,335
Hudson River-Black River Regulating District	Public authority	83,224,839
Wilton Mall, LLC	Shopping Center	81,164,000
SGF Limited Partnership/Northern Electric Power Co, LP	Utility	80,855,126
NYS Electric & Gas Corporation	Utility	75,526,902
CDP Stone Quarry, LLC	Stone Quarry	60,573,221
Northway Eleven	Townhouses	50,907,000
Cascades Tissue Group	Manufacturer	13,587,299

The largest taxpayers listed above have a total full valuation of $2,530,816,717 which represents 10.6% of the tax base of the County.

(1) The 2015 Assessed Value of Global Foundries is $666,211,321. They are not listed because they make PILOT payments instead of tax payments.

Constitutional Tax Margin

Computation of Constitutional Tax Margin for fiscal years ending December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016:

	2014	2015	2016
Five-Year Average Full Valuation..	$22,144,448,938	$22,431,716,667	$22,553,482,245
Tax Limit – 1.5% of Five Year Average..................................	332,166,734	336,475,750	338,302,234
Add: Exclusions From Tax Limit	3,259,793	3,249,609	3,244,184
Total Taxing Power	335,426,527	339,725,359	341,546,418
Less Total Levy	51,891,750	65,507,763	53,744,196
Tax Margin	$ 283,534,777	$ 274,217,596	$ 287,802,222

Sales Tax

Effective June 1, 2002 the City of Saratoga Springs re-imposed its own sales tax, abrogating the then existing distribution formula. For sales on or after that date, there is a 1-½% county sales tax within the City of Saratoga Springs and 3% county sales tax elsewhere in the County. In accordance with Section 1262 of the New York State Tax Law, the additional 1-1/2% collected outside the City of Saratoga Springs is distributed to the City of Mechanicville and each town and village within the County, proportionately to its share of the full value of taxable real property outside Saratoga Springs.

Special annual distributions are made to the City of Mechanicville ($542,000) and the Town of Milton ($60,000) by permission of the State Legislature and direction of the Board of Supervisors.

Sales Tax Revenues

Sales tax revenues for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2006 through December 31, 2015 and the budgeted amount for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2016 are as follows:

Year	County Sales Tax	Year	County Sales Tax
2006	$46,126,479	2012	$52,942,526
2007	48,077,805	2013	54,164,636
2008	49,209,774	2014	56,441,633
2009	44,901,049	2015	57,988,451
2010	48,699,790	2016 (Budgeted)	59,858,150
2011	50,921,175		

TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (the “Tax Levy Limitation Law”). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to virtually all local governments, including school districts (with the exception of New York City, Yonkers, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, the latter four of which are indirectly affected by applicability to their respective city). It also applies to independent special districts and to town and county improvement districts as part of their parent municipalities tax levies.

The Tax Levy Limitation Law restricts, among other things, the amount of real property taxes (including assessments of certain special improvement districts) that may be levied by or on behalf of a municipality in a particular year, beginning with fiscal years commencing on or after January 1, 2012. It expires on June 15, 2020 unless extended. Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the tax levy of a municipality cannot increase by more than the lesser of (i) two percent (2%) or (ii) the annual increase in the consumer price index ("CPI"), over the amount of the prior year’s tax levy. Certain adjustments would be permitted for taxable real property full valuation increases due to changes in physical or quantity growth in the real property base as defined in Section 1220 of the Real Property Tax Law. A municipality may exceed the tax levy limitation for the coming fiscal year only if the governing body of such municipality first enacts, by at least a sixty percent vote of the total voting strength of the board, a local law (resolution in the case of fire districts and certain special districts) to override such limitation for such coming fiscal year only. There are exceptions to the tax levy limitation provided in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, including expenditures made on account of certain tort settlements and certain increases in the average actuarial contribution rates of the New York State and Local Employees’ Retirement System, the Police and Fire Retirement System, and the Teachers’ Retirement System. Municipalities are also permitted to carry forward a certain portion of their unused levy limitation from a prior year. Each municipality prior to adoption of each fiscal year budget must submit for review to the State Comptroller any information that is necessary in the calculation of its tax levy for each fiscal year.

The Tax Levy Limitation Law does not contain an exception from the levy limitation for the payment of debt service on either outstanding general obligation debt of municipalities or such debt incurred after the effective date of the Tax Levy Limitation Law (June 24, 2011).

While the Tax Levy Limitation Law may constrict an issuer’s power to levy real property taxes for the payment of debt service on debt contracted after the effective date of said Tax Levy Limitation Law, it is clear that no statute is able (1) to limit an issuer’s pledge of its faith and credit to the payment of any of its general obligation indebtedness or (2) to limit an issuer’s levy of real property taxes to pay debt service on general obligation debt contracted prior to the effective date of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. Whether the Constitution grants a municipality authority to treat debt service payments as a constitutional exception to such statutory tax levy limitation outside of any statutorily determined tax levy amount is not clear.

Real Property Tax Rebate. Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2014 (“Chapter 59”), a newly adopted State budget bill includes provisions which provide a refundable personal income tax credit to real property taxpayers in school districts and certain municipal units of government. Real property owners in school districts are eligible for this credit in the 2014 and 2015 taxable years of those property owners. Real property taxpayers in certain other municipal units of government are eligible for this credit in the 2015 and 2016 taxable years of those real property taxpayers. The eligibility of real property taxpayers for the tax credit in each year depends on such jurisdiction’s compliance with the provisions of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. School districts budgets must comply in their 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 fiscal years. Other municipal units of government must have their budgets in compliance for their 2015 and 2016 fiscal years. Such budgets must be within the tax cap limits set by the Tax Levy Limitation Law for the real property taxpayers to be eligible for this personal income tax credit. The affected jurisdictions include counties, cities (other than any city with a population of one million or more and its counties), towns, villages, school districts (other than the dependent school districts of New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers, the latter four of which are indirectly affected by applicability to their respective city) and independent special districts.

Certain additional restrictions on the amount of the personal income tax credit are set forth in Chapter 59 in order for the tax cap to qualify as one which will provide the tax credit benefit to such real property taxpayers. The refundable personal income tax credit amount is increased in the second year if compliance occurs in both taxable years.

For the second taxable year of the program, the refundable personal income tax credit for real property taxpayers is additionally contingent upon adoption by the school district or municipal unit of a state approved "government efficiency plan" which demonstrates "three year savings and efficiencies of at least one per cent per year from shared services, cooperation agreements and/or mergers or efficiencies".

Municipalities, school districts and independent special districts must provide certification of compliance with the requirements of the new provisions to certain state officials in order to render their real property taxpayers eligible for the personal income tax credit.

While the provisions of Chapter 59 do not directly further restrict the taxing power of the affected municipalities, school districts and special districts, they do provide an incentive for such tax levies to remain within the tax cap limits established by the Tax Levy Limitation Law. The implications of this for future tax levies and for operations and services of the County are uncertain at this time.

STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

The New York State Constitution limits the power of the County (and other municipalities and school districts of the State) to issue obligations and to otherwise contract indebtedness. Such constitutional limitations in summary form, and as generally applicable to the County and the Bonds include the following:

Purpose and Pledge. Subject to certain enumerated exceptions, the County shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual or private corporation or private undertaking or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any of the foregoing or any public corporation.

The County may contract indebtedness only for a County purpose and shall pledge its faith and credit for the payment of principal of and interest thereon.

Payment and Maturity. Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes or to be paid within three fiscal year periods, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose as determined by statute; no installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment, unless the County Board of Supervisors authorizes the issuance of bonds with substantially level or declining annual debt service. The County is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest due during the year on its indebtedness and for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its serial bonds and such required annual installments on its notes.

Debt Limit. The County has the power to contract indebtedness for any County purpose so long as the principal amount thereof, subject to certain limited exceptions, shall not exceed seven per centum of the average full valuation of taxable real estate of the County and subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as water and certain sewer facilities and cash or appropriations for current debt service. The constitutional method for determining full valuation is by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate as shown upon the latest completed assessment roll and dividing the same by the equalization rate as determined by the State Office of Real Property Services. The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratio shall be determined. Average full valuation is determined by taking the sum of the full valuation of the last completed assessment roll and the four preceding assessment rolls and dividing such sum by five.

Statutory Procedure

In general, the State Legislature has authorized the power and procedure for the County to borrow and incur indebtedness by the enactment of the Local Finance Law subject, of course, to the provisions set forth above. The power to spend money, however, generally derives from other law, including specifically the County Law and the General Municipal Law.

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the County authorizes the issuance of bonds by the adoption of a bond resolution approved by at least two-thirds of the members of the County Board of Supervisors, the finance board of the County. Customarily, the County Board of Supervisors has delegated to the County Treasurer, as chief fiscal officer of the County, the power to authorize and sell bond anticipation notes in anticipation of authorized bonds.

The Local Finance Law also provides that where a bond resolution is published with a statutory form of notice, the validity of the bonds authorized thereby, including bond anticipation notes issued in anticipation of the sale thereof, may be contested only if:

(1) Such obligations are authorized for a purpose for which the County is not authorized to expend money, or

(2) There has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of law which should have been complied with in the authorization of such obligations

and an action contesting such validity is commenced within twenty days after the date of such publication,

or, (3) Such obligations are authorized in violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

Except on rare occasions the County complies with this estoppel procedure. It is a procedure that is recommended by Bond Counsel, but it is not an absolute legal requirement.

Each bond resolution usually authorizes the construction, acquisition or installation of the object or purpose to be financed, sets forth the plan of financing and specifies the maximum maturity of the bonds subject to the legal (Constitution, Local Finance Law and case law) restrictions relating to the period of probable usefulness with respect thereto.

The County Board of Supervisors, as the finance board of the County, has the power to enact bond resolutions. In addition, such finance board has the power to authorize the sale and issuance of obligations. However, such finance board may, and generally does, delegate the power to sell the obligations to the County Treasurer, the chief fiscal officer of the County, pursuant to the Local Finance Law.

Statutory law in New York permits bond anticipation notes to be renewed each year provided annual principal installments are made in reduction of the total amount of such notes outstanding, commencing no later than two years from the date of the first of such notes and provided that such renewals do not exceed five years beyond the original date of borrowing. (See "Payment and Maturity" under "Constitutional Requirements" herein, and "Details of Outstanding Indebtedness" herein).

In general, the Local Finance Law contains provisions providing the County with power to issue certain other short-term general obligation indebtedness including revenue, tax and bond anticipation notes and budget notes (see "Details of Outstanding Indebtedness" herein).

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Years Ending December 31:	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Bonds	$ 63,205,000	$ 59,655,000	$ 56,215,000	$ 70,860,000	$ 66,725,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	0	6,910,000	18,500,000	0	0
State Loans	5,920,000	4,985,000	4,020,000	3,030,000	2,015,000
Capital Lease Obligations	353,977	0	0	0	0
Totals of All Debt Outstanding	$ 69,478,977	$ 71,550,000	$ 78,735,000	$ 73,890,000	$ 68,740,000

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the County evidenced by bonds as of June 23, 2016:

Type of Indebtedness	Maturity		Amount
Bonds	2016-2040		$ 68,030,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	N/A		0
		Total Indebtedness	$ 68,030,000

Debt Statement Summary

Summary of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as shown as of June 23, 2016*:*

Five-Year Average Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property			$ 23,136,313,476
Debt Limit - 7% thereof			$ 1,619,541,943
Inclusions:			
Bonds [(1)]	$ 68,030,000		
Bond Anticipation Notes	0		
Total Inclusions		$ 68,030,000	
Exclusions:			
Appropriations	4,885,000		
Total Exclusions		4,885,000	
Total Net Indebtedness Subject to Debt Limit			$ 63,145,000
Net Debt-Contracting Margin			$ 1,556,396,943
Percent of Debt Contracting Power Exhausted			3.90%

(1) Includes $33,650,000* serial bonds expected to be refunded with the proceeds of the Bonds.

Bonded Debt Service

A schedule of Bonded Debt Service may be found attached hereto as APPENDIX – B of this Official Statement.

Cash Flow Borrowings

The County has not found it necessary to issue revenue anticipation notes or tax anticipation notes in the last five years and does not anticipate issuing either in the foreseeable future.

Estimate of Obligations to be Issued

The County currently does not have any additional capital project plans or authorizations.

Overlapping Indebtedness

In addition to the County, the following political subdivisions have the power to issue bonds and notes and to levy taxes or cause taxes to be levied on taxable real property in the County. Bonded indebtedness, including serial bonds and notes, is estimated as of the close of the 2014 fiscal year of the respective municipalities, not adjusted to include subsequent bond issues, if any.

	Indebtedness	Exclusions [(1)]	Net Indebtedness
Cities	$ 53,633,774	$16,797,945	$ 36,835,829
Towns	80,639,682	48,467,091 [(2)]	32,172,592
Villages	29,178,884	16,470,836 [(2)]	12,708,048
School Districts	335,667,477	249,950,385 [(3)]	85,717,092
Fire Districts	10,225,043	879,757	9,345,287
		Total	$176,778,848

(1) Pursuant to applicable constitutional and statutory provisions, this indebtedness is deductible from gross indebtedness for debt limit purposes.
(2) Sewer and water debt, appropriations and cash on hand for debts.
(3) Estimated state building aid.

Source: New York State Comptroller's Reports.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the County's indebtedness as of June 23, 2016:

	Amount of Indebtedness	Per Capita (1)	Percentage of Full Valuation (2)
Net Direct Indebtedness (3)	$ 63,145,000	$ 279.10	0.26%
Net Direct Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness (4)	239,923,848	1,060.44	1.00%

Note: (1) The County's 2015 population is 226,249. (See "Population Trends" herein.)
(2) The County's full valuation of taxable real estate for 2016 is $23,970,820,867. (See "Valuations, Rates and Tax Levies" herein.)
(3) See "Calculation of Net Direct Indebtedness" herein.
(4) The County's estimated applicable share of net underlying indebtedness is $176,778,848. (See "Overlapping Indebtedness" herein.)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

Section 3-a of the General Municipal Law provides, subject to exceptions not pertinent, that the rate of interest to be paid by the County upon any judgment or accrued claim against it shall not exceed nine per centum per annum. This provision might be construed to have application to the holders of the Bonds in the event of a default in the payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds.

In accordance with the general rule with respect to municipalities, judgments against the County may not be enforced by levy and execution against property owned by the County.

The Federal Bankruptcy Code allows public bodies recourse to the protection of a Federal Court for the purpose of adjusting outstanding indebtedness. Section 85.80 of the Local Finance Law contains specific authorization for any municipality in the State to file a petition under any provision of Federal bankruptcy law for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness.

At the Extraordinary Session of the State Legislature held in November, 1975, legislation was enacted which purported to suspend the right to commence or continue an action in any court to collect or enforce certain short-term obligations of The City of New York. The effect of such act was to create a three-year moratorium on actions to enforce the payment of such obligations. On November 19, 1976, the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, declared such act to be invalid on the ground that it violates the provisions of the State Constitution requiring a pledge by such County of its faith and credit for the payment of such obligations.

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision, the constitutionality of that portion of Title 6-A of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law enacted at the 1975 Extraordinary Session of the State legislature authorizing any county, city, town or village with respect to which the State has declared a financial emergency to petition the State Supreme Court to stay the enforcement against such municipality of any claim for payment relating to any contract, debt or obligation of the municipality during the emergency period, is subject to doubt. In any event, no such emergency has been declared with respect to the County.

MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

There are various forms of risk associated with investing in the Bonds. The following is a discussion of certain events that could affect the risk of investing in the Bonds. In addition to the events cited herein, there are other potential risk factors that an investor must consider. In order to make an informed investment decision, an investor should be thoroughly familiar with the entire Official Statement, including its appendices, as well as all areas of potential investment risk.

The financial and economic condition of the County as well as the market for the Bonds could be affected by a variety of factors, some of which are beyond the County’s control. There can be no assurance that adverse events in the State and in other jurisdictions, including, for example, the seeking by a municipality or large taxable property owner of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Code or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Bonds. If a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or another jurisdiction or any of its agencies or political subdivisions thereby further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by borrowers within the State, both the ability of the County to arrange for additional borrowings, and the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Bonds could be adversely affected.

The County is dependent in part on financial assistance from the State. However, if the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes and revenues in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the County, in any year, the County may be affected by a delay, until sufficient taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments to the County. In some years, the County has received delayed payments of State aid which resulted from the State's delay in adopting its budget and appropriating State aid to municipalities and school districts, and consequent delay in State borrowing to finance such appropriations. (See also "THE COUNTY - State Aid").

There are a number of general factors which could have a detrimental effect on the ability of the County to continue to generate revenues, particularly property taxes. For instance, the termination of a major commercial enterprise or an unexpected increase in tax certiorari proceedings could result in a significant reduction in the assessed valuation of taxable real property in the County. Unforeseen developments could also result in substantial increases in County expenditures, thus placing strain on the County's financial condition. These factors may have an effect on the market price of the Bonds.

If a holder elects to sell his investment prior to its scheduled maturity date, market access or price risk may be incurred. If and when a holder of any of the Bonds should elect to sell a Bond prior to its maturity, there can be no assurance that a market shall have been established, maintained and be in existence for the purchase and sale of any of the Bonds. Recent global financial crises have included limited periods of significant disruption. In addition, the price and principal value of the Bonds is dependent on the prevailing level of interest rates; if interest rates rise, the price of a bond or note will decline, causing the bondholder or noteholder to incur a potential capital loss if such bond or note is sold prior to its maturity.

Amendments to U.S. Internal Revenue Code could reduce or eliminate the favorable tax treatment granted to municipal debt, including the Bonds and other debt issued by the County. Any such future legislation would have an adverse effect on the market value of the Bonds (See "TAX MATTERS" herein).

The Tax Levy Limitation Law, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the County and continuing technical and constitutional issues raised by its enactment and implementation could have an impact upon the finances and operations of the County and hence upon the market price of the Bonds. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

In order to assist the purchasers in complying with Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Rule 15c2-12"), the County will enter into a Continuing Disclosure Undertaking Certificate, the form of which is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – C".

Historical Compliance

Except as noted below, the County is in compliance in all material respects within the last five years with all previous undertakings made pursuant to the Rule 15c2-12.

The County failed to file a timely material event notice relating to a rating downgrade by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services on August 29, 2012. A failure to file notice was filed to EMMA on May 28, 2014 relating to the downgrade.

TAX EXEMPTION

In the opinion of Lemery Greisler LLC, Saratoga Springs, New York, Bond Counsel, based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes assuming compliance with certain covenants and the accuracy of certain representations. Further, (a) the County or another Person, by failing to comply with the requirements contained in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), may cause interest on the Bonds to become subject to federal income taxation from the date of issuance thereof, (b) interest on the Bonds is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of the individual and corporate alternative minimum taxes imposed by the Code, and (c) interest on the Bonds is included in the tax base for purposes of computing the alternative minimum tax on corporations under Section 56 of the Code and the branch profits tax under Section 884 of the Code.

In rendering the foregoing opinions, Bond Counsel noted that the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes may be dependent, among other things, on compliance by the County with the applicable requirements of Sections 141, 142, 148 and 149 of the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder (collectively, the "Tax Requirements"). In the opinion of Bond Counsel, the Tax Certificate (the "Tax Certificate") establishes requirements and procedures, compliance with which will satisfy the Tax Requirements.

In the Tax Certificate, the County has covenanted to comply with the Tax Requirements, and refrain from taking any action which would cause the interest on the Bonds to be includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any violation of the Tax Requirements may cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes from the date of issuance of the Bonds. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that ownership of, accrual or receipt of interest on, or disposition of, the Bonds may have collateral income tax consequences for certain taxpayers, including financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, S Corporations, certain foreign corporations, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry such obligations. Prospective purchasers should consult their tax advisors as to any possible collateral consequences from their ownership of, or receipt of interest on, or disposition of, the Bonds. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such collateral federal income tax consequences.

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to non-corporate holders with respect to payments of principal, payments of interest and the proceeds of the sale of the Bonds before maturity within the United States. Backup withholding may apply to holders of the Bonds under Section 3406 of the Code. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner, and which constitutes over-withholding, would be allowed as a refund or a credit against such beneficial owner's United States federal income tax provided the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Bond Counsel has not undertaken to advise in the future whether any events occurring after the date of issuance of the Bonds may affect the tax status of interest on the Bonds. The Code has been continuously subject to legislative modifications, amendments and revisions and proposals for further changes are regularly submitted by leaders of the legislative and executive branches of the federal government. No representation is made as to the likelihood of such proposals being enacted in their current or similar form, or if enacted, the effective date of any such legislation and no assurances can be given that such proposals or amendments will not materially and adversely affect the economic value of the Bonds or the tax consequences of ownership of the Bonds.

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Bonds is exempt, under existing statutes, from New York State and New York City personal income taxes.

All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of laws do not purport to be complete and reference is made to such laws for full and complete statements of their provisions.

ALL PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS OF THE BONDS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR TAX ADVISORS IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE CODE AS TO THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING OR HOLDING THE BONDS.

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the authorization and issuance of the Bonds will be covered by the approving legal opinion of Lemery Greisler LLC, Bond Counsel, Saratoga Springs, New York. Such legal opinion will state that in the opinion of Bond Counsel (i) the Bonds have been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the County, all the taxable property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Bonds, and interest thereon, subject to the applicable statutory limitations of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 of the State of New York (see "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein), provided, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Bonds, may be limited by any applicable existing or future bankruptcy, insolvency or other law (State or Federal) affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights, (ii) under existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and court decisions, interest on the Bonds is excluded from the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations; however, interest on the Note is included in "adjusted current earnings," for purposes of calculating the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations; (iii) interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income tax imposed by New York State or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York), and (iv) based upon Bond Counsel's examination of law and review of the non-arbitrage certificate executed by the County Treasurer of the County pursuant to Section 148 of the Code and the regulations thereunder, the facts, estimates and circumstances as set forth in said non-arbitrage certificate are sufficient to satisfy the criteria which are necessary under Section 148 of the Code to support the conclusion that the Bonds will not be "arbitrage bonds" within the meaning of said section, and no matters have come to Bond Counsel's attention which makes unreasonable or incorrect the representations made in said non-arbitrage certificate. Bond Counsel will express no opinion regarding other Federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds.

Such legal opinion also will state that (i) in rendering the opinion expressed therein, Bond Counsel has assumed the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records, documents and proceedings examined by Bond Counsel which have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacities, and has not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof, and Bond Counsel also has assumed the accuracy of the signatures appearing upon such public records, documents and proceedings and such certifications; (ii) the scope of Bond Counsel's engagement in relation to the issuance of the Bonds has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed therein; (iii) the opinions expressed therein are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of real property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the County together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the County to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same become due and payable; (iv) reference should be made to the Official Statement for factual information which, in the judgment of the County, would materially affect the ability of the County to pay such principal and interest; and (v) while Bond Counsel has participated in the preparation of the Official Statement, Bond Counsel has not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the factual information contained therein and, accordingly, no opinion is expressed by Bond Counsel as to whether the County, in connection with the sale of the Bonds, has made any untrue statement of a material fact, or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make any statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriter by its counsel, Hodgson Russ LLP, Albany, New York.

LITIGATION

The County is subject to a number of lawsuits in the ordinary conduct of its affairs. The County Attorney does not believe, however, that such suits, individually or in the aggregate are likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the County.

There is no action, suit, proceedings or investigation, at law or in equity, before or by any court, public board or body pending or, to the best knowledge of the County, threatened against or affecting the County to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale or delivery of the Bonds or the levy and collection of taxes or assessments to pay same, or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Bonds or any proceedings or authority of the County taken with respect to the authorization, issuance or sale of the Bonds or contesting the corporate existence or boundaries of the County.

UNDERWRITING

The Bonds are being purchased by Roosevelt & Cross Incorporated (the “Underwriter”) for reoffering to the public. The purchase contract for the Bonds provides that the Underwriter will purchase all of the Bonds, if any are purchased, at a purchase price equal to $_________ (being the par amount of the Bonds plus a net original issue premium of $___________, less an underwriter’s fee for the transaction of $__________). The Underwriter is initially offering the Bonds to the public at the public offering yields indicated on the cover page but the Underwriter may offer and sell the Bonds to certain dealers, institutional investors and others (including sales for deposit into investment trusts, certain of which may be sponsored or managed by the Underwriter) at yields higher than the public offering yields stated on the cover page and the public offering yields may be changed from time to time by the Underwriter.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. (the "Municipal Advisor") is a municipal advisor registered with the Commission and the MSRB. The Municipal Advisor serves as independent financial advisor to the County on matters relating to debt management. The Municipal Advisor is a financial advisory and consulting organization and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, marketing, or trading municipal securities or any other negotiated instruments. The Municipal Advisor has provided advice as to the plan of financing and the structuring of the Bonds and has reviewed and commented on certain legal documents, including this Official Statement. The advice on the plan of financing and the structuring of the Bonds was based on materials provided by the County and other sources of information believed to be reliable. The Municipal Advisor has not audited, authenticated, or otherwise verified the information provided by the County or the information set forth in this Official Statement or any other information available to the County with respect to the appropriateness, accuracy, or completeness of disclosure of such information and no guarantee, warranty, or other representation is made by the Municipal Advisor respecting the accuracy and completeness of or any other matter related to such information and this Official Statement.

BOND RATING

S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") has assigned their rating of "AA+" with a stable outlook to the Bonds. A rating reflects only the view of the rating agency assigning such rating and an explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from such rating agency. Any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services, Public Finance Ratings, 55 Water Street, 38th Floor, New York, New York 10041, Phone: (212) 553-0038, Fax: (212) 553-1390.

Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on the information and materials furnished to it and on investigations, studies and assumptions by the respective rating agency. There is no assurance that a particular rating will apply for any given period of time or that it will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the agency originally establishing the rating, circumstances so warrant. Any downward revision or withdrawal of the rating of the Bonds may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS

So far as any statements made in this Official Statement involve matters of opinion or estimates in good faith, no assurance can be given that the facts will materialize as so opined or estimated. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement that may have been made verbally or in writing is to be construed as a contract with the holders of the Bonds.

Statements in this official statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements, which are based on the County management's beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the County's management and staff. Because the statements are based on expectations about future events and economic performance and are not statements of fact, actual results may differ materially from those projected. Important factors that could cause future results to differ include legislative and regulatory changes, changes in the economy, and other factors discussed in this and other documents that the County's files with the repositories. When used in County documents or oral presentation, the words "anticipate", "estimate", "expect", "objective", "projection", "forecast", "goal", or similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

Lemery Greisler LLC, Saratoga Springs, New York, Bond Counsel to the County and Hodgson Russ LLP, Albany, New York counsel to the Underwriter, express no opinion as to the accuracy or completeness of information in any documents prepared by or on behalf of the County for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Bonds, including but not limited to, the financial or statistical information in this Official Statement.

References herein to the Constitution of the State and various State and federal laws are only brief outlines of certain provisions thereof and do not purport to summarize or describe all of such provisions.

Concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds, the County will furnish a certificate to the effect that as of the date of the Official Statement, the Official Statement did not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, subject to a limitation as to information in the Official Statement obtained from sources other than the County.

The Official Statement is submitted only in connection with the sale of the Bonds by the County and may not be reproduced or used in whole or in part for any other purpose.

The Municipal Advisor may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at www.fiscaladvisors.com. Unless this Official Statement specifically indicates otherwise, no statement on such website is included by specific reference or constitutes a part of this Official Statement. The Municipal Advisor has prepared such website information for convenience, but no decisions should be made in reliance upon that information. Typographical or other errors may have occurred in converting original source documents to digital format, and neither the County nor the Municipal Advisor assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, the Municipal Advisor and the County disclaim any duty or obligation either to update or to maintain that information or any responsibility or liability for any damages caused by viruses in the electronic files on the website. The Municipal Advisor and the County also assumes no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

The County's contact information is as follows:

Mr. Andrew B. Jarosh, County Treasurer, 40 McMaster Street Bldg #1, Ballston Spa, NY 12020, telephone (518) 884-4724, fax (518) 884-4775, email treasurer@saratogacountyny.gov.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK

Dated: June __, 2016

ANDREW B. JAROSH
County Treasurer

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Years Ending December 31:	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 Unaudited
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 22,065,075	$ 8,760,982	$ 9,133,543	$ 13,856,046	$ 12,655,402
Receivables:					
Taxes	23,234,481	23,352,316	17,519,241	17,560,245	16,750,295
Accounts	-	-	-	1,374,987	4,237,198
Other Governments	39,059,458	31,241,419	31,399,817	35,912,478	36,949,725
Due from Other Funds	-	1,422,398	3,169,075	6,594,528	7,206,749
Inventories	31,167	26,849	41,259	42,357	49,930
Other Receivables	1,557,077	1,523,835	10,782,345	4,063,654	
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 85,947,258	$ 66,327,799	$ 72,045,282	$ 79,404,296	$ 77,849,299
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY					
Accounts Payable & Accrued Liabilities	$ 9,259,955	$ 7,211,009	$ 13,384,881	$ 9,029,120	$ 6,335,084
Other Liabilities	2,181,412	2,107,114	-	-	850
Long Term Debt Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Retained Percentages	9,273	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	11,751,892	-	-	5,477,443	6,836,116
Due to Other Governments	23,851,538	25,783,794	22,455,148	23,786,373	21,748,111
Deferred Revenue	25,071,392	20,879,763	18,312,044	23,217,881	23,556,133
Compensated Absences	-	-	-	-	-
Overpayments	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	72,125,462	55,981,679	54,152,073	61,510,817	58,476,294
FUND EQUITY					
Nonspendable	$ 31,167	$ 26,849	$ 41,259	$ 1,417,344	$ 26,658
Restricted	-	-	-	-	503,384
Assigned	7,233,721	1,907,597	1,000,000	1,413,500	2,354,144
Unassigned	6,556,908	8,411,673	16,851,950	15,062,634	16,488,817
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	13,821,796	10,346,119	17,893,209	17,893,478	19,373,003
TOTAL LIABILITIES and FUND EQUITY	$ 85,947,258	$ 66,327,799	$ 72,045,282	$ 79,404,295	$ 77,849,297

Source: 2011-2014 Audited financial reports of the County. 2015 Annual financial report (unaudited). This Appendix is not itself audited.

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Fiscal Years Ending December 31:	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 46,220,413	$ 46,974,930	$ 49,020,680	$ 54,290,806	$ 51,586,039
Real Property Tax Items	3,371,156	4,033,243	4,910,093	4,599,103	4,910,035
Non-Property Tax Items	99,184,375	102,624,219	108,804,404	110,973,992	115,188,733
Departmental Income	16,573,004	15,004,117	14,749,324	13,652,483	11,847,610
Intergovernmental Charges	2,291,088	2,237,287	2,646,129	2,627,868	2,446,163
Use of Money & Property	706,432	482,223	434,781	435,499	423,172
Licenses and Permits	20,162	21,071	27,057	37,619	27,142
Fines and Forfeitures	403,842	314,482	326,641	340,342	327,045
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	2,306,762	2,326,883	2,338,683	6,360,611	2,626,028
Miscellaneous	1,957,159	558,997	37,011	618,918	2,918,404
Interfund Revenues	-		-	-	-
Revenues from State Sources	20,022,893	22,304,024	21,814,304	23,914,941	21,500,198
Revenues from Federal Sources	18,573,865	20,989,768	16,388,381	18,089,111	13,712,992
Total Revenues	$ 211,631,151	$ 217,871,244	$ 221,497,488	$ 235,941,293	$ 227,513,561
EXPENDITURES					
General Government Support	$ 70,905,996	$ 71,846,844	$ 76,540,330	$ 76,705,603	$ 78,586,907
Education	17,730,776	17,056,871	16,903,246	16,926,487	17,635,369
Public Safety	28,650,585	29,522,776	30,054,270	31,714,321	33,250,083
Health	19,065,313	17,045,497	17,032,346	16,506,853	16,101,384
Transportation	1,020,825	262,101	598,112	1,472,832	425,027
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	55,864,150	61,312,916	60,649,269	60,550,754	64,506,444
Culture and Recreation	1,036,318	975,004	958,727	1,008,539	1,130,491
Home and Community Services	2,493,950	2,926,049	3,164,673	6,210,715	4,101,342
Debt Service	1,178,260	3,130,414	3,232,379	3,242,251	3,259,792
Total Expenditures	$ 197,946,173	$ 204,078,472	$ 209,133,352	$ 214,338,355	$ 218,996,839
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	$ 13,684,978	$ 13,792,772	$ 12,364,136	$ 21,602,938	$ 8,516,722
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Operating Transfers In	-	-	5,874,292		7,135,792
Operating Transfers Out	(21,023,925)	(17,365,289)	(21,714,103)	(16,162,446)	(15,652,245)
Total Other Financing	(21,023,925)	(17,365,289)	(15,839,811)	(16,162,446)	(8,516,453)
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	(7,338,947)	(3,572,517)	(3,475,675)	5,440,492	269
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	24,733,260	17,394,313	13,821,796	10,346,119	17,893,209
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	2,106,598	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 17,394,313	$ 13,821,796	$ 10,346,121	$ 17,893,209	$ 17,893,478

Source: Audited financial reports of the County. This Appendix is not itself audited.

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

Fiscal Years Ending December 31:	2015 Adopted Budget	2015 Unaudited Actual	2016 Adopted Budget
REVENUES			
Real Property Taxes	$ 53,293,777	$ 51,438,009	$ 54,170,081
Real Property Tax Items	4,786,304	4,888,116	5,076,646
Non-Property Tax Items	118,702,200	117,977,561	120,968,358
Departmental Income	11,964,783	11,563,270	12,950,549
Intergovernmental Charges	2,234,242	2,495,764	2,599,505
Use of Money & Property	444,266	400,718	413,249
Licenses and Permits	35,000	49,568	35,000
Fines and Forfeitures	348,209	318,326	347,344
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	4,557,000	2,248,997	2,549,187
Miscellaneous	2,719,402	3,578,841	1,470,448
Interfund Revenues	-	-	975,033
Revenues from State Sources	29,990,675	22,138,111	27,037,128
Revenues from Federal Sources	17,817,929	20,227,936	16,974,529
Total Revenues	$ 246,893,787	$ 237,325,217	$ 245,567,057
EXPENDITURES			
General Government Support	$ 86,141,406	$ 81,263,404	$ 87,657,122
Education	18,265,000	17,706,125	18,125,000
Public Safety	34,392,059	34,677,737	37,587,702
Health	17,977,666	17,671,605	17,432,530
Transportation	743,369	307,549	655,237
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	63,503,289	59,091,627	59,350,626
Culture and Recreation	1,114,558	1,179,890	976,056
Home and Community Services	3,748,491	3,585,570	3,300,840
Debt Service	3,249,610	3,249,609	3,244,184
Total Expenditures	$ 229,135,448	$ 218,733,116	$ 228,329,297
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	$ 17,758,339	$ 18,592,101	$ 17,237,760
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Operating Transfers In	-	2,003,737	-
Operating Transfers Out	(19,171,839)	(19,562,917)	(19,591,904)
Total Other Financing	(19,171,839)	(17,559,180)	(19,591,904)
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	(1,413,500)	1,032,921	(2,354,144)
FUND BALANCE			
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	1,413,500	19,674,860	2,354,144
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	(1,334,777)	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ -	$ 19,373,004	$ -

Source: 2015 Annual Financial Report Update Document (unaudited) of the County. This Appendix is not itself audited.

Changes In Fund Equity

Fiscal Years Ending December 31:	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
COUNTY ROAD					
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	$ 511,336	$ 509,307	$ 566,412	$ 1,135,617	$ 774,810
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	(65,300)	18,775	261,295		
Revenues & Other Sources	15,721,301	17,671,118	20,475,210	19,524,673	23,285,817
Expenditures & Other Uses	15,658,030	17,632,788	20,167,299	19,885,480	23,360,421
Fund Equity - End of Year	$ 509,307	$ 566,412	$ 1,135,617	$ 774,810	$ 700,206
ROAD MACHINERY					
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	$ 210,680	$ 331,794	$ 174,159	$ 212,358	$ 182,895
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	(10,471)	2,809	38,855		
Revenues & Other Sources	3,581,266	3,024,274	3,803,727	4,521,032	5,110,752
Expenditures & Other Uses	3,449,681	3,184,718	3,804,383	4,550,495	5,114,439
Fund Equity - End of Year	$ 331,794	$ 174,159	$ 212,358	$ 182,895	$ 179,208
ENTERPRISE HEALTH REL FAC					
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	$ (15,889,482)	$ (17,964,490)	$ (18,584,641)	$ (18,374,009)	$ (28,830,890)
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	94,818	(429,228)	(711,602)	1,013,169	
Revenues & Other Sources	29,619,548	32,041,699	28,312,376	20,137,778	
Expenditures & Other Uses	31,789,374	32,232,622	27,390,142	31,607,828	
Fund Equity - End of Year	$ (17,964,490)	$ (18,584,641)	$ (18,374,009)	$ (28,830,890)	$ (28,830,890)
SEWER					
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	$ 9,830,716	$ 10,403,470	$ 11,372,659	$ 9,486,298	
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	(9,021)	167,346		(9,486,298)	
Revenues & Other Sources	14,525,046	15,006,905	15,428,369	-	-
Expenditures & Other Uses	13,943,271	14,205,062	17,314,730	-	-
Fund Equity - End of Year	$ 10,403,470	$ 11,372,659	$ 9,486,298	$ -	$ -
CAPITAL PROJECTS					
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	$ 16,122,565	$ 11,801,175	$ 4,346,104	$ (8,842,827)	$ 1,704,903
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	(5,874,292)	-	(6,441,281)	
Revenues & Other Sources	3,577,288	76,501	(30,756)	18,503,656	67
Expenditures & Other Uses	7,898,678	1,657,280	13,158,174	1,514,645	2,514,795
Fund Equity - End of Year	$ 11,801,175	$ 4,346,104	$ (8,842,826)	$ 1,704,903	$ (809,825)

Source: Audited and Annual financial reports of the County. This Appendix is not itself audited.

BONDED DEBT SERVICE

Fiscal Year Ending December 31st	PRIOR TO REFUNDING Principal	Interest	Total	REFUNDED BONDS DEBT SERVICE	REFUNDING BONDS Principal	Interest	Total	TOTAL NEW DEBT SERVICE
2016	$ 5,595,000	$ 2,710,488.57	$ 8,305,488.57					
2017	5,650,000	2,513,668.55	8,163,668.55					
2018	2,940,000	2,305,728.15	5,245,728.15					
2019	3,055,000	2,196,703.15	5,251,703.15					
2020	2,335,000	2,083,228.15	4,418,228.15					
2021	2,430,000	2,000,053.15	4,430,053.15					
2022	2,515,000	1,907,929.65	4,422,929.65					
2023	2,620,000	1,812,273.25	4,432,273.25					
2024	2,380,000	1,710,533.95	4,090,533.95					
2025	2,475,000	1,616,299.25	4,091,299.25					
2026	2,580,000	1,518,244.15	4,098,244.15					
2027	2,675,000	1,415,170.95	4,090,170.95					
2028	2,790,000	1,307,114.85	4,097,114.85					
2029	2,895,000	1,192,450.85	4,087,450.85					
2030	2,625,000	1,072,548.75	3,697,548.75					
2031	2,730,000	970,547.50	3,700,547.50					
2032	2,840,000	863,191.25	3,703,191.25					
2033	2,965,000	749,250.00	3,714,250.00					
2034	3,075,000	629,237.50	3,704,237.50					
2035	1,940,000	525,281.25	2,465,281.25					
2036	2,020,000	437,156.25	2,457,156.25					
2037	2,120,000	345,356.25	2,465,356.25					
2038	2,205,000	249,031.25	2,454,031.25					
2039	2,300,000	148,818.75	2,448,818.75					
2040	985,000	43,093.75	1,028,093.75					
TOTALS	$ 68,740,000	$ 32,323,399.12	$ 101,063,399.12	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

In accordance with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12 as the same may be amended or officially interpreted from time to time (the "Rule"), promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), the County has agreed to provide, or cause to be provided, during the period in which the Bonds are outstanding:

(i) to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule, during each fiscal year in which the Bonds are outstanding, (i) certain annual financial information and operating data for the preceding fiscal year in a form generally consistent with the information contained or cross-referenced in the final Official Statement dated June 29, 2016 of the County relating to the Bonds under the headings "THE COUNTY", "TAX INFORMATION", "STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS", "LITIGATION" and all Appendices (other Appendix C, D & E and other than any Appendix related to bond insurance) by the end of the sixth month following the end of each succeeding fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015, and (ii) a copy of the audited financial statement, if any, (prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in effect at the time of the audit) for the preceding fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015; such audit, if any, will be so provided on or prior to the later of either the end of the sixth month of each such succeeding fiscal year or, if an audited financial statement is not available at that time, within sixty days following receipt by the County of its audited financial statement for the preceding fiscal year, but, in any event, not later than the last business day of each such succeeding fiscal year; and provided further, in the event that the audited financial statement for any fiscal year is not available by the end of the sixth month following the end of any such succeeding fiscal year, unaudited financial statements in the form provided to the State, if available, will be provided no later than said date; provided however, that provision of unaudited financial statements in any year shall be further conditioned upon a determination by the County of whether such provision is compliant with the requirements of federal securities laws including Rule 10b-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933;

(ii) in a timely manner not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds, to EMMA or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule:

(a) principal and interest payment delinquencies;

(b) non-payment related defaults, if material;

(c) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

(d) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;

(e) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;

(f) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the securities, or other material events affecting the tax status of the securities;

(g) modifications to rights of security holders, if material;

(h) bond or note calls, if material, and tender offers;

(i) defeasances;

(j) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the securities; if material;

(k) rating changes;

(l) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the County;

(m) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the County or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the County, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and;

(n) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material.

The County may from time to time choose to provide notice of the occurrence of certain other events in addition to those listed above, if the County determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Bonds; but the County does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any material event except those events listed above.

(iii) in a timely manner, to EMMA or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule, notice of its failure to provide the aforedescribed annual financial information and operating data and such audited financial statement, if any, on or before the date specified.

Event (c) is included pursuant to a letter from the Commission staff to the National Association of Bond Lawyers dated as of September 19, 1995. However, event (c) is not applicable, since no "debt service reserves" will be established for the Bonds.

With respect to event (d), the County does not undertake to provide any notice with respect to credit enhancement added after the primary offering of the Bonds.

With respect to event (l) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the County in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the County, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the County.

The County reserves the right to terminate its obligations to provide the aforedescribed annual financial information and operating data and such audited financial statement, if any, and notices of events, as set forth above, if and when the County no longer remains an obligated person with respect to the Bonds within the meaning of the Rule. The County acknowledges that its undertaking pursuant to the Rule described under this heading is intended to be for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds (including holders of beneficial interests in the Bonds). The right of holders of the Bonds to enforce the provisions of the undertaking will be limited to a right to obtain specific enforcement of the County's obligations under its continuing disclosure undertaking and any failure by the County to comply with the provisions of the undertaking will neither be a default with respect to the Bonds nor entitle any holder of the Bonds to recover monetary damages.

The County reserves the right to modify from time to time the specific types of information provided or the format of the presentation of such information, to the extent necessary or appropriate in the judgment of the County, provided that, the County agrees that any such modification will be done in a manner consistent with the Rule.

A “Continuing Disclosure Undertaking” Certificate to this effect shall be provided to the purchaser at closing.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK

FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Such Audited Financial Statement and opinion were prepared as of date thereof and have not been reviewed and/or updated in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Official Statement.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK

Contents

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TOSKI & CO., P.C.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Saratoga, New York as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. We did not audit the financial statements of Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency and Saratoga County Water Authority which collectively represent 100% of the assets, net position, and revenues of the discretely presented component units.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency and Saratoga County Water Authority which collectively represent 100% of the assets, net position, and revenues of the discretely presented component units. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency and Saratoga County Water Authority, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Saratoga, New York, as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and other postemployment benefits - schedule of funding progress on pages 4 to 8 and 62, respectively be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We and other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County of Saratoga, New York's basic financial statements. The supplemental information listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. This information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by us. In our opinion, based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, the supplemental information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated July 21, 2015, on our consideration of the County of Saratoga's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Toski & Co., CPAs, P.C.

Williamsville, New York
July 21, 2015

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

Finances have leveled off. Real property taxable full valuation of the County has increased in 2014 by 1.59%, to $23,323,255,347. In the last decade, 2004 to 2014, the real property taxable full valuation of the County has increased by 93.68% from $12,041,967,109. The level of taxation in 2014 was 18.5% of the County's constitutional tax limit. The 2014 equalized full value tax rate of $2.2848. Property tax revenues for 2014 decreased from 2013 by 4.982%. The 2013 sales tax revenue increased from 2013 by 3.782%. The County's government-wide net position decreased by $5,078,822. This was caused primarily by the recognition of additional other postemployment benefit (OPEB) expenses of $13,681,183 in 2014.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA'S ECONOMY

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTY OF SARATOGA GOVERNMENT SERVICES

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

The services provided by County government are accounted for through a General Fund and five Special Purpose Funds, two of which are Enterprise Funds. Through a separate fund, the County insures itself and most municipalities in the County for workers' compensation. Other services are provided by entities related to the County: the Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency, the Saratoga County Soil and Water District, the Saratoga County Water Authority and the Saratoga Lake Improvement District.

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

The maintenance of the County's 99 bridges and 360 miles of highway are accounted for in two of the Special Purpose Funds at a total "modified accrual" cost. In 2014, $24,697,168 was expended which is an increase from the previous year by $725,486. $15,652,245 was provided by Saratoga County taxpayers. That also was a decrease from 2013 by $1,734,641. Another Special Purpose Fund accounts for the County's employment and training activities to the extent that they are paid for with Federal funds under the Work Force Investment Act. During 2014, $1,083,810 was expended and reimbursed by the Federal government.

Activities of the County's Sewer District that serves the southern and eastern portions of the County are accounted for in one of the County's Enterprise Funds. The Sewer District received sewage from greater than 72,000 "equivalent domestic units," through a 320-mile collector system and treated it at a 43.4 million-gallon/day treatment plant. The 2014 cost of the Sewer Fund was $14,738,032 with revenues of $16,516,501.

Maplewood Manor was operated, in 2014, as an enterprise fund of the County of Saratoga due to its business like model. The facility is a 277 bed, skilled nursing operation which provides rehabilitation services and skilled nursing care. For the year ended December 31, 2014, overall operating revenue decreased to $17,431,670 from $18,761,732 at December 31, 2013. Overall operating expenses increased to $28,542,285 in 2014 compared to $26,414,785 in 2013. There was a $5,159,000 Inter-Governmental Transfer funding accrued in 2014. The payment of the 2013 accrued IGT, in the amount of $8,390,390 was received in June 2014, plus an additional receipt of $7,274,750. In 2014, the County did not subsidize the nursing home. The net deficit position increased from $17,855,914 at December 31, 2013 to $23,277,021 at December 31, 2014. The operation is bankrupt.

The facility continued to lose substantial amounts of money due to both the cost of operations and the inability of the federal government, through its Medicaid program, to cover costs of operations. The Medicaid program covers about half of the daily costs per patient. Therefore, Maplewood Manor has been unable to be a going concern. It would need to rely on an ever increasing subsidy from the General Fund, which is substantially funded by property tax payers in the county, a majority of whom receive no benefit from the enterprise fund.

Many changes were implemented at Maplewood during 2012 and continued into 2014. The Board of Supervisors tightened the admission policy due to increasing bad debt and a need to stanch the financial losses. With this more exacting policy, the admission process was more methodical, and due to the lower admissions rate, it was decided to close a forty bed unit and consolidate the workforce to other units. The forty bed unit was closed to cut daily losses. However, due to the imminent sale of the facility, the New York State Department of Health mandated the opening of the 40 bed wing and hiring the requisite staff. This contributed to increased expenses in 2014.

Because of the financial issues at Maplewood Manor the Board of Supervisors decided, in 2012, to sell the complex. January 1, 2013, Maplewood Manor Local Development Corporation was created to enhance the County's ability to complete a sale in a timely manner and get the best value out of that transaction. In addition, the LDC has the ability to issue bonds, if necessary, to help fund the organization during the privatization process, which is an option the General Fund is proscribed from pursuing. The County can no longer continue to subsidize the nursing home at a cost of millions of dollars each year. In December 2013, the County entered into a purchase and sale agreement with a buyer and, on February 1, 2015, the operation of the facility was turned over to Saratoga Center for Care, LLC.

The wide variety of the remaining services provided by County government are accounted for in the County's General Fund, including financial assistance to the poor and social services to the poor, the elderly, veterans, children at risk and children in general; public safety services such as a sheriffs road patrol, fire and other emergency response coordination and communications, a jail, and an animal shelter; education funding to those attending community college and to preschool children with special needs; health services to the general public in the form of public health service and mental health coordination and individual care in the form of home health care and mental health services; promotion of agriculture and tourism and other economic development activities; and services to the court system including prosecution (District Attorney), recordkeeping (County Clerk), the holding of bail and other court funds (County Treasurer), and a variety of other services. Other services to the public include the preservation and cataloging of important documents (County Clerk and Historian), motor vehicle offices, consumer protection, and environmental and forestry management. The County serves the public and other levels of local government through the Planning Board, the Board of Elections, Real Property Tax Service, and the tax collection services of the County Treasurer. These services, together with the County's administrative costs and a small number of grants to community, historical, and cultural organizations, are provided at a total "modified accrual" cost. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the General Fund expended $218,996,839 and the general tax revenue amounted to $51,586,039.

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

ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY'S BUDGET AND FUND-BASIS FINANCES IN 2014

The 2014 General Fund budget included $13,788,477 in net transfers to other funds. Of the County's two Enterprise Funds, the Sewer District had an operating gain of $1,778,469, while Maplewood Manor had an operating loss of $11,110,615. The gain is primarily from the recognition of an increase of $705,506 for rents and charges for sales and services. This loss is primarily from the recognition of $2,709,728 for additional OPEB expense in 2014 and Medicaid reimbursement does not reimburse more than 55% of the daily bed cost.

The County's actual expenditures in the General Fund during 2014 were $4,293,287 under the revised budget amount. Revenue was exceeded by the revised budget by $8,131,712.

ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY'S CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

The County's investment, including Maplewood Manor, in capital assets at the end of 2014 is as follows:

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Debt	Net
Land	$ 4,864,856	-	-	4,864,856
Buildings	227,599,066	104,223,940	64,785,000	58,590,126
Machinery and equipment	37,043,923	26,630,452	-	10,413,471
Roads and bridges	98,649,317	42,382,733	-	56,266,584
Sewer infrastructure	77,960,531	39,888,894	-	38,071,637
Work-in-progress	11,733,105	-	9,105,000	2,628,105
Totals	$ 457,850,798	213,126,019	73,890,000	170,834,779

ANALYSIS OF COUNTY'S GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL POSITION DURING 2014

During 2014, the County's government-wide net position increased by $80,178. Governmental activities net position increased by $80,051. Business-type activities increased net position by $127.

FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR THE COUNTY'S FINANCES

Maplewood Manor's fiscal condition continued to drain the County's very good fiscal position. However, the operations of Maplewood Manor were transferred to another party on February 1, 2015, which will relieve this condition.

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

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

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

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

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK
Government-Wide Financial Statements
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2014

	Primary Government			Component Units		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Saratoga County IDA	Saratoga County Water Authority	Total
Assets:						
Cash and equivalents	$16,298,729	18,115,638	34,414,367	3,944,661	904,929	4,849,590
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	22,158,576	1,752,069	23,910,645	850,260	1,172,871	2,023,131
Intergovernmental transfers receivable	-	5,159,000	5,159,000	-	-	-
Due from other governments	48,135,211	439,073	48,574,284	-	-	-
Due from other activities and funds	7,778,671	390,136	8,168,807	-	-	-
Inventories	1,202,600	69,387	1,271,987	-	-	-
Prepaid expenses	3,837,641	167,284	4,004,925	-	47,698	47,698
Restricted assets:						
Cash and equivalents	7,861,845	117,253	7,979,098	-	6,219,301	6,219,301
Resident assets	-	128,909	128,909	-	-	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	110,761,146	133,963,633	244,724,779	168,138	71,326,177	71,494,315
Total assets	218,034,419	160,302,382	378,336,801	4,963,059	79,670,976	84,634,035
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	11,379,615	1,842,311	13,221,926	1,950	1,341,881	1,343,831
Due to other governments	23,786,373	-	23,786,373	-	7,772,713	7,772,713
Due to other activities and funds	7,273,403	3,933,134	11,206,537	-	-	-
Accrued compensated absences	2,680,818	694,712	3,375,530	-	10,781	10,781
Resident funds and security deposits	-	246,162	246,162	-	-	-
Retainage payable	-	563,373	563,373	-	-	-
Long-term liabilities:						
Due within one year	2,630,000	2,520,000	5,150,000	-	525,000	525,000
Due in more than one year	10,725,000	58,015,000	68,740,000	-	47,208,527	47,208,527
Self insured claims payable	17,787,744	-	17,787,744	-	-	-
Other postemployment benefits liability	117,517,270	39,443,379	156,960,649	-	65,084	65,084
Total liabilities	193,780,223	107,258,071	301,038,294	1,950	56,923,986	56,925,936
Deferred inflows of resources - aggregated deferred inflows	12,692,837	408,732	13,101,569	-	92,225	92,225
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	97,406,146	73,428,633	170,834,779	168,138	20,040,775	20,208,913
Restricted	-	-	-	-	6,219,301	6,219,301
Unrestricted (deficit)	(85,844,787)	(20,793,054)	(106,637,841)	4,792,971	(3,605,311)	1,187,660
Total net position	$11,561,359	52,635,579	64,196,938	4,961,109	22,654,765	27,615,874

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK
Government-Wide Financial Statements
Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2014

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenue: Charges for Services	Program Revenue: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenue: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Position — Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Primary Government: Business-type Activities	Primary Government: Total	Component Units
Governmental activities:								
General government support	$ 85,111,098	8,763,932	6,214,936	-	(70,132,230)	-	(70,132,230)	-
Education	17,633,241	-	5,275,455	-	(12,357,786)	-	(12,357,786)	-
Public safety	38,329,961	2,066,387	648,492	-	(35,615,082)	-	(35,615,082)	-
Health	17,258,835	4,504,810	6,836,753	-	(5,917,272)	-	(5,917,272)	-
Transportation	18,660,065	408,157	6,064,594	212,391	(11,974,923)	-	(11,974,923)	-
Economic opportunity and development	67,711,164	1,056,799	20,420,678	-	(46,233,687)	-	(46,233,687)	-
Culture and recreation	1,223,620	567,492	86,797	-	(569,331)	-	(569,331)	-
Home and community services	3,157,243	22,500	128,204	578,090	(2,428,449)	-	(2,428,449)	-
Interest on long-term debt	711,107	-	-	-	(711,107)	-	(711,107)	-
Total governmental activities	249,796,334	17,390,077	45,675,909	790,481	(185,939,867)	-	(185,939,867)	-
Business-type activities:								
Maplewood Manor	28,542,285	17,431,670	-	-	-	(11,110,615)	(11,110,615)	-
Sewer District	14,738,032	16,044,341	-	-	-	1,306,309	1,306,309	-
Total business-type activities	43,280,317	33,476,011	-	-	-	(9,804,306)	(9,804,306)	-
	$ 293,076,651	50,866,088	45,675,909	790,481	(185,939,867)	(9,804,306)	(195,744,173)	-
Component unit:								
Saratoga County Water Authority	6,755,076	3,830,274	-	-	-	-	-	(2,924,802)
Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency	$ 111,590	57,727	-	-	-	-	-	(53,863)
General revenue:								
Real property tax and related tax items					56,448,473	-	56,448,473	-
Non-property tax items					115,188,733	-	115,188,733	-
Intergovernmental transfers					-	12,433,750	12,433,750	-
Sales of property and compensation for loss					3,213,987	432,237	3,646,224	28,223
Interest earnings					1,614,543	3,711	1,618,254	22,057
Other general revenue					3,387,953	39,923	3,427,876	(297,539)
Contributed capital assets					-	3,642,765	3,642,765	-
Loss on disposal of assets					-	(581,724)	(581,724)	-
Net transfers					6,166,229	(6,166,229)	-	-
Total general revenue and transfers					186,019,918	9,804,433	195,824,351	(247,259)
Change in net position					80,051	127	80,178	(3,225,924)
Net position at beginning of year					11,481,308	52,635,452	64,116,760	30,841,798
Net position at end of year					$ 11,561,359	52,635,579	64,196,938	27,615,874

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK
Fund Financial Statements
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
December 31, 2014

	General	Capital Projects Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds	Total
Assets:				
Cash and equivalents	$13,856,046	2,003,669	92,631	15,952,346
Taxes receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	17,560,245	-	-	17,560,245
Receivables from other governments	35,912,478	-	2,216,944	38,129,422
Other receivables	4,063,654	-	366,415	4,430,069
Inventories	42,357	-	-	42,357
Prepaid expenses	1,374,987	-	-	1,374,987
Due from other funds	6,594,528	234,567	948,690	7,777,785
Total assets	$79,404,295	2,238,236	3,624,680	85,267,211
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9,029,120	10,000	1,621,622	10,660,742
Due to other governments	23,786,373	-	-	23,786,373
Due to other funds	5,477,443	523,333	1,233,968	7,234,744
Total liabilities	38,292,936	533,333	2,855,590	41,681,859
Deferred inflows of resources - aggregated deferred inflows	23,217,881	-	6,047	23,223,928
Fund balances:				
Non-spendable	1,417,344	-	-	1,417,344
Restricted	-	-	60,026	60,026
Assigned - appropriated	1,413,500	-	-	1,413,500
Assigned - unappropriated	-	1,704,903	703,017	2,407,920
Unassigned	15,062,634	-	-	15,062,634
Total fund balances	17,893,478	1,704,903	763,043	20,361,424
Total liabilities, deferred inflows, and fund balances	$79,404,295	2,238,236	3,624,680	85,267,211

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK
Reconciliation of the Total Fund Balances in the
Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2014

Total fund balances in the fund financial statements for the Governmental Funds	$ 20,361,424
This amount differs from the amount of net position shown in the statement of net position for governmental activities due to the following:	
Capital assets are included as assets in the government-wide statements and are added, net of accumulated depreciation.	110,761,146
Payments for retirement system contributions covering the period January 1, 2015 to March 31, 2015 are recognized as prepaid expenses, a current asset in the government-wide statements, net of $3,575 reported in the internal service fund.	2,459,079
Levied but uncollected real property taxes reported as deferred inflows in the Governmental Fund financial statements and collection of prior year taxes are recognized as revenue and additions to net position in the government-wide statements.	5,900,179
Compensated absences expensed as paid in governmental fund statements, expensed as incurred in entity wide statements, and reflected as liability on statement of net position.	(2,680,818)
Revenue that was earned, measurable but not available is recorded as revenue in the government-wide financial statements.	4,666,036
Significant inventories of materials and supplies are included in the government-wide statements as current assets.	1,160,243
Long-term debt accrued interest	(55,706)
Other postemployment benefits liability, net of $300,109 reported in the internal service fund.	(117,217,161)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(13,355,000)
Internal service fund net position is reported in the governmental funds.	(438,063)
Total net position of the governmental activities	$ 11,561,359

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK
Fund Financial Statements
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2014

	General	Capital Projects Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds	Total
Revenue:				
Real property taxes	$51,586,039	-	-	51,586,039
Other real property tax items	4,910,035	-	-	4,910,035
Non-property taxes	115,188,733	-	-	115,188,733
Departmental income	11,847,610	-	880	11,848,490
Intergovernmental charges	2,446,163	-	287,830	2,733,993
Use of money and property	423,172	3,656	1,176,016	1,602,844
Licenses and permits	27,142	-	-	27,142
Fines and forfeitures	327,045	-	162,182	489,227
Sale of property and compensation for loss	2,626,028	-	587,959	3,213,987
Miscellaneous	2,918,404	-	291,627	3,210,031
State aid	21,500,198	-	2,416,511	23,916,709
Federal aid	13,712,992	-	4,705,805	18,418,797
Total revenue	227,513,561	3,656	9,628,810	237,146,027
Expenditures:				
General government support	78,586,907	628,944	-	79,215,851
Education	17,635,369	-	-	17,635,369
Public safety	33,250,083	-	777,409	34,027,492
Health	16,101,384	-	-	16,101,384
Transportation	425,027	-	24,049,927	24,474,954
Economic opportunity and development	64,506,444	-	1,083,810	65,590,254
Culture and recreation	1,130,491	-	-	1,130,491
Home and community service	4,101,342	-	-	4,101,342
Debt service	3,259,792	-	-	3,259,792
Total expenditures	218,996,839	628,944	25,911,146	245,536,929
Other financing sources (uses):				
Interfund transfers in	7,135,792	-	15,652,245	22,788,037
Interfund transfers out	(15,652,245)	(969,563)	-	(16,621,808)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(8,516,453)	(969,563)	15,652,245	6,166,229
Net change in fund balances	269	(1,594,851)	(630,091)	(2,224,673)
Fund balances at beginning of year	17,893,209	3,299,754	1,393,134	22,586,097
Fund balances at end of year	$17,893,478	1,704,903	763,043	20,361,424

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of the Governmental Funds to the Change in Net Position in the Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2014

Net change in fund balances shown for total Governmental Funds		$ (2,224,673)
This amount differs from the change in net assets of governmental activities shown in the statement of activities because of the following:		
Capital outlays for acquisition of capital assets are recorded in Governmental Funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, costs of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This amount represents the differences between expenditures for acquisition of capital assets and depreciation expense for the period.		
Expenditures for acquisition of capital assets, net of disposals of $23,373	$8,325,076	
Depreciation expense	(2,717,083)	5,607,993
Revenue that was earned and measurable, but not available, is recorded as revenue in the government-wide financial statements.		3,563,226
Collections of prior year real property taxes and other revenue are shown as deferred revenue in the prior year and current year revenue in the year collected. This amount represents collections of prior year unpaid taxes and other revenue received in 2014 that are deducted from revenue in the government-wide financial statements.		(47,601)
Expenditures for inventory within certain Governmental Funds are recorded as expenditures when paid. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the time periods the items are consumed.		311,868
The annual payment for retirement system contributions is billed in advance for the payroll period April 1 to March 31. In the Governmental Funds, these contributions are shown as expenditures when the payment is due, which initially is December 15. In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over the payroll period they pertain to. The allocations for the period January 1 to March 31 of the subsequent year are shown as prepaid expenses. This is the difference between the amounts billed and allocated over the applicable periods.		30,474
Increase in other postemployment benefits liability is recorded in the statement of net position but not in the government funds.		(10,457,026)
Changes in compensated absences are recorded in the statement of net position and not in the governmental funds.		(196,545)
Changes in assessment liability are recognized in long-term liability in the government-wide statements.		1,085,123
Principal payments on long-term debt		2,540,000
Accrued interest on long-term debt		8,685
Internal service funds are proprietary funds that are combined with governmental activities on the government-wide statements.		(141,473)
Change in net position of governmental activities shown in the statement of activities		$ 80,051

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK
Fund Financial Statements
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in
Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Adopted	Revised	Amounts	Revised
Revenue:				
Real property taxes	$52,454,505	52,454,505	51,586,039	(868,466)
Other real property tax items	4,545,480	4,545,480	4,910,035	364,555
Non-property taxes	113,521,500	113,521,500	115,188,733	1,667,233
Departmental income	13,567,447	13,628,600	11,847,610	(1,780,990)
Intergovernmental charges	2,516,570	2,516,570	2,446,163	(70,407)
Use of money and property	393,197	393,197	423,172	29,975
Licenses and permits	35,000	35,000	27,142	(7,858)
Fines and forfeitures	348,174	348,174	327,045	(21,129)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	2,219,500	2,219,500	2,626,028	406,528
Miscellaneous	2,115,166	2,115,166	2,918,404	803,238
State aid	23,970,995	24,819,350	21,500,198	(3,319,152)
Federal aid	18,050,600	19,048,231	13,712,992	(5,335,239)
Total revenue	233,738,134	235,645,273	227,513,561	(8,131,712)
Expenditures:				
General government support	80,986,212	81,301,586	78,586,907	2,714,679
Education	18,528,828	18,699,924	17,635,369	1,064,555
Public safety	32,852,987	33,824,166	33,250,083	574,083
Health	18,713,899	18,727,574	16,101,384	2,626,190
Transportation	1,479,299	2,083,617	425,027	1,658,590
Economic opportunity and development	59,963,609	60,045,254	64,506,444	(4,461,190) *
Culture and recreation	1,006,895	1,140,556	1,130,491	10,065
Home and community service	3,863,523	4,207,656	4,101,342	106,314
Debt service	3,259,793	3,259,793	3,259,792	1
Total expenditures	220,655,045	223,290,126	218,996,839	4,293,287
Other financing uses - net interfund transfers out (in)	14,083,089	13,788,477	8,516,453	5,272,024
Net change in appropriated fund balance (budget) and fund balance (actual)	$(1,000,000)	(1,433,330)	269	1,433,599
Fund balances at beginning of year			17,893,209	
Fund balances at end of year			$17,893,478	

* Variance due to intergovernmental transfer accrual.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK
Fund Financial Statements
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds and Internal Service Fund
December 31, 2014

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds			Internal Service
	Maplewood Manor	Sewer District	Total	Fund Self Insurance
Assets:				
Cash and equivalents	$ 4,329,052	13,786,586	18,115,638	346,383
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	1,660,704	91,365	1,752,069	168,262
Intergovernmental transfers receivable	5,159,000	-	5,159,000	-
Due from other governments	439,073	-	439,073	10,005,789
Due from other funds	-	390,136	390,136	886
Inventories	69,387	-	69,387	-
Prepaid expenses	33,787	133,497	167,284	3,575
Restricted assets:				
Cash and equivalents	117,253	-	117,253	7,861,845
Resident assets	128,909	-	128,909	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,038,424	131,925,209	133,963,633	-
Total assets	13,975,589	146,326,793	160,302,382	18,386,740
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	56,266	1,786,045	1,842,311	663,167
Due to other funds	3,030,581	902,553	3,933,134	38,659
Accrued compensated absences	503,666	191,046	694,712	-
Resident funds and security deposits	246,162	-	246,162	-
Retainage payable	-	563,373	563,373	-
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	-	2,520,000	2,520,000	-
Due in more than one year	-	58,015,000	58,015,000	-
Self insured claims payable	-	-	-	17,787,744
Other postemployment benefits liability	33,216,294	6,227,085	39,443,379	300,109
Total liabilities	37,052,969	70,205,102	107,258,071	18,789,679
Deferred inflows of resources - aggregated deferred inflows	199,641	209,091	408,732	35,124
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	2,038,424	71,390,209	73,428,633	-
Restricted for self insurance contributed reserve	-	-	-	7,861,845
Unrestricted (deficit)	(25,315,445)	4,522,391	(20,793,054)	(8,299,908)
Total net position (deficit)	$(23,277,021)	75,912,600	52,635,579	(438,063)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK
Fund Financial Statements
Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position -
Proprietary Funds and Internal Service Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds			Internal Service
	Maplewood Manor	Sewer District	Total	Fund Self Insurance
Operating revenue:				
Rents and charges for sales and services	$ -	16,044,341	16,044,341	-
Resident service revenue, net of allowances	17,431,670	-	17,431,670	-
Participant assessments	-	-	-	2,858,883
Sale of property and compensation for loss	-	432,237	432,237	-
Miscellaneous local sources	-	39,923	39,923	177,922
Other grants and revenue	-	-	-	11,699
Total operating revenue	17,431,670	16,516,501	33,948,171	3,048,504
Operating expenses:				
Costs of sales and services	25,545,811	5,822,163	31,367,974	3,189,977
Other postemployment benefits expense	2,709,728	2,447,927	5,157,655	-
Interest	-	1,994,718	1,994,718	-
Depreciation	286,746	4,473,224	4,759,970	-
Total operating expenses	28,542,285	14,738,032	43,280,317	3,189,977
Operating income (loss)	(11,110,615)	1,778,469	(9,332,146)	(141,473)
Nonoperating revenue:				
Contributed capital items	-	3,642,765	3,642,765	-
Interest earnings	3,711	-	3,711	-
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(581,724)	-	(581,724)	-
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)	(578,013)	3,642,765	3,064,752	-
Income (loss) before transfers	(11,688,628)	5,421,234	(6,267,394)	(141,473)
Intergovernmental transfer revenue (IGT)	12,433,750	-	12,433,750	-
Transfers to County	(6,166,229)	-	(6,166,229)	-
Change in net position	(5,421,107)	5,421,234	127	(141,473)
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	(17,855,914)	70,491,366	52,635,452	(296,590)
Net position (deficit) at end of year	$(23,277,021)	75,912,600	52,635,579	(438,063)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK
Fund Financial Statements
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds and Internal Service Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds			Internal Service
	Maplewood Manor	Sewer District	Total	Fund Self Insurance
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from charges to customers	$ -	16,676,076	16,676,076	1,932,766
Cash received from residents and third-party payers	17,973,946	-	17,973,946	-
Payment to employees, payroll taxes, and benefits	(19,880,786)	(3,941,269)	(23,822,055)	(124,416)
Payment for interest	-	(1,994,718)	(1,994,718)	-
Payment to suppliers, vendors	(5,555,554)	(4,853,124)	(10,408,678)	(2,174,638)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(7,462,394)	5,886,965	(1,575,429)	(366,288)
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:				
Intergovernmental transfers	15,562,338	-	15,562,338	-
Transfers to County	(6,166,229)	-	(6,166,229)	-
Decrease in restricted cash and equivalents	-	-	-	(108,530)
Net cash provided by (used in) non-capital financing activities	9,396,109	-	9,396,109	(108,530)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Acquisition of capital assets	(13,792)	(8,488,112)	(8,501,904)	-
Proceeds of sale of capital assets	32,311	-	32,311	-
Net repayments of bond short-term financing	-	(18,500,000)	(18,500,000)	-
Net borrowings of long-term debt	-	16,195,000	16,195,000	-
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	18,519	(10,793,112)	(10,774,593)	-
Cash flows from investing activities - interest earned on cash in time deposits	3,711	-	3,711	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	1,955,945	(4,906,147)	(2,950,202)	(474,818)
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	2,373,107	18,692,733	21,065,840	821,201
Cash and equivalents at end of year	$ 4,329,052	13,786,586	18,115,638	346,383
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)	(11,110,615)	1,778,469	(9,332,146)	(141,473)
Depreciation expense	286,746	4,473,224	4,759,970	-
Provision for doubtful accounts	561,184	-	561,184	-
Other postemployment benefits expense	2,709,728	-	2,709,728	-
Changes in:				
Receivables, net of allowances	(653,943)	159,575	(494,368)	(87,273)
Inventories	10,548	-	10,548	-
Prepaid expenses	701	(321)	380	(2,102)
Due from Saratoga County	-	-	-	(1,012,817)
Due from other funds	-	(295,496)	(295,496)	(886)
Due to Saratoga County	931,301	551,857	1,483,158	11,024
Estimated third-party payers settlements	91,014	-	91,014	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(353,866)	(992,073)	(1,345,939)	884,220
Retainage payable	-	(322,785)	(322,785)	-
Accrued compensated absences	(109,096)	20,086	(89,010)	(1,333)
Other postemployment benefits expense	173,904	514,429	688,333	-
Deferred inflows	-	-	-	(15,648)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ (7,462,394)	5,886,965	(1,575,429)	(366,288)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Funds
December 31, 2014

	Agency Funds	Permanent Fund	Private Purpose Trust Fund	Total Fiduciary Funds
Assets				
Cash and equivalents	$15,893,109	118,445	302	16,011,856
Due from other funds	9,119,592	-	-	9,119,592
Total assets	25,012,701	118,445	302	25,131,448
Liabilities				
Agency liabilities	14,882,076	118,445	302	15,000,823
Due to other funds	6,081,862	-	-	6,081,862
Self insured health benefits	4,048,763	-	-	4,048,763
Total liabilities	25,012,701	118,445	302	25,131,448
Net position	$ -	-	-	-

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position -
Fiduciary Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Private Purpose Trust Fund
Additions - interest earnings	$ 293
Deductions - cemeteries	(293)
Change in net position	-
Net position at beginning of year	-
Net position at end of year	$ -

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

(a) Financial Reporting Entity

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

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

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(a) Financial Reporting Entity, Continued

The financial reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government which is the County of Saratoga, (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete as set forth in GASB Statement No. 14.

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

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

Included In the Reporting Entity:

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

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(a) Financial Reporting Entity, Continued

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

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

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

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

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standards setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

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

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

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

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

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

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, Governmental Funds revenue is recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when it becomes both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be reasonably determined and "available" means the related cash resources are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The County follows GAAP and considers property taxes available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Property taxes determined to be collectible after the 60-day period are recorded as deferred revenue. The County uses a similar availability period for other significant governmental revenue sources. In addition to property taxes, governmental revenue susceptible to accrual includes sales tax, State and Federal aid, and certain other significant revenues. Fines, permits, and other miscellaneous revenue are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received.

The County also reports deferred inflows on its fund financial statements for certain revenues other than property taxes. Deferred inflows arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Deferred inflows also arise when the County receives resources before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies, general State aid, and other intergovernmental aid are received prior to the occurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the County has a legal claim to the resources, the deferred inflow is removed from the applicable balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

Governmental Fund expenditures are recorded when the fund liability is incurred except that:

- Payment of prepaid expenses and purchase of inventory type items are recorded as expenditures when the related amounts are due and payable. This method is generally referred to as the "purchase" method, as opposed to the "consumption" method used in the government-wide financial statements.
- Principal and interest on indebtedness are recorded as expenditures when the related debt service amounts are due and payable, which normally approximates the date the debt is paid.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

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

- Compensated absences, such as vacation leave and compensation time, which vest or accumulate with eligible employees, are recorded as expenditures in the payroll period that the leave credits are used by employees.
- Current pension costs payable to the New York State Retirement Systems are recorded as expenditures when billed by the Systems.
- Costs of acquiring capital assets are recorded as expenditures when the related acquisition amounts are due and payable.

(c) Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

(d) Fund Accounting

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

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Fund Accounting, Continued

Fund Types:

Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions are financed. The acquisition, use, and balances of expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through Governmental Funds. The County's Governmental Fund types are as follows:

(1) General Fund is the principal operating fund of the County and accounts for the general tax revenue, miscellaneous receipts not allocated by law or contractual agreement to another fund, and general operating expenditures. This fund operates within the financial limits of an annual budget adopted by the Board of Supervisors.

(2) Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. Special Revenue Funds of the County include the following:

- County Road Fund is used to account for revenue generated to finance maintenance, repairs, and improvements to County roads and bridges, snow removal, and other transportation related purposes.
- Road Machinery Fund is used to account for revenue generated to finance purchases, repairs, and maintenance of highway machinery, tools, and equipment.
- Employment and Training Fund is used to account for Federal grants and other revenue generated to finance job training and employment activities.
- Federal Forfeitures Fund is used to account for moneys received from the Federal Equitable Sharing program involving the proceeds of crime from Drug Enforcement Agency cases and certain moneys confiscated during police actions. This money is restricted to certain law enforcement activities.
- Permanent Fund is used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used to support a cemetery with in the county.

(3) Capital Projects Funds are used to account for financial resources generated for the acquisition or construction of major capital assets for governmental activities. Financing is generally provided from proceeds of bonds, notes, Federal and State grants, and transfers from other Governmental Funds.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Fund Accounting, Continued

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

The County reports the following Enterprise Funds:

- Maplewood Manor Fund is used to account for the operations of the County of Saratoga Maplewood Manor (SCMM or Maplewood Manor). SCMM is a long-term care skilled nursing facility which provides room, board, and health care to eligible individuals.
- Sewer District Fund is used to report operations of the County's wastewater treatment facilities and sanitary sewer system that is provided to residents and organizations located within the County's Sewer District.

The County reports the following Internal Service Fund:

- Self-Insurance Fund is used to account for the County's self-insured workers' compensation plan that provides workers' compensation insurance coverage for County employees and for other local governments and related organizations located within the County.

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

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

The County reports the following Fiduciary Funds:

- Agency Fund is used to account for monies and other resources held by the County in a trustee or agent pending payment to the applicable agencies.
- Private Purpose Trust Fund is used to account for monies donated to the County to benefit certain private cemeteries and other non-County operations.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Fund Accounting, Continued

Component Units - The component units consist of the Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency and the Saratoga County Water Authority.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

(e) General Budget Process

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

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

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

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

A comparison of General Fund transactions with the original and revised budget estimates is shown in the fund financial statements.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(f) Cash and Equivalents

The carrying amount of cash and equivalents at December 31, 2014 totaled $59,899,606. These deposits were entirely covered by Federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the County's agent in the County's name, except for approximately $0.5 million, which was entirely covered the next business day.

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

(g) Accounts Receivable

SCMM's accounts receivable are reported herein, net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts, of $1,660,704 at December 31, 2014.

(h) Inventories

Inventories in the government-wide financial statements are comprised of general and highway supplies (governmental activities), prescription drugs, medical, and other supplies (SCMM) and are valued at the lower of cost or market. In the Governmental Funds expenditures are recognized when inventory is purchased, but for financial statement purposes, the year-end balance on hand is reported as an asset in the balance sheet with a related reservation of the fund balance for the maximum amount allowed for inventory levels.

(i) Resident Assets

SCMM requires that private pay residents provide security deposits as a condition of admission. These security deposits are classified as assets limited as to use. Patient funds, which are expended on personal items at the direction of the Maplewood Manor patients, are also in resident assets. A corresponding current liability has been recorded to reflect the security deposits, to be returned to the residents when they are discharged, and the patient funds.

(j) Capital Assets

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

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(j) Capital Assets, Continued

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

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

(k) Compensated Absences

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

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

Vacation days granted are increased on the basis of longevity of service to the maximum of 25 days. Vacation days do not vest. However, unused vacation days may be carried forward three months into the succeeding year upon approval by the Personnel Department. Accordingly, liabilities for leave time of $3,375,530 are reported as accrued compensated absences in the government-wide financial statements.

(l) Deferred Inflows

Deferred inflows arise where asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. The County has reported deferred inflows of $5,900,179 for real property taxes and $17,317,702 for various departmental grant income in the general fund and $6,047 for grant revenue in the employment and training fund. Such amounts have been deemed to be measureable but not "available" pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles. Deferred inflows in the government-wide statement of net position includes $12,692,837 for governmental grants not yet expended in governmental activities and $408,732 for advanced payment received in the proprietary funds.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(m) Equity and Fund Balance Classifications

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

i) Net investment in capital assets - consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

ii) Restricted net position - consists of net position with constraints placed on its use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

iii) Unrestricted - consists of net position without constraints.

In fiscal 2011, the County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions (GASB 54). GASB 54 changed the classification of fund balance to focus on the constraints imposed on resources in governmental funds, instead of the previous focus on availability for appropriation.

Fund balance is now broken down into five different classifications: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

i) Nonspendable consists of assets that are inherently nonspendable in the current period either because of their form or because they must be maintained intact, including prepaid items, inventories, long-term portions of loans receivable, financial assets held for resale, and principal of endowments.

ii) Restricted consists of amounts that are subject to externally enforceable legal purpose restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. At December 31, 2014, the County reported $60,026 restricted in its federal forfeitures fund.

iii) Committed consists of amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint imposed by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority before the end of the fiscal year, and that require the same level of formal action to remove the constraint. The County Board of Supervisors is the decision-making authority that can, by Board resolution, commit fund balance. There are no committed fund balances at December 31, 2014.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(m) Equity and Fund Balance Classifications, Continued

iv) Assigned consists of amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint that represents an intended use established by the government's highest level of decision-making authority, or by their designated body or official. The purpose of the assignment must be narrower than the purpose of the general fund, and in funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the residual amount of fund balance. The County has an assigned fund balance of $1,413,500, $1,704,903 and $703,017 in the general fund, capital projects fund and non-major governmental funds, respectively, at year end.

v) Unassigned represents the residual classification for the government's general fund, and could report a surplus or deficit. In funds other than the general fund, the unassigned classification should be used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

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

(n) Real Property Taxes

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

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

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(o) Non-Property Taxes

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

(p) Resident Service Revenue, Net

Net resident service revenue is reported at the estimated net realizable amounts from residents, third-party payers, and others for services rendered.

Revenue under third-party payer agreements is subject to audit and retroactive adjustment. Provisions for estimated third-party payer settlements are provided in the period the related services are rendered. Differences between the estimated amounts accrued and interim and final settlements are reported in operations in the year of settlement.

(2) Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are comprised of $246,162 in security deposits and patient funds which are expended on personal items at the direction of the SCMM patients and $7,861,845 of workers' compensation reserve funds.

(3) Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets follows:

Governmental Activities	Balance January 1, 2014	Additions	Retirements	Balance December 31, 2014
Land	$ 4,775,856	-	-	4,775,856
Buildings	53,371,489	-	-	53,371,489
Autos	18,140,665	1,380,739	(646,914)	18,874,490
Machinery and equipment	9,981,953	5,101	-	9,987,054
Infrastructure	91,686,708	6,962,609	-	98,649,317
Construction work in progress	11,733,105	-	-	11,733,105
Total capital assets	189,689,776	8,348,449	(646,914)	197,391,311

(3) Capital Assets, Continued

Governmental Activities	Balance January 1, 2014	Additions	Retirements	Balance December 31, 2014
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	$ 21,628,711	1,304,059	-	22,932,770
Autos	16,276,708	509,256	(623,541)	16,162,423
Machinery and equipment	4,638,068	514,171	-	5,152,239
Infrastructure	41,993,136	389,597	-	42,382,733
Total accumulated depreciation	84,536,623	2,717,083	(623,541)	86,630,165
Net capital assets	$ 105,153,153	5,631,366	(23,373)	110,761,146

Depreciation expense was charged to the following governmental activities during 2014:

General government support	$ 506,229
Public safety	764,331
Health	182,058
Transportation	1,186,040
Home and community services	78,425
Total governmental activities	$ 2,717,083

The County adjusted its depreciation records for infrastructure associated with the implementation of a new capital assets accounting system during 2014, which is reported above net of the change.

Maplewood Manor	Balance January 1, 2014	Additions	Retirements/ Reclassifications	Balance December 31, 2014
Land	$ 54,000	-	-	54,000
Buildings	8,847,437	-	(1,472,091)	7,375,346
Improvements other than buildings	140,773	-	-	140,773
Machinery and equipment	4,896,597	13,792	(38,902)	4,871,487
Total capital assets	13,938,807	13,792	(1,510,993)	12,441,606

(3) Capital Assets, Continued

Maplewood Manor	Balance January 1, 2014	Additions	Retirements/ Reclassifications	Balance December 31, 2014
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	$ 6,475,324	166,864	(859,825)	5,782,363
Improvements other than buildings	138,506	229	-	138,735
Machinery and equipment	4,399,564	119,653	(37,133)	4,482,084
Total accumulated depreciation	11,013,394	286,746	(896,958)	10,403,182
Net capital assets	$ 2,925,413	(272,954)	(614,035)	2,038,424

Depreciation expense charged to SCMM activity during 2014 was $286,746.

Sewer District	Balance January 1, 2014	Additions	Retirements/ Reclassifications	Balance December 31, 2014
Land	$ 35,000	-	-	35,000
Buildings	159,436,458	7,275,000	-	166,711,458
Autos	912,780	14,614	-	927,394
Machinery and equipment	1,597,764	785,734	-	2,383,498
Infrastructure	73,905,002	4,055,529	-	77,960,531
Total capital assets	235,887,004	12,130,877	-	248,017,881
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	71,816,675	3,553,397	-	75,370,072
Autos	555,842	62,112	-	617,954
Machinery and equipment	161,380	54,372	-	215,752
Infrastructure	39,085,551	803,343	-	39,888,894
Total accumulated depreciation	111,619,448	4,473,224	-	116,092,672
Net capital assets	$ 124,267,556	7,657,653	-	131,925,209

Depreciation expense charged to the Sewer District activity during 2014 was $4,473,224. The District also recognized $3,642,765 in estimated contributed capital assets from developers and businesses.

(4) Interfund Transactions

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

Individual interfund receivable and payable balances at December 31, 2014 arising from these transactions were as follows:

Fund	Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payables
General Fund	$ 6,594,528	5,477,443
Special Revenue Funds:		
County Road Fund	499,155	1,152,527
Road Machinery	436,816	81,441
Employment and Training Fund	12,719	-
Capital Projects Fund	234,567	523,333
Proprietary Funds:		
Maplewood Manor	-	3,030,581
Sewer District	390,136	902,553
Internal Service Fund	886	38,659
Fiduciary Funds - Agency	9,119,592	6,081,862
Totals	$ 17,288,399	17,288,399

Interfund transfers during the year ended December 31, 2014 were as follows:

	Interfund Transfers In	Interfund Transfers Out
General Fund	$ 7,135,792	15,652,245
Special Revenue Funds:		
County Road Fund	12,677,283	-
Machinery Fund	2,974,962	-
Capital Project Fund	-	969,563
Maplewood Manor	-	6,166,229
Totals	$ 22,788,037	22,788,037

(5) Deferred Inflows of Resources

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

	Statement of net position	Balance sheet governmental funds
Advance payments received	$ 408,732	-
Grant revenue	12,692,837	17,323,749
Tax revenue	-	5,900,179
	$ 13,101,569	23,223,928

(6) Retirement System

Retirement Plan - The County participates in the New York State and Local Retirement System, Employees Retirement System program (ERS or the System). This is a cost sharing multiple public employer retirement system. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York (Comptroller) serves as sole trustee and administrative head of the System. The Comptroller shall adopt and may amend rules and regulations for the administration and transaction of the business of the System and for the custody and control of their funds. The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, New York 12244.

Funding Policy - The Systems are noncontributory except for employees who joined the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System after July 27, 1976, who contribute 3% of their salary for the first ten years of membership and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010 (ERS) or January 9, 2010 (PFRS) and before April 1, 2012 who generally contribute 3% of their salary for the entire length of service. Those joining on or after April 1, 2012 are required to contribute between 3% and 6% dependent upon their salary for their entire working career. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressed used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the Systems' fiscal year ending March 31. Contributions for the current year and two preceding years were as follows:

2014	$ 12,160,083
2013	12,336,753
2012	12,370,870

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

(7) Liabilities to Other Governments

As indicated in note 1(n), the County acts as a tax enforcement agent for its villages and non-city school districts. The County also receives other monies which are distributed to certain local governments. The following represents the liabilities "due to other governments" in the governmental activities at December 31, 2014:

Due to villages	$ 410,819
Due to school districts	12,626,445
Due to districts for special levies	798,120
Due to other governments and agencies	9,950,989
	$ 23,786,373

(8) Short-term Debt

The following is a summary of the County's short-term indebtedness:

Bond Anticipation Notes(BANs) - Sewer Fund:

Payable at January 1, 2014	Additions	Principal Payments	Payable at December 31, 2014
$ 18,500,000	-	18,500,000	-

(9) Long-term Obligations

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

Governmental Funds	Payable at January 1, 2014	Additions	Principal Payments	Payable at December 31, 2014	Due Within One Year	Due in More Than One Year
General obligation bonds	$ 15,895,000	-	2,540,000	13,355,000	2,630,000	10,725,000

General Obligation Bonds

$5,180,000 MBBA Recovery Act bonds, due in annual installments of $200,000 to $365,000 through 2029, with interest at 4.11% to 6.564%.	$ 4,250,000
$6,760,000 Emergency Radio Communication Towers serial bonds, due in annual installments of $655,000 to $800,000 through 2019, with interest at 3.75% to 4%.	3,710,000
$11,819,000 Emergency Radio Communication Towers serial bonds, due in annual installments of $1,685,000 to $1,855,000 through 2017, with interest at 4%.	5,395,000
Total general obligation bonds	$ 13,355,000

(9) Long-term Obligations, Continued

General Obligation Bonds, Continued

Sewer Fund	Payable at January 1, 2014	Additions	Principal Payments	Payable at December 31, 2014	Due Within One Year	Due in More Than One Year
State loans payable	$ 4,020,000	-	990,000	3,030,000	1,015,000	2,015,000
General obligation bonds	40,320,000	18,200,000	1,015,000	57,505,000	1,505,000	56,000,000
	$ 44,340,000	18,200,000	2,005,000	60,535,000	2,520,000	58,015,000

State Loans Payable

$16,501,800 Revenue Bond Series 1997A by New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation for the financing of the sewer plant upgrade with a maturity date of August 15, 2017, and interest rates from 1.82% to 3.00%.	$ 2,965,000
$350,909 Revenue Bond Series 1999A by New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation, due in annual installments through 2017, with interest at 2.01% to 3.01%.	65,000
Total state loans payable	$ 3,030,000

General Obligation Bonds

$5,200,000 County Sewer District serial bonds, due in annual installments of $245,000 to $335,000 through 2023, with interest at 3% to 4%.	$ 2,595,000
$23,000,000 County Sewer District serial bonds for 2009 expansion, due in annual installments of $445,000 to $1,360,000 through 2039, with interest at 4% to 4.75%.	20,955,000
$16,990,000 County Sewer District serial bonds for 2010 expansion, due in annual installments of $325,000 to $985,000 through 2040, with interest at 4% to 4.375%.	15,755,000
$18,200,000 County Sewer District serial bonds for 2014 expansion, due in annual installments of $450,000 to $1,225,000 through 2034, with interest at 1% to 3.25%.	18,200,000
Total general obligation bonds	$ 57,505,000

(9) Long-term Obligations, Continued

The annual requirements to amortize outstanding bonds and loans payable as of December 31, 2014 are as follows:

Governmental Funds:

(MBBA Recovery Act Bonds) 2009	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	$ 205,000	255,409	460,409
2016	215,000	246,984	461,984
2017	225,000	235,997	460,997
2018	235,000	224,500	459,500
2019	250,000	212,491	462,491
2020-2024	1,420,000	839,706	2,259,706
2025-2029	1,700,000	342,642	2,042,642
Total	4,250,000	2,357,729	6,607,729

(Emergency Radio Communications Towers Serial Bonds) 2009	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	685,000	148,400	833,400
2016	715,000	121,000	836,000
2017	740,000	92,400	832,400
2018	770,000	62,800	832,800
2019	800,000	32,000	832,000
Total	3,710,000	456,600	4,166,600

(Emergency Radio Communications Towers Serial Bonds) 2010	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	1,740,000	215,800	1,955,800
2016	1,800,000	146,200	1,946,200
2017	1,855,000	74,200	1,929,200
Total	5,395,000	436,200	5,831,200
Total Governmental Funds	$ 13,355,000	3,250,529	16,605,529

(9) Long-term Obligations, Continued

Proprietary Funds:

State Loans Payable	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	$ 1,015,000	80,217	1,095,217
2016	1,050,000	56,623	1,106,623
2017	965,000	28,915	993,915
Total	3,030,000	165,755	3,195,755

General Obligation Bonds - County Sewer District Bonds	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	250,000	98,700	348,700
2016	260,000	91,200	351,200
2017	265,000	83,400	348,400
2018	275,000	72,800	347,800
2019	285,000	61,800	346,800
2020-2023	1,260,000	128,600	1,388,600
Total	2,595,000	536,500	3,131,500

(Sewer Expansion) 2009	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	465,000	934,153	1,399,153
2016	490,000	915,553	1,405,553
2017	510,000	895,953	1,405,953
2018	535,000	875,553	1,410,553
2019	560,000	854,153	1,414,153
2020-2024	3,195,000	3,914,163	7,109,163
2025-2029	3,990,000	3,203,763	7,193,763
2030-2034	4,980,000	2,209,720	7,189,720
2035-2039	6,230,000	914,375	7,144,375
Total	20,955,000	14,717,386	35,672,386

(9) Long-term Obligations, Continued

Proprietary Funds, Continued:

(Sewer Expansion) 2010	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	$ 340,000	652,779	992,779
2016	355,000	639,179	994,179
2017	365,000	624,979	989,979
2018	380,000	610,379	990,379
2019	395,000	595,179	990,179
2020-2024	2,240,000	2,725,494	4,965,494
2025-2029	2,810,000	2,234,694	5,044,694
2030-2034	3,530,000	1,606,268	5,136,268
2035-2039	4,355,000	791,269	5,146,269
2040	985,000	43,094	1,028,094
Total	15,755,000	10,523,314	26,278,314

(Sewer Expansion) 2014	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	450,000	756,786	1,206,786
2016	710,000	498,200	1,208,200
2017	725,000	482,038	1,207,038
2018	745,000	463,663	1,208,663
2019	765,000	444,787	1,209,787
2020-2024	4,165,000	1,920,212	6,085,212
2025-2029	4,915,000	1,273,925	6,188,925
2030-2034	5,725,000	468,787	6,193,787
Total	18,200,000	6,308,398	24,508,398
Total general obligation bonds	$ 57,505,000	32,085,598	89,590,598

(10) Postemployment Employee Benefits

(a) Plan Description

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

(10) Postemployment Employee Benefits, Continued

(b) Funding Policy

Contribution requirements also are negotiated between the County and union representatives. The County contributes a percentage of the cost of current year premiums for eligible retired Plan members and their spouses. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the County contributed $7,459,457 to the Plan. Plan members receiving benefits hired on or after January 1, 2000 contribute 15% of their premium costs.

(c) Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The County's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) expense is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC). The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year. Unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) are amortized over a period not to exceed 30 years. The County's OPEB expense for the year ended December 31, 2014 was $21,140,640. The following table shows the components of the County's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the Plan, and changes in the County's net OPEB obligation to the Plan:

	Total	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Annual required contribution	$ 23,376,640	17,647,486	5,729,154
Interest on net OPEB obligation	5,731,179	4,282,410	1,448,769
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(7,967,179)	(5,953,178)	(2,014,001)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	21,140,640	15,976,718	5,163,922
Contributions made	(7,459,457)	(5,519,692)	(1,939,765)
Net OPEB obligation for 2014	13,681,183	10,457,026	3,224,157
Net OPEB obligation at beginning of year	143,279,466	107,060,244	36,219,222
Net OPEB obligation at end of year	$ 156,960,649	117,517,270	39,443,379

Included in government activities is $300,109 in OPEB obligation recorded in the internal service fund, which is reported in the reconciliation on page 12 as part of the $(438,063) net deficit position.

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

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation at Year End
12/31/2014	$ 21,140,640	35.3%	156,960,649
12/31/2013	20,780,105	47.4%	143,279,466
12/31/2012	32,605,593	25.5%	132,345,818

(10) Postemployment Employee Benefits, Continued

(d) Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of December 31, 2014, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was $223,099,924, all of which was unfunded.

The projection of future benefit payments for an ongoing Plan involves estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trends. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the Plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

(e) Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive Plan (the Plan as understood by the employer and Plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and Plan members to that point. The methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The following simplifying assumptions were made:

- Retirement Age for Active Employees - The rates of decrement due to retirement based on the experience under the New York State and Local Retirement System were prepared by the Department of Civil Service's actuarial consultant in the report titled, "Development of Recommended Actuarial Assumptions for New York State/SUNY GASB 45 Valuation."
- Marital Status - It is assumed that 70% of retirees will be married at the time of their retirement, and the male spouse is assumed to be approximately three years older than the female.
- Mortality - Life expectancies were based on RP-2000 mortality tables for males and for females.
- Turnover - The rates of decrement due to turnover based on the experience under the New York State and Local Retirement System as prepared by the Department of Civil Service's actuarial consultant in the report titled, "Development of Recommended Actuarial Assumptions for New York State/SUNY GASB 45 Valuation."

(10) Postemployment Employee Benefits, Continued

(e) Methods and Assumptions, Continued

- Medical Trend Rate - The expected rate of increase in healthcare insurance premiums were developed using the baseline projection of the SOA long term medical cost trend model. Short-term trend rates were based on the recent premium rate history for the County. Long-term rates were based on the following assumptions: rate of inflation, 2.9%; rate in growth in real income/GDP per capita, 1.7%; income multiplier for health spending, 1.40% extra trend due to technology and other factors, 1.2%; health share of GDP resistance part, 25%.

Based on the historical and expected returns of the County's short-term investment portfolio, a discount rate of 4% was used in 2014. In addition, a simplified version of the entry age actuarial cost method was used. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2014 was 30 years.

(11) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Litigation

The County and its nursing home are named defendants in two negligence cases that will be settled through insurance programs subject to deductable amounts. The County estimates a maximum range of loss of approximately $180,000 pending the outcome of the settlement.

(b) Grant Programs

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

(c) Contracts

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

(11) Commitments and Contingencies, Continued

(d) Environmental Risks

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

(12) Self Insurance (Internal Service) Fund

The County established its own self-insurance plan for workers' compensation under Local Law Nos. 1 and 2, 1956, pursuant to Article 5 of the Workers' Compensation Law. The plan is open to any eligible municipality or public entity for participation. There were 31 participants at December 31, 2014. The County is responsible for administration of the plan and its reserves. The plan purchases commercial insurance for employer's liability in third-party suits; the limit is $1,000,000 with a retention of $10,000. Settled claims have not resulted in a claim against this excess liability coverage since the inception of the plan.

All funds of the County participate in the program and make payments to the self-insurance fund based on historical estimates of the amounts needed to pay prior and current year claims and to establish a reserve for catastrophe losses. A balance in the amount of $7,861,845 was reserved at December 31, 2014.

Claims and judgments are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Losses," which requires that claims and judgments be recognized when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred, and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. A claims liability of $17,787,744 at December 31, 2014 has been recorded in accrued liabilities in the fund. Changes in the claims liability for 2014 were:

Balance January 1, 2014	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balance December 31, 2014
$ 16,774,927	2,732,424	1,719,607	17,787,744

(13) Subsequent Event

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

(14) Detail Notes to Discretely Presented Component Units

(a) Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency

Industrial Revenue Bond and Note Transactions - Certain industrial development revenue bonds and notes issued by the IDA are secured by property that is leased to companies and is retired by lease payments. The bonds and notes are not obligations of the IDA, the County, or New York State. The IDA does not record the assets or liabilities resulting from completed bond and note issuances in its accounts since its primary function is to arrange the financing between the borrowing companies and the bond and note holders, and funds arising there from are controlled by trustees or banks acting as fiscal agents. For providing this conduit debt financing service, the IDA receives bond administration fees from the borrowing companies. Such administrative fee income is recognized immediately upon issuance of bonds and notes, or the closing of straight lease transactions. At December 31, 2014, the outstanding financing balance of the bonds and notes (issued in the name of the IDA) of the borrowing companies on open projects was $98,333,633.

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

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

Deposits and investments at December 31, 2014 were entirely covered by FDIC insurance or collateral investments, as required.

Capital Asset -	Balance January 1, 2014	Net Additions	Balance December 31, 2014
Land for railroad spur	$ 168,138	-	168,138

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority

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

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

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

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

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

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

Accounts Receivable - Accounts receivable are carried at original invoice less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts on a periodic basis. Management determines if an allowance for doubtful accounts is needed by identifying troubled accounts and by using historical experience applied to an aging of accounts as well as regularly economic conditions. Accounts receivable are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of accounts receivable previously written off are recorded as income when received. Management has provided for an allowance of $1,621,628 at December 31, 2014 relating to the receivable from the Luther Forest Economic Development Corporation.

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

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

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

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

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

The Authority evaluated prominent events or changes in circumstances affecting property and equipment to determine if impairment of any capital assets has occurred. A capital asset is considered impaired if both (a) the decline in service utility of the capital asset is large in magnitude and (b) the event or change in circumstance is outside the normal life cycle of the capital asset. There were no impaired capital assets at December 31, 2014.

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

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

	December 31, 2014
Construction fund	$ 3,196,285
Debt service reserve fund	3,009,799
Accrued interest and other	13,217
Total cash and cash equivalents held with fiscal agent	$ 6,219,301

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

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Property, Plant and Equipment, Net - A summary of the Authority's property and equipment, net, is as follows:

	January 1, 2014	Additions	December 31, 2014
Land	$ 1,080,409	-	1,080,409
Land improvements	1,961,969	-	1,961,969
Buildings and improvements	9,305,404	-	9,305,404
Infrastructure	60,417,244	1,393,259	61,810,503
Machinery and equipment	9,294,722	-	9,294,722
Vehicles	148,334	-	148,334
Office equipment and furniture	76,953	-	76,953
	82,285,035	1,393,259	83,678,294
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	9,782,913	2,569,204	12,352,117
Capital assets in service, net	72,502,122	(1,175,945)	71,326,177
Property, plant and equipment, net	$ 72,502,122	(1,175,945)	71,326,177

Amounts due to the County at December 31, 2014:

Project costs incurred by the County (2003 to 2007), non-interest bearing, due on demand	$ 3,246,587
Cash advance, June 2007, interest at 4%, due on demand	250,000
Accrued interest on June 2007 cash advance	55,288
Service fee, 2011, interest at 4%	421,328
Accrued interest on service fee	25,280
Service fee, 2012, interest at 4%	1,656,000
Accrued interest on service fee	52,771
Service fee, 2013, interest at 4%	890,000
Accrued interest on service fee	102,936
Service fee, 2014, interest at 4%	900,000
Accrued interest on service fee	172,523
	$ 7,772,713

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

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

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Revenue Bonds - At December 31, 2014, the Authority has $46,980,000 outstanding related to Water System Revenue Bonds.

In 2008, Water System Revenue Bonds were originally issued at $45,000,000 to finance costs incurred in connection with the construction of the Saratoga County Waste Treatment and Transmission Facilities System. The bonds were issued at a premium of $213,895, and amortized over the life of the bonds. Amortization of the premium began in 2008. Accumulated amortization at December 31, 2014, totaled $50,625. Interest is payable semi-annually at interest rates ranging from 3% to 5%. Principal payments range from $445,000 to $2,470,000 payable annually on September 1. The bonds are secured by future operating revenue of the Authority and mature September 1, 2048.

In 2014, Water System Revenue Bonds of $4,340,000 were issued to finance costs incurred in connection with the construction of upgrades at the water treatment plant. The bonds were issued at a premium of $597,206, and amortized over the life of the bond. Accumulated amortization at December 31, 2014 totaled $6,949. Interest is payable semi-annually on June 1 and December 1, at 5%. Principal payments rage from $70,000 to $275,000, and are payable annually on June 1. The bonds are collateralized by future operating revenues of the Authority an mature June 1, 2044.

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

		Principal	Interest	Total
For the year ending December 31, 2015		$ 525,000	2,281,862	2,806,862
	2016	620,000	2,254,913	2,874,913
	2017	655,000	2,225,663	2,880,663
	2018	680,000	2,193,737	2,873,737
	2019	715,000	2,159,613	2,874,613
	2020-2024	4,135,000	10,242,162	14,377,162
	2025-2029	5,135,000	9,243,056	14,378,056
	2030-2034	6,495,000	7,881,313	14,376,313
	2035-2039	8,295,000	6,081,187	14,376,187
	2040-2044	10,530,000	3,849,788	14,379,788
	2045-2048	9,195,000	1,177,250	10,372,250
		46,980,000	49,590,544	96,570,544
Less current installments		525,000		
		46,455,000		
Premium		753,527		
		$ 47,208,527		

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

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Provision for Compensated Absences

All full-time employees meeting certain conditions are provided with vacation, sick pay, and certain other leave credits based on the terms of employment. Accumulated unpaid vacation and compensatory time are accrued when incurred, and are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the statements of net assets, and totaled $10,781 at December 31, 2014. Sick pay and other leave credits do not vest with the employee and are expensed when paid.

New York State Employees' Retirement System - The Authority participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (System). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York (Comptroller) serves as sole trustee and administration head of the System. The Comptroller shall adopt and may amend rules and regulations for the administration and transaction of the business of the System and for the custody and control of its funds. The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement Systems, 110 State Street, Albany, New York 12244.

Retirement Plan - The Authority participates in the New York State and Local Retirement System, Employees Retirement System program (ERS or the System). This is a cost sharing multiple public employer retirement system. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York (Comptroller) serves as sole trustee and administrative head of the System. The Comptroller shall adopt and may amend rules and regulations for the administration and transaction of the business of the System and for the custody and control of their funds. The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, New York 12244.

The required contributions to the System for the current year and two preceding years were:

2014	$ 94,109
2013	91,171
2012	68,026

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

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

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Related Party Agreement - Saratoga County Service Agreement - On September 1, 2008, the Authority entered into a Service Agreement (Agreement) with the County. The Agreement will terminate when there is no Service Agreement Revenue Bond. The 2008 Revenue Bond will mature in 2048. The Agreement requires the Authority to construct, operate, and maintain the Saratoga County Water System. The Agreement requires the County to pay a service fee to the Authority based on the annual budget prepared by the Authority. The Authority is to repay the County for any and all amounts paid by the County as a service fee with interest at a rate of 4%. During 2014, the County made a service fee payment of $900,000.

Commitments and Contingencies - Water Service Agreements - The Authority has entered into eight separate water service agreements with the Clifton Park Water Authority, Town of Ballston, Town of Malta, Town of Moreau, Town of Wilton Water and Sewer Authority, Luther Forest Technology Campus Economic Development Corporation and Global Foundries US, Inc. Terms of the agreements are for the provision of water services and other services as described by the individual agreements. These agreements are for ten years subject to various conditions and qualifying events. 99.9 percent of operating revenue in 2014 is comprised of user fees received by the Authority related to two of the water service agreements.

Postemployment Benefits - The Authority provides for a continuation of medical insurance benefits for eligible retirees that reach age 65 and have 20 years of service. The Authority pays eighty percent of the retiree's medical benefits and contributes towards the cost of eligible spouses during the retiree's lifetime. The spouse is required to pay twenty-five percent of the cost of the benefits following the death of the retired employee. Healthcare benefits are provided through insurance companies whose premiums are based on the benefits provided.

During 2011, the Authority adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45 - "Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions (GASB No. 45). GASB No. 45 views a postemployment benefit plan as a deferred compensation agreement, whereby an employer promises to exchange future benefits for employees' current services. GASB No. 45 specifies that accounting for these benefits should be determined under an accrual basis, where the expected value of the benefit is actuarially calculated and recognized as a cost over the working lifetime of employees.

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

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

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

Funding Policy - The Authority's benefits are provided though fully insured plans that are sponsored by a regional health insurance group. The Authority pays eighty percent of the retiree's medical benefits depending on the employee group and contributes toward the cost of eligible spouses during the retiree's lifetime, with spouses paying from zero to twenty percent for coverage. The spouse is required to pay twenty-five percent of the cost of the benefits following the death of the retired employee. Currently, the Authority's cost of its postemployment benefits program is determined on a pay-as-you-go basis and is, therefore, unfunded. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, there are no retirees.

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

Annual required contribution and OPEB expense cost	$ (269)
Net OPEB obligation, beginning of year	65,353
Net OPEB obligation, end of year	$ 65,084

The Authority's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the Plan, and the net OPEB obligation for fiscal years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, was as follows:

Fiscal Year	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
December 31, 2014	($269)	0.00%	65,084
December 31, 2013	$26,782	0.00%	65,353

Funded Status and Funding Progress - As of December 23, 2014, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was $2,191 and $537,842 at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, all of which was unfunded.

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

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

The projection of future benefit payments for an ongoing plan involves estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far in the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations, and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplemental information at the end of this note, presents whether the actuarial value of plan assets is relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities of benefits.

Methods and Assumptions - Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations. Actuarial computations under GASB No. 45 were provided by the Authority's independent actuaries for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

The following simplifying assumptions were made:

- Retirement Age for Active Employees - Based on the historical average retirement age for the covered group according to the New York State Retirement System schedule, active plan members were assumed to retire as early as age fifty-five.
- Marital Status - 80% of employees are assumed married, with males spouses assumed to be three years older than female spouse.
- Mortality - Life expectancies were based on RP200 combined mortality tables for Males and Females.
- Termination and Retirement Incidence - Retirement rates for eligible employees range from 5.52% for employees 55 years old to 100% for employees who are 65 or older. Termination rates for reasons other than death or retirement range from 2.63% for employees who are 35 years old or 1.36% for employees who are 50 years old.

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

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

- Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - The expected rate of increase in healthcare insurance premiums was based on projections of the Office of the Actuary at the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. A rate of 8% initially, increased to 9% in the next year, and then reduced to an ultimate rate of 5% after four years, was used. The dental trend rate used was 4%.
- Healthcare Insurance Premiums - 2011 health insurance premiums for retirees were used as the basis for calculation of the present value of total benefits to be paid.
- Payroll Growth Rate - No salary increases were assumed since benefits are not based on compensation.

Based on the historical and expected returns of the Authority's short-term investment portfolio, a discount rate of 4% was used. A percentage unit credit actuarial cost method was used. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2014, was twenty-six years.

Risks and Uncertainties - Litigation - The Authority is involved in various lawsuits relating to the construction of the water plant and transmission line, including contractual claims and property condemnation. The Authority intends to defend all these claims vigorously. A summary of the more significant unrecorded claims is as follows:

- The Authority was previously involved in litigation arising out of construction of the Saratoga County Water Treatment and Transmission Facilities Project commenced by landowners claiming damage to several septic systems. The Authority was one of four named defendants. Defendants all moved Supreme Court for dismissal of all claims based upon myriad legal arguments. Supreme Court granted that motion and plaintiffs appealed to the Appellate Division. The Appellate Division upheld the Supreme Court's Orders and the matter has now been finally resolved in the Authority's favor by dismissal of all claims against the Authority in the action.
- A second legal claim arising from construction of the Saratoga County Water Treatment and Transmission Facilities Project is still pending. In that action, landowners claim that the Authority and/or its agents installed its water line on their property rather than in the easement obtained over the neighboring property. This matter is still in discovery and, although settlement has been discussed, no progress has been made.

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

(b) Saratoga County Water Authority, Continued

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

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

(15) Concentration of Credit Risk

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

Maplewood Manor's patient census includes a large number of patients who are eligible for Federal and State assistance under the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Although the nursing home is directly affected by the financial well being of the State and Federal health care reimbursement programs, management does not believe significant credit risk exists at December 31, 2014.

(16) Accounting Standards Not Yet Implemented

GASB Statement No. 68 - "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27" replaces existing standards of accounting and financial reporting for pension plans that are provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers through pension plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements. The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2014, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2015 for the County. Management is in the process of evaluating the potential impact due to the implementation of this statement on the statements of the County.

(16) Accounting Standards Not Yet Implemented, Continued

GASB Statement No. 71 - "Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date" addresses an issue regarding application of the transition provisions of GASB Statement No. 68 - "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions." This Statement amends paragraph 137 of GASB Statement No. 68 to require that, at transition, a government recognize a beginning deferred outflow of resources for its pension contributions, if any, made subsequent to the measurement date of the beginning net pension liability. The requirements of this statement are effective for the same period that the entity implements GASB Statement No. 68. Management is in the process of evaluating the potential impact due to the implementation of this statement on the statements of the County.

GASB Statement No. 72 - "Fair Value Measurement and Application" provides guidance regarding accounting and financial reporting relates to fair value measures of certain investments. The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2015, which is the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2016 for the County. Management is in the process of evaluating the potential impact due to the implementation of this statement on the statements of the County.

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK
Balance Sheet - Non-Major Governmental Funds
December 31, 2014

	County Road Fund	Road Machinery Fund	Employment and Training Fund	Federal Forfeitures Fund	Total
Assets:					
Cash and equivalents	$ 7,559	-	25,046	60,026	92,631
Receivables from other governments	2,216,944	-	-	-	2,216,944
Other receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	366,415	-	-	-	366,415
Due from other funds	499,155	436,816	12,719	-	948,690
Total assets	$ 3,090,073	436,816	37,765	60,026	3,624,680
Liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances:					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,423,929	172,481	25,212	-	1,621,622
Due to other funds	1,152,527	81,441	-	-	1,233,968
Total liabilities	2,576,456	253,922	25,212	-	2,855,590
Deferred inflows of resources - aggregate deferred inflows	-	-	6,047	-	6,047
Fund balances - reserved for:					
Restricted	-	-	-	60,026	60,026
Assigned unappropriated	513,617	182,894	6,506	-	703,017
Total fund balances	513,617	182,894	6,506	60,026	763,043
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	$ 3,090,073	436,816	37,765	60,026	3,624,680

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -
Non-Major Governmental Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2014

	County Road Fund	Road Machinery Fund	Employment and Training Fund	Federal Forfeitures Fund	Total
Revenue:					
Departmental income	$ -	-	880	-	880
Intergovernmental charges	287,830	-	-	-	287,830
Use of money and property	-	1,176,000	-	16	1,176,016
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	162,182	162,182
Sale of property and compensation for loss	478,726	109,233	-	-	587,959
Miscellaneous	30,791	260,836	-	-	291,627
State aid	2,416,511	-	-	-	2,416,511
Federal aid	3,633,532	-	1,072,273	-	4,705,805
Total revenue	6,847,390	1,546,069	1,073,153	162,198	9,628,810
Expenditures:					
Public safety	647,241	-	-	130,168	777,409
Transportation	19,499,432	4,550,495	-	-	24,049,927
Economic opportunity and development	-	-	1,083,810	-	1,083,810
Total expenditures	20,146,673	4,550,495	1,083,810	130,168	25,911,146
Other financing sources - interfund transfers in	12,677,283	2,974,962	-	-	15,652,245
Net change in fund balances	(622,000)	(29,464)	(10,657)	32,030	(630,091)
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,135,617	212,358	17,163	27,996	1,393,134
Fund balance at end of year	$ 513,617	182,894	6,506	60,026	763,043

COUNTY OF SARATOGA, NEW YORK
Required Supplemental Information
Schedule of Funding Progress
Other Postemployment Benefits

County of Saratoga

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
December 31, 2014	$ -	223,099,924	223,099,924	0.00%	67,151,956	332%
December 31, 2013	-	213,915,031	213,915,031	0.00%	64,824,129	330%
December 31, 2012	-	324,130,057	324,130,057	0.00%	66,174,183	490%

Saratoga County Water Authority

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
December 31, 2014	$ -	537,842	537,842	0.00%	316,886	170%
December 31, 2013	-	537,842	537,842	0.00%	316,886	170%
December 31, 2012	-	470,883	470,883	0.00%	277,886	169%