PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED MAY 8, 2019

Moody's Investors Service Bond Rating: "A1"
Fitch Ratings Bond Rating: "AA" STABLE OUTLOOK
S&P Global Ratings Bond Rating: "AA-" STABLE OUTLOOK

REFUNDING **SERIAL BONDS**

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, 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, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that 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 amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

The Bonds will not be designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

$11,490,000*

COUNTY of ONEIDA, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

$11,490,000* Public Improvement Refunding (Serial) Bonds, 2019

(the "Bonds")

CUSIP BASE: 682455

Dated: Date of Delivery **Due: April 1, 2020-2027**

MATURITIES*

Year	Amount*	Rate	Yield	CUSIP	Year	Amount*	Rate	Yield	CUSIP
2020	$1,195,000				2024	$ 1,465,000			
2021	1,260,000				2025	1,540,000			
2022	1,320,000				2026	1,615,000			
2023	1,395,000				2027	1,700,000			

The Bonds are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

The Bonds are general obligations of the County of Oneida, 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 "NATURE OF OBLIGATION" AND "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 ("DTC"), New York, New York, 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 October 1, 2019 and semi-annually thereafter on April 1 and October 1 in each year until maturity. 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.

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the Underwriter and subject to the receipt of the approving legal opinions as to the validity of the Bonds of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, New York, New York. Certain legal matters will be passed on for the Underwriter by its counsel, Bond, Schoeneck & King, PLLC, Utica, 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 June 11, 2019.

May ___, 2019

ROOSEVELT & CROSS INCORPORATED

* Preliminary, subject to change.

COUNTY of ONEIDA, NEW YORK

www.ocgov.net

BOARD OF
COUNTY LEGISLATORS

GERALD J. FIORINI
Chairman

George E. Joseph (Majority Leader)
Philip M. Sacco (Minority Leader)
Keith Schiebel
Colin E. Idzi
Norman Leach
Michael J. Clancy
Michael B. Waterman
Mary Austin Pratt

Richard A. Flisnik
Lori Washburn
Robert A. Koenig
Michael D. Brown
William Goodman
Chad Davis
James M. D'Onofrio
Brian P. Mandryck

Joseph M. Furgol
Edward P. Welsh
William R. Hendricks
Rose Ann Convertino
Emil R. Paparella
Steven R. Boucher

* * * * * * * *

ANTHONY J. PICENTE, Jr.
County Executive

SANDRA J. DEPERNO
County Clerk

PETER M. RAYHILL, ESQ.
County Attorney

JOSEPH J. TIMPANO
County Comptroller

SHERYL A. BROWN
Deputy County Comptroller

ANTHONY R. CARVELLI
County Commissioner of Finance

FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.
Municipal Advisor

ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP
Bond Counsel

No person has been authorized by the County of Oneida to give any information or to make any representations not contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any of the Bonds in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The information, estimates 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 of Oneida.

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 the federal securities law but the Underwriter does not guaranty the accuracy or completeness of such information."

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

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PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

FA FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

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PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the

COUNTY of ONEIDA, NEW YORK

Relating To

$11,490,000* Public Improvement Refunding (Serial) Bonds, 2019

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and appendices, has been prepared by the County of Oneida, New York (the "County," and "State," respectively), in connection with the sale by the County of the principal amount of $11,490,000* of Public Improvement Refunding (Serial) Bonds, 2019 (referred to herein as 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 tax base, revenues, and expenditures, this Official Statement should be read in its entirety, and no one factor should be considered more or less important than any other by reason of its relative position in this Official Statement.

All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State 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 forms of the Bonds and such proceedings.

NATURE OF OBLIGATION

Each of the Bonds when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the County and the holder thereof.

Holders of any series of notes or bonds of the County may bring an action or commence a proceeding in accordance with the civil practice law and rules to enforce the rights of the holders of such series of notes or bonds.

The Bonds will be general obligations of the County and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the County for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon as required by the Constitution and laws of the State. For the payment of such principal and interest, the County has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all real property within the County subject to such taxation by the County, subject to applicable statutory limitations.

Although the State Legislature is restricted by Article VIII, Section 12 of the State Constitution from imposing limitations on the power to raise taxes to pay "interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted" prior to the effective date of any such legislation, the New York State Legislature may from time to time impose additional limitations or requirements on the ability to increase a real property tax levy or on the methodology, exclusions or other restrictions of various aspects of real property taxation (as well as on the ability to issue new indebtedness). On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (as amended, the "Tax Levy Limitation Law"). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to local governments and school districts in the State (with certain exceptions) and imposes additional procedural requirements on the ability of municipalities and school districts to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes.

Under the Constitution of the State, the County is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds and is required to raise real estate taxes, and without specification, other revenues, if such levy is necessary to repay such indebtedness. While the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limitation on the County's power to increase its annual tax levy with the amount of such increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, it also provides the procedural method to surmount that limitation. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW," herein.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

The Constitutionally-mandated general obligation pledge of municipalities and school districts in New York State has been interpreted by the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), as follows:

> "A pledge of the city's faith and credit is both a commitment to pay and a commitment of the city's revenue generating powers to produce the funds to pay. Hence, an obligation containing a pledge of the City's "faith and credit" is secured by a promise both to pay and to use in good faith the city's general revenue powers to produce sufficient funds to pay the principal and interest of the obligation as it becomes due. That is why both words, "faith" and "credit" are used and they are not tautological. That is what the words say and this is what the courts have held they mean…So, too, although the Legislature is given the duty to restrict municipalities in order to prevent abuses in taxation, assessment, and in contracting of indebtedness, it may not constrict the City's power to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness previously contracted…While phrased in permissive language, these provisions, when read together with the requirement of the pledge and faith and credit, express a constitutional imperative: debt obligations must be paid, even if tax limits be exceeded".

In addition, the Court of Appeals in the Flushing National Bank (1976) case has held that the payment of debt service on outstanding general obligation bonds and notes takes precedence over fiscal emergencies and the police power of political subdivisions in New York State.

The pledge has generally been understood as a promise to levy property taxes without limitation as to rate or amount to the extent necessary to cover debt service due to language in Article VIII Section 10 of the Constitution which provides an exclusion for debt service from Constitutional limitations on the amount of a real property tax levy, insuring the availability of the levy of property tax revenues to pay debt service. As the Flushing National Bank (1976) Court noted, the term "faith and credit" in its context is "not qualified in any way". Indeed, in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 40 N.Y.2d 1088 (1977) the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct constitutional mandate. In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals stated that, while holders of general obligation debt did not have a right to particular revenues such as sales tax, "with respect to traditional real estate tax levies, the bondholders are constitutionally protected against an attempt by the State to deprive the city of those revenues to meet its obligations." According to the Court in Quirk, the State Constitution "requires the city to raise real estate taxes, and without specification other revenues, if such a levy be necessary to repay indebtedness."

In addition, the Constitution of the State requires that every county, city, town, village, and school district in the State provide annually by appropriation for the payment of all interest and principal on its serial bonds and certain other obligations, and that, if at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriation, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. In the event that an appropriating authority were to make an appropriation for debt service and then decline to expend it for that purpose, this provision would not apply. However, the Constitution of the State does also provide that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village, or school district may be required to set apart and apply such first revenues at the suit of any holder of any such obligations.

In Quirk, the Court of Appeals described this as a "first lien" on revenues, but one that does not give holders a right to any particular revenues. It should thus be noted that the pledge of the faith and credit of a political subdivision in New York State is a pledge of an issuer of a general obligation bond or note to use its general revenue powers, including, but not limited to, its property tax levy to pay debt service on such obligations, but that such pledge may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues.

While the courts in New York State have historically been protective of the rights of holders of general obligation debt of political subdivisions, it is not possible to predict what a future court might hold.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS

The Bonds are general obligations of 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 "NATURE OF OBLIGATION" and "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

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 not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The "Record Date" of the Bonds will be the fifteenth 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 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 October 1, 2019 and semi-annually thereafter on April 1 and October 1 in each year until maturity. 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.

No Optional Redemption

The Bonds are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

Book-Entry-Only System

DTC 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 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, in turn, is owned by a number of Direct Participants of DTC and Members of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, Government Securities Clearing Corporation, MBS Clearing Corporation, and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation, (NSCC, GSCC, MBSCC, and EMCC, also subsidiaries of DTCC), as well as by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. 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 and Note ("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.

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 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 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 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 October 1, 2019 and semi-annually thereafter on April 1 and October 1 in each year until maturity. 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 fifteenth 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 Comptroller 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 fifteenth day of the calendar month preceding an interest payment date and such interest payment date.

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 by the County Legislature of the County on March 13, 2019 (the "Refunding Bond Resolution") and other proceedings and determinations related thereto.

The Refunding Bond Resolution authorizes the refunding of all or a portion of the $12,985,000 outstanding principal of the Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, 2012 maturing in 2020 and thereafter originally issued by the County in the aggregate principal amount of $21,665,000, (the "Refunded Bonds"), and authorizes 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 resolutions for the following purposes and amounts:

$21,665,000 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, 2012

Purpose	Authorization Date		Amount
County Wide Computerization	February 8, 2012		$ 350,000
Oneida County Correctional Facility	February 8, 2012		332,311
County Wide Phone System	February 8, 2012		475,000
Judd Rd/Sutliff Rd Reconstruction	February 8, 2012		596,700
County Office Building Asbestos Abatement	February 8, 2012		750,000
Comprehensive Buildings Phase 3	February 8, 2012		1,026,630
Consol County Road Phase 3	February 8, 2012		2,225,000
County Highway Bridge Phase 3	February 8, 2012		1,100,000
Cont/Maint/Snow Equip Phase 3	February 8, 2012		562,020
Griffiss Comprehensive Airfield Improvements	February 8, 2012		600,000
Griffiss Airfield Equipment	February 8, 2012		75,000
Oriskany Former Airfield Building Improvements	February 8, 2012		405,000
Griffiss Nose Dock Hangar Rehabilitation	February 8, 2012		300,000
MVCC – Roof Replacements	March 16, 2011		200,000
Griffiss Airfield Redevelopment Projects	March 16, 2011		220,000
Aviation/MVCC Bldg. 221 Modifications	March 16, 2011		200,000
Comprehensive Bldg Renovations Phase 3	March 16, 2011		691,000
County Road Reconstruction Phase 3	March 16, 2011		3,000,000
Reconstruction of Bridges Phase 3	March 16, 2011		1,500,000
Const/Maint/Snow Removal Equip Phase 3	March 16, 2011		790,000
Business Park Road Reconstruction	March 16, 2011		204,000
Design Cost Parking Lot Improv County Office Bldg	March 16, 2011		185,000
Design Cost Parking Garage Rehab County Office Bldg	March 16, 2011		300,000
County Wide Computerization Project	March 16, 2011		350,000
COB Asbestos Abatement	February 10, 2010		2,000,000
MVCC –Athletic & Phys. Ed. Facilities	February 10, 2010		2,000,000
Reconstruction of Bldg. 13 at the former Oriskany Field	February 10, 2010		975,000
Griffiss Airfield Pavement Management	February 25, 2009		252,339
		Total	$ 21,665,000

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") or held in cash. The Government Obligations (and/or cash) are to be placed in an irrevocable escrow fund (the "Escrow Deposit Fund") with Wilmington Trust, N.A., an affiliate of M&T Bank Corporation (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, if any, so deposited will mature in amounts and bear interest sufficient, together with any uninvested cash deposited into the Escrow Deposit Fund from proceeds of the Bonds, to meet principal and interest payments 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 date (the "Payment Date"). 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 first permitted redemption date. The owners of the Refunded Bonds will have a first lien on all of the 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 uninvested 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/or cash held in the Escrow Deposit Fund will have been verified to be sufficient to meet all required payments of principal and interest 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 any particular maturity thereof will be refunded.

$21,665,000 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, 2019

Due May 1st	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Redemption Date	Redemption Price	CUSIPS 682454
2020	$ 1,455,000	3.000%	7/12/2019	100.0%	5V1
2021	1,500,000	3.000%	7/12/2019	100.0%	5W9
2022	1,545,000	3.000%	7/12/2019	100.0%	5X7
2023	1,595,000	3.000%	7/12/2019	100.0%	5Y5
2024	1,645,000	3.000%	7/12/2019	100.0%	5Z2
2025	1,695,000	3.125%	7/12/2019	100.0%	6A6
2026	1,745,000	3.250%	7/12/2019	100.0%	6B4
2027	1,805,000	3.250%	7/12/2019	100.0%	6C2
	$ 12,985,000				

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 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 of and interest on the Refunded Bonds.

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 is located in central upstate New York, in the area commonly known as the Mohawk Valley. It is situated on the New York State Thruway. The cities of Utica (county seat), Rome and Sherrill are located in the County. The City of Syracuse is located approximately 50 miles to the west and the City of Albany is located approximately 90 miles to the east.

The County has a land area of 1,227 square miles and has within its boundaries two urban centers; the Cities of Utica (2017 U.S. Census population estimate of 60,635) and Rome (2017 U.S. Census population estimate of 32,473). The estimated 2017 U.S. Census population for the County is 231,332.

Major highways serving the County are New York State Routes #5, #8, #12, #46, #49 and #69 as well as the New York State Thruway and US #20. Interstate Routes #81 and #87 provide limited access north-south connections via the Cities of Syracuse and Albany. CSX provides direct rail services to a variety of Northeastern markets. Amtrak provides rail passenger transportation service from Utica's Union Station. Adirondack Scenic Railroad also uses Union Station for scenic touring of central New York.

Population Trends

U. S. Census 1960	264,401
U. S. Census 1970	273,070
U. S. Census 1980	253,466
U. S. Census 1990	250,836
U. S. Census 2000	235,469
U. S. Census 2010	234,878
U. S. Census 2016	231,190
U. S. Census 2017	231,332

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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, the 2006-2010 and 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates.

	Per Capita Income			Median Family Income		
	2000	2006-2010	2013-2017	2000	2006-2010	2013-2017
County of:						
Oneida	$ 18,516	$ 23,458	$ 27,283	$ 45,341	$ 58,017	$ 65,284
State of:						
New York	$ 23,389	$ 30,948	$ 31,177	$ 51,691	$ 67,405	$ 70,850

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census, 2006-2010 and 2013-2017 American Community Survey data.

Note: 2014-2018 American Community Survey estimates are not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

Major Employers

Name	Business	Approx Number of Employees
Oneida Indian Nation Enterprises	Resort and casino	4,650
Mohawk Valley Health System	Medical facilities	4,274
Upstate Cerebral Palsy	Human services/educational	2,000
Resource Center for Independent Living	Human services	1,935
Metlife Inc.	Insurance/Finance	1,368
Utica City School District	Education	1,245
Air Force Research Lab	Research & Development	1,204
Utica National Insurance Group	Insurance/Finance	1,073
Wal-Mart	Distribution Center	1,011
Defense Finance and Accounting Service	Back office accounting	950
Remington Arms	Manufacturing	923
The Masonic Care Community of NY	Healthcare	900
Rome City School District	Education	849
BNY Mellon	Insurance/Finance	835
ConMed Corporation	Medical Equipment Manufacturer	800
ARC Oneida-Lewis Chapter	Social Services	750
Rome Memorial Hospital, Inc.	Healthcare	711
Hamilton College	Education	688
The Hartford	Insurance/Finance	642
Bank of America	Insurance/Finance	600
Indium Corporation	Manufacturing	547
Charles T. Sitrin Health Care Center	Healthcare	480
Human Technologies Corp.	Social Services	430
Utica College	Education	428
Mohawk Valley Community College	Education	423
Giotto Enterprises	Manufacturing	420
PAR Technology Corp.	Manufacturing	400
Family Dollar	Warehousing/Transportation	372
Excellus BCBS	Insurance/Finance	370
Herkimer ARC	Social Services	350
Special Metals Corp	Manufacturing	326
Presbyterian Home	Healthcare	316
Revere Copper	Manufacturing	315
SUNY Polytechnic Institute	Education	310
Lutheran Care Ministries	Healthcare	281
Northern Safety	Manufacturing	236

In addition to the above, the Federal, State and County governments and school districts in the Utica-Rome MSA employ approximately 22,700 people.

Source: Mohawk Valley Economic Development Growth Enterprises Corporation (EDGE).

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Unemployment Rate Statistics

	Year Average							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Oneida County	8.0%	8.2%	7.4%	6.1%	5.3%	4.8%	5.0%	4.4%
New York State	8.3%	8.5%	7.7%	6.3%	5.3%	4.9%	4.7%	4.1%

	2019 Monthly Figures				
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Oneida County	4.9%	4.6%	4.5%	N/A	N/A
New York State	4.6%	4.4%	4.1%	N/A	N/A

Note: Unemployment rates for April and May 2019 are unavailable as of the date of this Official Statement.

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

Economic Development

Griffiss Business and Technology Park

Griffiss Business and Technology Park ("Griffiss Park") is a 1,600+/- acre multi-use business, technology and industrial park on the grounds of the former Griffiss Air Force Base in Rome. The Griffiss Park is host to 77 employers with a total of nearly 5,900 employees. Major employers include the Air Force Research Laboratory, Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Eastern Air Defense Sector, UTC Aerospace, Assured Information Security, BAE Systems, Cathedral Corporation, Premier Aviation, MGS Manufacturing, Sovena USA, and the Rome City School District.

More than $625 million in public and private funding has been invested in the development of Griffiss Park since its closure as an Air Force base more than 20 years ago. These capital projects included demolition of more than 2.5 million square feet of obsolete former military buildings and housing to make way for new development; construction of a new parkway and other roads to improve the transportation system; development of a walking trail and sculpture garden, construction of a new public high school; a project to consolidate and improve space occupied by the Air Force Research Lab; construction of a new distribution center for Family Dollar, a research and development facility for Renmatix Inc., a cellulosic fuel research company, and new manufacturing plants for UTC Aerospace, MGS Manufacturing, Sovena USA, and Kris-Tech Wire; construction of new office buildings for various private sector uses; development of two new hotels to serve the Park's many contractors and visitors; capital improvements to numerous facilities for industrial use; and infrastructure improvements to make various parcels shovel ready for development.

- Griffiss Park employees commute from 30 different counties including Oneida County.
- The Griffiss Institute ("GI") facilitates the cooperation of private industry, academia and government in developing solutions to critical cyber security problems. The GI serves as a business incubator, a training resource for professionals and students, and the host of the Commercialization Academy and IDEA NY programs – each of which enable entrepreneurship development through structured curricula and a business competition
- Griffiss International Airport completed the rehabilitation of all of its five Nose Docks on grounds
- Griffiss International Airport recently completed its new $7.1 million airport terminal which includes a Customs Inspection Building.
- Griffiss International Airport is one of seven test sites nationwide for FAA-approved testing on unmanned aerial systems (drones). This makes Griffiss one of the premier locations nationwide for drone testing and development. To date, more than 3,000 test flights have occurred at Griffiss

Additional Local Economic Growth

The Oneida County Industrial Development Agency (OCIDA) is organized and operates to provide tax incentives for eligible projects and the Oneida County Local Development Corporation (OCLDC) is organized and operates to provide tax exempt bond financing. Each year, OCIDA authorizes PILOT agreements to promote economic development, private investment and job growth. Examples of recently approved projects include corporate expansions for Utica First Insurance Company, Northland Communications, and Kris-Tech Wire Company.

New York State and Mohawk Valley EDGE have invested over $60 million in the pre-permitting, engineering, marketing, and site development of Marcy Nanocenter at SUNY Polytechnic Institute, a 450-acre greenfield on the State University of New York Polytechnic Institute campus being marketed to the advanced manufacturing/semiconductor industry. The investments made to date amount to more than $50 million in site grading, wetlands mitigation, road improvements, and other infrastructure improvements to make this site more attractive to semiconductor and nanoelectronics companies. The Quad-C building, on the adjacent campus of SUNY Polytechnic Institute in Marcy, is now home to the Danish company Danfoss Silicon Power. To date, over 30 employees have been hired, with dozens more jobs currently being filled. The company is expected to employ up to 300 high-tech workers at full production.

Mohawk Valley EDGE continues to partner with Mohawk Valley Community College, Working Solutions, BOCES and other training providers to develop customized training programs for businesses.

Mohawk Valley EDGE continues to market the entire region to site selectors, developers and businesses around the globe who are seeking to expand their presence and invest in the northeast United States. Key development sites in the Mohawk Valley being aggressively marketed include the Marcy Nanocenter, Griffiss Business & Technology Park, Oneida County Business Park, Route 5S Industrial Park, Schuyler Business Park, West Frankfort Industrial Park, Dominick Assaro Business Park and Utica Business Park.

Since 2015, the Mohawk Valley Health System (MVHS) has been working with local government and nonprofit partners to advance its proposed new hospital campus located in downtown Utica, which will replace MVHS's two existing inpatient campuses, Faxton St. Luke's Healthcare (FSLH) and St. Elizabeth Medical Center (SEMC). The $525+ million project is funded in part by a $300 million grant from New York State Department of Health. The project is underway, as environmental review and property acquisition are approaching completion, site design has been completed, and site preparation and construction are slated to begin in 2019. The new hospital is expected to be open by 2023.

Since the beginning of the Regional Economic Development Council program in 2011, the Mohawk Valley region has won more than $600 million in grant funding to advance economic development projects, creating total investments of over $2 billion. This has led to the creation or retention of more than 7,000 jobs. In 2018, the region was named as one of the state's "Top Performers", which netted the region $85.4 million in funding, nearly $10 million for Oneida County. Within Oneida County, this nearly $10 million in funding will leverage more than $50 million in total economic development investment.

Mohawk Valley EDGE, in partnership with the Griffiss Institute and the Air Force Research Lab (AFRL), have since 2014 worked together to advance a culture of tech-oriented entrepreneurship through the Commercialization Academy. Since the program's start, EDGE has raised more than $550,000 in seed funding to help entrepreneurs start their businesses using AFRL technologies. This has resulted in more than 30 new companies started, 20 technology licensing agreements with the AFRL, and more than $500,000 in seed funding being spent by new businesses. New York State has taken notice of this success, and has invested in the program through a $2 million grant that will create the IDEA NY accelerator. Now, Commercialization Academy participants who win top prizes (either $200,000 or $100,000) at the Demo Day competition will enter into a year-long accelerator to jump start their businesses. The first cohort takes place Spring 2019.

Turning Stone Resort Casino

A premier four-season destination resort in Upstate New York, the Oneida Indian Nation's Turning Stone Resort Casino is conveniently located about 30 miles east of Syracuse and 20 miles west of Utica at NYS Thruway exit 33. Turning Stone was named "Most Excellent Golf Resort" in 2010 by Condé Nast Johansens. The Academy of Country Music named Turning Stone "Casino of the Year" in 2009. The resort offers world-class gaming, golf, entertainment, accommodations and spa facilities, and has earned AAA Four Diamond ratings for The Lodge, The Tower Hotel, and Wildflowers restaurant.

In June 2015, The Oneida Indian Nation opened its new, $20 million Yellow Brick Road casino in Chittenango, which created more than 100 jobs. On March 1, 2018, the Oneida Indian Nation opened the Point Place Casino in Bridgeport, NY – in Madison County. This $40 million investment has created approximately 200 jobs.

Northeast UAS Airspace Integration Research Alliance

In December 2014, Northeast UAS Airspace Integration Research Alliance (NUAIR Alliance) and Griffiss International Airport announced they were awarded $4 million in grant funding through the fourth round of Governor Cuomo's competitive Regional Economic Development Council (REDC) process. The grant supports the installation of state-of-the-art instrumentation for tracking of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) operations at Griffiss International Airport and at approved locations in Central and Northern New York, and the Mohawk Valley.

This investment will allow NUAIR and its alliance partners to deploy state-of-the-art range instrumentation which can track UAS in the air and provide safety-enhancing sense and avoid capabilities. This testing capability is the first of its kind at any UAS test site in the country, making Griffiss International Airport a strategic location for the emerging UAS industry.

Additionally, Oneida County is developing the "SkyDome," using a hangar building from the former Griffiss Air Force Base. Funded through a REDC grant in 2017, SkyDome will become the largest indoor instrumented UAV experimentation facility in the country when completed. This initiative will enable collaboration between federal (DoD), state, and local government, as well as industry and academic stakeholders.

Among the many partners of NUAIR taking advantage of the capabilities at the Griffiss test range is NASA, which announced it will conduct testing at Griffiss in 2017.

Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority

Solid waste management within the County is the responsibility of the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority (the "Solid Waste Authority"), a public benefit corporation established September 1, 1988 pursuant to a special Act of the State Legislature (the "Act"). The Solid Waste Authority is authorized by the Act to provide solid waste management services and to develop appropriate solid waste management facilities for the benefit of the Counties of Oneida and Herkimer (the "Counties").

The powers of the Solid Waste Authority include the power to contract with the Counties and municipalities and other entities within the Counties for the purpose of collecting, receiving, treating and disposing of solid waste, and to market materials and energy recovered from solid waste. Currently, the Solid Waste Authority's solid waste management system includes two regional transfer stations, one local transfer station, a materials recovery facility, a household hazardous materials facility, a green waste compost facility, a new landfill facility, a tire collection facility, and a land clearing debris facility.

In 2006, the Authority issued revenue bonds through the Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) for a large portion of the cost of constructing a Regional Landfill. These bonds were refunded in 2015 to reduce the Authority's interest expense through 2026. Remaining principal on these outstanding bonds is $15,812,593. The portion of construction costs that were not eligible for EFC financing were funded with revenue bonds issued in 2007. The 2007 bonds maturing in years 2018-2027 were defeased on April 1, 2017. The Solid Waste Authority issued $10,725,000 of revenue bonds in April 2011 to finance the construction of a single stream recycling center and $6,650,000 is outstanding.

The Solid Waste Authority has executed 575 waste commitment contracts with private haulers, local municipalities and industries. The aggregate amount of solid waste delivered to the Solid Waste Authority pursuant to these contracts comprises over 99% of the non-recyclable solid waste processed by the Solid Waste Authority. The initial contracts from 1996 were extended for an additional 10-year period and continue to be extended for 10 year periods. In addition, in 1999 the legislatures of both Counties enacted policies to include in all their contracts with outside agencies and vendors a requirement to deliver waste and recyclables to the Solid Waste Authority facilities.

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Annual revenues received by the Solid Waste Authority from its operations since 1997 are as follows:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1997	$ 18,690,781	2008	$ 25,688,882
1998	20,047,130	2009	24,647,948
1999	20,648,386	2010	25,797,943
2000	21,958,149	2011	25,530,588
2001	21,872,528	2012	25,093,408
2002	22,260,538	2013	28,025,092
2003	25,088,478	2014	25,303,168
2004	25,981,016	2015	24,437,501
2005	24,564,150	2016	24,751,012
2006	25,251,875	2017	26,502,921
2007	24,877,853	2018	27,286,907

Solid Waste Management Agreements

The Solid Waste Authority has entered into Solid Waste Management Agreements (the "Agreements") with the Counties dated May 10, 1989 and December 28, 1989, respectively. The Agreements form part of the trust estate pledged in favor of bondholders pursuant to the Indenture relating to the Solid Waste Authority's bonds. The Agreements call for the Counties to pay to the Solid Waste Authority, quarterly in arrears, a Service Fee, which is equal to the operating costs of the Solid Waste Authority plus debt service on its bonds or other obligations, less amounts received by the Solid Waste Authority from its operations. To date, no payments have been made by the Counties nor have any payments been requested by the Solid Waste Authority. The obligation of the Counties to pay the Service Fee is joint and several and continues as long as any bonds of the Solid Waste Authority remain outstanding, so long as the Solid Waste Authority continues to provide to the Counties a solid waste management program and/or to perform the study, which includes all study and planning activities of the Solid Waste Authority associated with addressing the system and the solid waste management needs of the Counties. The Counties do not, however, pledge their faith and credit and taxing power to the payment of the Service Fee pursuant to the Agreements. The Counties have committed to deliver all Solid Waste originated within their respective jurisdictions to such facilities or transfer stations as the Solid Waste Authority directs (whether or not the facility is actually operated by the Solid Waste Authority).

By the terms of the Agreements, the Counties agree to pay the Service Fee for so long as the bonds are outstanding. However, pursuant to the Solid Waste Authority's enabling legislation, no contract between the Solid Waste Authority and the Counties or any municipality within the Solid Waste Authority's area of operation can exceed a term of twenty-five years. The current Agreements were approved by the Oneida and Herkimer County Legislators on April 9, 2014 and extend 25 years from that date. To date, the revenues have been sufficient to pay principal and interest on outstanding bonds and all operating and maintenance expenses and to create a substantial cash reserve currently maintained by the Solid Waste Authority, without seeking payment from the Counties.

Pursuant to the Service Fee Allocation Agreement (the "Service Fee Allocation Agreement") by and between the Counties, the Counties have agreed to apportion the Service Fee between them (i) in accordance with the ratio that the population of each County bears to the total population of the counties, or (ii) in certain circumstances set forth in the Service Fee Allocation Agreement, such that Oneida County pays 75 percent and Herkimer County pays 25 percent. The Counties expressly acknowledge in the Service Fee Allocation Agreement that their respective obligations to pay the Service Fee is nevertheless joint and several.

Pursuant to the Agreements, the Counties have pledged that they will not limit or impair the rights of the Authority under the Act to, among other things, (i) own or operate projects for which bonds have been issued, (ii) establish rates and collect fees and charges or (iii) fulfill the terms of agreements with holders of the Solid Waste Authority's bonds or with persons relating to projects or impair the rights or remedies of holders of the Solid Waste Authority's bonds.

Upper Mohawk Valley Regional Water Finance Authority/Water Board

On August 2, 1994, Title 10 of the Public Authorities Law was enacted creating the Upper Mohawk Valley Regional Water Finance Authority (the "Finance Authority") and Title 10-A of said Law was enacted creating the Upper Mohawk Valley Regional Water Board (the "Water Authority"). The Finance Authority and the Water Authority are each public benefit corporations. In 1996, bonds were issued by the Finance Authority in the amount of $25,575,000 to purchase the City of Utica's water supply, filtration and distribution system. The City of Utica received $9,000,000 in cash and a $7,000,000 promissory note payable over a forty (40) year period. The Finance Authority has issued an additional $50,080,020 in bonds. As of December 31, 2016, the Finance Authority's total outstanding debt was $60,923,720. As of December 31, 2017, the Finance Authority's total outstanding debt was $57,098,720. As of December 31, 2018, the Finance Authority's total outstanding debt was $53,143,820.

Upper Mohawk Valley Auditorium Authority

Chapter 130 of the New York State Laws of 1996 established the Upper Mohawk Valley Memorial Auditorium Authority (the "AUD"). The purpose of this authority was to assume ownership and operation of the auditorium from the City which commenced in 1996. The AUD is planning to construct $20 million of improvements to the facility this year. The AUD has applied for State grants which have funded the vast majority of this project.

Form of County Government

Under the County Charter, the County is divided into 23 legislative districts with an elected legislator representing each district on the Board of County Legislators. The County Executive and County Comptroller are each elected by the voters at large to a four-year term. The County Executive is the Chief Executive of the County government while the County Comptroller is the Chief Fiscal Officer. The County Clerk, Sheriff, and the District Attorney are constitutional officials and are elected by the voters at large to four-year terms. The Commissioner of Finance, who is appointed by, and serves at the pleasure of the County Executive, is responsible for collection of taxes and other revenues and the custody of all public funds of the County.

Financial Organization

The County Board of Legislators meets at both regular and special meetings throughout the year. The County Board of Legislators 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.

Budgetary Procedures

The Board of County Legislators adopts a budget each year, based on recommendations by the County Executive in October. After holding a public hearing, the budget is officially adopted by the Board of County Legislators in November. The Budget is not subject to referendum. Expenditures during the fiscal year may only be made pursuant to appropriations from the General Fund and other special purpose funds established by the County. However, the Board of County Legislators, on the recommendation of the County Executive, during the fiscal year may by resolution make additional appropriations from any unencumbered balance in appropriations, contingent funds or unanticipated revenues and, to a limited extent, by the issuance of budget notes. The fiscal year of the County is the calendar year.

Investment Policy

The objectives of the Investment Policy of the County are to minimize risk; to insure that investments mature when the cash is required to finance operations; and to insure a competitive rate of return. In accordance with this policy, the Commissioner of Finance or his/her authorized deputy is hereby authorized to invest all funds including proceeds of obligations and reserve funds in eligible forms of investment as authorized under §10 or §11 of the New York State General Municipal Law (GML), or as allowed pursuant to any other New York State statute, to include:

1. Certificates of Deposit issued by a bank or trust company authorized to do business in New York State;
2. Time Deposit Accounts in a bank or trust company authorized to do business in New York State;
3. Obligations of New York State;
4. Obligations of the United States Government;
5. Obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America, where payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America;

6. Repurchase Agreements involving the purchase and sale of direct obligations of the United States of America;
7. Reciprocal deposit programs for deposits and investments including Insured Cash Sweep (ICS) or Certificate of Deposit Registry (CDAR) deposit placement programs in one or more "banking institutions: as defined in Banking Law §9-r, pursuant with §10 and §11 of the GML;
8. With approval of the State Comptroller, obligations issued pursuant to section 24.00 or 25.00 of the local finance law by any municipality, school district or district corporation in the State of New York other than the County of Oneida;
9. Obligations of the county of Oneida, but only with reserve funds established pursuant to GML §6 as delineated in GML §11 (3)(a)(1).

The Commissioner of Finance shall be responsible for determining the term of investments in order to insure available cash to meet current financial obligations. All investments made pursuant to this investment policy shall comply with the following conditions:

All investments made by the Commissioner of Finance or his/her designee shall comply with the aspects of New York State statutes to insure legal authorization for the investment program.

The statutes include, but are not limited to:

Banking Law, Section 237 prohibits a savings bank from accepting a deposit from a local government. This also applies to Savings and Loan Associations.

1. GML §10(2)(a)(ii). "Banking institution" is defined for the purpose of a deposit placement program as any bank, trust company, savings bank, savings and loan association, or branch of a foreign corporation the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which is incorporated, chartered, organized or licensed under the laws of this state or any other state or the United States (Banking Law § 9-r).
2. General Municipal Law Sections 10 and/or 11 provides that the governing body of any municipal corporation may authorize temporary investments of County monies which are not needed for immediate expenditures in special time deposit accounts or certificates of deposit issued by a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in this State, the use of reciprocal deposit programs, or as otherwise permitted - see §11 (2)(a)(2), (2)(b), and (3)(a). It further provides that such deposit(s) or certificate(s) be secured by FDIC coverage and/or a pledge of eligible securities, surety bond, eligible letter of credit, or irrevocable letter of credit issued in favor of the County, as defined therein.

State Aid

The County receives financial assistance from the State. In its budget for the 2019 fiscal year, approximately 18% of the revenues of the County are estimated to be received in the form 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. In view of the State's continuing budget problems, future State aid reductions are likely. 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 (See also "MARKET AND RISK FACTORS").

There can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to counties will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or any form whatsoever. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the County can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment could be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget or their elimination therefrom.

While the County has received State aid in recent years, both the determination of the amount of State aid and the apportionment of State aid are legislative acts and the State Legislature may amend or repeal the chapter relating to State aid and the formulas which determine the amount of State aid payable to the County. Future financial conditions in the State may affect the amount of State aid appropriated by the State Legislature.

Tobacco Settlement Securitization

The future revenue stream to which the County is entitled to as a result of a Master Settlement Agreement that was entered into by participating cigarette manufacturers, 46 states and six other U.S. jurisdictions in November 1998 in settlement of certain smoking-related litigation and the Consent Decree and Final Judgment related thereto was sold by the County to the Oneida Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (the "Corporation") in December 2000. The Corporation issued bonds (the "2000 Tobacco Bonds") to fund the purchase. Of the approximately $51 million in proceeds the County received, $40 million was set aside in an escrow fund to pay debt over a fourteen-year period. The remaining $11 million was used to fund capital projects for 2001, which eliminated the need for any new borrowing by the County for that year.

In August 2005, the Corporation participated in a pooled tobacco securitization transaction through the New York Counties Tobacco Trust IV ("NYCTTIV") that defeased and restructured the 2000 Tobacco Bonds. The County realized approximately $6.3 million from this transaction which were used to fund various capital projects. In November 2005, the Corporation participated in a subsequent pooled tobacco securitization transaction through the New York Counties Tobacco Trust V ("NYCTTV") that realized additional net proceeds of approximately $14.3 million that was used for working capital purposes.

Employees

The County provides services to its residents through approximately 1,690 full and part-time employees. The number of full time persons employed by the County, the collective bargaining agents, if any, which represent them and the dates of expiration of the collective bargaining agreements are as follows:

No. of Employees	Union	Contract Expiration Date
624	United Public Service Employees' Association Local 424 – White Collar	December 31, 2021
166	United Public Service Employees' Association Local 424 – Blue Collar	December 31, 2021
8	Civil Service Employees' Union	December 31, 2022
144	Deputy Sheriff's Police Benevolent Association	December 31, 2020
238	Oneida County Sheriff's Department Employee Local 1249	December 31, 2021

Pension Payments

Substantially all employees of the County are members of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS"), and Police and Fire Employees' Retirement System ("PFRS"). The ERS and PFRS are generally also known as the "Retirement System". The Retirement System is a cost-sharing multiple public employer retirement system. The obligation of employers and employees to contribute and the benefit to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement System and Social Security Law (the "Retirement System Law"). The Retirement System offers a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability benefits and optional methods of benefit payments. All benefits generally vest after ten years of credited service. The Retirement System Law generally provides that all participating employers in each 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 with less than 10 years of credited service must contribute 3% of gross annual salary toward the cost of retirement programs.

On December 12, 2009, the Governor signed a new Tier V into law. The law was effective for new ERS hires beginning on January 1, 2010. There is no provision for these contributions to cease after a certain period of service.

Key components of Tier V included:

- Raising the minimum age at which most civilians can retire without penalty from 55 to 62 and imposing a penalty of up to 38% for any civilian who retires prior to age 62.
- Requiring employees to continue contributing 3% of their salaries toward pension costs so long as they accumulate additional pension credits.
- Increasing the minimum years of service required to draw a pension from 5 years to 10 years.
- Capping the amount of overtime that can be considered in the calculation of pension benefits for civilians at $15,000 per year, and for police and firefighters at 15% of non-overtime wages.

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.

The County's actual aggregate contributions to the Retirement Systems from 2010-2011 to 2018-2019 are as follows:

Year	Amount
2010-2011	$ 7,898,203 [1]
2011-2012	10,467,245 [2]
2012-2013	13,129,658 [3]
2013-2014	13,830,024 [4]
2014-2015	13,726,652 [5]
2015-2016	13,377,068 [6]
2016-2017	11,704,777 [7]
2017-2018	11,958,595 [8]
2018-2019	12,007,491 [9]

(1) $6,568,924 of this amount was paid on February 1, 2011. The remaining balance of $1,329,279 was amortized through the NYS Employer Contribution Stabilization Program (the "Program").

(2) $7,394,032 of this amount was paid on February 1, 2012. The remaining balance of $3,073,213 was amortized through the Program.

(3) $7,851,062 of this amount was paid on February 1, 2013. The remaining balance of $5,278,596 was amortized through the Program.

(4) $8,413,968 of this amount was paid on February 1, 2014. The remaining balance of $5,416,056 was amortized through the Program.

(5) $9,489,986 of this amount was paid on February 1, 2015. The remaining balance of $4,236,756 was amortized through the Program and was subsequently paid in full on September 1, 2015.

(6) $10,762,851 of this amount was paid on February 1, 2016. The remaining balance of $2,614,217 was amortized through the Program.

(7) Amount paid in full on February 1, 2017.

(8) Amount paid in full on February 1, 2018.

(9) Amount paid in full on February 1, 2019.

The County fully prepaid the outstanding principal amounts amortized for 2010 and 2011 during 2013 of $1,112,626 and $2,814,260, respectively. The County also prepaid the full amount of the 2014 amortization on January 29, 2015 for $5,416,056. The total outstanding amortized balance is currently $4,214,896.

Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2010, enacted August 11, 2010, established the Employer Contribution Stabilization Program. This legislation authorizes participating local government employers, if they so elect, to amortize the eligible portion of their annual required contributions to the Retirement Systems. The option to amortize the eligible portion begins with the annual contribution due February 1, 2011. The Program allows local government employers to amortize a portion of the annual required contribution based on a "graded" rate. Amortized contributions will be paid in equal annual installments over a ten-year period but may be repaid at any time. Interest will be charged on the unpaid amortized portion at a rate which approximates a market rate of return on taxable fixed rate securities of a comparable duration. The interest rate is established annually for each of the amortized yearly amounts and applies to the ten years of the repayment cycle. The County amortized a portion of its pension costs as described above.

Stable Rate Pension Contribution Option: The Enacted 2013-14 State Budget includes a provision that provides 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 will require higher than normal contributions in later years. The County does not participate in the Stable Rate Pension Contribution Option.

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 (2016 to 2020) is shown below:

Year	ERS	PFRS
2016	18.2%	24.7%
2017	15.5	24.3
2018	15.3	24.4
2019	14.9	23.5
2020	14.6	23.5

The investment of that portion of the Retirement System monies covering the County's employees and assumptions underlying the same 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 System's administrative staff for further information on the latest actuarial valuations of the Retirement System.

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. GASB Statement No. 45 ("GASB 45") of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), described below, requires governmental entities, such as the County, to account for post-retirement healthcare benefits as it accounts for vested pension benefits.

In June 2015, the GASB issued GASB Statement 75 ("GASB 75"), which, when implemented, will supersede and eliminate GASB 45. GASB 75 establishes new standards for recognizing and measuring OPEB liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. Municipalities and school districts are required to account for OPEB within the financial statements rather than only noted in the footnotes as previously required by GASB 45. GASB 75 is required to be implemented by all municipalities and school districts in the fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2017. Actuarial valuation will be required every two years for GASB 75.

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

GASB 45 requires municipalities and school districts to account for OPEB liabilities similar to 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 the necessary 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") is 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 retained Armory Associates, LLC to calculate its Other Post-Employment Benefits ("OPEB") present value liability. The actuarial firm's report is available upon request in the County Comptroller's office. $2,126,133 and $2,140,479 was paid in 2016 and 2017 respectively, as pay as you go expenses to over 500 retired employees. The County has reserved $1,000,000 toward its OPEB liability.

The following table provides 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, 2016 and 2017.

Actuarial Accrued Liability and Annual OPEB Cost:

Fiscal Year	***2016***	***2017***
Annual required contribution (ARC)	$ 9,014,467	$ 8,843,736
Interest on net OPEB obligation	1,755,291	1,752,724
Adjustment to ARC	(2,243,796)	(2,436,543)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	8,525,962	8,159,917
Expected Employer Contribution	(2,126,133)	(2,140,479)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	6,399,829	6,019,438
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	37,418,268	43,818,097
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	$ 43,818,097	$ 49,837,535
Percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed	24.9%	26.2%

Funding Status:

Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	$ 87,060,520	$ 84,469,449
Actuarial Value of Assets	0	0
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	$ 87,060,520	$ 84,469,449
Funded Ratio (Assets as a Percentage of AAL)	0%	0%

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Contributions Made
2017	$ 8,159,917	26.2%	$ 2,140,479
2016	8,525,962	24.9	2,126,133
2015	8,098,398	24.8	2,004,455

Note: The actuarial report for 2018 is not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: Audited financial statements and actuarial reports. The above tables are not audited.

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.

Under the State Comptroller's proposal, there are no restrictions on the amount a government can deposit into the trust. The proposed legislation was not enacted into law in the last two legislative sessions. It is not possible to predict whether the Comptroller's proposed legislation will be reintroduced.

Other Information

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

The County is in compliance with the procedure for the validation of the Bonds provided in Title 6 of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law.

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

The fiscal year of the County is the calendar year.

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

Financial Statements

The financial accounts of the County are maintained in accordance with the New York State Uniform System of Accounts for counties. The County retains an outside independent auditor and is audited annually. The last audited report covers the period ending December 31, 2017 and is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – C." The audited report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2018 is expected to be available in summer 2019. Certain financial information of the County may be found attached hereto as Appendices to the Official Statement.

The County complies with the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed by the State Comptroller for counties in New York State. This System differs from 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).

Beginning with fiscal years ending December 31, 2001, the County issued its financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34. These statements include reporting of all county assets including infrastructure and depreciation in the Government Wide Statement of Activities, as well as the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Recent Financial Developments

Audited financial results for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013 show the County having an operating surplus of $1,657,659 with a budget surplus of $9,737,935.

The total General Fund balance at December 31, 2013 was approximately $35.4 million. Of this total, $12.5 million was designated for Fiscal Stability, $4.4 million was appropriated for the 2014 budget, and designations of $2,575,000 for pending tax certiorari judgments and claims, $1.7 million for Economic Growth and Community Development, $1 million for GASB 45 OPEB costs, $2.5 million for Health Insurance costs, $84,357 for NYS Retirement costs and $114,482 for "pay-as-you-go" capital projects. Approximately $1,708,000 was restricted for encumbrances and other program specific items and the remaining $8.8 million was unrestricted.

The 2014 adopted budget appropriated $4.4 million of the fund balance. Final audited General Fund results for 2014 show an operating surplus of $5.1 million and a budget surplus of $9.5 million. The primary reason for this surplus was the receipt of $12.9 million of unbudgeted revenue pursuant to a settlement agreement between the County, New York State and the Oneida Indian Nation which became effective on March 4, 2014. Of the $12.9 million received, $4.4 million was used to fund the budgeted deficit, eliminating the need to use fund balance as referenced above. An additional $3.1 million was appropriated during 2014 to fund new capital projects, and approximately $650,000 was paid to municipalities within the County to compensate them for lost property tax revenues resulting from the settlement. Sales tax receipts for 2014, while under budget, increased over the 2013 receipts by approximately $730,000.

The 2015 adopted budget included a 0% property tax increase and appropriated $4.4 million of the General Fund balance. Revenues from the Oneida Indian Nation settlement were budgeted at $15 million and actual receipts were $16.5 million. Sales tax was budgeted at $96.5 million and actual receipts were $92.6 million. Supplemental appropriations of fund balance were authorized throughout 2015 to fund various capital projects ($5.5 million) and to fund prepayment of amortized retirement balances ($9.6 million). The final modified appropriated fund balance was $19.8 million. Final audited results indicate an operating deficit of approximately $15.5 million, with a modified budget surplus of $4.3 million. The operating deficit is largely attributable to the payoff of the pension amortization and use of $4 million cash financing of capital projects.

The 2016 budget proposed by the County Executive included a 0% property tax increase and appropriated $4.4 million of the General Fund balance. The budget was amended by the Board of Legislators to reduce expenditures by $969,414, with an equivalent reduction to the property tax levy. The tax levy change equates to a decrease of 1.4%. This amended budget was adopted on November 12, 2015.

The County closed its books for 2016 with an operating surplus of $15.3 million. Major factors contributing to the surplus were lower general fund expenditures which are less than both 2016 budgeted and 2015 actual amounts. These savings include lower costs compared to 2015 for retirement ($8 million), health insurance ($.6 million), utilities ($.4 million), and various program related expenditures, particularly social services programs. In addition to the lower expenditures, the County received a one-time, unbudgeted payment of $10 million for the sale of property to New York State for their Homeland Security Training Center. Revenues from the agreement with the Oneida Indian Nation for 2016 were $17.85 million which was an increase over 2015 of $1.33 million, and exceeded the modified budgeted amount of $15.25 million. Sales tax receipts were $95.1 million, which was $2.45 million higher than 2015 receipts, but fell short of the budgeted $98 million. The 2016 surplus increased the total fund balance to approximately $40.2 million.

The 2017 adopted budget included a 0% property tax increase and appropriated $6.9 million of the fund balance. Supplemental appropriations approved during 2017 for severe flood mitigation increased the fund balance appropriation to $10.8 million, however, the County only used $3.4 million at the fiscal year end 2017. General fund expenditures overall were $12.7 million less than the adopted budget. Of that variance, payroll costs were $4.3 million less than budget, and employee health insurance was $1.7 million below budget. By program, the largest positive budget variance pertains to Social Services functions which generated approximately $4.5 million budget surplus. On the revenue side, sales tax receipts were $98 million, which exceeded the budgeted $96.1 million, and the 2016 actual receipts of $95.1 million.

The 2018 adopted budget included a 0% property tax increase and appropriated $9.3 million of the fund balance. The County is in the process of closing its books for 2018 and anticipates not using any of that fund balance. Due to higher than budgeted sales tax and Oneida Indian Gaming revenues coupled with lower than budgeted expenses they are projecting an operating surplus which will increase the fund balance by approximately $400,000.

The 2019 adopted budget again included a 0% property tax increase and appropriated $9.3 million of the fund balance. Although the tax levy remained flat, the County exceeded the tax cap in 2019 because the County apportioned the sponsorship share of Mohawk Valley Community College by including proportionate charges on the Town warrants and the City abstract.

The State Comptroller's 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 reports of the State Comptroller for the past five years for the County are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending In	Stress Designation	Fiscal Score
2017	No Designation	38.8%
2016	No Designation	28.8%
2015	Susceptible to Fiscal Stress	51.3%
2014	No Designation	25.8%
2013	No Designation	25.8%

Additional details regarding FSMS can be found at the website of the State Comptroller.

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

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

New York State Comptroller Report of Examination

The NYS Comptroller's office released an audit report of the County on February 12, 2016. The purpose of the audit was to examine the internal controls over the Department's contracts with agencies for the period January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014.

Key Findings:

- County officials did not ensure that all service and performance reports required by contract were provided by the agencies.
- Department managers did not implement procedures to review contractual performance measures to ensure that performance outcomes were being met.
- Contracts were not always renegotiated in a timely manner.

Key Recommendations:

- Require that agencies submit all reports required by their contracts and retain documentation of the contract requirements.
- Implement formal procedures to monitor whether agencies are meeting contractual performance measures.
- Actively monitor contract expiration dates so there is sufficient time to renegotiate the contracts in advance of the contracts' expiration dates.

The NYS Comptroller's office released an audit report of the County on April 20, 2018. The audit presents findings for the County, one of six local governments audited in the Statewide report entitled Emergency Service Communication Surcharges. The Comptroller's Office examined the County's process for enhanced emergency communication (E911) revenue collection and the expenditure of such revenues for the period January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2016.

Summary of Findings:

County officials could improve controls over E911 revenues. Officials expended all E911 surcharges to improve communication networks and surcharges received from landline and Voice over Internet protocol were used for E911 center expenditures. The NYS Comptroller's office commended County officials for improving its E911 systems and operations, using real property tax, grants and surcharges.

Officials were unable to determine whether the County received all E911 surcharges from its communication suppliers because no resource exists to identify all the communication suppliers operating within the County. In addition, County officials accepted in good faith that supplier remittances included all applicable revenue and withheld the appropriate amount of administrative fees. As a result, officials cannot be sure that the County received all the surcharges to which it was entitled and whether the administrative fees withheld and amounts suppliers remitted to the County were accurate or appropriate.

The NYS Comptroller's office released an audit report of the County on February 1, 2019. The audit presents findings for the County, one of six local governments audited in the Statewide report entitled Emergency Service Communication Surcharges.

Summary of Findings:

County officials did not provide written documentation or verbal assertions during the NYS Comptroller's office fieldwork to demonstrate that the County entered into utility contracts without first evaluating the contracts or comparing prices to other potential procurement options or potential benchmark rates. Between January 1, 2016 and May 31, 2017, the County spent $2.4 million for electricity and natural gas and paid electricity rates that were 71 percent higher than benchmark rates the NYS Comptroller identified for comparisons. Without an effective evaluation process, there is an increased risk that the County spent more than necessary for electricity and natural gas. Comparing the benchmark costs to the County's energy costs, the County paid approximately $863,000 (71 percent) more for electricity than the potential benchmark the NYS Comptroller's office identified. Generally, the County utilized the Office of General Services variable natural gas contract and spent approximately $97,000 (22 percent) less for natural gas than another benchmark rate NYS Comptroller's office identified for comparison.

Officials did not obtain sufficient documentation of the Energy Service Companies' awarded complete contract terms to ensure that terms they ultimately agreed upon were consistent with all of the awarded terms. As a result, the County and the NYS Comptroller's office were unable to assess whether the utility rates paid by the County are accurate and appropriate. Therefore, there is an increased risk that the County may be paying more than necessary for its utilities. Finally, the County extended its electricity contracts with the ESCO beyond the available contract terms, which may not be in the County's best interests.

Copies of the complete reports and responses can be found via the website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

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

TAX INFORMATION

Assessment Roll

Years Ending December 31:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Taxable Assessed Valuation	$ 7,237,302,562	$ 7,226,402,195	$ 7,268,287,164	$ 7,275,152,705	$ 7,309,437,009
New York State Equalization Rate [1]	70.17%	68.55%	67.83%	66.59%	65.01%
Total Taxable Full Valuation [2][3]	$ 10,313,787,387	$ 10,541,271,464	$ 10,714,951,183	$ 10,925,588,424	$ 11,242,756,100

(1) Rounded.
(2) Full Valuation figures are calculated using the NYS Equalization Rates of each Town within the County.
(3) Full Valuation of Real Estate Taxable for County purposes.

Tax Rate Per $1,000

Years Ending December 31:

Towns/Cities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Annsville	$ 11.94	$ 11.46	$ 11.66	$ 11.69	$ 12.00	$ 11.99	$ 11.89
Augusta	10.36	9.92	10.09	10.49	11.23	11.05	10.87
Ava	7.03	7.14	7.07	6.72	6.60	6.55	6.48
Boonville	10.60	10.70	10.44	10.04	10.43	10.65	10.59
Bridgewater	7.34	7.63	8.12	8.43	8.33	7.84	8.02
Camden	304.86	302.73	298.65	290.78	289.43	287.09	294.98
Deerfield	42.27	42.87	42.26	40.72	42.77	42.19	43.82
Florence	35.71	36.99	36.73	37.69	39.95	39.49	37.52
Floyd	7.31	7.36	7.17	6.91	7.23	7.29	7.81
Forestport	7.53	7.58	7.42	7.16	7.06	6.96	7.03
Kirkland	10.57	10.36	10.84	10.44	10.11	10.42	10.95
Lee	216.06	218.00	214.32	205.86	204.02	204.80	222.20
Marcy	9.17	8.91	8.61	8.19	8.50	8.56	8.47
Marshall	10.77	10.39	10.21	10.02	10.43	10.25	10.27
New Hartford	8.09	7.88	7.91	7.78	7.83	7.83	8.21
Paris	7.11	6.66	7.06	6.90	6.78	7.21	7.47
Remsen	10.93	11.77	12.06	11.76	12.78	12.68	12.48
Rome	9.39	9.52	9.34	9.06	9.15	9.34	9.98
Sangerfield	10.21	10.53	10.78	10.88	11.37	11.04	11.05
Sherrill [1]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Steuben	6.95	7.04	6.93	6.58	6.54	6.78	6.95
Trenton	10.65	9.83	9.73	9.65	10.23	10.17	10.27
Utica	10.28	10.33	10.14	10.49	10.24	11.15	12.02
Vernon	9.37	9.53	9.47	9.59	9.29	9.21	9.42
Verona	8.82	9.02	9.07	9.18	9.20	9.29	9.24
Vienna	11.13	11.30	11.23	10.59	11.00	10.88	11.40
Western	12.05	12.22	11.89	11.43	12.04	12.06	12.09
Westmoreland	10.67	10.60	10.69	11.00	10.57	10.77	10.90
Whitestown	9.87	9.99	10.00	9.54	9.48	9.84	10.24

(1) The Town of Vernon incorporated the City of Sherrill in its tax rate beginning in 2012.

Tax Collection Record

Years Ending December 31:	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Taxes & Other Returned Items on Warrant	$ 81,252,238	$ 80,877,686	$ 79,566,320	$ 80,195,030	$ 81,899,447	$ 85,229,033
County Tax Warrant	$ 72,220,752	$ 72,514,919	$ 71,333,703	$ 72,029,037	$ 73,650,353	77,066,510
Uncollected End of Year	4,803,400	5,060,718	4,499,974	4,601,320	4,802,718	N/A
% Uncollected (1)	5.91%	6.26%	5.66%	5.74%	5.87%	N/A

(1) Uncollected balance is less than 1% by the time foreclosure proceedings are completed.

Tax Collection Procedure

Real Property is assessed for taxation by local assessors in each Town and the Cities of Utica and Rome and is placed on the respective tax rolls. The City of Sherrill is included as part of the Town of Vernon. There is no County Board of Assessors.

Each town tax receiver is required to pay to the respective town the full amount levied for town and town special district purposes. The balance of collected taxes is remitted to the County Commissioner of Finance. After March 31, uncollected County taxes of the cities and uncollected town taxes become the responsibility of the Commissioner of Finance.

From January through March the following penalties accrue with respect to delinquent taxes: no penalty if paid within the first 30 days, 1% penalty if paid during the next 30 days and 1-1/2%, if paid during the next 30 days. After the return of the tax rolls to the County Commissioner of Finance on April 1, delinquent taxes are assessed a flat penalty of 5% and accumulate interest of 10% per annum. The County holds its annual tax sale in December for the current year's taxes.

Taxes for County purposes apportioned to the areas of the County outside the Cities of Utica and Rome are levied together with taxes for town and special district purposes as a single bill. The towns and special districts receive the full amount of their levies annually out of the first amounts collected on the combined bills. The County assumes enforcement responsibility for all taxes levied in the towns and special districts and for unpaid County taxes in the Cities of Utica and Rome. Uncollected outside-city school district and village taxes are assumed by the County for enforcement. Any such taxes remaining unpaid at year-end are relevied as County taxes on December 31st.

County Sales Tax

On July 14, 1999, the Board of County Legislators extended a resolution dated October 27, 1982 imposing a County-wide sales tax of 3%.

The current distribution of sales tax revenues is as follows:

(1) The Cities of Utica and Rome (the "Cities") receive 1-1/2% of the collections within their city boundaries and the County keeps the remaining 1-1/2%.

(2) The County shares the 3% collected outside the cities with the towns and villages in the County and the City of Sherrill based upon equalized assessed valuation; 1-1/2% is distributed to said Towns and Villages and City of Sherrill and 1-1/2% is retained by the County.

The County also imposed, on September 1, 1992 an increase to the sales tax by 1%. In July, 2007, the New York State Legislature (with the Governor signing into Law) authorized the extension of the County's 1% additional sales tax, originally passed in 1992. This tax is due to expire on November 30, 2020. The County anticipates this tax will be renewed.

The distribution of the additional 1% is as follows:

(1) The cities of Utica and Rome receive 1/2% of the collections within their city boundaries and the County keeps the remaining 1/2%.

(2) The County shares the 1% collected outside the cities with the towns and villages in the County by the following:

The County dedicates the first $1,500,000 to the Towns and Villages after the County receives in the aggregate $18,500,000 from the additional 1% sales tax. The City of Sherrill also receives a portion based on population.

In 2004, the Board of County Legislators adopted a resolution of necessity and the New York State Legislature passed legislation (with the Governor signing into law) authorizing the County to impose an additional increase to the sales tax of 1.5%. The tax began March 1, 2005. This tax was reduced to 1% effective September 1, 2006 and further reduced in December 1, 2007 to ¾% until November 30, 2013. This additional ¾% tax rate has been extended by the State Legislature every two years and currently expires on November 30, 2020. All of this 3/4% tax is retained by the County. The County plans to request the State to extend this tax going forward.

As part of the State's 2019-2020 budget an internet sales tax was authorized and is expected to be implemented in June. In addition, Aid and Incentives to Municipalities ("AIM") which was originally scheduled to be cut by approximately $60 million was restored by requiring counties to remit to towns and villages a portion of the new internet sales tax. The AIM restoration to municipalities is estimated to cost the County approximately $1 million. The County is hopeful that the new internet sales tax collections will exceed that amount.

Sales Tax Revenue

The following table summarizes the County's sales tax proceeds including monies realized from this legislation.

Year	Base Sales Tax (4%)	Additional Sales Tax Revenues [1]	Total
2000	$ 50,088,045	$ 0	$ 50,088,045
2001	50,772,786	0	50,772,786
2002	54,509,737	0	54,509,737
2003	57,029,332	0	57,029,332
2004	58,000,065	0	58,000,065
2005	58,906,951	31,787,383	90,694,334
2006	59,412,841	35,315,157	94,727,998
2007	61,740,593	26,630,442	88,371,035
2008	61,476,376	20,829,999	82,306,375
2009	61,932,702	20,482,106	82,414,808
2010	64,900,121	21,502,968	86,403,089
2011	66,960,191	22,186,751	89,146,942
2012	69,277,655	22,930,048	92,207,703
2013	70,752,040	23,390,507	94,142,547
2014	71,299,418	23,572,497	94,871,915
2015	69,597,724	23,039,522	92,637,246
2016 [2]	71,461,281	23,625,625	95,086,906
2017 [2]	73,658,562	24,330,578	97,989,140
2018 [2]	77,675,177	25,675,280	103,350,457

(1) The additional tax rate from March 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 was 1.5%. The tax rate from January 1, 2006 through August 31, 2006 was 1.5% and from September 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006 it decreased to 1%. The tax rate decreased to .75% beginning December 1, 2007.

(2) The 2016 budget estimate is $98,080,000. The 2017 budget estimate is $96,095,602. The 2018 budget estimate is $99,525,000. The 2019 budget estimate is $104,994,231

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Constitutional Tax Margin

Computation of Constitutional Tax Margin for fiscal years ending December 31, 2014 through 2019:

	2014	2015	2016
Five-Year Average Full Valuation	$10,255,699,161	$10,265,341,655	$10,327,488,198
Tax Limit - 1.5%	153,835,487	153,980,125	154,912,323
Add: Exclusions From Limit	17,873,601	18,663,417	19,821,015
Total Taxing Power	171,709,088	172,643,542	174,733,338
Less Total Levy	72,220,751	72,514,919	71,333,503
Tax Margin	$ 99,488,337	$ 100,128,623	103,399,835

	2017	2018	2019
Five-Year Average Full Valuation	$10,397,956,854	$10,545,432,706	$10,747,670,912
Tax Limit - 1.5%	155,969,353	158,181,491	161,215,064
Add: Exclusions From Limit	20,916,813	23,277,518	24,416,033
Total Taxing Power	176,886,166	181,459,009	185,631,097
Less Total Levy	72,029,037	73,650,353	77,066,510
Tax Margin	$ 104,857,129	$ 107,808,656	$ 108,564,587

Larger Taxpayers – 2019 Assessment Roll

Name	Type	Assessed Valuation
National Grid (formerly Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation)	Utility	$ 289,645,525
Sangertown Square LLC	Real Estate/Commercial	62,825,600
Wal-Mart	Commercial	45,152,100
Iroquois Gas Transmission	Utility	33,427,610
Erie Blvd Hydropower	Utility	27,832,216
Riverside Enterprises LLC	Real Estate/Commercial	27,729,887
BG New Hartford LLC	Real Estate/Commercial	26,421,200
Verizon	Utility	21,966,473
Applewood Community, Inc.	Manufactured Housing Park	13,163,849
Lowes	Commercial	12,944,065

The ten taxpayers, listed above, have a total estimated assessed value of $561,108,525 which represents 7.68% of the County's 2019 taxable assessed valuation of $7,309,437,009. See also "LITIGATION" and "INDIAN LAND CLAIMS" herein.

Additional Tax Information

Real property subject to County taxes is assessed by the component towns and cities. Veterans' and senior citizens' exemptions are offered to those who qualify.

More than 75% of the total assessed valuation of the County consists of residential, commercial, and public service properties.

The residential median arm's length sale price of a home in the County is approximately $115,000. Equalization rates are established by New York State yearly and vary by municipality.

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.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

The New York State Constitution limits the power of the County (and other municipalities and certain 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 Legislature authorizes and utilizes 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.

Pursuant to Article VIII of the State Constitution and Title 9 of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law, the debt limit of the County is calculated by taking 7% of the latest five-year average of the full valuation of all taxable real property.

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 Legislature, the finance board of the County. Customarily, the County Legislature has delegated to the County Comptroller, 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 Legislature, 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 Comptroller, 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, deficiency and bond anticipation notes and budget notes (see "Details of Outstanding Indebtedness" herein).

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Years Ending December 31:	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bonds	$ 133,047,017	$146,037,060	$ 166,527,509	$ 171,126,884	$ 222,504,936	$ 220,296,802
Bond Anticipation Notes	0	6,382,504	6,082,504	7,281,610	8,937,129	1,182,129
Revenue Anticipation Notes	0	0	0	0	0	0
EFC Short-Term Financing	6,658,123	11,467,024	4,872,621	9,848,085	19,336,925	79,689,570
Total Debt Outstanding	$ 139,705,140	$163,886,588	$177,482,634	$188,256,579	$250,778,990	$ 301,168,501

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the County evidenced by bonds and notes as of May 8, 2019:

Type of Indebtedness	Maturity	Amount Outstanding	
Bonds	2019-2045	$ 209,838,125	(1)
Bond Anticipation Notes			
Various Projects	May 16, 2019	1,182,129	(2)
Environmental Facilities Corporation – Short Term Financing	October 9, 2019	102,719,379	(3)
Total Bond Anticipation Notes		$ 103,901,508	
Total Indebtedness		$ 313,739,633	

(1) The County anticipates issuing $29,840,000 serial bonds for various capital projects on May 15, 2019.
(2) To be redeemed with available funds of the County.
(3) To be converted to long-term financing through the Environmental Facilities Corporation in June 2019.

Debt Statement Summary

Statement of indebtedness, debt limit, and net debt-contracting margin evidenced by bonds and notes as of May 8, 2019:

Five-Year Average Full Valuation		$10,747,670,912
Debt Limit - 7% thereof		752,336,964
Inclusions:		
Bonds	$ 209,838,125	
Bond Anticipation Notes	1,182,129	
EFC Short-Term Financing	102,719,379	
Total Inclusions	$313,739,633	
Exclusions:		
Appropriations	$ 11,002,754	
Sewer Indebtedness - Bonds (1)	66,455,085	
Sewer Indebtedness – EFC Short-Term (1)	102,719,379	
Total Exclusions	$ 180,177,218	
Total Net Indebtedness		$ 133,362,415
Net Debt-Contracting Margin		$ 618,974,549
Percent of Debt Contracting Power Exhausted		17.75%

(1) Pursuant to Section 124.10 of the Local Finance Law. The County has been granted sewer debt exclusions by the New York State Office of the State Comptroller.

Note: The proceeds of the Bonds are expected to refund $12,985,000 serial bonds currently outstanding. The County anticipates issuing $29,840,000 serial bonds for various capital projects on May 15, 2019.

Estimate of Obligations to be Issued

The County typically issues about $20 million general obligations each year to fund its capital program which approximates the amount of principal being retired each year. In addition, the County also finances improvements to the part-County Sewer District in order to comply with a consent order issued by the Department of Environmental Conservation. See "Consent Order" herein. To date, the County has authorized $340.8 million for such improvements, and approximately $59 million has been bonded through the revolving loan program administered by the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC). Prior to the issuance of bonds, EFC has given the County $4 million principal forgiveness and 0% short term grid notes. EFC also provides a 50% interest rate subsidy on the bonds. A $5 million State grant has been awarded to the current project of which $2.5 million has been received.

The County anticipates bonding approximately $112.7 million through EFC in June 2019 including a $15 million 0% hardship loan which will permanently finance short-term grid notes currently outstanding in the amount of $82.5 million and provide new money to pay the balance of ongoing construction. Interest on the remaining $97.7 million bonds will be subsidized by 50% through the revolving loan fund program.

EFC has obligated an additional $70 million under the program. It is anticipated that the County will be awarded $160 million additional funding for future bonding which will be issued over the next five years and will be eligible for 50% interest subsidy. The County is strongly pursuing grants-in-aid and/or additional principal forgiveness to defray the local cost.

All debt issued for sewer improvements is repaid entirely by the part-county sewer district rate payers, not by the County. Over the next decade it is projected that a typical single family household in the sewer district would incur an increase in sewer tax of $350, from approximately $350 to $700 annually.

The County anticipates issuing $28,940,000 serial bonds on May 15, 2019 for various capital projects.

Lease Financing

The County has financed improvements to its Emergency Communications System. The County entered into a seven year lease purchase contract for approximately $4.4 million to finance a contract with Motorola, a primary vendor for the project. Annual payments approximate $628,571.

The County has entered into a new operating lease with Enterprise to provide sheriff cars for road patrol. The lease term is three years and the cars will be returned to the vendor. Annual payments approximate $279,000.

Capital Planning and Budgeting

Pursuant to Section 99-g of the General Municipal Law, the County has undertaken the planning and execution of a capital program. The adoption of such program is not, in the case of the County, subject to referendum. At any time after the adoption thereof the Board of County Legislators, by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of its total membership, may amend such program by adding, modifying or abandoning the projects, or by modifying the methods of financing.

The following sets forth a summary of the County Capital Program. It is noted that each planned project must be duly authorized before being undertaken, and that such programs may be modified by application of State and/or Federal aid.

Function	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
General Govt. Support	$ 8,910,734	$ 11,694,766	$ 7,946,500	$ 7,273,500	$ 5,353,500	$ 3,385,500
Education	200,000	15,176,000	1,515,000	1,010,000	1,515,000	0
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation	14,552,700	11,822,300	10,170,000	9,596,000	10,764,000	10,438,000
Water Pollution & Control	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	$ 23,663,434	$ 38,693,066	$ 19,631,500	$ 17,879,500	$ 17,632,500	$ 13,823,500

Funding Sources	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Direct Approp.	$ 0	$ 30,338,066	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonds	22,163,434	30,338,066	18,874,000	17,374,500	16,875,000	13,823,500
State Aid	1,500,000	6,555,000	757,500	505,000	757,500	0
Other	0	1,800,000	0	0	0	0
Federal Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	$ 23,663,434	$ 38,693,066	$ 19,631,500	$ 17,879,500	$ 17,632,500	$ 13,823,500

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

In addition to the County, the following political subdivisions have the power to issue bonds and to levy taxes or cause taxes to be levied on taxable real property in the County. Bonded indebtedness, including bond anticipation notes, is estimated as of the 2016 fiscal year of the respective municipalities, adjusted to include subsequent bond issues, if any.

		Estimated Indebtedness	Estimated Exclusions (1)	Estimated Net Indebtedness
3	Cities	$ 150,502,395	$ 75,362,556	$ 75,139,839
26	Towns	41,523,884	15,864,488	25,659,396
17	Villages	23,803,183	6,735,225	17,067,958
15	School Districts	461,590,919	418,016,118 (2)	43,574,801
19	Fire Districts	6,039,224	4,980,155	1,059,069
			Total	$ 162,501,063

(1) Pursuant to applicable constitutional and statutory provisions, this indebtedness is deductible from gross indebtedness for debt limit purposes.

(2) Estimated State building aid

Source: 2016 State Comptroller's Report. 2017 data is not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the County's indebtedness, giving effect to this financing, as of May 8, 2019:

	Amount of Indebtedness	Per Capita (a)	Percentage of Full Valuation (b)
Gross Direct Indebtedness (c)	$ 313,739,633	$1,356.23	2.79%
Net Direct Indebtedness (c)	133,362,415	576.50	1.19%
Gross Direct Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness (d)	476,240,696	2,058.69	4.24%
Net Direct Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness (d)	295,863,478	1,278.96	2.63%

Note: (a) The County's 2017 estimated population is 231,332. (See "Population Trends" herein.)

(b) The County's full valuation of taxable real estate for 2019 is $11,242,756,100. (See "Valuations, Rates and Tax Levies" herein.)

(c) See "Debt Statement Summary" herein.

(d) The County's estimated applicable share of net overlapping indebtedness is $162,501,063. (See "COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS - Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness" herein).

Bonded Debt Service

A schedule of Bonded Debt Service may be found in APPENDIX - B attached to this Official Statement.

CONSENT ORDER – WATER QUALITY SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOWS

The County, as the permit holder for the part-County Sewer District, was served with a Complaint by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) on February 26, 2007, alleging violations of environmental statutes and regulations stemming from wet weather overflows at the Sauquoit Creek Pump Station. The County served an Answer to the Complaint on April 25, 2007. On July 11, 2007, the County and the State executed a Consent Order resolving the issues raised in the Complaint. The Consent Order required the payment of a fine of One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000) $120,000.00 of which was paid on July 13, 2007 and the remaining $30,000.00 was applied by the County to an Environmental Benefit Project for the Sauquoit Creek Basin. The Consent Order contains a compliance schedule which called for the completion of a study of the system within three years and the implementation of any repairs called for in the study by October 31, 2014.

On July 7, 2010, the County submitted the Plan of Study called for in the Consent Order. The Plan of Study proposed a project completion date of December 31, 2020.

During 2011, the County negotiated a new consent order that includes an extended compliance schedule with NYSDEC to replace the consent order that was issued in 2007. The new order was approved by the Oneida County Board of Legislators on November 30, 2011, signed by the County Executive on December 7, 2011 and issued by NYSDEC on December 12, 2011. The new order reflected the results of the Plan of Study conducted in 2010 and it extended the completion date of the order, which includes a compliance schedule, to December 31, 2021. The County is in compliance with the deadlines in the new compliance schedule. As a result of the improvements constructed at the waste water treatment plant, the County has proposed and the NYSDEC has accepted a revision to the compliance schedule eliminating the need for construction of certain interim measures at the waste water treatment plant.

Bonds have been authorized aggregating $340.8 million of which $59,136,184 has been financed to date with EFC bonds and $25,115,712 with EFC 0% grid notes for this purpose. See "COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS - Estimate of Obligations to be Issued" herein.

CONSENT ORDER – WATER QUALITY SLUDGE INCINERATOR TITLE IV VIOLATION

Oneida County's waste water treatment plant utilizes fluidized bed incinerators which are subject to a permit issued under Title V of the Clean Air Act. The permit requires annual testing to ensure that emissions are compliant with applicable regulations. Emissions testing performed in July of 2016 on incinerator #3 and April of 2017 on incinerator #1 revealed exceedances of some regulated emissions from both incinerators. On May 24, 2018, New York State, through the Department of Environmental Conservation and the County entered into a Consent Order requiring the submission of an approvable plan to correct the violative emissions and the payment of a $25,500.00 penalty; $3,825.00 of which has been paid and $21,675 is being applied to an Environmental Benefit Project. The County submitted the required compliance plan on August 23, 2018.

INDIAN LITIGATION AND SETTLEMENT

From 1970 until March 2014, the County was involved in extensive litigation against the Oneida Indians. This included two land claims brought by three Oneida tribes which have been resolved, the smaller case by payment of $8,360 plus interest made with State funds and the larger one by judgment in the County's favor in 2011. Additionally, in the years 2005-2008, three more suits were commenced between the County and the Oneida Indian Nation of New York (the "Nation"). This litigation included a dispute over taxability of Nation-owned real property, the assessments of those parcels, and the US government's decision to accept some Nation-owned parcels into trust. Settlement of all pending litigation was reached between the County, Madison County, the Nation and New York State in 2013, and became effective upon approval of Federal District Court Judge Kahn on March 4, 2014. There remains no pending litigation between the County and the Nation. The settlement exempts Nation-owned parcels from property taxes, but, on balance, is expected to provide significant financial benefit to the County. Specifically, its terms are summarized as follows:

Tribal Revenue Sharing with State and Local Governments and Gaming Exclusivity. Under the agreement, the Oneida Nation will receive exclusive rights to casino gaming in a ten county region of Central New York. In exchange, the Nation will devote 25% of its net gaming revenue from its slot machines to the State of New York. Based on current Oneida gaming revenues, that would be approximately $50 million annually to the State. From the State share there would be distributed to the County, as the host county, 25% of the State's payment annually and, in addition, the County will receive $2.5 million annually for nineteen and one-quarter (19.25) years from the State share to settle back property tax claims. 2015 payments totaled $16,513,746 and $17,853,110 was received in 2016.

Settling Land into Trust. Under the settlement, the Oneida Nation will agree to a permanent cap of approximately 25,000 acres of land which may be taken into trust by the Department of Interior as Nation land. New York State, Oneida County and Madison County withdrew their case challenging land into trust. The Nation expressly waives its rights of sovereignty over any land over the cap amount.

Ending Unfair Competition. The settlement requires the Oneida Nation to impose a Nation sales tax that equals or exceeds the State's and counties' sales, use and occupancy taxes. Under the agreement:

The Nation sales tax would apply to all cigarettes, motor fuel, and all other sales by retailers on Nation land to non-Indians.

The Nation must adhere to minimum pricing standards for cigarette products.

The Nation must use sales tax revenues only for the same types of governmental programs to which the State and Counties devote their tax revenues.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision. Each Bond and Note when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the County and the holder thereof. Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors of the County to enforce payments upon such contracts, if necessary, through court action. 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 on an amount adjudged due to a creditor shall not exceed nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. 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 and interest on the Bonds.

Execution/Attachment of Municipal Property. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgments out of certain funds or the proceeds of a tax levy. 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.

Authority to File For Municipal Bankruptcy. The Federal Bankruptcy Code allows public bodies, such as the County, 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 or its emergency control board to file a petition under any provision of Federal bankruptcy law for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness.

The State has consented that any municipality in the State may file a petition with the United States District Court or court of bankruptcy under any provision of the laws of the United States, now or hereafter in effect, for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. Subject to such State consent, under the United States Constitution, Congress has jurisdiction over such matters and has enacted amendments to the existing federal bankruptcy statute, being Chapter 9 thereof, generally to the effect and with the purpose of affording municipal corporations, under certain circumstances, with easier access to judicially approved adjustment of debt including judicial control over identifiable and unidentifiable creditors.

No current state law purports to create any priority for holders of the Bonds should the County be under the jurisdiction of any court, pursuant to the laws of the United States, now or hereafter in effect, for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness.

The rights of the owners of Bonds to receive interest and principal from the County could be adversely affected by the restructuring of the County's debt under Chapter 9 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code. No assurance can be given that any priority of holders of debt obligations issued by the County (including the Bonds) to payment from monies retained in any debt service fund or from other cash resources would be recognized if a petition were filed by or on behalf of the County under the Federal Bankruptcy Code or pursuant to other subsequently enacted laws relating to creditors' rights; such monies might, under such circumstances, be paid to satisfy the claims of all creditors generally.

Under the Federal Bankruptcy Code, a petition may be filed in the Federal Bankruptcy court by a municipality which is insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature. Generally, the filing of such a petition operates as a stay of any proceeding to enforce a claim against the municipality. The Federal Bankruptcy Code also requires that a plan be filed for the adjustment of the municipality's debt, which may modify or alter the rights of creditors and which could be secured. Any plan of adjustment confirmed by the court must be approved by the requisite number of creditors. If confirmed by the bankruptcy court, the plan would be binding upon all creditors affected by it.

State Debt Moratorium Law. There are separate State law provisions regarding debt service moratoriums enacted into law in 1975.

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 City of its faith and credit for the payment of obligations.

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), 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.

Right of Municipality or State to Declare a Municipal Financial Emergency and Stay Claims Under State Debt Moratorium Law. The State Legislature is authorized to declare by special act that a state of financial emergency exists in any county, city, town or village. (The provision does not by its terms apply to school districts or fire districts.) In addition, the State Legislature may authorize by special act establishment of an "emergency financial control board" for any county, city, town or village upon determination that such a state of financial emergency exists. Thereafter, unless such special act provides otherwise, a voluntary petition to stay claims may be filed by any such municipality (or by its emergency financial control board in the event said board requests the municipality to petition and the municipality fails to do so within five days thereafter). A petition filed in supreme court in the county in which the municipality is located in accordance with the requirements of Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law ("Title 6-A") effectively prohibits the doing of any act for ninety days in the payment of claims, against the municipality including payment of debt service on outstanding indebtedness.

This includes staying the commencement or continuation of any court proceedings seeking payment of debt service due, the assessment, levy or collection of taxes by or for the municipality or the application of any funds, property, receivables or revenues of the municipality to the payment of debt service. The stay can be vacated under certain circumstances with provisions for the payment of amounts due or overdue upon a demand for payment in accordance with the statutory provisions set forth therein. The filing of a petition may be accompanied with a proposed repayment plan which upon court order approving the plan, may extend any stay in the payment of claims against the municipality for such "additional period of time as is required to carry out fully all the terms and provisions of the plan with respect to those creditors who accept the plan or any benefits thereunder." Court approval is conditioned, after a hearing, upon certain findings as provided in Title 6-A.

A proposed plan can be modified prior to court approval or disapproval. After approval, modification is not permissible without court order after a hearing. If not approved, the proposed plan must be amended within ten days or else the stay is vacated and claims including debt service due or overdue must be paid. It is at the discretion of the court to permit additional filings of amended plans and continuation of any stay during such time. A stay may be vacated or modified by the court upon motion of any creditor if the court finds after a hearing, that the municipality has failed to comply with a material provision of an accepted repayment plan or that due to a "material change in circumstances" the repayment plan is no longer in compliance with statutory requirements.

Once an approved repayment plan has been completed, the court, after a hearing upon motion of any creditor, or a motion of the municipality or its emergency financial control board, will enter an order vacating any stay then in effect and enjoining of creditors who accepted the plan or any benefits thereunder from commencing or continuing any court action, proceeding or other act described in Title 6-A relating to any debt included in the plan.

Title 6-A requires notice to all creditors of each material step in the proceedings. Court determinations adverse to the municipality or its financial emergency control board are appealable as of right to the appellate division in the judicial department in which the court is located and thereafter, if necessary, to the Court of Appeals. Such appeals stay the judgment or appealed from and all other actions, special proceedings or acts within the scope of Section 85.30 of Title 6-A pending the hearing and determination of the appeals.

Whether Title 6-A is valid under the Constitutional provisions regarding the payment of debt service is not known. However, based upon the decision in the Flushing National Bank case described above, its validity is subject to doubt.

While the State Legislature has from time to time adopted legislation in response to a municipal fiscal emergency and established public benefit corporations with a broad range of financial control and oversight powers to oversee such municipalities, generally such legislation has provided that the provisions of Title 6-A are not applicable during any period of time that such a public benefit corporation has outstanding indebtedness issued on behalf of such municipality.

Fiscal Stress and State Emergency Financial Control Boards. Pursuant to Article IX Section 2(b)(2) of the State Constitution, any local government in the State may request the intervention of the State in its "property, affairs and government" by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of its legislative body or on request of its chief executive officer concurred in by a majority of such membership. This has resulted in the adoption of special acts for the establishment of public benefit corporations with varying degrees of authority to control the finances (including debt issuance) of the cities of Buffalo, Troy and Yonkers and the County of Nassau. The specific authority, powers and composition of the financial control boards established by these acts varies based upon circumstances and needs. Generally, the State legislature has granted such boards the power to approve or disapprove budget and financial plans and to issue debt on behalf of the municipality, as well as to impose wage and/or hiring freezes and approve collective bargaining agreements in certain cases. Implementation is left to the discretion of the board of the public benefit corporation. Such a State financial control board was first established for New York City in 1975. In addition, on a certificate of necessity of the governor reciting facts which in the judgment of governor constitute an emergency requiring enactment of such laws, with the concurrences of two-thirds of the members elected in each house of the State legislature the State is authorized to intervene in the "property, affairs and governments" of local government units. This occurred in the case of the County of Erie in 2005. The authority of the State to intervene in the financial affairs of local government is further supported by Article VIII, Section 12 of the Constitution which declares it to be the duty of the State legislature to restrict , subject to other provisions of the Constitution, the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money and contracting indebtedness and loaning the credit of counties, cities, towns and villages so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessment and in contracting indebtedness by them.

In 2013, the State established a new state advisory board to assist counties, cities, towns and villages in financial distress. The Financial Restructuring Board for Local Governments (the "FRB"), is authorized to conduct a comprehensive review of the finances and operations of any such municipality deemed by the FRB to be fiscally eligible for its services upon request by resolution of the municipal legislative body and concurrence of its chief executive. The FRB is authorized to make recommendations for, but cannot compel improvement of fiscal stability, management and delivery of municipal services, including shared services opportunities and is authorized to offer grants and/or loans of up to $5,000,000 through a Local Government Performance and Efficiency Program to undertake certain recommendations. If a municipality agrees to undertake the FRB recommendations, it will be automatically bound to fulfill the terms in order to receive the aid.

The FRB is also authorized to serve as an alternative arbitration panel for binding arbitration.

Although from time to time, there have been proposals for the creation of a statewide financial control board with broad authority over local governments in the State, the FRB does not have emergency financial control board powers to intervene such as the public benefit corporations established by special acts as described above.

Several municipalities in the State are presently working with the FRB. The County has not requested FRB assistance nor does it reasonably expect to do so in the foreseeable future. School districts and fire districts are not eligible for FRB assistance.

Constitutional Non-Appropriation Provision. There is in the Constitution of the State, Article VIII, Section 2, the following provision relating to the annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due principal of and interest on indebtedness of every county, city, town, village and school district in the State: "If at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriations, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. The fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid at the suit of any holder of obligations issued for any such indebtedness." This constitutes a specific non-exclusive constitutional remedy against a defaulting municipality or school district; however, it does not apply in a context in which monies have been appropriated for debt service but the appropriating authorities decline to use such monies to pay debt service. However, Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State also provides that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set apart and apply such revenues at the suit of any holder of any obligations of indebtedness issued with the pledge of the faith of the credit of such political subdivision. See "General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision" herein.

The Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes.

Default Litigation. In prior years, certain events and legislation affecting a holder's remedies upon default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have upheld and sustained the rights of bondholders, such courts might hold that future events including financial crisises as they may occur in the State and in political subdivisions of the State require the exercise by the State or its political subdivisions of emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services prior to the payment of debt service. See "Nature of Obligation" and "State Debt Moratorium Law" herein.

No Past Due Debt. No principal of or interest on County indebtedness is past due. On March 1, 2019, the County had an interest payment due for the $10,495,000 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, 2017 Series A and $3,635,000 Public Improvement Refunding (Serial) Bonds, 2017B (Federally Taxable). As a result of an oversight, the payment was not made until March 5, 2019. The County had funds on hand to make payment and the missed payment was not related to any cash flow issue. The County has no reason to believe that the oversight will occur again.

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, substantially the description of which can be found in "APPENDIX – D".

HISTORICAL CONTINUING DISCLOSURE COMPLIANCE

The County is in compliance with all prior undertakings pursuant to the Rule for the past five years, however, the County on occasion did not file in a timely manner certain material event notices relating to rating changes of the various insurers of certain outstanding bonds of the County. The underlying rating of the County was not affected by such bond insurer rating changes.

The County failed to file audited annual financial statements within 180 days of the end of the fiscal year as required by the continuing disclosure undertaking for the serial bonds issued through the Municipal Bond Bank Agency in 2010. It should be noted the County does not complete its audited financial statements within 180 days of the end of the fiscal year because of the complexities in recording accrued revenue and expenses due to the New York State year end closing of March 31st and therefore the County could not file such documents within the timeframe stated. The County completes its audited financial statements annually each fall and submits to EMMA within sixty day of receipt as required by its existing continuing disclosure agreements. A notice of failure to file was submitted to EMMA on May 9, 2017 relating to the County's annual information and audited annual financial statements which were not filed in a timely manner for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2011 through December 31, 2015. A notice of failure to file was submitted to EMMA on April 24, 2018 relating to the County's audited annual financial statements which were not filed in a timely manner for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2016. A notice of failure to file was submitted to EMMA on July 13, 2018 relating to the County's audited annual financial statements which were not filed in a timely manner for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2017.

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.

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 County, like many other public and private entities, relies on technology to conduct its operations. As a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information, the County own faces multiple cyber threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computer and other sensitive digital networks and systems. No assurances can be given that such security and operational control measures implemented would be completely successful to guard against cyber threats and attacks. The results of any such attack could impact business operations and/or damage County digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be substantial.

LITIGATION

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 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. See also "INDIAN LITIGATION AND SETTLEMENT" herein.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP ("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, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth in "APPENDIX – E".

The Code imposes various restrictions, conditions and requirements relating to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on obligations such as the Bonds. The County has covenanted to comply with certain restrictions designed to ensure that interest on the Bonds will not be included in federal gross income. Failure to comply with these covenants may result in interest on the Bonds being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes possibly from the date of original issuance of the Bonds. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes compliance with these covenants. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) or any other matters coming to the attention of Bond Counsel after the date of issuance of the Bonds may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Bonds. Accordingly, the opinion of Bond Counsel is not intended to and may not be relied upon in connection with any such actions, events or matters.

Certain requirements and procedures contained or referred to the in the Arbitrage Certificate, and other relevant documents may be changed and certain actions (including, without limitation, economic defeasance of the Bonds) may be taken or omitted under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such documents.

Although Bond Counsel is of the opinion that interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is exempt from income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York), the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds may otherwise affect an Owner's federal or state tax liability. The nature and extent of these other tax consequences will depend upon the particular tax status of the Owner or the Owner's other items of income or deduction. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such other tax consequences.

Future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, clarification of the Code or court decisions may cause interest on the Bonds to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation, or otherwise prevent Beneficial Owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. For example, legislative proposals have been made in recent years that would limit the exclusion from gross income of interest on obligations like the Bonds to some extent for taxpayers who are individuals and whose income is subject to higher marginal income tax rates. Other proposals have been made that could significantly reduce the benefit of, or otherwise affect, the exclusion from gross income of interest on obligations like the Bonds. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals, clarification of the Code or court decisions may also affect, perhaps significantly, the market price for, or marketability of, the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, and regarding the impact of future legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Bonds are subject to the approving legal opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP as Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel's opinion will be in substantially the form attached hereto as "APPENDIX – E".

Certain legal matters will be passed on for the Underwriter by its counsel, Bond, Schoeneck & King, PLLC.

RATINGS

S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") has assigned a rating of "AA-" with a stable outlook to the Bonds, Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") has assigned a rating of "A1" to the Bonds and Fitch Ratings has assigned a rating of "AA" with a stable outlook to the Bonds.

No application was made to any other rating agency for the purpose of obtaining an additional rating on 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 ratings should be obtained from Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services, Public Finance Ratings, 55 Water Street, 38th Floor, New York, New York 10041, Phone: (877) 772-5436, Moody's Investors Service, 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007, Phone: (212) 553-1653 and Fitch Ratings, Inc., 33 Whitehall Street, New York, New York 10004, Phone (212) 908-0800.

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 such rating could have an adverse effect on the market price of the outstanding bonds. A securities rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell, or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time.

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 Securities and Exchange Commission and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. 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. 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. The fees to be paid by the County to Fiscal Advisors are partially contingent on the successful closing of the Bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS

So far as any statements made in this Official Statement involve matters of opinion or estimates whether or not expressly stated, they are set forth as such and not as representations of fact, and no representation is made that any of the statements will be realized. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement which 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.

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel to the County and Bond, Schoeneck & King, PLLC, counsel to the Underwriter express no opinions 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.

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. 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. Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. 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 Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. 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. Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. and the County also assumes no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

The County will act as Paying Agent for the Bonds.

The County's contact information is as follows: Mr. Joseph J. Timpano, County Comptroller, County Office Building, 800 Park Avenue – 5th Floor, Utica, New York 13501, Phone: (315) 798-5780, Telefax: (315) 798-6415, Email: jtimpano@ocgov.net.

This Official Statement has been duly executed and delivered by the County Comptroller of the County of Oneida.

COUNTY OF ONEIDA

Dated: May ___, 2019

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County Comptroller and Chief Fiscal Officer

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Years Ending December 31:	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 17,314,610	$ 16,845,743	$ 15,481,167	$ 30,573,426	$ 18,862,067
Net Taxes Receivable	219,741,561	20,257,868 [1]	21,109,390	19,821,998	20,406,231
Due from Other Funds	798,785	366,490	191,215	247,015	312,279
State and Federal Receivables	59,853,038	109,348,910	94,893,588	94,432,044	98,522,191
Due From Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	1,853,924	3,026,495	5,518,631	5,598,068	5,566,881
Other Assets	4,054	36,411	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 299,565,972	$ 149,881,917	$ 137,193,991	$ 150,672,551	$ 143,669,649
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUES AND FUND BALANCE					
Accounts Payable	$ 7,490,194	$ 6,088,687	$ 9,822,432	$ 9,603,759	$ 8,135,222
Accrued Liabilities	33,920,179	34,298,172	27,099,296	17,174,110	20,631,006
Notes and Loans Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	1,345,724	2,103,612	1,731,006	3,329,476	988,683
Due to Other Governments	10,894,855	10,139,336	19,110,630	27,961,308	26,771,187
Other Liabilities	-	187,837	263,766	-	-
Overpayments and Collections in Advance	113,392	-	-	-	-
Bank Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	53,764,344	52,817,644	58,027,130	58,068,653	56,526,098
DEFERRED REVENUE	$ 210,405,412	$ 56,591,547 [1]	$ 54,231,810	$ 52,386,371	$ 50,415,739
FUND EQUITY					
Nonspendable	$ 4,054	$ 36,411	$ -	$ -	$ -
Restricted	15,283,864	12,030,851	8,062	30,115	31,398
Committed	5,200,000	17,150,000	17,050,000	17,050,000	16,300,000
Assigned	6,101,920	5,324,258	7,774,904	10,189,659	12,820,465
Unassigned	8,806,378	5,931,206	102,085	12,947,753	7,575,949
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	$ 35,396,216	$ 40,472,726	$ 24,935,051	$ 40,217,527	$ 36,727,812
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUES AND FUND EQUITY	$ 299,565,972	$ 149,881,917	$ 137,193,991	$ 150,672,551	$ 143,669,649

[1] Significant drop from prior year that reflects liquidating taxes receiveable for the Oneida Nation pursuant to the gaming accord reached between the State, the County and the Oneida Nation.

Source: Audited financial reports of the County.

This Appendix is not itself audited.

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Fiscal Years Ending December 31:	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 66,284,585	$ 67,652,210	$ 68,228,277	$ 69,273,587	$ 67,739,368
Real Property Tax Items	5,435,582	5,624,828	4,901,189	4,168,473	4,480,155
Non-Property Tax Items	129,508,401 [(1)]	132,348,283 [(2)]	132,946,678 [(3)]	130,148,468 [(4)]	133,274,996 [(5)]
Departmental Income	14,544,936	12,570,445	12,479,877	12,243,727	10,899,080
Intergovernmental Charges	17,560,676	18,453,777	17,435,880	16,371,640	17,185,799
Use of Money & Property	2,071,686	2,215,852	1,965,766	1,727,880	1,563,360
Licenses and Permits	47,471	65,279	58,332	57,725	66,736
Fines and Forfeitures	673,368	589,338	586,163	545,596	469,343
Sale of Property and					-
Compensation for Loss	548,706	544,045	403,137	646,296	10,474,270
Miscellaneous	1,771,024	1,276,926	1,981,916	1,407,424	1,215,938
Interfund Revenues	72,528	84,645	58,789	56,576	32,399
Revenues from State Sources	49,935,935	49,407,311	59,196,868	57,697,765	67,626,868
Revenues from Federal Sources	50,245,807	55,933,844	53,513,151	54,175,224	49,363,069
Total Revenues	$ 338,700,705	$ 346,766,783	$ 353,756,023	$ 348,520,381	$ 364,391,381
EXPENDITURES					
General Government Support	$ 61,487,745 [(1)]	$ 65,969,852 [(2)]	67,781,803 [(3)]	70,331,152 [(4)]	70,557,297 [(5)]
Education	21,910,626	19,988,138	18,597,200	18,211,823	19,751,914
Public Safety	41,762,908	46,501,205	45,977,114	51,235,490	48,853,193
Health	19,239,893	19,334,257	18,854,620	19,621,082	18,545,928
Transportation	4,134,748	4,098,100	4,388,357	5,666,013	5,775,691
Economic Assistance and					
Opportunity	156,072,524	161,663,798	163,063,594	159,694,010	155,395,096
Culture and Recreation	1,002,520	1,025,107	1,019,126	1,226,218	1,219,845
Home and Community Services	2,583,631	3,191,388	3,025,812	7,276,854	3,921,714
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	$ 308,194,595	$ 321,771,845	$ 322,707,626	$ 333,262,642	$ 324,020,678
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)					
Expenditures	$ 30,506,110	$ 24,994,938	$ 31,048,397	$ 15,257,739	$ 40,370,703
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds of Obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco Restructuring Proceeds	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers In	-	-	-	-	20,000
Operating Transfers Out	(22,257,416)	(23,337,279)	(25,971,887)	(30,795,414)	(25,108,227)
Total Other Financing	(22,257,416)	(23,337,279)	(25,971,887)	(30,795,414)	(25,088,227)
Excess of Revenues and Other					
Sources Over (Under) Expenditures					
and Other Uses	8,248,694	1,657,659	5,076,510	(15,537,675)	15,282,476
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	25,489,863	33,738,557	35,396,216	40,472,726	24,935,051
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 33,738,557	$ 35,396,216	$ 40,472,726	$ 24,935,051	$ 40,217,527

(1) Includes $36,682,053 Sales Tax distributed to the municipal units within the County.
(2) Includes $37,625,441 Sales Tax distributed to the municipal units within the County.
(3) Includes $37,517,609 Sales Tax distributed to the municipal units within the County.
(4) Includes $36,878,946 Sales Tax distributed to the municipal units within the County.
(5) Includes $37,579,666 Sales Tax distributed to the municipal units within the County.

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:	2017 Original Budget	2017 Final Budget	2017 Actual	2018 Adopted Budget	2019 Adopted Budget
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 66,215,834	$ 66,215,834	$65,999,293	$66,215,834	$66,215,834
Real Property Tax Items	4,023,000	4,175,320	4,186,785	4,265,000	4,265,000
Non-Property Tax Items	96,631,102	135,457,979	137,302,869	100,984,744	106,079,471
Departmental Income	12,474,216	12,581,275	10,762,032	14,559,408	15,454,423
Intergovernmental Charges	20,649,968	20,649,968	18,599,183	23,387,429	24,382,800
Use of Money & Property	1,306,243	1,376,243	1,231,915	1,316,274	1,724,184
Licenses and Permits	56,200	56,200	81,770	75,100	58,600
Fines and Forfeitures	654,330	694,439	475,495	617,768	614,515
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	584,345	599,719	530,030	516,780	477,239
Miscellaneous	1,239,888	1,239,888	1,812,211	1,233,365	1,352,744
Interfund Revenues	65,019	65,019	57,892	64,569	30,189
Revenue from State Sources	69,728,975	72,019,996	64,703,240	68,977,291	71,898,714
Revenues from Federal Sources	52,555,531	52,583,601	49,990,438	48,754,148	48,595,814
Total Revenues	$ 326,184,651	$ 367,715,481	$ 355,733,153	$ 330,967,710	$ 341,149,527
EXPENDITURES					
General Government Support	$ 37,768,750	$ 76,018,054	$ 73,791,854	$39,955,500	$44,264,012
Education	19,315,251	21,039,798	21,026,880	21,612,526	23,811,401
Public Safety	49,859,889	49,852,981	47,742,326	50,466,293	53,481,641
Health	19,721,606	20,532,846	19,006,969	19,452,881	20,014,995
Transportation	7,899,739	8,258,508	5,982,953	8,838,516	7,255,044
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	168,271,285	169,107,493	158,567,651	164,754,188	167,666,323
Culture and Recreation	1,239,604	1,238,356	1,221,391	1,239,131	1,401,085
Home and Community Services	3,678,918	4,110,516	3,320,512	3,902,440	3,954,031
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures	$ 307,755,042	$ 350,158,552	$ 330,660,536	$ 310,221,475	$ 321,848,532
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	$ 18,429,609	$ 17,556,929	$ 25,072,617	$ 20,746,235	$ 19,300,995
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds of Obligations	-	-	-	-	-
County Savings Plan	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers In	20,000	20,000	20,000	50,000	20,000
Operating Transfers Out	(25,975,651)	(28,582,333)	(28,582,332)	(30,110,399)	(28,635,159)
Total Other Financing	(25,955,651)	(28,562,333)	(28,562,332)	(30,060,399)	(28,615,159)
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	(7,526,042)	(11,005,404)	(3,489,715)	(9,314,164)	(9,314,164)
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	40,217,527	40,217,527	40,217,527	9,314,164	9,314,164
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 32,691,485	$ 29,212,123	$ 36,727,812	$ -	$ -

Source: 2017 audited financial reports. 2018 and 2019 budgets (unaudited) of the County.

This Appendix is not itself audited.

CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY

Fiscal Years Ending December 31:	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
COMBINED ROAD FUND [1]						
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	$ 510,494	$ 513,089	$ 540,411	$ 363,299	$ 1,273,817	
Revenues & Other Sources	16,910,541	17,953,005	18,312,701	18,244,505	19,939,006	
Expenditures & Other Uses	16,907,945	17,925,683	18,489,813	17,333,987	19,243,253	
Fund Equity - End of Year	$ 513,089	$ 540,411	$ 363,299	$ 1,273,817	$ 1,969,570	
DEBT SERVICE FUND						
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	$ 308,039	$ 615,340	$ 965,784	$ 766,985	$ 99	[2]
Revenues & Other Sources	30,751,410	18,236,577	18,779,345	22,465,895	34,705,008	
Expenditures & Other Uses	30,444,109	17,886,133	18,978,144	23,220,244	34,600,083	
Fund Equity - End of Year	$ 615,340	$ 965,784	$ 766,985	$ 12,636	$ 105,024	
SEWER FUND						
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	$ 8,412,456	$ 11,599,505	$ 13,788,393	$ 16,751,497	$ 18,428,329	[2]
Revenues and Other Sources	13,164,308	12,911,623	13,756,807	13,819,414	13,776,295	
Expenditures & Other Uses	9,977,259	10,722,735	10,793,703	12,182,323	11,311,371	
Fund Equity - End of Year	$ 11,599,505	$ 13,788,393	$ 16,751,497	$ 18,388,588	$ 20,893,253	

[1] Includes County Road Fund and Road Machinery Fund.

[2] Restated.

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 BONDS Principal	Interest	Total	Less: Refunded Bonds Debt Service	REFUNDING BONDS Principal	Interest	Total	Total New Debt Service
2019	$ 20,589,302	$ 6,178,133	$ 26,767,435					
2020	19,910,625	5,287,129	25,197,754					
2021	19,270,625	4,664,351	23,934,976					
2022	18,155,625	4,064,595	22,220,220					
2023	16,185,625	3,508,504	19,694,129					
2024	14,430,000	2,963,015	17,393,015					
2025	12,875,000	2,535,237	15,410,237					
2026	11,880,000	2,221,273	14,101,273					
2027	11,245,000	1,952,224	13,197,224					
2028	9,635,000	1,685,669	11,320,669					
2029	8,810,000	1,453,209	10,263,209					
2030	8,065,000	1,251,448	9,316,448					
2031	6,515,000	1,063,754	7,578,754					
2032	4,940,000	927,278	5,867,278					
2033	3,905,000	814,008	4,719,008					
2034	2,490,000	736,820	3,226,820					
2035	2,535,000	679,588	3,214,588					
2036	2,605,000	625,215	3,230,215					
2037	2,660,000	561,846	3,221,846					
2038	2,735,000	498,533	3,233,533					
2039	2,790,000	429,150	3,219,150					
2040	2,225,000	370,438	2,595,438					
2041	2,265,000	322,558	2,587,558					
2042	2,320,000	273,128	2,593,128					
2043	2,370,000	221,759	2,591,759					
2044	2,425,000	168,608	2,593,608					
2045	2,480,000	114,233	2,594,233					
2046	1,970,000	64,676	2,034,676					
2047	2,015,000	20,029	2,035,029					
TOTALS	$ 220,296,802	$ 45,656,408	$ 265,953,210	$ 0.00	$ 0	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK

AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT

December 31, 2017

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 Preliminary Official Statement.

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
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Year Ended December 31, 2017

(concluded)

Required Supplementary Information:

Supplementary Information:

Federal Awards Information:

Drescher & Malecki LLP
3083 William Street, Suite 5
Buffalo, New York 14227
Telephone: 716.565.2299
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Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable County Executive and County Legislature
County of Oneida, New York:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Oneida, New York (the "County"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority ("OHSWMA") and the Mohawk Valley Community College ("MVCC"), which are shown as discretely presented component units. We also did not audit the financial statements of the Oneida Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation ("OTASC"), which represent 25.3 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the total nonmajor governmental funds. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for OHSWMA, MVCC and OTASC, is based solely on the reports of other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. The financial statements of the OTASC were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards.*

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 the 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 discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County, as of December 31, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

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

The Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by us and the other auditors. In our opinion, the Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Governmental Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 23, 2018 on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the 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.

Drescher & Malecki LLP

August 23, 2018

As management of the County of Oneida (the "County"), we offer readers of the County's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the County for the year ended December 31, 2017. Certain amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. This document should be read in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the County's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the primary government of the County, which exclude the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority and the Mohawk Valley Community College, exceeded total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $92,498,825 (*net position*). This consists of $97,271,918 net investment in capital assets, $4,925,373 restricted for specific purposes, offset by an unrestricted net position of $(9,698,466).

- The primary government's total net position decreased by $20,675,733 during the current fiscal year. This was a result of a decrease in governmental activities of $21,660,267 offset by an increase in business-type activities of $984,534.

- At December 31, 2017, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $43,108,128, a decrease of $3,172,365 in comparison with the prior year.

- At the end of the current fiscal year, unrestricted fund balance (the total of committed, assigned and unassigned fund balances) for the General Fund was $36,696,414 or 10.2 percent of total General Fund expenditures and transfers out.

- The County's governmental activities' total bonded debt increased $6,868,430 due to the issuance of serial bonds and refunding bonds, offset by scheduled principal payments. The County's business-type activities' total bonded debt and EFC notes payable increased $53,328,352 due to the issuance of serial bonds and refunding bonds, offset by scheduled principal payments.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the County's basic financial statements. The County's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) governmental-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements themselves.

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

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

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the County that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to remove all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the County include general government support, education, public safety, health, transportation, economic assistance and opportunity, culture and recreation, and home and community services. The business-type activities of the County include the Sewer Fund and the Workers' Compensation Fund.

The government-wide financial statements include, not only the County itself (known as the *primary government*), but also a legally separate college (Mohawk Valley Community College) and a legally separate authority (Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority) for which the County is financially accountable. Financial information for these component units is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 16-17 of this report.

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

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

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

The County maintains six individual governmental funds. Additionally, the County reports the activities of its blended component unit, the Oneida Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation ("OTASC") as a governmental fund. General and Debt Service Fund information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other five governmental funds, including OTASC, are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of *combining statements* elsewhere in this report.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 18-21 of this report.

Proprietary funds—The County maintains two individual proprietary funds. Enterprise Funds are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The County uses enterprise funds to account for its sewer operations and to account for the operation of the workers' compensation public entity risk pool.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary funds financial statements provide separate information for the Sewer Fund and Workers' Compensation Fund which are considered to be major funds of the County.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 22-25 of this report.

Fiduciary funds—Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. The fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of the funds are not available to support the County's own programs. The County maintains one fiduciary fund, the Agency Fund.

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

The fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 26 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements—The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 27-74 of this report.

Other information—In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *Required Supplementary Information* concerning the County's progress in funding its obligation to provide post-employment benefits to its employees, the County's net pension liability, and the County's budgetary comparison schedule for the General Fund. Required Supplementary Information and a note to the Required Supplementary Information can be found on pages 75-81 of this report.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds is presented immediately following the Required Supplementary Information on pages 82-83.

The Federal Awards Information can be found on pages 84-95 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the County's primary government, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $92,498,825 at the close of the most recent fiscal year, as compared to $113,174,558 at the close of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

Table 1—Condensed Statements of Net Position—Primary Government

	Governmental activities		Business-type activities		Total	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Current assets	$ 161,946,358	$ 165,284,046	$ 41,904,565	$ 32,588,480	$ 203,850,923	$ 197,872,526
Noncurrent assets	285,014,952	282,636,373	98,948,051	52,570,523	383,963,003	335,206,896
Total assets	446,961,310	447,920,419	140,852,616	85,159,003	587,813,926	533,079,422
Deferred outflows of resources	23,240,139	47,593,643	777,908	1,339,392	24,018,047	48,933,035
Current liabilities	72,001,131	70,587,599	2,303,099	1,301,887	74,304,230	71,889,486
Noncurrent liabilities	332,214,188	336,210,455	107,812,309	54,655,723	440,026,497	390,866,178
Total liabilities	404,215,319	406,798,054	110,115,408	55,957,610	514,330,727	462,755,664
Deferred inflows of resources	4,865,158	5,934,769	137,263	147,466	5,002,421	6,082,235
Net position						
Net investment in capital assets	83,860,336	92,925,836	13,411,582	13,947,141	97,271,918	106,872,977
Restricted	4,925,373	4,939,216	-	-	4,925,373	4,939,216
Unrestricted	(27,664,737)	(15,083,813)	17,966,271	16,446,178	(9,698,466)	1,362,365
Total net position	$ 61,120,972	$ 82,781,239	$ 31,377,853	$ 30,393,319	$ 92,498,825	$ 113,174,558

The largest portion of the County's net position, $97,271,918, reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, infrastructure, and machinery and equipment) net of any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens. Accordingly, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the County's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided by other sources, as the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the County's net position, $4,925,373, represents resources subject to external restrictions on how they may be used and are reported as restricted net position. The remaining category of total net position, $($9,698,466), is considered to be unrestricted net position. The deficit is the result of having long-term commitments including bonds payable, other postemployment benefits and the net pension liability that are greater than currently available resources. Payments for these liabilities will be budgeted in the year actual payment is made.

Table 2, as presented on the following page, shows the changes in net position for the years ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

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

	Governmental activities		Business-type activities		Total	
	Years Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues:						
Program revenues	$ 174,667,184	$ 177,719,719	$ 30,813,445	$ 28,250,996	205,480,629	205,970,715
General revenues	212,508,286	217,073,741	35,865	24,994	212,544,151	217,098,735
Total revenues	387,175,470	394,793,460	30,849,310	28,275,990	418,024,780	423,069,450
Total expenses	408,835,737	403,899,566	29,864,776	26,757,555	438,700,513	430,657,121
Change in net position	(21,660,267)	(9,106,106)	984,534	1,518,435	(20,675,733)	(7,587,671)
Net position—beginning	82,781,239	91,887,345	30,393,319	28,874,884	113,174,558	120,762,229
Net position—ending	$ 61,120,972	$ 82,781,239	$ 31,377,853	$ 30,393,319	$ 92,498,825	$ 113,174,558

Governmental activities—Governmental activities decreased the County's net position by $21,660,267.

A summary of revenues for governmental activities for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 is presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3—Summary of Sources of Revenues—Governmental Activities

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(decrease)	
	2017	2016	Dollars	Percent
Charges for services	$ 42,068,337	$ 43,924,482	$ (1,856,145)	(4.2)
Operating and capital grants	132,598,847	133,795,237	(1,196,390)	(0.9)
Property taxes and tax items	68,392,475	69,547,397	(1,154,922)	(1.7)
Non-property taxes	137,302,869	133,274,996	4,027,873	3.0
Use of money and property	1,325,749	1,692,562	(366,813)	(21.7)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	656,896	10,537,652	(9,880,756)	(93.8)
Other	4,830,297	2,021,134	2,809,163	139.0
Total revenues	$ 387,175,470	$ 394,793,460	$ (7,617,990)	(1.9)

The most significant sources of revenues for governmental activities were non-property taxes of $137,302,869, or 35.5 percent of total revenue; operating and capital grants of $132,598,847, or 34.2 percent of total revenue; and property taxes and tax items of $68,392,475, or 17.7 percent of total revenue. Comparatively, for the year ended December 31, 2016 the most significant sources of revenues for governmental activities were operating and capital grants of $133,795,237, or 33.9 percent of total revenue; non-property taxes of $133,274,996, or 33.8 percent of total revenue; and property taxes and tax items of $69,547,397, or 17.6 percent of total revenue

During the year ended December 31, 2017, total revenues decreased by 1.9 percent primarily because the County recognized revenue on the sale of its former airport property in the previous year. This was partially offset by increases in non-property taxes and other items related to a one-time reimbursement of prior year expenses.

A summary of program expenses of governmental activities for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 is presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4—Summary of Program Expenses—Governmental Activities

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(decrease)	
	2017	2016	Dollars	Percent
General government support	$ 91,009,384	$ 84,519,597	$ 6,489,787	7.7
Education	22,308,087	26,410,060	(4,101,973)	(15.5)
Public safety	61,776,569	60,704,406	1,072,163	1.8
Health	23,858,085	21,376,991	2,481,094	11.6
Transportation	30,361,764	32,538,844	(2,177,080)	(6.7)
Economic assistance and opportunity	163,507,777	162,247,429	1,260,348	0.8
Culture and recreation	2,014,718	1,370,667	644,051	47.0
Home and community services	4,246,327	4,854,159	(607,832)	(12.5)
Interest and fiscal charges	9,753,026	9,877,413	(124,387)	(1.3)
Total program expenses	$ 408,835,737	$ 403,899,566	$ 4,936,171	1.2

The County's most significant expense categories for governmental activities were economic assistance and opportunity (primarily composed of social service costs) of $163,507,777, or 40.0 percent of program expenses; general government support of $91,009,384, or 22.3 percent of program expenses; and public safety of $61,776,569, or 15.1 percent of program expenses. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the most significant expense categories for governmental activities were economic assistance and opportunity (primarily composed of social service costs) of $162,247,429, or 40.2 percent of program expenses; general government support of $84,519,597, or 20.9 percent of program expenses; and public safety of $60,704,406, or 15.0 percent of program expenses.

Expenses increased 1.2 percent due mainly to the increase in the County's other post-employment benefits obligation which is allocated to the various expense functions.

Business-type activities—Business-type activities (Sewer Fund and Workers' Compensation Fund) increased the County's total net position by $984,534.

A summary of sources of revenues and expenses for the County's business-type activities for the years ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 is presented in Table 5 on the following page.

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

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(decrease)	
	2017	2016	Dollars	Percent
Revenues:				
Charges for services—Sewer Fund	$ 13,776,292	$ 13,859,153	$ (82,861)	(0.6)
Charges for services—Workers' Compensation Fund	14,006,840	13,966,970	39,870	0.3
Operating grants and contributions—Sewer Fund	3,030,313	424,873	2,605,440	613.2
Use of money and property	35,865	24,994	10,871	43.5
Total revenues	$ 30,849,310	$ 28,275,990	$ 2,573,320	9.1
Expenses:				
Sewer Fund expenses	$ 15,824,990	$ 12,770,228	$ 3,054,762	23.9
Workers' Compensation Fund expenses	14,039,786	13,987,327	52,459	0.4
Total expenses	$ 29,864,776	$ 26,757,555	$ 3,107,221	11.6

At December 31, 2017, the most significant source of revenues relating to the County's business-type activities is program revenues, including Sewer departmental income and Workers' Compensation charges for services. Total revenue relating to the County's business-type activities increased 9.1 percent from the year ended December 31, 2016, primarily due to the County receiving $2,500,000 in grant funding during the year related to the Sewer Fund.

Total expenses increased by $3,107,221, or 11.6 percent. This increase is primarily related to an increase in contractual expenses in the Sewer Fund related to certain improvements.

Financial Analysis of the Governmental Funds

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

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

At December 31, 2017, the County governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $43,108,128, a decrease of $3,172,365 in comparison with the prior year. Of this amount, $7,087,157, constitutes *unassigned fund balance*, which is available for spending at the County's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is either *nonspendable, restricted, committed or assigned* to indicate that it is: (1) not in spendable form, $5,563, (2) restricted for particular purposes, $4,925,373, (3) committed for particular purposes, $16,300,000 or (3) assigned for particular purposes, $14,790,035.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the County. At the end of the current fiscal year, unrestricted fund balance (the total of committed, assigned and unassigned fund balances) of the General Fund was $36,727,812, and represented total fund balance. The General Fund fund balance decreased $3,489,715 from the prior year. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both *unrestricted fund balance* and total fund balance to total fund expenditures and transfers out. Both *unrestricted fund balance* and total fund balance represent approximately 10.2 percent of total General Fund expenditures and transfers out.

The fund balance of the Debt Service Fund increased $104,924 as a result of current year activity, including scheduled debt service payments, and the issuance of refunding bonds.

Proprietary funds—The County's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the governmental-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

The unrestricted net position of Sewer Fund at December 31, 2017, amounted to $26,826,140 and the total net position was $31,377,853. During the year ended December 31, 2017, this total net position increased $984,5345 consisting of $13,776,292 in operating revenues offset by $14,705,857 in operating expenses and net non-operating revenues of $1,914,099. The expenses of the Workers' Compensation Fund increased $52,459 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016, primarily due to an increase in the workers compensation claims. The increase in expenses is almost completely offset by an increase in charges to participants.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

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

A summary of the General Fund results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2017 is presented in Table 6 below.

Table 6—Summary of General Fund Results of Operations

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues and other financing sources	$ 326,204,651	$ 367,735,481	$ 355,753,153	$ (11,982,328)
Expenditures and other financing uses	333,730,693	378,740,885	359,242,868	19,498,017
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses	$ (7,526,042)	$ (11,005,404)	$ (3,489,715)	$ 7,515,689

Original budget compared to final budget—During the year, the budget is modified. The largest supplemental appropriation was to account for the gross sales tax proceeds received from New York State that are forwarded by the County to the towns and villages. The 2017 adjustment was for $38,826,877 and increased non-property tax items revenue and the general government support expenditures. In addition, the County amended the budget to use an additional fund balance of $4,570,626. This amount relates primarily to an increase in transfers out to the Capital Projects Fund, as well as in increase in education expense related to tuition.

Final budget compared to actual results—The General Fund had a favorable variance from final budgetary appropriations of $19,498,015. Positive variances were realized in all functional expenses, the largest variance was in economic assistance and opportunity as a result of the County budgeting for costs that were less than anticipated.. This was offset by reductions in related State and Federal aid.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets—The County's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2017 amounts to $383,963,003 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, infrastructure, and equipment.

Capital assets, net of depreciation, for the governmental activities and business-type activities at the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 are presented in Table 7 below.

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

	Governmental activities		Business-type activities		Total	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Land	$ 12,207,977	$ 12,207,977	$ -	$ -	$ 12,207,977	$ 12,207,977
Construction in progress	5,630,474	7,417,244	77,749,537	34,261,664	83,380,011	41,678,908
Land improvements	192,857	212,441	-	-	192,857	212,441
Buildings and building improvements	146,973,669	144,017,549	17,208,494	14,066,984	164,182,163	158,084,533
Infrastructure	100,384,057	101,385,285	2,785,018	2,940,209	103,169,075	104,325,494
Equipment	19,625,918	17,395,877	1,205,002	1,301,666	20,830,920	18,697,543
Total	$ 285,014,952	$ 282,636,373	$ 98,948,051	$ 52,570,523	$ 383,963,003	$ 335,206,896

The County's infrastructure assets are recorded at historical cost in the government-wide financial statements. The County has elected to depreciate its infrastructure assets. Additional information on County's capital assets can be found in Note 4 of this report.

Long-term debt—The County currently has approximately $239 million in total bonded debt for functions considered governmental activities. This includes serial bonds issued on behalf of Mohawk Valley Community College and serial bonds (and accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds) issued by the Oneida Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (the "OTASC").

A summary of the County's long-term liabilities at December 31, 2017 and 2016 is presented in Table 8 on the following page.

Table 8—Debt and Long-term Liabilities

	Governmental activities		Business-type activities		Total	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Bonds payable	$ 147,638,895	$ 140,770,465	$ 94,202,967	$ 40,874,615	$ 241,841,862	$ 181,645,080
Bond premium	1,335,751	715,884	300,473	290,627	1,636,224	1,006,511
Net OTASC bonds and accreted interest	91,061,522	88,690,579	-	-	91,061,522	88,690,579
Workers' compensation	9,290,806	8,587,588	10,789,193	10,710,812	20,079,999	19,298,400
Compensated absences	3,218,878	3,160,967	77,161	87,002	3,296,039	3,247,969
Other postemployment benefits	48,299,902	42,358,328	1,537,633	1,367,734	49,837,535	43,726,062
Retirement obligation	5,560,487	6,270,329	180,114	199,259	5,740,601	6,469,588
Claims and judgements	119,166	353,600	-	-	119,166	353,600
Net pension liability	25,688,781	45,302,715	724,768	1,125,674	26,413,549	46,428,389
Total	$ 332,214,188	$ 336,210,455	$ 107,812,309	$ 54,655,723	$ 440,026,497	$ 390,866,178

For additional information on the County's long-term debt, refer to Note 10 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets

From 1970 until March 2014, the County was involved in extensive litigation against the Oneida Indians. This included land claims brought by three Oneida tribes which were both resolved, the smaller case by payment of $8,360 plus interest made with state funds and the larger one by judgment in the County's favor in 2011. Additionally, in the years 2005-2008, three more suits were commenced between the County and the local Oneida tribe, known as the Oneida Indian Nation of New York. This litigation included a dispute over taxability of Nation-owned real property, the assessments of those parcels, and the United States government's decision to accept some Nation-owned parcels into trust. Settlement of all pending litigation was reached between the County, Madison County, the Oneida Indian Nation and New York State in 2013, and became effective upon approval of Federal District Court Judge Kahn on March 4, 2014. There remains no pending litigation between the County and the Oneida Indians. The settlement exempts Oneida Indian Nation-owned parcels from property taxes, but on balance is expected to provide significant financial benefit to the County. Specifically, its terms are summarized as follows:

Tribal Revenue Sharing with State and Local Governments and Gaming Exclusivity—Under the agreement, the Oneida Nation will receive exclusive rights to casino gaming in a ten county region of Central New York. In exchange, the Nation will devote 25% of its net gaming revenue from its slot machines to the State of New York. Based on current Oneida gaming revenues, that would be approximately $50 million annually to the State. From the State share there would be distributed to the County, as the host county, 25% of the State's payment annually and, in addition, the County will receive $2.5 million annually for nineteen and one-quarter (19.25) years from the State share to settle back property tax claims. Quarterly payments to the County commenced in May 2014. A total of $12,873,565 was received for 2014, $16,513,746 was received for 2015, and $17,853,110 for 2016. The 2017 receipts total $17,512,511.

Settling Land into Trust—Under the settlement, the Oneida Indian Nation will agree to a permanent cap of approximately 25,000 acres of land which may be taken into trust by the Department of Interior as Nation land. New York State, Oneida County and Madison County withdrew their case challenging land into trust. The Nation expressly waives its rights of sovereignty over any land over the cap amount.

Ending Unfair Competition—The settlement requires the Oneida Indian Nation (the "Nation") to impose a Nation sales tax that equals or exceeds the combined the State and county sales, use and occupancy taxes. Under the agreement:

- The Nation sales tax would apply to all cigarettes, motor fuel, and all other sales by Nation retailers to non-Nation members
- The Nation must adhere to minimum pricing standards for cigarette products.
- The Nation must use sales tax revenues only for the same types of governmental programs to which the State and Counties devote their tax revenues.

Other significant budget considerations include:

- Continued high employee benefit costs, particularly for contributions to the New York State Local Retirement System and health insurance premiums for both active employees and retirees.

- Increasing home and community expenses, due to an aging sewer system and other capital assets requiring significant future investments in infrastructure.

The 2018 Oneida County budget appropriated $6.9 million from fund balance and contained no tax levy increase. Revenue from the Oneida Indian Nation agreements was budgeted for $18,000,000, of which $1,320,775 is budgeted to be distributed to various towns and school districts within the County.

The County's economic development efforts have been successful in attracting new technology opportunities and jobs and adding additional retail business. Noteworthy developments include:

- In December of 2013 The Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") designated Griffiss International Airport as one of six sites nationwide with authorization to test commercial unmanned aerial systems ("UAS"), commonly referred to as drones. In December 2014, Northeast UAS Airspace Integration Research Alliance ("NUAIR Alliance") and Griffiss International Airport announced they were awarded $4 million in grant funding through the fourth round of Governor Cuomo's competitive Regional Economic Development Council ("REDC") process. The grant will support the installation of state-of-the-art instrumentation for tracking of UAS operations at Griffiss International Airport and at approved locations in Central and Northern New York, and the Mohawk Valley. This investment will allow NUAIR and its alliance partners to deploy state-of-the-art range instrumentation which can track UAS in the air and provide safety-enhancing sense and avoid capabilities. This testing capability is the first of its kind at any UAS test site in the country, making Griffiss International Airport a strategic location for the emerging UAS industry. The County currently has contracts with the FAA and NASA for additional testing activities.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the County's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Joseph J. Timpano, County Comptroller, 800 Park Avenue, Utica, New York 13501.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2017

	Primary Government			Component Units	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority	Mohawk Valley Community College August 31, 2017
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 21,626,369	$ 18,074,786	$ 39,701,155	$ 9,383,039	$ 19,781,414
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	8,697,935	16,393,508	25,091,443	2,586,598	150,103
Deposits with trustees	4,722,791	-	4,722,791	-	492,755
Investments	-	-	-	27,953,233	6,072,050
Property taxes receivable (net of allowance)	20,406,231	-	20,406,231	-	-
Other receivables	7,514,894	5,121,830	12,636,724	2,979,345	3,557,578
Student loan receivable, net	-	-	-	-	1,343,771
Intergovernmental receivables	98,522,191	2,764,825	101,287,016	-	5,631,291
Internal balances	450,384	(450,384)	-	-	-
Prepaid items	5,563	-	5,563	386,394	215,374
Noncurrent net pension asset	-	-	-	-	186,426
Capital assets not being depreciated	17,838,451	77,749,537	95,587,988	5,479,036	126,208
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	267,176,501	21,198,514	288,375,015	38,747,161	71,045,991
Total assets	446,961,310	140,852,616	587,813,926	87,514,806	108,602,961
DEFFERED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred charge on refunding	543,497	107,101	650,598	-	-
Deferred outflows of resources—pensions	22,696,642	670,807	23,367,449	1,166,820	5,072,236
Total deferred outflows of resources	23,240,139	777,908	24,018,047	1,166,820	5,072,236
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	9,659,493	589,591	10,249,084	1,949,469	5,629,414
Due to agency fund	1,352,594	-	1,352,594	-	-
Retainage payable	1,598,845	1,015,952	2,614,797	-	-
Accrued liabilities	22,980,419	697,556	23,677,975	160,979	-
Intergovernmental payables	26,822,993	-	26,822,993	-	-
Due to related organizations	-	-	-	-	1,292,837
Bond anticipation notes payable	8,937,129	-	8,937,129	-	-
Unearned revenue	649,658	-	649,658	-	4,181,338
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	750,416
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Due within one year	19,131,976	4,070,661	23,202,637	2,315,000	440,000
Due within more than one year	313,082,212	103,741,648	416,823,860	29,297,934	37,996,272
Total liabilities	404,215,319	110,115,408	514,330,727	33,723,382	50,290,277
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unavailable revenue—advanced billings	-	-	-	737,669	-
Unavailable revenue—tuition and fees	-	-	-	-	1,890,202
Deferred inflows of resources—pensions	4,865,158	137,263	5,002,421	253,496	1,267,315
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,865,158	137,263	5,002,421	991,165	3,157,517
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	83,860,336	13,411,582	97,271,918	25,766,311	63,105,951
Restricted for:					
Handicap parking	5,573	-	5,573	-	-
Sheriff forfeiture	25,825	-	25,825	-	-
Debt	4,893,975	-	4,893,975	-	-
Grantor restrictions	-	-	-	1,122,046	6,294,922
Unrestricted	(27,664,737)	17,966,271	(9,698,466)	27,078,722	(9,173,470)
Total net position	$ 61,120,972	$ 31,377,853	$ 92,498,825	$ 53,967,079	$ 60,227,403

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

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2017

					Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position				
					Primary Government			Component Units	
Function/Program	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority	Mohawk Valley Community College August 31, 2017
Primary government:									
Governmental activities:									
General government support	$ 91,009,384	$ 13,057,802	$ 20,413,402	$ 394,220	$ (57,143,960)	$ -	$ (57,143,960)	$ -	$ -
Education	22,308,087	6,961,251	6,620,150	-	(8,726,686)	-	(8,726,686)	-	-
Public safety	61,776,569	7,072,542	1,112,821	4,838,741	(48,752,465)	-	(48,752,465)	-	-
Health	23,858,085	827,046	14,490,719	-	(8,540,320)	-	(8,540,320)	-	-
Transportation	30,361,764	9,623,045	5,994,648	4,654,768	(10,089,303)	-	(10,089,303)	-	-
Economic assistance and opportunity	163,507,777	4,103,275	72,015,170	-	(87,389,332)	-	(87,389,332)	-	-
Culture and recreation	2,014,718	92,943	353,856	1,000,000	(567,919)	-	(567,919)	-	-
Home and community services	4,246,327	330,433	710,352	-	(3,205,542)	-	(3,205,542)	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	9,753,026	-	-	-	(9,753,026)	-	(9,753,026)	-	-
Total governmental activities	408,835,737	42,068,337	121,711,118	10,887,729	(234,168,553)	-	(234,168,553)	-	-
Business-type activities:									
Sewer Fund	15,824,990	13,776,292	3,030,313	-	-	981,615	981,615	-	-
Workers' Compensation Fund	14,039,786	14,006,840	-	-	-	(32,946)	(32,946)	-	-
Total business-type activities	29,864,776	27,783,132	3,030,313	-	-	948,669	948,669		
Total primary government	$ 438,700,513	$ 69,851,469	$ 124,741,431	$ 10,887,729	(234,168,553)	948,669	(233,219,884)	-	-
Component units:									
Solid Waste Management Authority	$ 20,539,399	$ 26,023,193	$ 139,325	$ -				5,623,119	-
Mohawk Valley Community College	71,944,317	39,739,565	24,970,465	8,921,992				-	1,687,705
Total component units	$ 92,483,716	$ 65,762,758	$ 25,109,790	$ 8,921,992				5,623,119	1,687,705
General revenues:									
Real property taxes					66,705,690	-	66,705,690	-	-
Real property tax items					1,686,785	-	1,686,785	-	-
Non-property taxes					137,302,869	-	137,302,869	-	-
Use of money and property					1,325,749	35,865	1,361,614	340,403	671,064
Fines and forfeitures					475,495	-	475,495	-	-
Sale of property and compensation for loss					656,896	-	656,896	-	-
Miscellaneous					4,354,802	-	4,354,802	-	1,024,351
Total general revenues					212,508,286	35,865	212,544,151	340,403	1,695,415
Change in net position					(21,660,267)	984,534	(20,675,733)	5,963,522	3,383,120
Net position—beginning					82,781,239	30,393,319	113,174,558	48,003,557	56,844,283
Net position—ending					$ 61,120,972	$ 31,377,853	$ 92,498,825	$ 53,967,079	$ 60,227,403

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

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Balance Sheet—Governmental Funds
December 31, 2017

	General	Debt Service	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 18,181,011	$ -	$ 3,445,358	$ 21,626,369
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	681,056	105,024	7,911,855	8,697,935
Deposits with trustees	-	-	4,722,791	4,722,791
Property taxes receivable				
(net of allowance for uncollectibles)	20,406,231	-	-	20,406,231
Other receivables	5,566,881	275,240	1,672,773	7,514,894
Due from other funds	312,279	1,077,344	1,222,017	2,611,640
Intergovernmental receivables	98,522,191	-	-	98,522,191
Prepaid items	-	-	5,563	5,563
Total assets	$ 143,669,649	$ 1,457,608	$ 18,980,357	$ 164,107,614
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	$ 8,135,222	$ -	$ 1,524,271	$ 9,659,493
Accrued liabilities	20,631,006	-	1,019,276	21,650,282
Due to other funds	988,683	1,352,584	1,172,583	3,513,850
Intergovernmental payables	26,771,187	-	51,806	26,822,993
Unearned revenues	649,658	-	-	649,658
Bond anticipation notes payable	-	-	8,937,129	8,937,129
Total liabilities	57,175,756	1,352,584	12,705,065	71,233,405
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue—property taxes	11,641,081	-	-	11,641,081
Unavailable revenue—long term receivable	38,125,000	-	-	38,125,000
Total deferred inflows of resources	49,766,081	-	-	49,766,081
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	-	-	5,563	5,563
Restricted	31,398	105,024	4,788,951	4,925,373
Committed	16,300,000	-	-	16,300,000
Assigned	12,820,465	-	1,969,570	14,790,035
Unassigned	7,575,949	-	(488,792)	7,087,157
Total fund balances	36,727,812	105,024	6,275,292	43,108,128
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 143,669,649	$ 1,457,608	$ 18,980,357	$ 164,107,614

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

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet—Governmental Funds to the Government-wide Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2017

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position (page 16) are different because:

Total fund balances—governmental funds (page 18)		$ 43,108,128
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The cost of the assets is $495,833,559 and the accumulated depreciation is $210,818,607.		285,014,952
Retained percentages payable are not a current liability and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(1,598,845)
Deferred charges associated with refunding of bonds are not reported in the governmental funds. The charge is reported as a deferred outflow of resources on the statement of net position and is recognized as a component of interest expense over the life of the related debt.		543,497
Property taxes receivable of $11,641,081 are not available to pay for current period expenditures and a long term receivable of $38,125,000 is not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows of resources in the funds.		49,766,081
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources related to employer contributions	$ 8,015,903	
Deferred outflows of resources related to experience, changes of assumptions, investment earnings and changes in proportion	14,680,739	
Deferred inflows related to pension plans	(4,865,158)	17,831,484
To recognize interest accrual on long term debt. Accrued interest for general obligation bonds is $1,049,429 and accrued interest on OTASC bonds is $280,708 at year end.		(1,330,137)
Long-term liabilities applicable to the County's governmental funds are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds. The effects of these items are:		
Bonds payable	$ (147,638,895)	
Unamortized bond premium	(1,335,751)	
OTASC bonds and accreted interest	(91,480,208)	
Unamortized discount on OTASC bonds	418,686	
Workers' compensation	(9,290,806)	
Compensated absences	(3,218,878)	
Other post-employment benefits obligation	(48,299,902)	
Retirement obligations	(5,560,487)	
Claims and judgments	(119,166)	
Net pension liability	(25,688,781)	(332,214,188)
Total net position of governmental activities		$ 61,120,972

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

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances—Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	General	Debt Service	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Real property taxes	$ 65,999,293	$ -	$ -	$ 65,999,293
Real property tax items	4,186,785	-	-	4,186,785
Non-property tax items	137,302,869	-	-	137,302,869
Departmental income	10,762,032	-	1,496,660	12,258,692
Intergovernmental charges	18,599,183	286,000	3,970,797	22,855,980
Use of money and property	1,231,915	46,265	47,569	1,325,749
Licenses and permits	81,770	-	10,740	92,510
Fines and forfeitures	475,495	-	-	475,495
Sale of property and compensation for loss	530,030	-	126,866	656,896
Miscellaneous	1,812,211	-	2,542,591	4,354,802
Interfund revenues	57,892	-	3,536,380	3,594,272
State aid	64,703,240	53,819	12,049,832	76,806,891
Federal aid	49,990,438	394,220	5,407,298	55,791,956
Tobacco settlement revenue	-	-	3,266,883	3,266,883
Total revenues	355,733,153	780,304	32,455,616	388,969,073
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government support	73,791,854	2,200	46,332	73,840,386
Education	21,026,880	2,791,552	-	23,818,432
Public safety	47,742,326	-	-	47,742,326
Health	19,006,969	-	-	19,006,969
Transportation	5,982,953	-	19,243,253	25,226,206
Economic assistance and opportunity	158,567,651	-	2,247,303	160,814,954
Culture and recreation	1,221,391	-	-	1,221,391
Home and community services	3,320,512	-	-	3,320,512
Debt service:				
Principal	-	13,791,850	-	13,791,850
Interest	-	4,074,654	3,368,500	7,443,154
Bond issuance costs		136,507	-	136,507
Capital outlay	-	-	39,085,258	39,085,258
Total expenditures	330,660,536	20,796,763	63,990,646	415,447,945
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	25,072,617	(20,016,459)	(31,535,030)	(26,478,872)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	20,000	20,154,877	8,597,455	28,772,332
Transfers out	(28,582,332)	(170,000)	(20,000)	(28,772,332)
Proceeds from issuance of debt	-	-	23,170,000	23,170,000
Proceeds from refunding bonds	-	12,854,370	-	12,854,370
Premium on refunding bonds	-	915,457	-	915,457
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	(13,633,320)	-	(13,633,320)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(28,562,332)	20,121,384	31,747,455	23,306,507
Net change in fund balances	(3,489,715)	104,925	212,425	(3,172,365)
Fund balances—beginning	40,217,527	99	6,062,867	46,280,493
Fund balances—ending	$ 36,727,812	$ 105,024	$ 6,275,292	$ 43,108,128

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

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances—Governmental Funds to the Government-wide Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities (page 17) are different because:

Net change in fund balances—total governmental funds (page 20)		$ (3,172,365)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation and capital disposals in the current period.		
Capital asset additions	$ 22,884,902	
Capital asset disposals, net of depreciation	(20,205)	
Depreciation expense	(20,486,118)	2,378,579
Certain tax and other revenue in the governmental funds is deferred or not recognized because it is not available soon enough after year end to pay for the current period's expenditures. On the accrual basis, however, this is recognized regardless of when it is collected.		
Change in deferred inflows of resources—property taxes	$ 706,397	
Change in long-term Oneida Indian Nation receivable	(2,500,000)	(1,793,603)
Net differences between pension contributions recognized on the fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statemetns are as follows:		
County pension contributions	$ (155,991)	
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions	(3,682,667)	(3,838,658)
For refunding bonds, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt should be reported as a deferred charge on the government-wide statements and recognized as a component of interest expense over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter.		168,699
Retainage payable are not paid with current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in the funds.		183,139
In the statement of activities, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it is paid.		31,609
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of principal on long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Additionally, in the statement of activities, certain operating expenses are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially, the amounts actually paid). The net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and the related items is as follows:		
Issuance of serial bonds	$ (23,170,000)	
Principal payments on serial bonds	15,820,940	
Issuance of refunding bonds	(12,854,370)	
Premium on refunding bonds issued	(915,457)	
Refunded bonds	13,335,000	
Premium amortization	295,590	
Accreted interest on OTASC bond	(2,355,764)	
Discount amortization on OTASC bonds	(15,179)	
Change in workers' compensation	(703,218)	
Change in compensated absences	(57,911)	
Change in other post-employment benefits obligation	(5,941,574)	
Change in retirement obligations	709,842	
Change in claims and judgments	234,434	(15,617,667)
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ (21,660,267)

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

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Statement of Net Position—Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2017

	Business-type Activities—Enterprise Funds		
	Sewer	Workers' Compensation	Total Business-type Activities
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 10,203,308	$ 7,871,478	$ 18,074,786
Restricted cash	16,393,508	-	16,393,508
Other receivables	5,121,830	-	5,121,830
Intergovernmental receivable	-	2,764,825	2,764,825
Total current assets	31,718,646	10,636,303	42,354,949
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital assets not being depreciated	77,749,537	-	77,749,537
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	21,198,514	-	21,198,514
Total noncurrent assets	98,948,051	-	98,948,051
Total assets	130,666,697	10,636,303	141,303,000
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred charge on refunding	107,101	-	107,101
Deferred outflows of resources—pensions	670,807	-	670,807
Total deferred outflows of resources	777,908	-	777,908
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	477,023	112,568	589,591
Due to other funds	449,728	656	450,384
Accrued liabilities	316,818	-	316,818
Retainage payable	1,015,952	-	1,015,952
Accrued interest payable	380,738	-	380,738
Long-term debt-due within one year	3,544,507	526,154	4,070,661
Total current liabilities	6,184,766	639,378	6,824,144
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Long-term debt	93,744,723	9,996,925	103,741,648
Total noncurrent liabilities	93,744,723	9,996,925	103,741,648
Total liabilities	99,929,489	10,636,303	110,565,792
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred inflows of resources—pensions	137,263	-	137,263
Total deferred inflows of resources	137,263	-	137,263
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	13,411,582	-	13,411,582
Unrestricted	17,966,271	-	17,966,271
Total net position	$ 31,377,853	$ -	$ 31,377,853

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

County of Oneida, New York
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position—Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Business-type Activities—Enterprise Funds		
	Sewer	Workers' Compensation	Total Business-type Activities
OPERATING REVENUES			
Departmental income	$ 13,776,292	$ -	$ 13,776,292
Charges for services—intergovernmental	-	14,006,840	14,006,840
Total operating revenues	13,776,292	14,006,840	27,783,132
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and wages	2,201,387	644,962	2,846,349
Employee benefits	2,219,328	-	2,219,328
Claims and contractual expenses	9,062,486	13,394,824	22,457,310
Depreciation	1,222,656	-	1,222,656
Total operating expenses	14,705,857	14,039,786	28,745,643
Operating income (loss)	(929,565)	(32,946)	(962,511)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
State sources	2,500,000	-	2,500,000
Local sources	484,689	-	484,689
Interest subsidies	45,624	-	45,624
Use of money and property	2,919	32,946	35,865
Interest expense	(1,119,133)	-	(1,119,133)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	1,914,099	32,946	1,947,045
Change in net position	984,534	-	984,534
Total net position—beginning	30,393,319	-	30,393,319
Total net position—ending	$ 31,377,853	$ -	$ 31,377,853

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

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Statement of Cash Flows—Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Business-type Activities—Enterprise Funds		
	Sewer	Workers' Compensation	Total Business-type Activities
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from charges for services	$ 13,773,441	$ 14,467,103	28,240,544
Payments for claims and contractual expenses	(9,060,210)	(13,336,023)	(22,396,233)
Cash payments personal services and benefits	(4,078,242)	(644,962)	(4,723,204)
Internal activity—payment made from County	-	(96,323)	(96,323)
Net cash provided by operating activities	634,989	389,795	1,024,784
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest earned on bank accounts	-	32,946	32,946
Other income	2,984,689	-	2,984,689
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	2,984,689	32,946	3,017,635
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(46,394,502)	-	(46,394,502)
Principal payments on long-term debt	(1,999,685)	-	(1,999,685)
Proceeds from long-term debt	55,328,036	-	55,328,036
Interest paid on long-term debt	(803,520)	-	(803,520)
Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities	6,130,329	-	6,130,329
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	9,750,007	422,741	10,172,748
Cash—beginning (including restricted cash)	16,846,809	7,448,737	24,295,546
Cash—ending (including restricted cash)	$ 26,596,816	$ 7,871,478	$ 34,468,294

(continued)

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Statement of Cash Flows—Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

(concluded)

	Business-type Activities—Enterprise Funds		
	Sewer	Workers' Compensation	Total Business-type Activities
Reconciliation of operating (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Operating income (loss)	$ (929,565)	$ (32,946)	(962,511)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation expense	1,222,656	-	1,222,656
(Increase) decrease in other receivable	(2,851)	548	(2,303)
Decrease in intergovernmental receivables	-	459,715	459,715
Decrease in prepaid items	50,768	-	50,768
Decrease in deferred outflows of resources	529,418	-	529,418
Increase in accrued liabilities	14,472	-	14,472
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	2,276	(1,569)	707
(Decrease) in due to other funds	-	(96,323)	(96,323)
(Decrease) increase in compensated absences liability	(9,841)	60,370	50,529
Increase in workers' compensation liability	18,011	-	18,011
(Decrease) in retirement obligation	(19,145)	-	(19,145)
Increase in other postemployment liability	169,899	-	169,899
(Decrease) in net pension liability	(400,906)	-	(400,906)
(Decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	(10,203)	-	(10,203)
Total adjustments	1,564,554	422,741	1,987,295
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 634,989	$ 389,795	$ 1,024,784

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

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Statement of Net Position—Agency Fund
December 31, 2017

	Agency Fund
ASSETS	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,811,409
Due from other funds	1,352,594
Total assets	$ 7,164,003
LIABILITIES	
Agency liabilities	$ 7,164,003
Total liabilities	$ 7,164,003

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the County of Oneida, New York (the "County") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the County's accounting principles are described below.

Description of Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

Reporting Entity

The County was established in 1798 and is governed by the County Charter, County Law, other general laws of the State of New York and various local laws. The County Charter provides for a County Executive form of government. The County Legislature, which is the legislative body responsible for the overall operation of the County, consists of 23 legislators, one from each of the County's legislative districts. The County Executive is the Chief Executive Officer of the County. The County Comptroller is the Chief Fiscal Accounting and Auditing Officer of the County.

Independently elected officials of the County include:

County Executive	District Attorney
County Legislators (23)	County Clerk
County Comptroller	Sheriff

The County provides mandated social service programs such as Medicaid, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and Safety Net. The County also provides services and facilities in the areas of culture, recreation, education, police, youth, health, senior services, roads, and sanitary sewerage. These general government programs and services are financed by various taxes, state and federal aid and departmental revenue (which are primarily comprised of service fees and various types of program-related charges).

The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the primary government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the primary government's operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the primary government. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the government.

Blended Component Unit—The following blended component unit is a legally separate entity from the County, but is, in substance, part of the County's operations and therefore data from this unit is combined with data of the primary government.

Oneida Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation—The Oneida Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation ("OTASC") is a special purpose, bankruptcy remote, local development corporation organized under the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law of the State of New York and is an instrumentality of, but separate and apart from, the County. Although legally separate and independent of the County, OTASC is considered an affiliated organization and, therefore, is reported as a blended component unit of the County. The annual financial report may be obtained by writing the Comptroller's Office, Oneida County, 800 Park Avenue, Utica, New York 13501.

Discretely Presented Component Units—The component unit columns in the basic financial statements include the financial data of the County's two discretely presented component units. These units are reported in a separate column to emphasize that they are legally separate from the County.

Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority—The Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority (the "Authority" or "OHSWMA") was established in 1988 as a public benefit corporation under New York State Public Authorities Law to provide solid waste management services and to plan and implement a modern integrated solid waste management system for the benefit of Oneida and Herkimer Counties (the Counties). The Authority's initial capitalization for the facilities as well as short-term funding of administrative and operating costs were provided from the issuance of approximately $50 million of Solid Waste System Revenue Bonds. The Authority currently owns and operates nine operational solid waste management facilities and one closed facility. These facilities are as follows: an administration facility, a recycling center, three solid waste transfer stations, a green waste composting facility, a land clearing debris facility, a household hazardous waste facility, a regional landfill, and a closed ash landfill.

The Authority's ten-member board, which consists of four members appointed by the County Executive and confirmed by the County Legislature, three members by the County Legislature, and three by Herkimer County, has complete responsibility for its management and financial operations. County officials do not exercise oversight responsibility for the Authority operations, and the County does not provide assistance to the Authority. However, the County is obligated to finance deficits, if necessary, and the County is a joint guarantor with Herkimer County on the revenue bonds disclosed in Note 10.

Based upon the financial obligations which the County assumes and because the County appoints the voting majority to the Authority's board, the Authority is included as a discretely presented component unit within the County's basic financial statements. All of the financial data for the Authority was derived from the independently audited financial statements. Certain amounts have been reclassified to conform to the County's presentation. The financial statements of the Authority can be obtained at its administrative offices located at 1600 Genesee Street, Utica, New York 13502.

Mohawk Valley Community College—The Mohawk Valley Community College (the "College" or the "MVCC") was founded in 1946 with the County as the local sponsor under provisions of Article 126 of the New York State Education Law. MVCC is administered by a Board of Trustees consisting of ten voting members. Five are appointed by the County Executive and confirmed by the Legislature, four by the Governor, and one student is elected by the student body. The Community College's budget is subject to the approval of the County Executive and the County Legislature, with the County providing substantial funding for the operation of the College. MVCC is included based on its August 31st fiscal year end. The annual financial report can be obtained from the Vice President for Administrative Services, 1101 Sherman Drive, Utica, New York 13502.

The financial statements of MVCC have been prepared on the accrual basis.

The financial statements of MVCC include three discretely presented component units; the Auxiliary Services Corporation of Mohawk Community College, Inc., the Mohawk Valley Community College Dormitory Corporation and the Mohawk Valley Community College Foundation, Inc.

Basis of Presentation—Government-wide Financial Statements

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

As discussed earlier, the County has two discretely presented component units. Their financial data are shown in separate columns in the government-wide financial statements.

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

Basis of Presentation—Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds, including its fiduciary and blended component unit. Separate statements for each fund category—governmental, proprietary and fiduciary—are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

- *General Fund*—This fund is the principal operating fund of the County and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in other funds.

- *Debt Service Fund*—The debt service fund is used to account for and report the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs (except those presented in the discretely presented component units).

The County reports the following nonmajor governmental funds:

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

- *Special Grant Fund*—This fund is used to account for funds received under the Job Training Partnership Act/Workforce Investment Opportunity Act.

- *County Road Fund*—This fund is used to account for expenditures for highway purposes authorized by Section 114 of the Highway Law.

- *Road Machinery Fund*—This fund is used to account for the purchase, repair, maintenance and storage of highway machinery, tools and equipment pursuant to Section 133 of the Highway Law.

- *Oneida Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation*—The Oneida Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation ("OTASC") Fund is used to account for the receipt and disbursement of resources related to tobacco assets and related obligations.

Capital Projects Fund—used to account for and report financial resources to be used for the acquisition and construction of the government's major capital facilities, other than those financed by proprietary funds.

The County reports two major proprietary funds as follows:

- *Sewer Fund*—This fund is used to account for operations and capital improvements of the County's sewer district.

- *Workers' Compensation Fund*—The County uses this fund to account for workers' compensation insurance services for the County and communities within the County for which participants are charged fees to participate.

Fiduciary Funds—Theses funds are used to account for asset held by the County in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds. Trust funds account for resources received and disbursements made in accordance with trust agreements or applicable legislative enactments for each particular fund. Fiduciary funds include the *Agency Fund*. Activities reported in the fiduciary funds include monies held in trust, deposits that are to be returned and payroll withholdings due to other entities.

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

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In the fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in the fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so

that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfer in the business-type activities column.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

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

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

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Entitlements are recorded as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 180 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

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

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

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments—Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity date of three months or less from date of acquisition. State statutes and various resolutions of the County Legislature govern the County's investment policies. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government agencies, repurchase agreements and obligations of New York State or its localities. Investments are stated at fair value based on quoted market prices. The County's primary government reports no investments at December 31, 2017.

Restricted Cash—Restricted cash represents unspent proceeds from debt, unearned revenues received for grants, accumulated surcharges for sewer projects, amounts to support restricted fund balances, and amounts held on behalf of others.

Receivables—Receivables are stated net of allowances for estimated uncollectible amounts. Intergovernmental receivables represent amounts owed to the County to reimburse it for expenditures incurred pursuant to state and federally funded programs and on behalf of the workers' compensation insurance participants.

All major revenues of the County in governmental funds are considered "susceptible to accrual" under the modified accrual basis. These include property tax, sales tax, State and Federal aid, and various grant program revenues.

Inventories—All inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value, determined by the average cost method of accounting. Inventories are comprised primarily of text books and other items held for resale to students and faculty of MVCC.

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

Capital Assets—Capital assets include property, buildings, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, bridges, drainage systems and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. The County defines capital assets as assets with an initial individual cost of more than $1,000 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 incurred.

The County depreciates capital assets using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Land improvements	20
Buildings and building improvements	15-20
Infrastructure	10-65
Equipment	5-25

The *capital outlays* character classification is employed only for expenditures reported in the Capital Projects Fund. Routine capital expenditures in the General Fund and other governmental funds are included in the appropriate functional category. At times, amounts reported as *capital outlays* in the Capital Projects Fund will also include non-capitalized, project-related costs (for example, furnishings).

Unearned revenue—Certain amounts received have not been spent or otherwise used to meet the revenue recognition criteria for government-wide or fund financial purposes. At December 31, 2017, the County reported unearned revenues of $649,658 within the General Fund.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources—In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The County has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is a deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The second item is related to pensions reported in the government-wide financial statements, as well as within individual proprietary funds. This represents the effect of the net change in the County's proportion of the collective net pension liability, the difference during the measurement period between the County's contributions and its proportionate share of the total contribution to the pension systems not included in the pension expense, and any contributions to the pension system made subsequent to the measurement date.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County has three items, which arise only under the modified accrual basis of accounting, which qualify for reporting in this category. The first two items represent unavailable revenues from two sources: property taxes and long-term receivable related to Oneida Indian Nation ("Nation") settlement payments. These amounts will be recognized as revenue in the governmental funds in the period that the amounts become available. The final item represents the effect of the net change in the County's proportion of the collective net pension liability and the difference during the measurement periods between the County's contributions and its proportionate share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense and is reported on the government-wide financial statements, as well as within individual proprietary funds.

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

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

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

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

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

Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

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

Proprietary Funds Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses—Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues 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 revenues of the Sewer and Workers' Compensation Funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. The Sewer Fund recognizes revenue as services are provided.

Property Taxes—Real property tax levies are fully accrued at the beginning of the fiscal year and are received and accounted for in the General Fund. Accruals for "due to other funds" are recorded in the General Fund for the portion of the tax revenue allocated to other funds. The current year's property taxes are levied and the prior year's unpaid school taxes are re-levied on a warrant to collect taxes by December 31st based on the fully assessed value of real property within the County. The twenty-six towns are responsible for collection of the tax warrant until March 31st. At that time, settlement proceedings take place whereby the County becomes the collecting agent and the towns receive full credit for their entire levy. The County becomes the enforcement agent for tax liens on all County real property except property within the cities of Utica and Rome. The County has entered into agreements with these cities whereby the cities assess and collect all City and County taxes on property within each City and serve as enforcement agent for tax liens on such property. County taxes collected by the cities are remitted to the County periodically.

Uncollected property taxes assumed by the County as a result of the settlement proceedings are reported as receivables in the General Fund to maintain central control and provide for tax settlement and enforcement proceedings.

At December 31, 2017, the gross real property tax assets relating to the County of $20,571,180 offset by an allowance for uncollectible taxes of $164,949. Included in real property tax assets are current year returned village and school taxes of $6,923,032, which are also included in liabilities to the villages and school districts to be paid no later than April 20, 2018. The remaining portion of tax assets is partially offset by deferred inflows of resources – property taxes of $11,464,052 in the General Fund and represents an estimate of tax liens which will not be collected within the first sixty (60) days of the subsequent year.

Tax rates are calculated using assessments prepared by individual town and city assessors as adjusted by the New York State Board of Equalization and Assessment for the purpose of equalization. The total taxable assessed value of real property included in the tax levy of 2017 is approximately $10.715 billion. The total County warrant, including all charge backs for 2017 was $72.029 million. County tax rates vary by each assessing unit because assessing units often assess at different fractions of full value. The New York State statutory maximum tax limit is 1.5% of the 5-year average of the equalized assessment. The 2017 levy with allowable statutory exclusions represents approximately 31.84% of the constitutional tax limit for 2017.

Effective September 1, 1994, the County-wide sales tax was increased from seven percent to eight percent. The County received authorization to impose an additional 1.5% sales tax, with all proceeds to be retained by the County effective March 1, 2005. This rate was reduced to 1% on September 1, 2006, and in 2009 was further reduced to ¾%. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 the County received authorization to continue the 1% and ¾% extension on its local share of sales tax for the period commencing December 1, 2011 and ending on December 1, 2016. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 the County received authorization to continue the 1% and ¾% extension on its local share of sales tax for the period commencing December 1, 2016 and ending on December 1, 2021. The County allocates a percentage of the sales tax to the cities, towns and villages within the County. The agreements with cities relating to calculation and distribution of their proportional share of sales tax are negotiated through December 1, 2021.

Compensated Absences—According to various union contracts, County employees are entitled to personal leave, sick leave, compensatory time, and vacations annually. Vacation time vests for both union and non-union employees to a maximum of 21 days. Accordingly, liabilities for vacation time of $2,294,220 are reported as long-term debt for the governmental funds in the government-wide financial statements. These payments are also budgeted annually without accrual and expenditure will be recorded when paid. Similar liabilities related to services rendered to the Sewer Fund are included in accrued liabilities of the enterprise fund in the amount of $55,868.

Additional accrued liabilities of $95,344 and $829,314 are reported within long-term debt for the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements for the value of sick leave and compensatory time, respectively, which will eventually be paid the employee upon retirement. Likewise, liabilities of $3,294 and $17,999 for sick leave and compensatory time, respectively, are reported in the Sewer Fund.

Pensions—The County is mandated by New York State law to participate in the New York State Teacher's Retirement System ("TRS") and the New York State Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS"). For purposes of measuring the net pension (asset)/liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the defined benefit pension plans, and changes thereof, have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the respective defined benefit pension plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. More information regarding pensions is included in Note 6.

Other Post-Employment Benefits Obligation—In addition to providing pension benefits, the County provides retired employees with group health insurance benefits. The obligation of the County to contribute to the cost of providing this benefit has been established pursuant to legislative resolution and various collective bargaining agreements. More information is included in Note 7.

Interfund Revenues—The County allocates General Fund costs incurred in the general administration of the County to other funds based on their proportionate benefit of the total costs allocated. In 2017, the County has reported interfund revenues in the General Fund of $57,892 representing an allocation of costs to various special revenue funds and the enterprise fund. The amounts are reported as general government support expenditures in the General Fund as well as in the benefiting funds.

Other

Oneida Indian Nation Agreement—On May 16, 2013, the Governor of the State of New York ("the State") announced an agreement between the State, the Oneida Indian Nation (the "Nation"), Oneida County and Madison County to settle land claims amounts due on real property taxes and provide future revenues to the State, the County and Madison County. The agreement also required the approval of the Department of the Interior. The agreement received all necessary approvals on March 4, 2014. Under the terms of the agreement, the County will receive $2.5 million per year for 19.25 years in full satisfaction of all existing tax liens that they claim against the Nation and in full satisfaction of tax revenues of any kind that the County will not receive from the Nation in the future under the terms of the agreement or because of the trust status of Nation Land. This amount has been recorded as a long-term receivable offset by a deferred inflow of resources in the fund financial statements. $38,125,000 is outstanding as of December 31, 2017. In addition, the County will receive 25% of the State's payment (the State's payment from the Nation will be based upon 25% of its net gaming revenue from its slot machines at the Turning Stone Casino and Resort in Vernon, New York, which is operated by the Nation).

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

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements—During the year ended December 31, 2017, the County implemented GASB Statements No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*; No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans;* No. 80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*; No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*; and No. 82, *Pension Issues; an amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73*. GASB statement No. 73 improves the usefulness of information about pensions included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governments for making decisions and assessing accountability. GASB statement No. 74 improves the usefulness of information about postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB) included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governmental OPEB plans for making decisions and assessing accountability. GASB statement No. 80 improves financial reporting by clarifying the financial statement presentation requirements for certain component units. GASB statement No. 81 improves accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. GASB statement No. 82 addresses certain issues that have been raised with respect to Statements No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*, No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, and No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*. GASB Statement Nos. 73, 74, 80, 81, and 82 did not have a material impact on the County's financial position or results from operations.

Future Impacts of Accounting Pronouncements—The County has not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from adopting GASB Statements No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pensions;* No. 85, *Omnibus 2017;* and No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues*, effective for the year ending December 31, 2018, and No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*; No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities;* No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*; and No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61* effective for the year ending December 31, 2019, and No. 87, *Leases*; and No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, effective for the year ending December 31, 2020. The County is, therefore, unable to disclose the impact that adopting GASB Statements No. 75, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89 and 90 will have on its financial position and results of operations.

Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Legal Compliance—Budgets—Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, Special Grants Fund, County Road Fund and the Road Machinery Fund. The Capital Projects Fund is appropriated on a project-length basis. Instead, appropriations are approved through a County Legislature resolution at the grant/project's inception and lapse upon completion/termination of the grant/project.

The County's annual procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the basic financial statements are as follows:

- Prior to October 5th, the County Executive, submits to the County Legislature a tentative budget for the following fiscal year to commence on January 1st.

- The tentative budget includes expenditures and the sources of financing. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments.

- The Legislature acts on the tentative budget no later than the date of the second Board of Legislators' meeting in November.
- The County Executive is authorized to approve budget transfers within departments and/or individual funds. However, revisions in excess of $5,000 must be approved by the Legislature.
- Formal annual budgetary accounts are adopted and employed for control of all governmental funds except the Capital Projects Fund. Appropriations for all budgets lapse at fiscal year-end. Budgetary control over individual capital projects is provided by Legislative approval or bond authorizations and provision of bond indebtedness.

Additional information regarding the County's budgets can be found in the Note to the Required Supplementary Information section of this report.

Deficit Fund Balance—The Special Grant Fund had a deficit fund balance at December 31, 2017 of $236,607. This deficit is expected to be remedied by future grant revenue and/or transfers from other governmental funds.

The Capital Projects Fund had a deficit fund balance at December 31, 2017 of $252,185. The deficit is caused by the County's issued bond anticipation notes ("BANs"), which do not qualify for treatment as a long-term liability. Accordingly, the BANs are reported as a fund liability in the Capital Projects Fund balance sheet (rather than an inflow on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances). When the cash from the BANs is spent, expenditures are reported and fund balance is reduced. Because the BANs are the main source of resources for the fund, the result is an overall fund deficit. The deficit will be eliminated as resources are obtained (e.g., from revenues, long-term debt issuances, and transfers in) to make the scheduled debt service principal and interest payments on the BANs.

2. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

County monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the state. Collateral is required for demand deposits, time deposits and certificates of deposit not covered by federal deposit insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are outlined in Chapter 623 of the laws of the State of New York.

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2017, are as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Agency Fund	Total Balance
Petty cash (uncollateralized)	$ 7,712	$ 200	$ -	$ 7,912
Deposits	30,316,592	34,468,094	5,811,409	70,596,095
Total	$ 30,324,304	$ 34,468,294	$ 5,811,409	$ 70,604,007

Deposits—All deposits are carried at fair value, and are classified by credit risk category as presented below:

	December 31, 2017	
	Bank Balance	Carrying Amount
Insured (FDIC)	$ 2,877,715	$ 10,025,824
Uninsured:		
Collateral held by bank's agent in County's name	84,041,504	60,570,271
Total deposits	$ 86,919,219	$ 70,596,095

Custodial credit risk—deposits—Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. As noted above, by State statute all deposits in excess of FDIC insurance coverage must be collateralized. As of December 31, 2017, all of the County's deposits were insured or collateralized.

Restricted cash—Total governmental activities restricted cash of $8,874,964 represents $7,838,695 restricted for County capital projects and $1,036,269 to support restricted fund balance and unearned revenue. Total business-type activities restricted cash of $16,393,508 represents restricted surcharges on sewer billings to be used for future projects of $7,533,639, and cash restricted for sewer capital projects held with a fiscal agent of $8,859,869. In addition, the Agency Fund reports restricted cash and cash equivalents of $5,811,409 which represents cash held on behalf of others.

Deposits with trustees—Under terms of OTASC's bond indenture agreements, $4,722,791 is held at December 31, 2017 by a trust company to provide for various functions of bond repayments.

Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Authority

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash deposits in banks, and other short-term investments, whether unrestricted or restricted, with an original maturity of three months or less. 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. The Authority reported $9,383,039 unrestricted cash and $2,586,598 restricted cash at December 31, 2017. The Authority reported investments of $27,953,233 at December 31, 2017. Short-term investments consist of money market funds with underlying investments in obligations of the U.S. government and repurchase agreements. Investments include United States Treasury Bills, United States Bonds State and Local Government Series, certificates of deposit and Federal Agency Securities.

The Authority categorizes its fair value measurements into the fair value hierarchy established by GASB Statement No. 72.

The authoritative guidance on fair value measurements establishes a framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of inputs used to measure fair value are presented on the following page.

- Level 1. Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access.

- Level 2: Inputs to the valuation methodology include the following:
  - Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets.
  - Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets.
  - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability.
  - Inputs that are derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data by correlation or other means.

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

- Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The Authority had the following investments and maturities at December 31, 2017:

	December 31, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Certificates of Deposit	$ -	$ 25,483,885	$ -	$ 25,483,885
Federal Agency Securities	-	442,088	-	442,088
U.S. Treasury Bond State and Local Government Series	-	2,027,260	-	2,027,260
Total Investments	$ -	$ 27,953,233	$ -	$ 27,953,233

Mohawk Valley Community College

At August 31, 2017, the College and its component units had unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of $19,781,414. The College's bank balances of $13,452,010 were fully collateralized by securities held by an agent of the pledging financial institution in the College's name or FDIC insurance and were not exposed to custodial credit risk. The College's component units had deposits with trustees of $492,755. These deposits represent bond proceeds not yet expended for new construction, and required reserves for debt service. The College's component units held $150,103 of restricted cash, and $6,072,050 of long-term investments at August 31, 2017. MVCC's long-term investments are measured at fair value, details are presented on the following page.

	Fair Value at August 31, 2017			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 277,770	$ 277,770	$ -	$ -
U.S. government securities	364,311	-	364,311	-
Corporated debt securities	793,086	-	793,086	-
Corporate equity securities	1,662,805	1,662,805	-	-
Unit investment trusts	126,008	-	-	-
Exchange traded funds	802,021	802,021	-	-
Equity mutual funds	1,997,782	1,997,782	-	-
Fixed income mutual funds	33,111	33,111	-	-
Real estate investment trusts	15,156	15,156	-	-
Total investments	$ 6,072,050	$ 4,788,645	$ 1,157,397	$ -

3. RECEIVABLES

Property taxes receivable—The County has recorded property taxes receivable of $20,571,180, offset by an allowance of $164,949 for uncollectible amounts, at December 31, 2017.

Other receivables—Represent amounts due from various sources. The County's other receivables at December 31, 2017 are shown below:

Governmental funds:	
Various fees and charges:	
General Fund	$ 5,566,881
Debt Service Fund	275,240
Nonmajor funds	1,672,773
Total governmental funds	$ 7,514,894
Enterprise funds:	
Sewer Fund	$ 5,121,830

Intergovernmental receivables—Intergovernmental receivables in the governmental funds primarily represent claims for reimbursement of expenditures in administering various mental health and social service programs. Amounts are net of related advances from New York State. The County also reports an intergovernmental receivable of $38,125,000 from the Oneida Indian Nation, which represents the settlement of land claims amounts due on real property taxes. Under this settlement, the County will receive $2.5 million per year through 2033. Intergovernmental receivables in the Workers' Compensation Fund represent amounts due primarily from other local municipalities for future workers compensation claims. Amounts accrued at December 31, 2017 are shown on the following page.

Governmental funds:	
General Fund	
Nation settlement long-term receivable	$ 38,125,000
Due from State and Federal	51,275,017
Due from other governments	9,122,174
Total	$ 98,522,191
Enterprise funds:	
Workers' Compensation Fund	$ 2,764,825

Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority

Receivables are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful receivables. The OHSWMA reported receivables net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $348,800, was $2,979,345 at December 31, 2017.

Mohawk Valley Community College

The following is a summary of the receivables and their respective allowances reported by the College at August 31, 2017:

	Gross Receivable	Allowance	Net Receivable
Primary Institution:			
Tuition and fees receivable	$ 2,315,349	$ (201,000)	$ 2,114,349
Due from other governments	5,484,389	-	5,484,389
Student loans receivable	1,679,764	(335,993)	1,343,771
Due from related organization	780,723	-	780,723
Component Unit:			
Tuition and fees receivable	725,440	(335,540)	389,900
Due from other governments	146,902	-	146,902
Due from related organization	272,606	-	272,606
Total	$ 11,405,173	$ (872,533)	$ 10,532,640

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

Governmental activities—Capital asset activity for the primary government's governmental activities, for fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, was as presented below:

	Balance 1/1/2017	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2017
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 12,207,977	$ -	$ -	$ 12,207,977
Construction in progress	7,417,244	-	(1,786,770)	5,630,474
Total capital assets not being depreciated	19,625,221	-	(1,786,770)	17,838,451
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	2,246,691	-	-	2,246,691
Buildings and building improvements	213,614,001	11,865,034	-	225,479,035
Infrastructure	191,012,829	7,413,426	-	198,426,255
Equipment	47,713,752	5,393,212	(1,263,837)	51,843,127
Total capital assets being depreciated	454,587,273	24,671,672	(1,263,837)	477,995,108
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	(2,034,250)	(19,584)	-	(2,053,834)
Buildings and building improvements	(69,596,452)	(8,908,914)	-	(78,505,366)
Infrastructure	(89,627,544)	(8,414,654)	-	(98,042,198)
Equipment	(30,317,875)	(3,142,966)	1,243,632	(32,217,209)
Total accumulated depreciation	(191,576,121)	(20,486,118)	1,243,632	(210,818,607)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	263,011,152	4,185,554	(20,205)	267,176,501
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 282,636,373	$ 4,185,554	$ (1,806,975)	$ 285,014,952

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

Governmental activities:	
General government support	$ 3,837,978
Public safety	1,615,327
Public health	66,504
Transportation	14,574,040
Economic assistance and opportunity	94,570
Home and community service	297,699
Total depreciation expense—governmental activities	$ 20,486,118

Business-type activities—Capital asset activity for the primary government's business-type activities (Enterprise Sewer Fund), for fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, was as presented below:

	Balance 1/1/2017	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2017
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	$ 34,261,664	$ 47,594,365	$ (4,106,492)	$ 77,749,537
Total capital assets not being depreciated	34,261,664	47,594,365	(4,106,492)	77,749,537
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	53,682	-	-	53,682
Buildings and improvements	31,968,490	4,111,272	-	36,079,762
Infrastructure	9,790,990	-	-	9,790,990
Machinery and equipment	49,014,324	1,039	(49,656)	48,965,707
Total capital assets being depreciated	90,827,486	4,112,311	(49,656)	94,890,141
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	(53,682)	-	-	(53,682)
Buildings and building improvements	(17,901,506)	(969,762)	-	(18,871,268)
Infrastructure	(6,850,781)	(155,191)	-	(7,005,972)
Equipment	(47,712,658)	(97,703)	49,656	(47,760,705)
Total accumulated depreciation	(72,518,627)	(1,222,656)	49,656	(73,691,627)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	18,308,859	2,889,655	-	21,198,514
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$ 52,570,523	$ 50,484,020	$ (4,106,492)	$ 98,948,051

At December 31, 2017, the County reports construction-in-progress in its business-type activities of $77,749,537. None of the projects are complete or in service. The Pump Station is expected to be completed in late 2018, the Solids Handling portion is expected to be completed and put into service in 2019, and the rest of the items required for compliance with the NYSDEC consent order will be completed by 2021.

Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority

Capital asset balances for the Authority were as follows:

	Balance 12/31/2017
Construction in progress	$ 2,208,361
Land	3,270,675
Land improvements	43,711,437
Buildings and improvements	22,701,074
Equipment and machinery	10,177,151
Vehicles	9,507,941
Office equipment	269,587
Total capital assets	91,846,226
Less: accumulated depreciation	(47,620,029)
Total capital assets, net	$ 44,226,197

Mohawk Valley Community College

Capital asset activity for MVCC was as follows:

	Balance 9/1/2016	Additions	Deletions	Balance 8/31/2017
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	$ 19,555,846	$ 126,207	$ (19,555,845)	$ 126,208
Total capital assets not being depreciated	19,555,846	126,207	(19,555,845)	126,208
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	101,082,537	28,768,846	-	129,851,383
Vehicles, Equipment, and Library books	21,706,395	377,426	(131,164)	21,952,657
Total capital assets being depreciated	122,788,932	29,146,272	(131,164)	151,804,040
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(70,401,876)	(2,982,015)	-	(73,383,891)
Vehicles, Equipment, and Library books	(14,259,771)	(1,311,799)	131,164	(15,440,406)
Total accumulated depreciation	(84,661,647)	(4,293,814)	131,164	(88,824,297)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	38,127,285	24,852,458	-	62,979,743
Total capital assets, net	$ 57,683,131	$ 24,978,665	$ (19,555,845)	$ 63,105,951

In addition to the capital assets reported above, the College reports net capital assets of its discretely presented component units in the amount of $8,066,248 of capital assets being depreciated, net.

5. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities reported by governmental funds at December 31, 2017, were as follows:

	General Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Salary and employee benefits	$ 10,081,393	$ 830,440	$ 10,911,833
Other liabilities	10,549,613	188,836	10,738,449
Total	$ 20,631,006	$ 1,019,276	$ 21,650,282

6. PENSION OBLIGATIONS

Plan Description and Benefits Provided

Employees' Retirement System—The County, the Authority and the College participate in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system (the "System"). The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the "Fund"), which was established to hold all assets and record changes in fiduciary net position allocated to the System. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the System. System benefits are established under the provisions of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law ("NYSRSSL"). Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The System is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. That report, including information with regards to benefits provided, may be found at www.osc.state.ny.us /retire/publications/index.php or obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

The System is noncontributory, except for employees who joined the ERS after July 27, 1976 who contribute three percent (3%) of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010, who generally contribute three percent (3%) to three and one half percent (3.5%) of their salary for their entire length of service. In addition, employee contribution rates under ERS Tier VI vary based on a sliding salary scale. The Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the System's fiscal year ending March 31.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—At December 31, 2017, the County reported the liability shown on the following page for their proportionate share of the net pension liability for ERS. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2017. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by actuarial valuations as of April 1, 2016, with update procedures used to roll forward the total net pension liability to the measurement date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on projections of the County's long-term share of contributions to the System relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by the System in reports provided to the County.

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
	ERS	
Measurement date	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Net pension liability	$ 25,688,781	$ 724,768
County's portion of the Plan's total net pension liability	0.2733947%	0.0077134%

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the County recognized pension expenses of $14,418,977 and $406,808 for ERS for governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. At December 31, 2017, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
	ERS			
Differences between expected and actual experiences	$ 643,737	$ 18,162	$ 3,900,987	$ 110,060
Changes of assumptions	8,776,228	247,607	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	5,131,091	144,766	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the County's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	129,683	3,659	964,171	27,203
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	8,015,903	256,613	-	-
Total	$ 22,696,642	$ 670,807	$ 4,865,158	$ 137,263

The County's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Year Ending December 31,	ERS	
2018	$ 4,566,225	$ 128,829
2019	4,566,225	128,829
2020	4,279,379	120,736
2021	(3,596,248)	(101,463)

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

	ERS
Measurement date	March 31, 2017
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2016
Interest rate	7.00%
Salary scale	3.80%
Decrement tables	April 1, 2010- March 31, 2015
Inflation rate	2.50%

Annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2014. The actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2015 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015.

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

	ERS	
	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Measurement date	March 31, 2017	
Asset class:		
Domestic equities	36.0 %	4.6 %
International equities	14.0	6.4
Private equity	10.0	7.8
Real estate	10.0	5.8
Absolute return strategies	2.0	4.0
Opportunistic portfolio	3.0	5.9
Real assets	3.0	5.5
Bonds and mortgages	17.0	1.3
Cash	1.0	(0.3)
Inflation-indexed bonds	4.0	1.5
Total	100.0 %	

Discount Rate—The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liabilities was 7.0%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption—The chart below presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension liabilities calculated using the discount rate of 7.0%, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net pension liabilities would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (6.0%) or one percentage-point higher (8.0%) than the current assumption.

	1% Decrease (6.0%)	Current Assumption (7.0%)	1% Increase (8.0%)
Governmental Activities:			
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)—ERS	$ 82,044,877	$ 25,688,781	$ (21,960,192)
Business-type Activities:			
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)—ERS	$ 2,314,765	$ 724,768	$ (619,572)

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

	(Dollars in Thousands) ERS
Valuation date	March 31, 2017
Employers' total pension liability	$ 177,400,586
Plan fiduciary net position	168,004,363
Employers' net pension liability	$ 9,396,223
System fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liabilitiy	94.70%

Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—At December 31, 2017, the Authority reported a net pension liability of $1,330,089 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. At the March 31, 2017 measurement date, the Agency's proportion was 0.0141556%.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Authority recognized pension expense of $746,342. At December 31, 2017, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the sources shown on the following page.

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
	ERS	
Differences between expected and actual experiences	$ 33,331	$ 201,981
Change of assumptions	454,407	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	265,673	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the Agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,015	51,515
Agency contributions subsequent to the measurement date	412,394	-
Total	$ 1,166,820	$ 253,496

The Authority's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction in the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	ERS
2018	$ 236,195
2019	236,195
2020	211,096
2021	(182,556)

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption— The chart below represents the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.0%, as well as what the Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (6.0%) or one percentage point higher (8.0%) than the current assumption.

	1% Decrease (6.0%)	Current Assumption (7.0%)	1% Increase (8.0%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)—ERS	$ 4,248,039	$ 1,330,089	$ (1,137,033)

The actuarial assumptions, asset allocations and pension plan fiduciary net position are the same as those disclosed for the System within the County's portion of the footnote.

Mohawk Valley Community College

MVCC participates in the ERS and the Teachers' Retirement System ("TRS").

Plan Description and Benefits Provided

Employees' Retirement System—The plan description is the same as disclosed within the County's footnote.

Teachers' Retirement System—MVCC participates in the New York State Teachers' Retirement System ("TRS"). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. TRS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits to plan members and beneficiaries as authorized by the Education Law and Retirement and the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law ("NYSRSSL"). TRS is governed by a 10 member Board of Trustees. TRS benefits are established under New York State Law. Membership is mandatory and automatic for all full-time teachers, teaching assistants, guidance counselors and administrators employed in New York State Public Schools and BOCES who elect to participate in TRS. Once a public employer elects to participate in TRS, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. Additional information regarding TRS may be obtained by writing to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System, 10 Corporate Woods Drive, Albany, NY 12211-2395 or by referring to the NYSSTR Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which can be found on TRS' website at www.nystrs.org.

Plan members who joined the TRS before July 27, 1976, are not required to make contributions. Those joining after July 27, 1976 are required to contribute 3.0% to 3.5% of their annual salary. Employees in the System more than ten years are no longer required to contribute. Employees who joined on or after April 1, 2012 must contribute at a specific percentage of earnings (between 3% and 6%) for their entire career. Pursuant to Article 11 of the Education Law, rates are established annually by the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—At August 31, 2017, MVCC reported the following liability/(asset) for its proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) for each of the Systems. The net pension liability/(asset) was measured as of March 31, 2017 for ERS and June 30, 2017 for TRS. The total pension liability(asset) used to calculate the net pension liability/(asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation. MVCC's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset) was based on a projection of MVCC's long-term share of contributions to the Systems relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by ERS and TRS in reports provided to MVCC.

	TRS	ERS
Measurement date	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
Net pension liability/(asset)	$ (186,426)	$ 3,738,904
MVCC's portion of the Plan's total net pension liability/(asset)	0.024527%	0.39800%

For the year ended August 31, 2017, MVCC recognized a pension expense of $486,997 for the TRS and pension expense of $1,973,295 for ERS. At August 31, 2017, MVCC reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the sources shown below:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	TRS	ERS	TRS	ERS
Differences between expected and actual experiences	$ 153,383	$ 93,693	$ 72,685	$ 567,774
Change of assumptions	1,896,920	1,277,346	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	746,811	439,087	-
Changes in proportion and differences between MVCC's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	166,615	18,875	47,438	140,331
MVCC's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	138,852	579,741	-	-
Total	$ 2,355,770	$ 2,716,466	$ 559,210	$ 708,105

Amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	TRS	ERS
2018	$ 65,900	$ 664,597
2019	524,626	664,597
2020	381,903	62,284
2021	111,916	1,201,107
2022	380,858	-
Thereafter	192,505	-

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

	TRS	ERS
Measurement date	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2016	April 1, 2016
Interest rate	7.25%	7.00%
Salary scale	1.90%-4.72%	3.80%
Decrement tables	July 1, 2009- June 30, 2014	April 1, 2010- March 31, 2015
Inflation rate	2.5%	2.5%

For TRS, annuitant mortality rates are based on July 1, 2009-June 30, 2014 System experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on the Society of Actuaries Scale MP2014. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2014.

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

	Target Allocation		Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	
	TRS	ERS	TRS	ERS
Measurement date			June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
Asset class:				
Domestic equities	35.0 %	36.0 %	6.1 %	4.6 %
International equities	18.0	14.0	7.3	6.4
Private equities	8.0	10.0	9.2	7.8
Real estate	11.0	10.0	5.4	5.8
Absolute return strategies	19.0	2.0	1.9	4.0
Opportunistic funds	0.0	3.0	0.0	5.9
Real assets	0.0	3.0	0.0	5.5
Bonds and mortgages	8.0	17.0	3.1	1.3
Cash	1.0	1.0	0.0	(0.3)
Inflation-indexed bonds	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.5
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %		

Discount Rate—The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liabilities was 7.0% for ERS and 7.5% for TRS. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption—The chart on the following page presents MVCC's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) calculated using the discount rate of 7.0% for ERS and 7.5% for TRS, as well as what MVCC's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (6.0% for ERS and 6.5% for TRS) or one percentage-point higher (8.0% for ERS and 8.5% for TRS) than the current assumption.

TRS	1% Decrease (6.5%)	Current Assumption (7.5%)	1% Increase (8.5%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	$ 3,645,891	$ 279,437	$ (2,544,168)

ERS	1% Decrease (6.0%)	Current Assumption (7.0%)	1% Increase (8.0%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	$ 15,092,990	$ 6,693,337	$ (404,010)

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

	(Dollars in Thousands)		
	TRS	ERS	Total
Valuation date	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	
Employers' total pension liability	$ 114,708,261	$ 177,400,586	$ 292,108,847
Plan fiduciary net position	115,468,360	168,004,363	283,472,723
Employers' net pension liability	$ (760,099)	$ 9,396,223	$ 8,636,124
System fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	100.66%	94.70%	97.04%

Payables to the Pension Plan—At August 31, 2017, MVCC recorded a payable due to TRS in the amount of $530,643, and a payable due to ERS in the amount of $579,741.

7. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS ("OPEB") OBLIGATIONS

Plan description—Oneida County provides medical and prescription drug insurance benefits for retirees, spouses, and their covered dependents while contributing a portion of the expenses. Such postemployment benefits are an included value in the exchange of salaries and benefits for employee services rendered. An employee's total compensation package includes not only the salaries and benefits received during active service, but all compensation and benefits received for their services during postemployment. Nevertheless, both types of benefits constitute compensation for employee services. The County provides five separate medical plans and four separate prescription drug plans, with medical and prescription drug plans paired together and available to various members.

An actuarial valuation of the Oneida County Post-Employment Benefit Plan (the "Plan") was performed as of January 1, 2017. The County sponsors and administers a single employer defined benefit plan to all employees. Eligibility for postemployment benefits requires a minimum age of 55 with at least five years of service for all non-PBA or Local 1249 members. Members of the PBA or Local 1249 must provide a minimum of twenty-five (25) years of service to be eligible for retirement through New York State, there is no minimum age requirement.

Funding policy—Members who retired prior to January 1, 1994 contribute 50% of the premium for individual coverage and 65% of the excess of the two-person/family premium over the individual premium to cover dependents. Members who retired after January 1, 1994 contribute 50% of the premium for individual coverage and 100% of the excess of the two-person/family premium over the individual premium to cover dependents.

There are 40 current retirees who contribute 20% as part of a retirement incentive offered between December 2005 and February 2006. Surviving spouses may continue coverage at 100% of the individual premium cost. The County does not issue a publicly available report.

The County recognizes the cost of providing these benefits by expensing the annual insurance premiums when invoiced by the health insurance provider. The County governmental activities and business-type activities contributed $2,080,974 and $59,505, respectively, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

Annual OPEB cost and net OPEB obligation—The County's annual other postemployment benefit ("OPEB") cost is calculated based on the annual required contribution ("ARC") of the employer, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed thirty years. The tables below and on the following page 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.

Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Annual required contribution	$ 8,597,880	$ 245,856
Interest on net OPEB obligation	1,793,475	51,284
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(2,368,807)	(67,736)
Annual OPEB costs (expense)	8,022,548	229,404
Contributions made	(2,080,974)	(59,505)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	5,941,574	169,899
Net OPEB obligation—beginning of year	42,358,328	1,367,734
Net OPEB obligation—end of year	$ 48,299,902	$ 1,537,633
Percentage of ARC contributed	24.2%	24.2%

Year Ended December 31, 2016

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Annual required contribution	$ 8,268,289	$ 239,056
Interest on net OPEB obligation	1,454,673	42,058
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(1,526,028)	(44,121)
Annual OPEB costs (expense)	8,196,934	236,993
Contributions made	(2,066,389)	(59,744)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	6,130,545	177,249
Net OPEB obligation—beginning of year	36,227,783	1,190,485
Net OPEB obligation—end of year	$ 42,358,328	$ 1,367,734
Percentage of ARC contributed	25.0%	25.0%

Year Ended December 31, 2015	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Annual required contribution	$ 8,236,811	$ 270,534
Interest on net OPEB obligation	1,422,696	46,728
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(1,520,218)	(49,931)
Annual OPEB costs (expense)	8,139,289	267,331
Contributions made	(1,940,713)	(63,742)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	6,198,576	203,589
Net OPEB obligation—beginning of year	30,029,207	986,896
Net OPEB obligation—end of year	$ 36,227,783	$ 1,190,485
Percentage of ARC contributed	23.6%	23.6%

The County's schedule of contributions is shown below:

Year Ended December 31,	Annual OPEB Cost	Contributions Made	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed
2017	$ 8,251,952	$ 2,140,479	25.9%
2016	8,443,927	2,126,133	25.2%
2015	8,406,620	2,004,455	23.8%

Funding Status and Funding Progress—As of December 31, 2017, the plan was not funded. The annual required contribution for 2017 was determined based on an actuarial valuation performed as of January 1, 2017. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was $87,060,520. There were no assets legally segregated for the Plan. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the Plan) was $74,910,056 and the ratio of the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) to the covered payroll is 112.8 percent.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions—Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve 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 funded status of the Plan and 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 supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of Plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposed are based on the substantive Plan (the Plan as understood by the employer and the 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 actuarial 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 actuarial valuation was performed utilizing the projected unit credit method. The RPH-2014 SOA Mortality Tables adjusted back to 2006 using scale MP-2014 and projected forward using scale MP-2017 were used. The actuarial assumptions included annual healthcare cost trend rate for Pre-65 of 6.58% initially, decreased by increments to an ultimate rate of 4.75% after five years. The actuarial assumptions included annual healthcare cost trend rate for Post-65 of 5.58% initially, decreased by increments to an ultimate rate of 4.75% after five years. The valuation also includes a 4.0% inflation assumption. The County's unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level dollar amount over a 30 year period.

Mohawk Valley Community College

Plan Description—The College sponsors and administers an employer defined benefit plan (Blue Cross/Blue Shield Traditional) for Professional Association, Administrators' Association and Exempt Employees (the "Plan") which provides postemployment health insurance coverage to its retired employees meeting certain qualifications (i.e. Age 55 with 5 years of full-time continuous service). Employees belonging to United Public Service Employees Union are covered under a choice of three plans (RMSCO PPO, RMSCO Traditional, and RMSCO MVP) administered by the County. Substantially all employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the College. Benefit provisions are established and may be amended by the College's Board of Trustees. The College does not issue a publicly available report.

Eligibility and Funding Policy—The College pays the following percentages of health insurance premiums for the various employee groups:

- Professional Association
  - Retired before January 1, 1994 – 50% individual and 35% for spouse/family
  - Retired on or after January 1, 1994 – 50% individual only
  - Effective September 1, 2009, up to five retirees per year receive $300 per day of accrued sick leave, up to $36,000, credited to pay the retiree's share of health insurance premiums. Once these funds have been exhausted payment reverts to 50% of the individual only.

- Administrators Association and Exempt Employees
  - Retired before June 28, 2007, members receive at a rate of one month of paid health insurance for every two days of accrued sick leave. (Members joining after June 28, 2007, do not receive this benefit; instead, up to one retiree per year receives $300 per day of accrued sick leave, up to $36,000, credited to pay the retiree's share of health insurance premiums. Once these funds have been exhausted payment revers to 50% of the individual only)
  - Retired before January 1, 1994 – 50% individual and 35% for spouse/family
  - Retired on or after January 1, 1994 – 50% individual

- United Public Service Employee Union
  - Retired before January 1, 1994 – 50% individual and 35% for spouse/family
  - Retired on or after January 1, 1994 – 50% individual

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation—The College's annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer ARC, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The table on the following page shows the components of the College's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the Plan, and changes in the College's net OPEB obligation to the Plan.

	For the year ended August 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Annual required contribution	$ 2,968,926	$ 3,165,839	$ 2,999,367
Interest on net OPEB obligation	682,997	699,131	617,913
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(1,025,134)	(971,894)	(858,990)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	2,626,789	2,893,076	2,758,290
Contributions made	(818,186)	(857,137)	(727,849)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	1,808,603	2,035,939	2,030,441
Net OPEB obligation—beginning of year	23,726,698	21,690,759	19,660,318
Net OPEB obligation—end of year	$ 25,535,301	$ 23,726,698	$ 21,690,759
Percentage of ARC contributed	27.6%	27.1%	24.3%

The College's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the Plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2017 and the two preceding years were as follows:

Year Ended August 31,	Annual OPEB Cost	Contributions Made	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed
2017	$ 2,626,789	$ 818,186	31%
2016	2,893,076	857,137	30%
2015	2,758,290	727,849	26%

As of August 31, 2017, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was $25,535,301. There were no assets legally segregated for the Plan. The covered payroll was $29,745,548, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 86%. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information that is useful in determining whether the actuarial value of Plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability. The projection of benefits is based on the types of benefits provided under the substantive Plan at the time of the valuation date and on the pattern of cost-sharing between the employer and Plan members. In addition, the projections do not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations on the pattern of cost-sharing between the employer and Plan members of the future. The actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective; actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions—The actuarial cost method used to calculate the costs of the Plan for age, disability, vested and surviving spouse's benefits is known as the Projected Unit Credit method. Under this method, each participant's projected benefit is calculated at all possible ages based on the Plan provisions as well as the initial date and actuarial assumptions. The actuarial assumptions included annual healthcare cost trend rate of 7.80% initially, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 3.84%. The discount rate as of August 31, 2017 was 2.20%. The College's unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level dollar amount over a 30 year period. A single amortization base is re-amortized each year (open basis, as defined by GASB).

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

Insurance—The County assumes liability for some risk including, but not limited to, workers' compensation and unemployment claims. Asserted and incurred but not reported claims and judgments are recorded when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonable estimate. Such recording is consistent with the requirements of GASB.

Governmental fund type estimated current contingent liabilities (i.e., those to be liquidated with available financial resources in the ensuing year) for property damage and personal injury liabilities are recorded in the General Fund. The long-term portion (i.e., liabilities to be paid from future resources) is recorded within long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements.

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to damage and destruction of assets, vehicle liability, injuries to employees, health insurance, and unemployment insurance. One such risk is associated with its workers' compensation program. The County's program is self-insured and is accounted for in the Workers' Compensation Fund. The program provides for the participation of other municipalities within the County and is administered by the County's Workers' Compensation Board.

All funds of the County participate in the program and make payments to the Workers' Compensation Fund. Payments from other funds and component units are determined by two methods. The first method reimburses the risk management fund by assessment against County organizations based upon actual claims history for the preceding five years (a rolling average). The second method results in charges to County organizations based upon pro-rata taxable base value.

The estimated accrued claims of $20,079,999, net of $266,114 and $9,290,806 owed from the Sewer Fund and governmental activities, are recognized in the Workers' Compensation Fund at December 31, 2017 based on the evaluation that it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonable estimated. A receivable has been recorded for amounts due from other municipalities that participate in the program. The changes since December 31, 2015 in the total workers' compensation accrued claims liabilities were as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Beginning of Year Liability	Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claims Payments	Balance at Year End
2017	$ 19,298,400	$ 5,475,051	$ 4,693,452	$ 20,079,999
2016	18,920,000	3,877,346	3,498,946	19,298,400

The County's portion of their liability is recorded within the governmental activities and Sewer Fund. Governmental activities and the Sewer Fund have recorded liabilities for workers' compensation claims in the amount of $9,290,806 and $266,114, at December 31, 2017, respectively. The County utilizes a third-party administrator who is responsible for, processing claims. Liabilities for the program have been estimated by an independent actuary.

In addition to its workers' compensation program, the County is self-insured for the major medical portion of its health insurance. Under this program, the County accounts in the General Fund for claims in the General Fund with maximum exposure of $100,000 per person per year and $1,000,000 per person per lifetime. Remaining health insurance and dental coverage is provided through commercial insurance.

County employees are entitled to coverage under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law. The County has elected to discharge its liability to the New York State Unemployment Insurance Fund by the benefit reimbursement method, a dollar-to-dollar reimbursement to the fund for benefits paid from the fund to former County employees and charged to the County's account.

The County purchases commercial insurance for all other risks of loss. Coverage includes policies for general liability, automobile, and police protection which has a maximum annual exposure limit of $365,000. Other miscellaneous policies provide coverage with varying immaterial deductibles per individual claims.

Pending Litigation—The County is involved in litigation arising in the ordinary course of its operations. The County has recorded a liability of $119,166 as of December 31, 2017 for such claims.

9. SHORT-TERM DEBT

Liabilities for bond anticipation notes ("BANs") are generally accounted for in the Capital Projects Fund. Principal payments on BANs must be made annually. State law requires that BANs issued for capital purposes be converted to long-term obligations within five years after the original issue date.

A summary of changes in the County's short-term debt for the year ended, December 31, 2016 is presented below:

	Original Issue	Interest Rate	Balance 1/1/2017	Issues	Redemptions	Balance 12/31/2017
Governmental activities:						
Capital Projects Fund:						
Various capital projects	5/18/2016	1.50%	$ 3,281,610	$ -	$ 3,281,610	$ -
Various capital projects	10/12/2016	1.25%	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	-
Various capital projects	5/17/2017	1.75%	-	7,750,000	-	7,750,000
Various capital projects	11/9/2017	2.00%	-	1,187,129	-	1,187,129
Total			$ 7,281,610	$ 8,937,129	$ 7,281,610	$ 8,937,129

10. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

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

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

The County's outstanding long-term liabilities include serial bonds, workers' compensation, compensated absences, other post-employment benefits ("OPEB") obligations, retirement obligations, claims and judgments and net pension liability.

A summary of changes in the County's long-term debt at December 31, 2017 is shown on the following page.

	Balance 1/1/2017	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2017	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Bonds payable	$ 118,301,128	$ 35,935,225	$ 27,032,850	$ 127,203,503	$ 15,326,043
Bonds payable - MVCC	22,469,337	89,145	2,123,090	20,435,392	2,146,992
Unamortized premium	715,884	915,457	295,590	1,335,751	321,019
Net bonds payable	141,486,349	36,939,827	29,451,530	148,974,646	17,794,054
OTASC bonds and accreted interest	89,124,444	2,355,764	-	91,480,208	-
Unamortized discount	(433,865)	-	(15,179)	(418,686)	(15,179)
Net OTASC bonds	88,690,579	2,355,764	(15,179)	91,061,522	(15,179)
Workers' compensation	8,587,588	2,973,097	2,269,879	9,290,806	464,540
Compensated absences	3,160,967	5,413,769	5,355,858	3,218,878	160,944
Other postemployment benefits obligation	42,358,328	8,022,548	2,080,974	48,299,902	-
Retirement obligations	6,270,329	-	709,842	5,560,487	727,617
Claims and judgments	353,600	-	234,434	119,166	-
Net pension liability*	45,302,715	-	19,613,934	25,688,781	-
	$ 336,210,455	$ 55,705,005	$ 59,701,272	$ 332,214,188	$ 19,131,976
Business-type activities:					
Bonds payable and EFC notes payable	$ 40,874,615	$ 95,920,917	$ 42,592,565	$ 94,202,967	$ 3,420,099
Unamortized premium	290,627	90,847	81,001	300,473	83,524
Net serial bonds	41,165,242	96,011,764	42,673,566	94,503,440	3,503,623
Workers' compensation	10,710,812	2,501,954	2,423,573	10,789,193	539,460
Compensated absences	87,002	181,912	191,753	77,161	3,858
Other postemployment benefits obligation	1,367,734	229,404	59,505	1,537,633	-
Retirement obligations	199,259	-	19,145	180,114	23,720
Net pension liability*	1,125,674	-	400,906	724,768	-
	$ 54,655,723	$ 98,925,034	$ 45,768,448	$ 107,812,309	$ 4,070,661

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

Bonds Payable—The County issues bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. This policy enables the cost of these capital assets to be borne by the present and future taxpayers receiving the benefit of the capital assets. Bonds have been issued for both governmental and business-type activities.

On May 17, 2017, the County issued $23,170,000 of Public Improvement Serial Bonds, which were issued for governmental activities. The serial bonds were issued at rates ranging from 2.0-3.0 percent. Principal payments being in 2018 and the bonds mature in 2032.

On October 25, 2017, the County issued $10,495,000 of Public Improvement Refunding Serial Bonds Series 2017A and $3,635,000 of Public Improvement Refunding Serial Bonds Series 2017B of which $12,765,225 were issued for governmental activities, $89,145 were issued on behalf of MVCC, and $1,275,630 were issued for business-type activities. The Series 2017A and Series 2017B bonds were issued to refund existing 2008 Public Improvement Bonds and 2009 Public Improvement Bonds outstanding. The Series 2017 refunding bonds were issued at rates ranging from 2.0-5.0 percent. The bonds were issued at a premium of $1,006,304 and the County paid $150,053 in bond issuance costs. Principal payments begin in 2018 and the bonds mature in 2023.

On November 9, 2017, the County's business-type activities issued $46,533,677 in Environmental Facilities Corporation Series 2017C bonds. Of this amount, $39,237,881 was previously drawn down by the County as EFC bond anticipation notes prior to their conversion to long-term bonds. The bonds were issued at rates ranging from 0.96-3.98 percent. Principal payments begin in 2018 and the bonds mature in 2047.

On September 21, 2017, the County entered into an agreement with the Environmental Facilities Corporation to issue bond anticipation notes at an amount not to exceed $111,973,885. The long-term bond anticipation notes mature on September 21, 2022 at an initial interest rate of 0.98 percent. As of December 31, 2017, the County has drawn down $19,336,925, which has been recorded as a long-term liability within business-type activities.

Defeased Debt—On March 27, 2013 and October 25, 2017, the County defeased certain governmental and business-type activities serial bonds by placing the proceeds of the new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the County's financial statements. At December 31, 2017, remaining principal of the defeased debt was $22,865,000.

A summary of additions and payments for the year ended December 31, 2017 is shown below:

Description	Year Issue/ Maturity	Interest Rate	Issue Amount	Balance 1/1/2017	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2017
Governmental activities—bonds issued by County:							
Improvement, 2008	2008/2022	3.00 - 5.70	$ 18,583,200	$ 8,892,000	$ -	$ 8,892,000	$ -
Bond, 2009	2009/2023	3.00 - 4.00	19,252,645	8,695,000	-	7,210,000	1,485,000
Bond, tax 2009	2009/2023	3.38 - 5.25	7,515,000	3,950,000	-	575,000	3,375,000
Taxable BABS, 2009	2009/2024	4.41 - 5.59	9,975,000	8,055,000	-	950,000	7,105,000
Refunding, 2010	2010/2020	2.00 - 5.00	7,013,305	2,630,400	-	770,710	1,859,690
Refunding, 2011	2011/2022	2.50 - 4.00	4,398,005	2,006,790	-	506,940	1,499,850
Build America Bonds	2010/2025	4.25 - 5.93	13,270,000	8,550,000	-	1,020,000	7,530,000
Bond, 2012	2012/2027	2.00 - 3.25	18,717,000	15,365,000	-	1,195,000	14,170,000
Bond, 2013	2013/2028	2.00 - 3.13	14,074,850	11,539,000	-	951,000	10,588,000
Advance Refunding, 2013	2013/2021	3.00 - 5.00	10,801,048	6,724,063	-	2,082,965	4,641,098
Bond, 2014	2014/2029	2.00 - 4.00	15,450,000	13,655,000	-	1,067,000	12,588,000
Bond, 2015	2015/2030	2.00 - 3.00	13,420,000	12,861,000	-	757,000	12,104,000
Series 2015 bond	2015/2023	3.60	1,845,000	1,614,375	-	230,625	1,383,750
Series 2016 bond	2016/2031	2.00 - 2.50	13,763,500	13,763,500	-	794,610	12,968,890
Series 2017 bond	2017/2032	2.00 - 3.00	23,170,000	-	23,170,000	-	23,170,000
Series 2017 refunding	2017/2023	2.00 - 5.00	12,765,225	-	12,765,225	30,000	12,735,225
Total				$ 118,301,128	$ 35,935,225	$ 27,032,850	$ 127,203,503

The County generally borrows funds on a long-term basis for the purpose of financing acquisitions of equipment and construction of buildings and improvements on behalf of the College. The debt service payments for the bonds are funded by capital chargebacks from other counties and by contributions from the County.

Description	Year Issue/ Maturity	Interest Rate	Issue Amount	Balance 1/1/2017	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2017
Governmental activities—bonds issued on behalf of MVCC							
Improvements, 2008	2008/2022	3.00 - 5.70	$ 482,671	$ 113,000	$ -	$ 113,000	$ -
Taxable BABS, 2009	2009/2024	4.41 - 5.59	2,250,000	1,140,000	-	140,000	1,000,000
Build America Bonds	2010/2025	4.25 - 5.93	3,780,000	2,594,000	-	260,000	2,334,000
Refunding, 2010	2010/2022	2.00 - 5.00	3,511,755	1,801,070	-	541,335	1,259,735
Refunding, 2011	2011/2022	2.50 - 4.00	31,995	18,210	-	3,060	15,150
Bond, 2012	2012/2027	2.00 - 3.25	2,200,000	1,735,000	-	135,000	1,600,000
Advanced Refunding, 2013	2013/2021	2.00 - 3.13	241,875	175,845	-	44,305	131,540
Bond, 2013	2013/2028	3.00 - 5.00	234,037	164,712	-	14,000	150,712
Bond, 2014	2014/2019	2.00 - 4.00	675,000	427,000	-	139,000	288,000
Bond, 2015	2015/2030	2.00 - 3.00	7,500,000	7,189,000	-	423,000	6,766,000
Bond, 2016	2016/2031	2.00 - 2.50	7,111,500	7,111,500	-	310,390	6,801,110
Series 2017 refunding	2017/2023	2.00 - 5.00	89,145	-	89,145	-	89,145
Total				$ 22,469,337	$ 89,145	$ 2,123,090	$ 20,435,392

Description	Year Issue/ Maturity	Interest Rate	Issue Amount	Balance 1/1/2017	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2017
Business-type activities:							
Sewer District EFC	1999/2018	4.31	$ 1,016,290	$ 110,000	$ -	$ 55,000	$ 55,000
Improvement, 2008	2008/2022	4.00	1,600,000	750,000	-	610,000	140,000
Bond, 2009	2009/2023	3.00 - 4.00	1,891,667	1,005,000	-	1,005,000	-
Improvement, 2009	2009/2024	4.41 - 5.89	2,685,000	2,155,000	-	260,000	1,895,000
Refunding 2010	2010/2020	2.00 - 5.00	64,940	38,530	-	12,955	25,575
Build America Bonds	2010/2025	4.25 - 5.93	300,000	206,000	-	20,000	186,000
Advance Refunding, 2013	2013/2021	3.00 - 5.00	4,479,915	3,771,380	-	702,730	3,068,650
EFC Notes 2013	2013/2016	0.00- 0.370	4,872,621	10,518,196	28,774,685	39,292,881	-
Bond, 2014	2014/2039	2.00 - 4.00	10,630,000	10,208,000	-	299,000	9,909,000
Bond, 2015	2015/2045	0.20 - 4.70	12,602,509	12,112,509	-	335,000	11,777,509
Series 2017 refunding	2017/2023	2.00 - 5.00	1,275,630	-	1,275,630	-	1,275,630
EFC Series 2017C	2017/2047	0.96 - 3.98	46,533,677	-	46,533,677	-	46,533,677
EFC Notes 2017	2017/2022	0.98	111,973,885	-	19,336,925	-	19,336,925
Total				$ 40,874,615	$ 95,920,917	$ 42,592,566	$ 94,202,966

Business-type activities' interest expense was directly related was directly related to the Sewer Fund and has been included as a direct function expense.

The annual repayment of principal and interest on bonded debt are as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Issued by County on behalf of Discretely Presented		Business-Type Activities	
	Bonds		Component Unit—MVCC		Enterprise Fund	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2018	$ 15,326,043	$ 4,247,640	$ 2,146,992	$ 617,600	$ 3,420,099	$ 1,416,305
2019	14,316,040	3,679,706	2,149,665	543,155	3,223,597	1,516,365
2020	13,743,415	3,166,858	1,714,050	475,005	3,293,160	1,438,001
2021	13,228,220	2,661,349	1,528,965	418,855	22,660,365	1,351,145
2022	12,803,020	2,157,650	1,578,130	365,509	2,559,475	1,280,433
2023-2027	42,019,255	5,123,770	7,275,100	1,032,204	11,296,270	5,713,710
2028-2032	15,767,510	842,606	4,042,490	186,216	11,435,000	4,731,899
2033-2037	-	-	-	-	12,720,000	3,428,539
2038-2042	-	-	-	-	12,335,000	1,893,807
2043-2047	-	-	-	-	11,260,000	589,305
Total	$ 127,203,503	$ 21,879,579	$ 20,435,392	$ 3,638,544	$ 94,202,966	$ 23,359,509

Oneida Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation

Changes in OTASC's long-term debt for the year ended December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2017	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2017	Due Within One Year
Tobacco Settlement Bonds:					
Series 2005	$ 57,795,000	$ -	$ -	$ 57,795,000	$ -
Subordinate Turbo CABs:					
Series 2005 - Original Principal	14,684,111	-	-	14,684,111	-
Accreted Interest	16,645,333	2,355,764	-	19,001,097	-
Total Subordinated Turbo CABs	31,329,444	2,355,764	-	33,685,208	-
Less:					
Bond discount	(433,865)	-	(15,179)	(418,686)	(15,179)
Total OTASC	$ 88,690,579	$ 2,355,764	$ (15,179)	$ 91,061,522	$ (15,179)

Series 2005—In 2005, the OTASC refunded and defeased in substance its outstanding 2000 Series bonds of $54,420,000, carrying variable interest rates of 5.25% to 6.625%, with new 2005A, 2005B, 2005C/2010A Series bonds of $65,300,000 issued at rates varying from 4.25% to 6.25%. All series have varied maturities with the final payment due December 31, 2045.

All issuance costs of the transaction ($1,394,824) were paid from bond proceeds. Reserve amounts required under the agreement ($5,330,009) were also funded from the bond proceeds. The net proceeds of $58,575,167 were used to redeem the 2000 bonds and cover expenses incurred in connection with the refunding.

Debt service requirements for the Series 2005 bonds are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	$ -	$ 3,368,500	$ 3,368,500
2019	-	3,368,500	3,368,500
2020	-	3,368,500	3,368,500
2021	-	3,368,500	3,368,500
2022	-	3,368,500	3,368,500
Thereafter	57,795,000	84,820,201	142,615,201
Total	$ 57,795,000	$ 101,662,701	$ 159,457,701

Issue NYCTT V—In 2005, OTASC participated in the New York Counties Tobacco Trust V ("NYCTT V"), along with 23 other New York County Tobacco Corporations, and issued Subordinate Capital Appreciation Bonds (Subordinate Turbo CABs) in various series for the purpose of securitizing additional future tobacco settlement revenues. They were sold discounted; the par value of these bonds totals $721,365,000.The discount amount of these bonds (present value) at time of sale was $14,684,111. The proposed repayment of the bonds would be on an accelerated basis, known as The Turbo Redemption. The yields and maturities, based on the Turbo Redemption Plan, are as shown on the following page.

Issue	Maturity	Interest Rate	Issuance Amount
2005S2	2025-2040	6.10%	$ 2,853,841
2005S3	2025-2040	6.85%	2,774,686
2005S4B	2025-2024	7.85%	9,055,584
			$ 14,684,111

Workers' Compensation—As discussed in Note 8, the County reports the workers' compensation liability at December 31, 2017 is $9,290,806 and $10,789,193 for governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively.

Compensated Absences—As explained in Note 1, the County records the value of compensated absences in both the governmental activities and the business-type activities. The payment of compensated absences recorded as long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements is dependent upon many factors; therefore, timing of future payment is not readily determinable. However, management believes that sufficient resources will be made available for the future payment of compensated absences when such payments become due.

OPEB—As discussed in Note 7, the County's net OPEB obligation at December 31, 2017 is $48,299,902 and $1,537,633 for governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively.

Retirement Obligations—Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2010 of the State of New York allows local employers to amortize a portion of their retirement bill for 10 years in accordance with the following stipulations:

- For State fiscal year 2010-2011, the amount in excess of the graded rate of 9.5 percent of employees' covered pensionable salaries, with the first payment of those pension costs not due until the fiscal year succeeding that fiscal year in which the amortization was instituted.
- For subsequent State fiscal years, the graded rate will increase or decrease by up to one percent depending on the gap between the increase or decrease in the System's average rate and the previous graded rate.
- For subsequent State fiscal years in which the System's average rates are lower than the graded rates, the employer will be required to pay the graded rate. Any additional contributions made will first be used to pay off existing amortizations, and then any excess will be deposited into a reserve account and will be used to offset future increases in contribution rates.

This law requires participating employers to make payments on a current basis, while amortizing existing unpaid amounts relating to the System's fiscal years when the local employer opts to participate in the program. The total unpaid liability at the end of the year ended December 31, 2017 was $5,740,601, of which $5,560,487 and $180,114 are reported in governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively.

Claims and Judgments—The County is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Claims expenditures and liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. As of December 31, 2017, the County has reported $119,166 of claims and judgments which are classified as reasonably possible.

Net Pension Liability—The County reports a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Employees' Retirement System. The net pension liability is estimated to be $25,688,781 and $724,768 for its governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. Refer to Note 6 for additional information related to the County's net pension liability.

Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority

A summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended December 31, 2017 is presented below.

Description	Balance 1/1/2017	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2017
Revenue bonds 2007	$ 3,765,000	$ -	$ 3,765,000	$ -
Revenue bonds 2011	8,205,000	-	765,000	7,440,000
EFC Revenue Bonds 2015	18,822,593	-	1,485,000	17,337,593
Total revenue bonds	30,792,593	-	6,015,000	24,777,593
Unamortized premium	46,770	-	9,890	36,880
Accrued closure and post-closure costs	3,804,180	-	2,971	3,801,209
Postemployment benefits	1,444,197	244,676	21,710	1,667,163
Net pension liability	2,276,688	-	946,599	1,330,089
	$ 38,364,428	$ 244,676	$ 6,996,170	$ 31,612,934

The Authority maintains one landfill which reached full capacity at December 31, 1996, and began operating another in 2006. Based upon engineering estimates and actual usage, the landfill has a useful life of over seventy years. In accordance with New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Regulations, the Authority has, and will implement landfill closure and post-closure requirements. At December 31, 2017, the Authority accrued $3,801,209 for estimated closure and post-closure costs. Due to changes in technology or changes in regulations, actual costs may be different from the current accrual.

The OHSWMA annual repayment of principal and interest on bonded debt is presented below:

For the year ending December 31,	OHSWMA Principal	Interest	Total
2018	$ 2,315,000	$ 1,120,806	$ 3,435,806
2019	2,395,000	1,010,652	3,405,652
2020	2,475,000	895,775	3,370,775
2021	2,555,000	778,577	3,333,577
2022	2,635,000	658,144	3,293,144
2023-2027	12,402,593	1,282,355	13,684,948
Total principal	$ 24,777,593	$ 5,746,309	$ 30,523,902
Less current installments	2,315,000		
Bonds, less cuurrent installments	$ 22,462,593		

Mohawk Valley Community College

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended August 31, 2017:

	Balance 9/1/2016	Increases	Decreases	Balance 8/31/2017
Primary Institution:				
Compensated absences	$ 1,377,390	$ -	$ 97,365	$ 1,280,025
Other postemployment benefits	23,726,698	2,626,789	818,186	25,535,301
Net pension liability	6,972,774	-	3,233,870	3,738,904
Component Units:				-
Serial Bonds—MVCCDC	6,460,000	-	230,000	6,230,000
Compensated absences	31,989	-	12,211	19,778
Other liability	2,303,328	-	671,064.00	1,632,264
	$ 40,872,179	$ 2,626,789	$ 5,062,696	38,436,272

A component unit of MVCC is a party to an interest rate swap agreement. The swap agreement is in place for a 2004 fixed rate serial bond with a notional principal amount of $6,765,000 at July 31, 2016. The swap agreement matures at the same time as the related bond, August 1, 2036. Under the terms of the agreement the component unit will continue to pay the bond holders interest at a fixed rate. The counterparty will reimburse the component unit a variable interest rate at 67% of LIBOR (0.9595% at July 31, 2017) while the component unit is obligated to pay the counterparty a fixed rate of 4.051%.

Generally accepted accounting principles require derivative instruments to be recognized at fair value. The derivative instrument is a Level 3 instrument with a fair value of $1,632,264.

11. NET POSITION AND FUND BALANCE

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

- ***Net investment in capital assets***—This category groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets reduce the balance in this category. The tables on the following page are a reconciliation of the County's governmental activities and business-type activities net investment in capital assets.

Governmental activities:		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		$ 285,014,952
Related debt:		
Bonds issued	(147,638,895)	
Refunding bond premium	(1,335,751)	
Deferred charge on refunding	543,497	
Bond anticipation notes	(8,937,129)	
OTASC bonds, net of discount	(72,060,425)	
Serial bonds issued on behalf of MVCC	20,435,392	(208,993,311)
Unspent proceeds reported within the Capital Projects Fund		7,838,695
Net investment in capital assets—governmental activities		$ 83,860,336
Business-type activities:		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		$ 98,948,051
Related debt:		
Serial bonds and EFC notes issued	(94,202,966)	
Refunding bond premium	(300,473)	
Deferred charge on refunding	107,101	(94,396,338)
Unspent proceeds reported within the Sewer Fund		8,859,869
Net investment in capital assets—business-type activities		$ 13,411,582

- ***Restricted net position***—This category represents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws and regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

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

In the fund financial statements, nonspendable amounts represent net current financial resources that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. At December 31, 2017, the County reported $5,563 of prepaid expenditures that were classified as nonspendable fund balance.

In the fund financial statements, restricted fund balances are amounts constrained to specific purposes (such as creditors, grants, contributors, or laws and regulation of other governments) through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. As of December 31, 2017, the County had restricted funds as presented below.

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Non-Major Funds	Total
Handicapped parking fees	$ 5,573	$ -	$ -	$ 5,573
Debt	-	105,024	4,788,951	4,893,975
Sheriff forfeiture	25,825	-	-	25,825
Total restricted fund balance	$ 31,398	$ 105,024	$ 4,788,951	$ 4,925,373

In the fund financial statements, committed fund balances are amounts subject to a purpose constraint imposed by a formal action of the County's highest level of decision-making authority, or by its designated body or official. As of December 31, 2017, the County Legislature has committed, by resolution, $12,500,000 to fiscal stability, $1,000,000 to other post-employment benefits, $2,500,000 to health insurance payments and $300,000 to economic development.

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

As of December 31, 2017, the following balances were considered to be assigned:

	General Fund	Non-Major Funds	Total
Encumbrances	$ 751,320	$ 37,644	$ 788,964
Subsequent year's expenditures	9,314,164	-	9,314,164
Comprehensive planning activities	179,981	-	179,981
Tax Certiorari	2,575,000	-	2,575,000
Specific use	-	1,931,926	1,931,926
Total assigned fund balance	$ 12,820,465	$ 1,969,570	$ 14,790,035

- ***Assigned to Encumbrances***—Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for expenditures of monies are recorded, is employed as part of the County's budgetary control mechanism for all funds. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

- ***Assigned to Subsequent Year's Appropriations***—Represents available fund balance being appropriated to meet expenditure requirements in the 2018 fiscal year.

- ***Assigned to Comprehensive Planning Activities***—Represents fund balance that is assigned to pay for comprehensive planning activities within the County.

- ***Assigned to Tax Certiorari***—Represents fund balance that assigned to pay the judgments and claims in tax certiorari proceedings.

- ***Assigned to Specific Use***—Represents fund balance within the special revenue funds that is assigned for a specific purpose. The assignment's purpose relates to each funds' operations and represents amounts within the funds that are not restricted or committed.

In the fund financial statements unassigned fund balance represents the residual classification of the government's General Fund, and could report surplus or deficit. As of December 31, 2017, the unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was $7,575,949.

The County's policy is to expend fund balances in the following order: non-spendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance.

12. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

Interfund loans are short term in nature and exist because of temporary advances or payments made on behalf of other funds. All interfund balances are expected to be collected/paid within the subsequent year. Interfund transfers are routine annual events for both the budget and accounting process and are necessary to present funds in their proper fund classification. Interfund loans and transfers of the County as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017 are presented below:

Fund	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
Governmental funds:		
General Fund	$ 312,279	$ 988,683
Debt Service Fund	1,077,344	1,352,584
Nonmajor funds	1,222,017	1,172,583
Proprietary funds:		
Sewer Fund	-	449,728
Workers' Compensation Fund	-	656
Agency Fund	1,352,594	-
Total	$ 3,964,234	$ 3,964,234

Transfers out:	Transfers in: General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Nonmajor funds	Total
General Fund	$ -	$ 20,154,877	$ 8,427,455	$ 28,582,332
Debt Service Fund	-	-	170,000	170,000
Nonmajor funds	20,000	-	-	20,000
Total	$ 20,000	$ 20,154,877	$ 8,597,455	$ 28,772,332

13. AGENCY FUND

An agency fund exists for employee withholding and temporary deposits funds. The following is a summary of changes in assets and liabilities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

	Balance 1/1/2017	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2017
ASSETS				
Cash and equivalents	$ 7,341,392	$ 340,559,812	$ 342,089,795	$ 5,811,409
Due from other funds	-	100,181,927	98,829,333	1,352,594
Total assets	$ 7,341,392	$ 440,741,739	$ 440,919,128	$ 7,164,003
LIABILITIES				
Agency liabilities	$ 7,069,787	$ 439,389,155	$ 439,294,939	$ 7,164,003
Due to other funds	271,605	-	271,605	-
Total liabilities	$ 7,341,392	$ 439,389,155	$ 439,566,544	$ 7,164,003

14. LABOR CONTRACTS

Current employees are represented by four bargaining units with the balance governed by County rules and regulations. The CSEA Local 1000 – Nurses contract is settled through December 31, 2022, the Oneida County Sheriff Department is settled through December 31, 2020 and the UPSEU Blue Collar and UPSEU White Collar are settled through December 31, 2017.

15. COMMITMENTS

Encumbrances—Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed (executory) contracts for goods or services (i.e., purchase orders, contracts, and commitments). Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. Open encumbrances are reported as an assignment of fund balance since such commitments will be honored through budget appropriations in the subsequent year. The County considers encumbrances to be significant for amounts that are encumbered in excess of $100,000. As of December 31, 2017, the County had the following significant encumbrances:

	Capital Projects Fund
Sheriff Public Safety Complex Security	$ 108,229
Rome Family Court	130,452
Sheriff Storage Building	199,678
ESD Grant UAS Test Site	246,945
Asbestos Abatement	307,634
Runway Rehab	324,000
Airfield Infrastructure	356,745
Nose Dock Rehab	450,000
Comp. Building Phase 4	604,000
MVCC Building Addition/Reno	622,903
Highway Bridge Replacement/Rehab	716,560
Consol. County Road Phase 4	776,136
County Highway Bridge Phase 4	1,163,753
Union Station Restoration	1,200,480
Radio Interoperability	1,395,364
Business Park Infrastructure	1,600,000

In addition, the County's Sewer Fund has several outstanding construction commitments. These commitments relate to various Sewer treatment, facility improvements, consent order upgrades and repairs.

16. TAX ABATEMENTS

The County is subject to programs entered into by Oneida County Industrial Development Agency ("OCIDA"). These programs have the stated purpose of increasing business activity and employment in the region. Economic development agreements are entered into by the OCIDA and incentives may include property tax abatements of any new property tax revenue realized from the increased assessed value of any incentivized project from the investment of private capital. The abatement agreements include a stipulated reduction pursuant to the limits set forth in State statute and rules. In the future these new revenues will increase periodically until the project is taxed at full assessed value. Assuming the IDA incentivized projects would have been completed absent tax abatement, the unrealized property tax revenue is $2,516,397. However, during 2017 the County collected $1,243,301 related to these new incentivized projects.

17. CONTINGENCIES

Grant and Aid Programs—The County receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal and state agencies. The receipt of such funds generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed expenditures resulting from such audits could become a liability of the County. The amount of disallowance, if any, cannot be determined at this time, although the County expects any such amounts to be immaterial.

Sewer District Consent Order—The County, as the permit holder for the part-County Sewer District, was served with a Complaint by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("NYSDEC") on February 26, 2007, alleging violations of environmental statutes and regulations stemming from wet weather overflows at the Sauquoit Creek Pump Station. The County served an Answer to the Complaint on April 25, 2007. On July 11, 2007, the County and the State executed a Consent Order resolving the issues rose in the Complaint. The Consent Order required the payment of a fine of One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000), $120,000 of which was paid on July 13, 2007 and the DEC is allowing the remaining $30,000 was applied by the County to an Environmental Benefit Project for the Sauquoit Creek Basin. The Consent Order contains a compliance schedule which calls for the completion of a study of the system within three years and the implementation of any repairs called for in the study by October 31, 2014.

On July 7, 2010, the County submitted the Plan of Study called for in the Consent Order. The Plan of Study proposed a project completion date of December 31, 2020.

During 2011, the County negotiated a new consent order that includes an extended compliance schedule with NYSDEC to replace the consent order that was issued in 2007. The new order was approved the Oneida County Board of Legislators on November 30, 2011, signed by the County Executive on December 7, 2011 and issued by NYSCEC on December 12, 2011. The new order reflected the results of the Plan of Study conducted in 2010 and it extended the completion date of the order, which includes a compliance schedule, to December 31, 2021. The County is in compliance with the deadlines in the new compliance schedule. The County plans to issue long-term debt to finance the project and, therefore, will record a liability as such financing is obtained. As of December 31, 2017, the County has issued $59,136,186 of EFC bonded debt in response to the consent order. Of the total issued, $825,000 has been repaid with District funds, leaving a balance of $58,311,186. The County also has short-term EFC notes outstanding at December 31, 2017 of $19,336,925.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through August 23, 2018, which is the date the financial statements are available for issuance, and have determined there are no subsequent events, except what is discussed below, that require disclosure under generally accepted accounting principles.

- On May 16, 2018, the County issued $18,685,000 in public improvement serial bonds. The bonds were issued at interest rates ranging from 2.0-3.0 percent and mature on May 15, 2033.

- On May 16, 2018, the County issued a bond anticipation note in the amount of $1,182,129. The BAN was issued at a rate of 3.50 percent and is due May 16, 2019.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Schedule of Funding Progress—Other Post-Employment Benefits Plan
Year Ended December 31, 2017

Oneida County:

Measurement Date	Fiscal Year Ended	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability ("AAL")	Unfunded AAL ("UAAL")	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	Ratio of UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
January 1, 2017	December 31, 2017	$ -	$ 84,469,449	$ 84,469,449	0.0%	$ 74,910,056	112.8%
January 1, 2015	December 31, 2015	-	76,170,695	76,170,695	0.0%	69,468,784	109.6%
January 1, 2013	December 31, 2013	-	76,045,449	76,045,449	0.0%	68,113,435	111.6%

Mohawk Valley Community College:

Measurement Date	Fiscal Year Ended	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability ("AAL")	Unfunded AAL ("UAAL")	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	Ratio of UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
September 1, 2016	August 31, 2017	$ -	$ 25,535,301	$ 25,535,301	0.0%	$ 29,754,548	85.8%
September 1, 2014	August 31, 2015	-	25,375,757	25,375,757	0.0%	29,737,960	85.3%
September 1, 2012	August 31, 2013	-	25,794,824	25,764,824	0.0%	25,050,563	102.9%

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK

Schedule of the Local Government's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)—Teacher's Retirement System

Last Four Fiscal Years*

	Year Ended August 31,			
	2017	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
Mowhawk Valley Community College ("MVCC")				
Measurement date	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013
MVCC's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.024527%	0.026090%	0.027540%	0.025817%
MVCC's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	$ (186,426)	$ 279,437	$ (2,860,511)	$ (2,875,840)
MVCC's covered-employee payroll	$ 3,886,647	$ 4,025,980	$ 4,143,949	$ 3,806,736
MVCC's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	4.8%	-6.9%	69.0%	75.5%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	100.66%	99.01%	110.46%	100.70%

*Information prior to the year ended August 31, 2014 is not available.

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Schedule of the Local Government's Contributions— Teacher's Retirement System
Last Four Fiscal Years*

	Year Ended August 31,			
	2017	2016	2015	2014
Mohawk Valley Community College ("MVCC")				
Contractually required contributions	$ 455,515	$ 533,845	$ 725,191	$ 620,498
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(455,515)	(533,845)	(725,191)	(620,498)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
MVCC's covered-employee payroll	$ 3,886,647	$ 4,025,980	$ 4,143,949	$ 3,806,736
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.7%	13.3%	17.5%	16.3%

*Information prior to the year ended August 31, 2014 is not available.

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK

Schedule of the Local Government's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability—Employees' Retirement System
Last Four Fiscal Years*

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2017	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
Measurement date	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	94.70%	90.70%	97.90%	97.20%
Oneida County ("County")				
County's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.281108%	0.289268%	0.283828%	0.283828%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	$ 26,413,549	$ 46,428,389	$ 9,588,410	$ 12,825,798
County's covered-employee payroll	$ 71,766,894	$ 71,763,360	$ 68,543,394	$ 76,328,553
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	36.8%	64.7%	14.0%	16.8%
Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority ("Authority")				
Authority's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.014156%	0.011847%	0.014236%	0.014236%
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	$ 1,330,098	$ 2,276,668	$ 480,933	$ 643,313
Authority's covered-employee payroll	$ 3,836,397	$ 3,695,136	$ 3,419,002	n/a
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	34.7%	61.6%	14.1%	n/a

	Year Ended August 31,			
	2017	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
Mowhawk Valley Community College ("MVCC")				
MVCC's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.039792%	0.041702%	0.040400%	0.040400%
MVCC's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	$ 3,738,904	$ 6,693,337	$ 1,363,515	$ 1,823,886
MVCC's covered-employee payroll	$ 10,157,867	$ 9,500,420	$ 9,370,054	$ 9,584,855
MVCC's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	36.8%	70.5%	14.6%	19.0%

*Information prior to the year ended December 31, 2014 is not available for the County and the Authority. Information prior to the year ended August 31, 2014 is not available for MVCC.

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Schedule of the Local Government's Contributions— Employees' Retirement System Last Four Fiscal Years*

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2017	2016	2015	2014
Oneida County ("County")				
Contractually required contributions	$ 10,776,206	$ 11,272,218	$ 13,377,068	$ 14,383,478
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	(10,776,206)	(11,272,218)	(10,762,856)	(10,146,718)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ 2,614,212	$ 4,236,760
County's covered-employee payroll	$ 74,910,056	$ 73,477,001	$ 68,319,525	$ 67,006,448
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	14.4%	15.3%	15.8%	15.1%
Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority ("Authority")				
Contractually required contributions	$ 549,859	$ 540,463	$ 558,657	$ 699,094
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	(549,859)	(540,463)	(558,657)	(699,094)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Authority's covered-employee payroll	$ 3,836,397	$ 3,695,136	$ 3,419,002	$ 3,640,306
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	14.3%	14.6%	16.3%	19.2%

	Year Ended August 31,			
	2017	2016	2015	2014
Mowhawk Valley Community College ("MVCC")				
Contractually required contributions	$ 1,445,613	$ 1,702,830	$ 1,648,055	$ 1,867,933
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	(1,445,613)	(1,702,830)	(1,648,055)	(1,867,933)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
MVCC's covered-employee payroll	$ 10,157,867	$ 9,500,420	$ 9,370,054	$ 9,584,855
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	14.2%	17.9%	17.6%	19.5%

*Information prior to the year ended December 31, 2014 is not available for the County and the Authority. Information prior to the year ended August 31, 2014 is not available for MVCC.

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances—Budget and Actual—General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
REVENUES				
Real property taxes	$ 66,215,834	$ 66,215,834	$ 65,999,293	$ (216,541)
Real property tax items	4,023,000	4,175,320	4,186,785	11,465
Nonproperty tax items	96,631,102	135,457,979	137,302,869	1,844,890
Departmental income	12,474,216	12,581,275	10,762,032	(1,819,243)
Intergovernmental charges	20,649,968	20,649,968	18,599,183	(2,050,785)
Use of money and property	1,306,243	1,376,243	1,231,915	(144,328)
Licenses and permits	56,200	56,200	81,770	25,570
Fines and forfeitures	654,330	694,439	475,495	(218,944)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	584,345	599,719	530,030	(69,689)
Miscellaneous	1,239,888	1,239,888	1,812,211	572,323
Interfund revenues	65,019	65,019	57,892	(7,127)
State aid	69,728,975	72,019,996	64,703,240	(7,316,756)
Federal aid	52,555,531	52,583,601	49,990,438	(2,593,163)
Total revenues	326,184,651	367,715,481	355,733,153	(11,982,328)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government support	37,768,750	76,018,054	73,791,854	2,226,200
Education	19,315,251	21,039,798	21,026,880	12,918
Public safety	49,859,889	49,852,981	47,742,326	2,110,655
Health	19,721,606	20,532,846	19,006,969	1,525,877
Transportation	7,899,739	8,258,508	5,982,953	2,275,555
Economic assistance and opportunity	168,271,285	169,107,493	158,567,651	10,539,842
Culture and recreation	1,239,604	1,238,356	1,221,391	16,965
Home and community services	3,678,918	4,110,516	3,320,512	790,004
Total expenditures	307,755,042	350,158,552	330,660,536	19,498,016
Excess of revenues over expenditures	18,429,609	17,556,929	25,072,617	7,515,688
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	20,000	20,000	20,000	-
Transfers out	(25,975,651)	(28,582,333)	(28,582,332)	1
Total other financing sources (uses)	(25,955,651)	(28,562,333)	(28,562,332)	1
Net change in fund balances*	(7,526,042)	(11,005,404)	(3,489,715)	7,515,689
Fund balances—beginning	40,217,527	40,217,527	40,217,527	-
Fund balances—ending	$ 32,691,485	$ 29,212,123	$ 36,727,812	$ 7,515,689

* The net change in fund balances was included in the budget as an appropriation (i.e. spenddown) of fund balance and reappropriation of prior year encumbrances.

1. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

Budgetary Basis of Accounting—Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for all governmental funds, except the Capital Projects Fund and the Oneida Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation, which adopts its own budget. The Capital Projects Fund is appropriated on a project length basis; appropriations are approved through a County Legislature resolution at the project's inception and lapse upon termination of the project.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. Transfers of appropriations require the approval of the County Legislature. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the functional classification.

Appropriations in all budgeted funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year even if they have related encumbrances.

Actual results of operations presented in accordance with GAAP and the County's accounting policies do not recognize encumbrances and restricted fund balance as expenditures until the period in which the actual goods or services are received and a liability is incurred. Encumbrances are only reported on the balance sheet of the governmental funds included within restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance. Significant encumbrances are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The General Fund original budget for the year ended December 31, 2017 includes encumbrances from the prior year of $482,096.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
December 31, 2017

	Special Grant	County Road	Road Machinery	Capital Projects	OTASC	Total Nonmajor Funds
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ -	$ 3,230,682	$ 214,676	$ -	$ -	$ 3,445,358
Restricted cash	-	-	-	7,838,695	73,160	7,911,855
Deposits with trustees	-	-	-	-	4,722,791	4,722,791
Other receivables	62,070	1,070,379	-	540,324	-	1,672,773
Due from other funds	-	3,250	823,019	395,748	-	1,222,017
Prepaid items	-	-	-	-	5,563	5,563
Total assets	$ 62,070	$ 4,304,311	$ 1,037,695	$ 8,774,767	$ 4,801,514	$ 18,980,357
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	$ 31,890	$ 1,261,093	$ 224,288	$ -	$ 7,000	$ 1,524,271
Accrued liabilities	266,787	752,489	-	-	-	1,019,276
Due to other funds	-	1,091,914	42,652	38,017	-	1,172,583
Intergovernmental payable	-	-	-	51,806	-	51,806
Bond anticipation notes payable	-	-	-	8,937,129	-	8,937,129
Total liabilities	298,677	3,105,496	266,940	9,026,952	7,000	12,705,065
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	5,563	5,563
Restricted	-	-	-	-	4,788,951	4,788,951
Assigned	-	1,198,815	770,755	-	-	1,969,570
Unassigned	(236,607)	-	-	(252,185)	-	(488,792)
Total fund balances	(236,607)	1,198,815	770,755	(252,185)	4,794,514	6,275,292
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 62,070	$ 4,304,311	$ 1,037,695	$ 8,774,767	$ 4,801,514	$ 18,980,357

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances (Deficits)
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Special Grant	County Road	Road Machinery	Capital Projects	OTASC	Total Nonmajor Funds
REVENUES						
Departmental income	$ -	$ 1,496,660	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,496,660
Intergovernmental charges	-	3,970,797	-	-	-	3,970,797
Use of money and property	-	-	-	-	47,569	47,569
Licenses and permits	-	10,740	-	-	-	10,740
Sale of property and compensation for loss	-	387	126,479	-	-	126,866
Miscellaneous	195,535	-	-	2,347,056	-	2,542,591
Interfund revenues	70,639	920,596	2,545,145	-	-	3,536,380
State aid	15,917	5,213,993	-	6,819,922	-	12,049,832
Federal aid	1,733,711	-	-	3,673,587	-	5,407,298
Tobacco settlement revenue	-	-	-	-	3,266,883	3,266,883
Total revenues	2,015,802	11,613,173	2,671,624	12,840,565	3,314,452	32,455,616
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General government support	-	-	-	-	46,332	46,332
Transportation	-	16,813,499	2,429,754	-	-	19,243,253
Economic assistance and opportunity	2,247,303	-	-	-	-	2,247,303
Debt service:						
Interest	-	-	-	-	3,368,500	3,368,500
Capital outlay	-	-	-	39,085,258	-	39,085,258
Total expenditures	2,247,303	16,813,499	2,429,754	39,085,258	3,414,832	63,990,646
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(231,501)	(5,200,326)	241,870	(26,244,693)	(100,380)	(31,535,030)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in	166,565	5,654,209	-	2,776,681	-	8,597,455
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	(20,000)	(20,000)
Proceeds from serial bonds	-	-	-	23,170,000	-	23,170,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	166,565	5,654,209	-	25,946,681	(20,000)	31,747,455
Net change in fund balances (deficits)	(64,936)	453,883	241,870	(298,012)	(120,380)	212,425
Fund balances (deficits)—beginning	(171,671)	744,932	528,885	45,827	4,914,894	6,062,867
Fund balances (deficits)—ending	$ (236,607)	$ 1,198,815	$ 770,755	$ (252,185)	$ 4,794,514	$ 6,275,292

FEDERAL AWARDS INFORMATION

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2017

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor Progam or Cluster Title (1a)	Federal CFDA Number (1b)	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number (1c)	Passed Through to Sub-recipients	Total Federal Expenditures (1d)
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Passed through NYS Department of Family Assistance:				
SNAP Cluster				
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	N/A	$ -	$ 3,496,946
Total SNAP Cluster			-	3,496,946
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			-	3,496,946
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
Passed through New York State Community Planning and Development:				
Community Development Block Grants	14.228	846CRF-ED815-14	49,200	49,200
Community Development Block Grants	14.228	846CRF-ED859-16	120,000	120,000
Community Development Block Grants	14.228	846CRF-HR110-14	111,427	111,427
Total Community Development Block Grants			280,627	280,627
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			280,627	280,627
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
Passed through NY State Office for the Aging:				
Senior Community Service Employment Program	17.235	N/A	-	47,500
Passed through Herkimer County:				
WIA Cluster				
WIA/WIOA Adult Program	17.258	N/A	-	475,407
WIA/WIOA Youth Activities	17.259	N/A	-	331,435
WIA/WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	17.278	N/A	-	431,654
Total WIA Cluster			-	1,238,496
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			-	1,285,996
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
Passed through Federal Aviation Administration:				
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	3.36.0119.31.13	-	100,651
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	3.36.0119.34.14	-	26,325
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	3.36.0119.35.14	-	699,058
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	3.36.0119.36.14	-	81,338
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	3.36.0119.37.15	-	3,279,123
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	3.36.0119.38.15	-	1,307,731
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	3.36.0119.39.15	-	47,379
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	3.36.0119.40.16	-	1,770,845
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	3.36.0119.41.16	-	172
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	3.36.0119.42.17	-	332,500
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	3.36.0119.43.17	-	232,200
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	3.36.0119.44.17	-	597,420
Total Airport Improvement Program			-	8,474,742
Passed through NY State Department of Transportation:				
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster				
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	C033459	-	560,146
Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			-	560,146
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			-	9,034,888

(continued)

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2017

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor Progam or Cluster Title (1a)	Federal CFDA Number (1b)	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number (1c)	Passed Through to Sub-recipients	Total Federal Expenditures (1d)
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY				
Passed through NYS Department of Environmental Conservation:				
Water Quality Management Planning - Recovery	66.454	C304490	-	93,552
TOTAL U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY			-	93,552
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
Passed through NY State Department of Health:				
Special Education—Grants for Infants and Families	84.181	C-027494	-	93,789
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			-	93,789
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				
Passed through NY State Office for the Aging:				
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III , Part D	93.043	N/A	-	17,530
Aging Cluster				
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part B	93.044	N/A	-	307,731
Special Programs for Aging, Title III, Part C Nutrition Services	93.045	N/A	-	258,737
Special Programs for Aging, Title III, Part C	93.045	N/A	-	404,248
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	N/A	-	103,905
Total Aging Cluster			-	1,074,621
Special Programs for the Aging Title IV				
National Family Caregiver Support, Title III, Part E	93.052	N/A	-	136,945
Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) and Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Aligned Cooperative Agreements	93.074	HRI1577-10	-	116,981
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Research, Demonstrations and Evaluations	93.779	N/A	-	34,156
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Demonstrations and Evaluations	93.779	N/A	-	9,786
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Demonstrations and Evaluations	93.779	N/A	-	3,296
Total Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services			-	47,238
Passed through NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance:				
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	N/A	-	23,971,087
Total Temporary Assistance to Needy Families			-	23,971,087
Passed through Health Research Inc.:				
Cancer Prevention and Control Programs for State, Territorial and Tribal Organizations	93.752	4694-03	-	26,362
Passed through NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance:				
Child Support Enforcement, Title IV-D	93.563	N/A	-	1,427,792
Refugee and Entrant Assistance-State Administered Programs	93.566	N/A	-	144,990
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	93.568	N/A	-	11,595,704
Passed through NYS Department of Health:				
Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	C-028305	-	106,207
Passed through NYS Department of Health:				
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	LGU-70210	-	2,999,882
Passed through NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services:				
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	LGU-70210	-	32,054
Total Medical Assistance Program			-	3,031,936

(continued)

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2017

(concluded)

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor Progam or Cluster Title (1a)	Federal CFDA Number (1b)	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number (1c)	Passed Through to Sub-recipients	Total Federal Expenditures (1d)
Passed through NYS Office of Children and Family Services:				
Child Care & Development Block Grant	93.575	N/A	-	7,915,254
Foster Care, title IV-E	93.658	N/A	-	3,889,661
Adoption Assistance	93.659	N/A	-	1,418,066
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	N/A	-	449,078
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	93.674	N/A	-	141,995
Passed through NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services:				
Block Grants for Prevention & Treatment of Substance Abuse	93.959	N/A	998,939	998,939
Block Grants for Prevention & Treatment of Substance Abuse	93.959	N/A	522,947	522,947
Total Block Grants for Prevention & Treatment of Substance Abuse			1,521,886	1,521,886
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			1,521,886	57,033,333
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY				
Passed through NY State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services:				
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM15972052	-	15,908
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM16972062	-	18,585
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	WM16835069	-	7,500
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	C150449	-	26,757
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	C972040	-	18,427
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	C150459	-	54,470
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	LEMPG	-	92,982
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	C972060	-	89,718
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY			-	324,347
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS (1e)			$ 1,802,513	$ 71,643,478

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal grant activity of the County of Oneida, New York (the "County") under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2017. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* ("Uniform Guidance"). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position or cash flows of the County. The following notes were identified on the schedule of expenditures of federal awards:

(a) Includes all federal award programs of the County of Oneida, New York. The federal expenditures of the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority, the Mohawk Valley Community College and the Oneida County Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation have not been included.

(b) Source: Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

(c) Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.

(d) Prepared under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and includes all federal award programs.

(e) A reconciliation to the financial statements is available.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or limited as to reimbursement. Negative amounts shown on the Schedule represent adjustments or credits made in the normal course of business to amounts reported as expenditures in prior years. The County has not elected to use the 10 percent de minimis direct cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

3. NONMONETARY FEDERAL PROGRAMS

The County is the recipient of federal financial assistance programs that do not result in cash receipts or disbursements, termed "nonmonetary programs."

New York State makes payments of benefits directly to vendors, primarily utility companies, on behalf of eligible persons receiving Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (CFDA Number 93.568). Included in the amount presented on the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is $9,961,167 in direct payments.

4. MATCHING COSTS

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

5. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES – ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

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

6. AMOUNTS PROVIDED TO SUBRECIPIENTS

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

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

Honorable County Executive and County Legislature
County of Oneida, New York:

We have audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Oneida, New York (the "County") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 23, 2018. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Authority, the Mohawk Valley Community College, and the Oneida Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation, as described in our report on the County's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditors' testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors. The financial statements of the Oneida Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Drescher & Malecki LLP

August 23, 2018

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

Honorable County Executive and County Legislature
County of Oneida, New York:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the County of Oneida, New York's, (the "County") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2017. The County's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

The County's basic financial statements include the operations of the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority, the Mohawk Valley Community College, and the Oneida Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation, which received $0, $25,634,198, and $0 in federal awards, respectively, which are not included in the County's Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards during the year ended December 31, 2017. Our audit, described below, did not include the operations of the Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Authority and Mohawk Valley Community College because other auditors were engaged to perform an audit in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, as applicable. Our audit did not include the operations of OTASC because it was not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards.*

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the County complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Drescher & Malecki LLP

August 23, 2018

County of Oneida, New York
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Section I. SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements:

Type of report the auditor issued: *(which report includes a reference to other auditors)		Unmodified*
Internal control over financial reporting:		
Material weakness(es) identified?	______ Yes	✓ No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	______ Yes	✓ None reported
Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted?	______ Yes	✓ No

Federal Awards:

Internal control over major federal programs:		
Material weakness(es) identified?	______ Yes	✓ No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	______ Yes	✓ None reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major federal programs:		Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	______ Yes	✓ No

Identification of major federal programs

CFDA Number(s)	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
93.568	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance
93.658	Foster Care Title IV-E
93.778	Medical Assistance Program

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs?		$ 2,149,304
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	✓ Yes	______ No

Section II. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

No findings noted.

Section III. FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

No findings noted.

COUNTY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK

Summary Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings and Corrective Action Plan
Year Ended December 31, 2017
(Follow Up on December 31, 2016 Findings)

No findings noted.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING WITH RESPECT TO THE BONDS

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,

(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 May 21, 2019 of the County relating to the Bonds under the headings “The County”, “Tax Information”, “County Indebtedness”, “Litigation” and all Appendices (other than any 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, 2018, 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, 2018; 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) within 10 business days after the occurrence of such 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 Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds;

(g) modifications to rights of Bondholders; if material

(h) bond calls, if material, and tender offers

(i) defeasances

(j) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds; 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.

(o) incurrence of a financial obligation (as defined in the Rule) of the County, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the County, any of which affect Bondholders, if material; and

(p) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the County, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

Event (c) is included pursuant to a letter from the SEC staff to the National Association of Bond Lawyers dated 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.

For the purposes of the event identified in (l) of this section, 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 governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the obligated person, 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 obligated person.

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.

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 material 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.

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION

June 11, 2019

County of Oneida,
State of New York

Re: County of Oneida, New York
$11,490,000* Public Improvement Refunding (Serial) Bonds, 2019

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have been requested to render our opinion as to the validity of an issue of $11,490,000* Public Improvement Refunding (Serial) Bonds, 2019 (the "Obligations"), of the County of Oneida, State of New York (the "Obligor"), dated June 11, 2019, initially issued in registered form in denominations such that one bond shall be issued for each maturity of bonds in such amounts as hereinafter set forth, bearing interest at the rate of ____ and _____ hundredths per centum (_____%) per annum as to bonds maturing in each of the years 20__ to 20__, both inclusive, and at the rate of ____ per centum (__%) per annum as to bonds maturing in each of the years 20__ to 20__, both inclusive payable on October 1, 2019 and semi-annually thereafter on April 1 and October 1, and maturing in the amount of $_____ on April 1, 2020, $_____on April 1, 2021, $_____ on April 1, 2022, $_____ on April 1, 2023, $_____ on April 1, 2024, $_____on April 1, 2025, $_____on April 1, 2026 and $_____on April 1, 2027.

We have examined:

(1) the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York;

(2) the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including particularly Sections 103 and 141 through 150 thereof, and the applicable regulations of the United States Treasury Department promulgated thereunder (collectively, the "Code");

(3) an arbitrage certificate executed on behalf of the Obligor which includes, among other things, covenants, relating to compliance with the Code, with the owners of the Obligations that the Obligor will, among other things, (i) take all actions on its part necessary to cause interest on the Obligations not to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, restricting, to the extent necessary, the yield on investments made with the proceeds of the Obligations and investment earnings thereon, making required payments to the Federal government, if any, and maintaining books and records in a specified manner, where appropriate, and (ii) refrain from taking any action which would cause interest on the Obligations to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, refraining from spending the proceeds of the Obligations and investment earnings thereon on certain specified purposes (the "Arbitrage Certificate"); and

(4) a certificate executed on behalf of the Obligor which includes, among other things, a statement that compliance with such covenants is not prohibited by, or violative of, any provision of local or special law, regulation or resolution applicable to the Obligor.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

We also have examined a certified copy of proceedings of the finance board of the Obligor and other proofs authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Obligations, including the form of the Obligations. In rendering the opinions expressed herein we have assumed (i) the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records, documents and proceedings, including factual information, expectations and statements contained therein, examined by us which have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacities, and have not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof, and (ii) compliance by the Obligor with the covenants contained in the Arbitrage Certificate. We also have assumed the genuineness of the signatures appearing upon such public records, documents and proceedings and the certifications thereof.

In our opinion:

(a) The Obligations 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 Obligor, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Obligations and interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limitations; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Obligations: (i) may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights, and (ii) may be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.

(b) The Obligor has the power to comply with its covenants with respect to compliance with the Code as such covenants relate to the Obligations; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of such covenants may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights.

(c) Interest on the Obligations is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Interest on the Obligations is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Obligations.

Certain agreements, requirements and procedures contained or referred to in the Arbitrage Certificate and other relevant documents may be changed and certain actions (including, without limitation, economic defeasance of the Obligations) may be taken or omitted under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such documents.

The opinions expressed herein are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. Such opinions may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring after the date hereof. Accordingly, this opinion is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon in connection with any such actions, events or matters. Our engagement with respect to the Obligations has concluded with their issuance, and we disclaim any obligation to update this opinion. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents. Furthermore, we have assumed compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in the Arbitrage Certificate, including without limitation covenants and agreements compliance with which is necessary to assure that future actions, omissions or events will not cause interest on the Obligations to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. We call attention to the fact that the rights and obligations under the Obligations and the Arbitrage Certificate and their enforceability may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance, moratorium or other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases and to the limitations on legal remedies against municipal corporations such as the Obligor in the State of New York. We express no opinion with respect to any indemnification, contribution, penalty, choice of law, choice of forum, choice of venue, or waiver provisions contained in the foregoing documents.

The scope of our engagement in relation to the issuance of the Obligations has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein. Such opinions 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 Obligor, together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the Obligor to pay the principal of or interest on the Obligations as the same respectively become due and payable. Reference should be made to the Official Statement prepared by the Obligor in relation to the Obligations for factual information which, in the judgment of the Obligor, could materially affect the ability of the Obligor to pay such principal and interest. While we have participated in the preparation of such Official Statement, we have not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the factual information contained therein and, accordingly, we express no opinion as to whether the Obligor, in connection with the sale of the Obligations, 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.

Very truly yours,

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP