

ONONDAGA COUNTY NEW YORK

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2011

**DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT & CONTROL
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COMPTROLLER**

**JAMES V. MATURO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER/ACCOUNTING
PHILIP M. BRITT
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER/AUDITING**

**COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2012**

PREPARED BY THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

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TESTONE, MARSHALL, & DISCENZA, LLP

**COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
 COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
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INTRODUCTORY

SECTION

(UNAUDITED)

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK

LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

COUNTY LEGISLATURE

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2012

CHAIRMAN: J. RYAN MCMAHON II

JOHN C. DOUGHERTY

DAVID H. KNAPP **

KATHLEEN A. RAPP

LINDA R. ERVIN

DANNY J. LIEDKA

CHRISTOPHER J. RYAN

KEVIN A. HOLMQUIST

BRIAN F. MAY

DEREK T. SHEPARD JR.

CASEY E. JORDAN

WILLIAM H. MEYER JR.

MARK A. STANCZYK *

PATRICK M. KILMARTIN *

MICHAEL E. PLOCHOCKI

JUDITH A. TASSONE

MONICA WILLIAMS

* FLOOR LEADERS

** CHAIR, WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE

COUNTY COMPTROLLER
ROBERT E. ANTONACCI II, CPA

COUNTY EXECUTIVE
JOANNE M. MAHONEY

CHIEF FISCAL OFFICER
JAMES ROWLEY

COUNTY SHERIFF
KEVIN E. WALSH

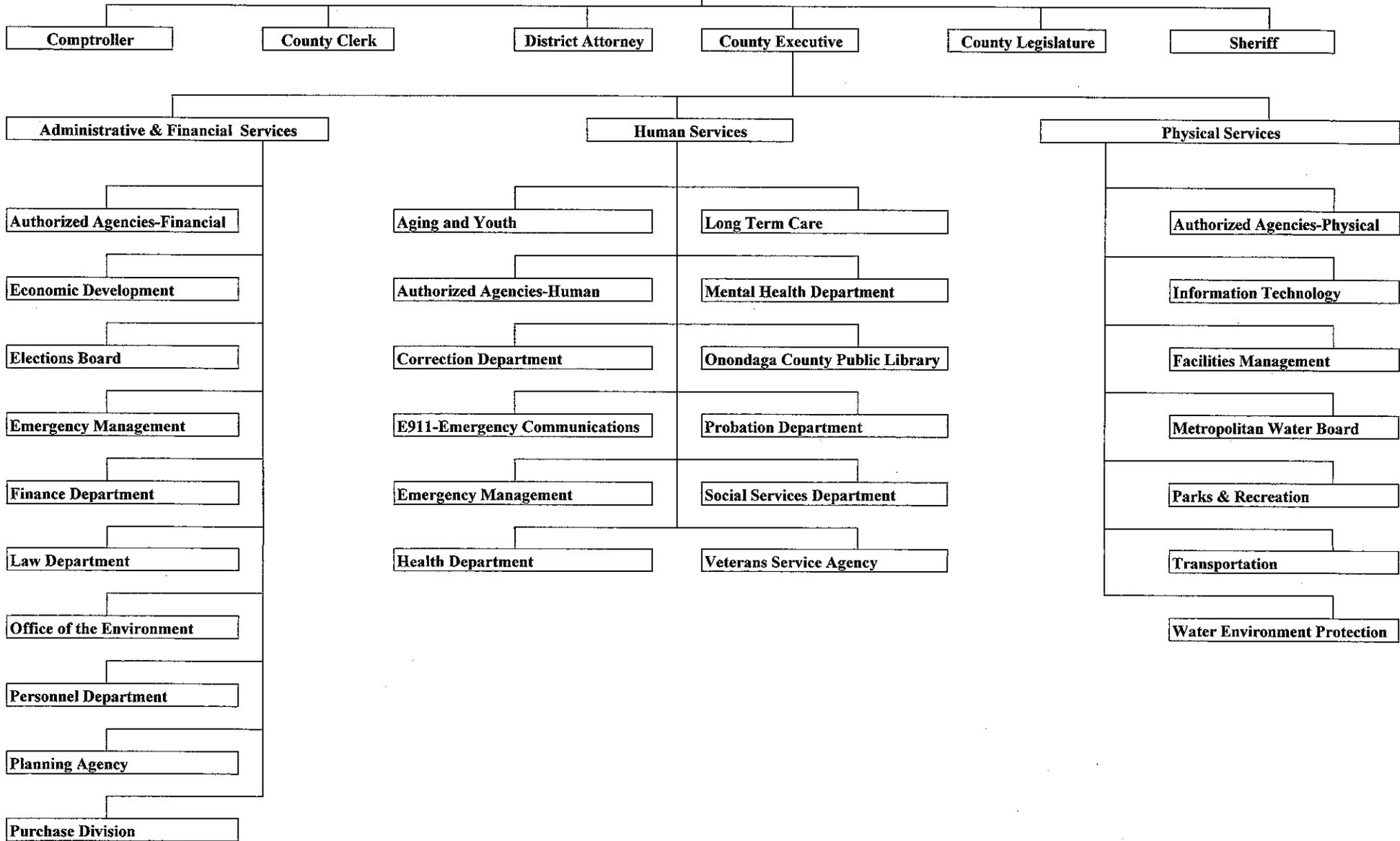
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
WILLIAM J. FITZPATRICK

COUNTY CLERK
M. ANN CIARPELLI

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA

ORGANIZATION CHART

VOTERS





Robert E. Antonacci II, CPA
Comptroller

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA

Office of the
County Comptroller

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James V. Maturio
Deputy Comptroller/Accounting

Philip M. Britt
Deputy Comptroller/Audit

May 16, 2012

To the Citizens of Onondaga County,
Honorable Joanne M. Mahoney, and
Honorable Members of the Onondaga County Legislature

I am pleased to submit the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of Onondaga County for the year ended December 31, 2011. Responsibility for accuracy of the data as well as the completeness and fairness of its presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the management of this government. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, the County has established a comprehensive set of internal controls that is designed to protect the government's assets from loss, theft, or misuse. These controls also allow the County reliable information for the preparation of these financial statements. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of financial operations of the County in accordance with accounting policies generally accepted in the United States of America. All disclosures considered necessary for the reader to gain an understanding of the County's financial activities have been included.

The County has engaged independent auditors who have audited the basic financial statements. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the County are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditors have concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unqualified opinion that the County's basic financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, are fairly presented in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting policies. The report of the independent auditors can be found on page ix of the financial section of this report.

The independent audit of the financial statements was part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit". The County is required to undergo an annual audit in conformity with the provision of the Single Audit Act and U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. The Single Audit Report includes the schedule of federal financial assistance, the independent auditors' report on the internal control structure and compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and findings and recommendations. The Single Audit Report is not included in this CAFR, however, when available, it is a public record and available to all interested parties upon request.

Generally accepted accounting principles require management to provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter on transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The County's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

Government Profile

Onondaga County is located in close proximity to the geographic center of upstate New York approximately midway between Albany and Buffalo. Onondaga County has a land area of 793.5 square miles and a 2010 U.S. Census population of 467,026. The most significant municipal entity within the County is the City of Syracuse, which has a 2010 U.S. Census population of 145,170 and which also serves as the County seat. The County's population is concentrated along two interstate highway corridors that intersect in the middle of the County. The County's industrial, and to a lesser extent its commercial establishments, are similarly concentrated within the same corridors.

Onondaga County was established in 1794 by an act of the New York State Legislature. The current county executive form of government was adopted by voter referendum in 1961. The County Executive is elected by direct vote for a term of four years. The County Executive is the chief executive officer of the County with, among other powers, authority to appoint heads of County departments conditional to legislative confirmation, to appoint other executive officers as provided by law, to supervise the administration of every department except as otherwise provided, to propose the annual operating budget plan, to approve or disapprove every local law or ordinance adopted by the County Legislature, to authorize all contracts on behalf of the County, and shall be the chief budget officer of the County. The County Legislature is the policy making, appropriating and governing body of Onondaga County. The County Legislature is comprised of members elected from seventeen legislative districts for two-year terms. The County Legislature is vested with the power to enact local laws, ordinances and resolutions, to adopt budgets and levy taxes, to override by a two-thirds vote any veto by the County Executive of any legalized act, to fix compensation for all County officers and employees, and to authorize the issuance of capital debt obligations where a two-thirds majority so approves. The offices of County Comptroller, Sheriff, District Attorney and County Clerk are elected by general direct vote, and each serves a four-year term. The Comptroller is the chief accounting and auditing officer for the County and, as such, has major responsibility for the internal financial controls and financial reporting. The County Clerk is the custodian of all legal, real property and court documents. The Sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer for the County. In addition to the above officials, the Chief Fiscal Officer has responsibility for the collection and custody of County monies, administration of real property and sales taxes, and the sale of County indebtedness. The Chief Fiscal Officer is appointed by the County Executive, subject to County Legislature ratification.

Onondaga County provides a full range of public services to its residents including public safety, health, transportation, education, economic assistance, home and community, culture and recreation, and general administrative support. This report includes all funds and account groups over which Onondaga County exerts substantial control, significant influence and accountability as defined in the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity* and Statement 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units*. Based on these Statements, the Onondaga County Resource Recovery Agency, the Onondaga County Water Authority, and the Central New York Regional Planning Board do not meet the criteria to be units of the reporting entity, and accordingly are excluded from this report. Predicated on the criteria of these Statements, the Onondaga County Convention Center/War Memorial Management Corporation, Onondaga Community College, Onondaga County Industrial Development Agency, Friends of Rosamond Gifford Zoo, and the Housing Development Fund Company meet the requirements for recognition as component units and accordingly their financial information is presented in a discrete format in the Financial Section of this report. The Onondaga Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (OTASC) meets these requirements for recognition as a component unit and their financial information is blended as a Nonmajor Debt Service Fund in the Financial Section of this report.

The County maintains a budgetary control system to ensure compliance with the annual adopted budget and with other applicable laws. Budgetary control is achieved by use of a pre-encumbrance system that reserves available appropriations prior to the initiation of the contract process. This system has the advantage of centrally accounting for a County department's expenditure plans prior to actual development of contracts. Upon finalization of contracts, the pre-encumbrance is replaced by an encumbrance. Encumbered amounts do not lapse at year-end, but are re-appropriated into the ensuing year's budget as prescribed by Onondaga County Law. The County Comptroller submits to the Legislature a monthly report of revenues and expenses compared to budget. Additionally, the Executive Department's Division of Management and Budget submits to the Legislature a quarterly report of budgetary projections.

Onondaga County employs an internal audit staff that reports to the County Comptroller. This internal audit staff conducts periodic financial, operational and compliance audits of County departments and other related entities. The internal control structure is subject to evaluation during these internal audits.

Factors Affecting Financial Condition

Local Economy: The County budget is affected by the condition of the local economy. Expenditures such as public assistance, Medicaid, and other human service costs vary directly with the condition of the local economy, as do some major County revenues such as sales tax.

The local economy supporting County government showed continued signs of improvement compared to 2010. The preliminary unemployment rate for the Syracuse MSA at December 2011 stood at 8.0% compared with 8.3% the previous year. Nonfarm payrolls increased .8% year over year and Manpower Group reports the Syracuse MSA should see slightly increased employment through the first quarter of 2012. Sales tax collections in 2011 increased 3.15% from the previous year with the County share of retained sales tax rising 39.7% from 2010 on an accrued collections basis. The increase in the County share of retained sales tax has been offset by a reduction in the property tax levy of \$35 million over the last two years. Economic headwinds that may affect the local economy include: relatively high unemployment, retail gas prices approaching 2008 peak levels, stagnant home sales with declining median home sale prices, a slightly declining overall consumer confidence index for the Syracuse MSA and a moderate uptick in the inflation rate.

During 2011 the County experienced a 3.15% growth in sales tax collections that approximated the national 12 month CPI average, which stood at 3.0% for 2011. This sales tax growth performance is historically consistent with past trends with the exception of the sharp drop in sales tax revenues in 2009 that was followed by a rebound back to levels approaching 2008 numbers in 2010. Additional unanticipated revenues under the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act as a result of Medicaid funding reconciliations and additional revenues from prior year tax collections, combined with various accrual reversals, and expense control initiatives produced a favorable budget variance for 2011 of \$14.3 million.

Although the local economy further stabilized in 2011, relatively high unemployment and State budget concerns affected the formulation of the 2012 County budget. An increase in local costs to support state mandated services, reduction in Federal Medicaid (FMAP) dollars from the Federal stimulus bill (ARRA), increased employee fringe benefit costs (including pensions), double digit increases in public assistance caseloads and the need to replace a \$30 million reduction in the property tax levy with increased sales tax from a new sales tax sharing agreement, combined to produce an initial \$18 million budget gap. To overcome this budget gap the County Executive held the line on previous year's headcount reductions shifted substantial funds used for capital and non-recurring expenditures normally funded in the operating

budget to the excess fund balance reserve amount exceeding the County's 10% policy, and used additional excess fund balance reserves over the 10% policy goal in the operating budget. The County Legislature proposed additional cuts and increased revenue estimates to provide a \$5.6 million tax levy reduction while closing the budget gap. The 2012 budget supports \$1,199,251,817 in total expenditures, including internal transfers of \$219,267,479. Expenses were 1.0% above the 2011 budget as modified and \$4.6 million of General Fund reserves were applied to balance the budget.

The County Legislature adopted a new 10-year sales tax sharing formula in May of 2010 that took effect beginning January 2011. The agreement includes provisions to share both the 3% portion (permanent tax) and 1% portion (temporary tax renewable by the State legislature every two years) under a formula significantly different from the past agreement. Under the new formula, Towns and Villages will be phased out entirely from sharing in sales tax by 2013. The County will retain most of the 3% portion and share slightly in the 1% portion with the overall percentage retained by the County increasing from 45% in 2010 to approximately 74% after the agreement is fully phased in beginning 2013. The City will retain most of the 1% portion. Schools will share less than 1% of the overall tax after the agreement is fully phased in. Although villages were eliminated from sharing in sales tax, the County Legislature created a separate fund of \$4.0 million to be shared by the villages during the period of the sales tax agreement.

The County's diverse economic base continues to play a key role in recovering from the economic downturn. Onondaga County is the hub of a regional medical sector that is a major economic driver, and is also part of a larger educational region with more than 30 colleges and universities, 130,000 students and approximately \$1.2 billion in annual R&D expenditures at the largest institutions. Upstate Medical University is finishing construction of a \$20 million, 60,000 square foot facility which will be the future home of the Central New York Biotechnology Research Center. This is the first phase of a 14-acre site redevelopment that will house labs, office and other research project space. Future development envisions business incubation space to promote commercial applications from research.

Long Term Financial Planning: Each year the County prepares a six-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The CIP process is both a programmatic and fiscal tool, providing an opportunity for decision-makers to regularly evaluate infrastructure needs and competing capital investments within a fiscal framework that includes debt service projections and future operating costs. For 2012 the County pared back projects considered in the CIP to only those that could be initiated during the six year capital planning period. The current capital plan outlines \$356 million in projects with most of the resources targeted to new facilities associated with the court-mandated clean up of Onondaga Lake.

The County has established debt policies that form the fiscal parameters for the capital planning process. The policies are included in the County's annual operating budget document and authorized annually by the County Legislature as part of the budget review process. The debt policies call for General Fund debt service to remain below 5% of General Fund revenue; for overall net direct indebtedness to remain below \$500 per capita, or 1% of the full value of taxable property; and to maintain a debt payment schedule in which 65% or more of the outstanding debt will be retired within ten years.

In addition the County Legislature has established a General Fund balance policy that establishes a fund balance goal of 10% of net revenues and calls for amounts in excess of 10% to be applied to avoid future debt or for tax relief. Net revenues are calculated as gross revenues less sales tax pass through revenue budgeted for municipalities

Onondaga Lake. Onondaga County entered into an Amended Consent Judgment (ACJ) in 1998 that established a plan to reduce sewage outflows into Onondaga Lake through specific improvements to the

Metropolitan Wastewater Treatment Plant and abatement of combined sewer overflows. Total project costs are currently estimated at \$640 million. The project is being supported through a combination of state and federal grants and debt covered by local user fees. The State has appropriated \$74.9 million of the Clean Water/Clean Air Environmental Bond Act funds for projects covered under the ACJ. In addition to aid through the Environmental Bond Act, based on pledges by State officials, the County also planned on receiving approximately \$85 million in supplemental funding over the 15 year project as initially scheduled in the 1998 ACJ. This \$85 million has been appropriated. The federal government has already appropriated \$121.3 million in federal funds (inclusive of assistance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). Short-term funding of \$20 million for the Harbor Brook Project is extended under the ARRA program and this project is eligible for up to 50% loan forgiveness. Local costs that are not eligible for financing through the Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) will be supported through County General Obligation debt. Both EFC repayments and General Obligation County debt service associated with this project are paid by property owners within the Sanitary District through user fees.

In the event that the ACJ projects do not bring the County in compliance with applicable water quality standards, the County will be required to undertake additional measures. Additional information regarding this commitment can be found in Note 15 to the financial statements.

Cash management. New York State Law directs which type of investments its counties may use to invest idle cash. Those types of investments are more fully described in Note 3 to the financial statements. Income as a result of these investments was \$2,146,754 in 2011.

Risk management. Onondaga County is self-insured for general liability, employee health benefits, unemployment, workers' compensation, and vehicle related losses. The County utilizes an internal service fund to account for its self-insurance activities. The County purchases insurance for property losses. The County employs loss control and safety specialists and also conducts a variety of worker safety programs. Additional information on the County's risk management activities can be found in Note 13 to the financial statements.

Retirement and other postemployment benefits. The County participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS). The ERS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York (Comptroller) serves as sole trustee and administrative head of the ERS. The ERS is noncontributory except for employees who joined the ERS after July 27, 1976. Employees hired before January 1, 2010 contribute 3% of their salary and after ten years of service, the ERS becomes non-contributory for those employees as well. Those employees hired after January 1, 2010 contribute 3% of their salary for all of their years of public service and there is a limitation on the amount of overtime that can be included as wages. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the State Comptroller shall certify annually the rates expressed as proportions of payroll of members, which shall be used in computing the contributions required to be made by employers to the pension accumulation fund.

In addition to providing pension benefits, the County provides certain health insurance benefits to retired employees and survivors under its self-insured health program. Substantially all of the County's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the County. As of the end of the year, there were 3,080 retirees receiving these benefits. In 2007, the County adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, on a prospective basis. This statement

requires municipalities to begin amortizing the long-term, actuarially determined, liability for providing benefits to retirees. The County will recognize this liability over a thirty-year period.

Additional information on the County's retirement and postemployment benefits can be found in Note 10 to the financial statements.

Acknowledgments

This Comprehensive Annual Financial Report could not have been completed without the dedication and teamwork of my entire staff. I would like to express my appreciation to my staff and thank them for a job well done.

I also wish to thank the County Executive, the Chief Fiscal Officer, and the County Legislature for their leadership and support of efforts to improve the financial operations of Onondaga County.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Robert E. Antonacci II CPA". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "R".

Robert E. Antonacci II, CPA

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FINANCIAL

SECTION



TESTONE
MARSHALL
DISCENZA
CPAS

HELPING OUR CLIENTS'
VISIONS ADD UP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable County Executive, Joanne M. Mahoney
and Honorable Members of the County Legislature
County of Onondaga, New York

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Onondaga, New York (the County) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the County's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of Onondaga County Community College and Friends of the Rosamond Gifford Zoo, which together represent 96% and 83%, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for Onondaga County Community College and Friends of the Rosamond Gifford Zoo is based solely upon the reports of the other auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. However, the financial statements of Friends of the Rosamond Gifford Zoo were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and, accordingly, are not covered by our report in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit and the reports of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our 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 aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the

aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Onondaga, New York as of December 31, 2011, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated May 16, 2012 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* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information and other postemployment benefits plan schedule on pages xi through xxiii and 43 through 45 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.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole. The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Testone, Marshall & Ancega, LLP

May 16, 2012
Syracuse, New York

As management of Onondaga County, we offer readers of the County's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the County for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found beginning on page iii of this report.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of Onondaga County exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$680,744,770 (*net assets*).
- The government's total net assets decreased by \$21,387,146, mainly due to increased postemployment benefits of \$46,473,492.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, Onondaga County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$210,556,008, an increase of \$1,000,970 in comparison with the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, total fund balance for the general fund was \$99,194,072, or 13.2% of total budgetary basis general fund revenues.
- Onondaga County's governmental activities long-term liabilities, including premium and issuance discounts on debt, increased by \$67,060,908 or 8.8%, during the current fiscal year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the County's basic financial statements. The County's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial 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 assets presents information on all of the County's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net assets*. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets 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 assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets 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 compensated absences.

The governmental activities of the County include general government support, education, public safety, health, transportation, economic assistance and opportunity, home and community services, and culture and recreation.

The government-wide financial statements include the County as the primary government, and Onondaga Community College, ONCENTER Management Corporation, Onondaga County Housing Development Fund Company, Friends of Rosamond Gifford Zoo, and Onondaga County Industrial Development Agency as component units 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 Onondaga Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (OTASC), although also legally separate, functions for all practical purposes as a department of the County, and therefore has been included as an integral part of the primary government.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 1-4 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, internal service funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on short-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 short-term financing requirements.

Onondaga County maintains thirteen individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, the debt service fund, water environment protection and the capital projects fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other nine governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

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

The County adopts an annual appropriated budget for its governmental funds, with the exception of the Capital Projects Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for these funds to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 5-9 of this report.

Internal Service funds. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the County's various functions. The County uses an internal service fund to account for its risk management activities. Because these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, the internal service fund has been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

The basic internal service fund financial statements can be found on pages 10-12 of this report.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the County's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for governmental funds.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on page 13 of this report.

Component Units. As discussed above, component units are legally separate entities for which the County is financially accountable. The component units addressed above, excluding OTASC, are reported in aggregate in the government-wide financial statements.

The combining statements for the component units can be found on pages 14-17.

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 beginning on page 18 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 budget and actual schedules for the major governmental funds and funding progress for postemployment benefits. These required schedules and notes to the schedules can be found on pages 43-46.

Combining statements for nonmajor governmental funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information on pages 47-50 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the County, assets exceeded liabilities by \$680,744,770 at the close of the 2011 fiscal year.

The portion of the County's net assets represented by its investment in capital assets, e.g., land, buildings, and equipment, less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding is \$776,806,016. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

Although the County's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, as the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The portion of the County's net assets that represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used is \$24,805,553. The remaining (\$120,866,799) is unrestricted net deficit.

County of Onondaga's Net Assets

	Governmental activities	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 406,711,319	\$ 424,886,990
Capital assets	1,222,693,362	1,261,151,533
Total assets	<u>1,629,404,681</u>	<u>1,686,038,523</u>
Long-term liabilities	751,987,835	816,976,136
Other liabilities	175,284,930	188,317,617
Total liabilities	<u>927,272,765</u>	<u>1,005,293,753</u>
Net assets:		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	842,791,377	776,806,016
Restricted	24,359,185	24,805,553
Unrestricted	(165,018,646)	(120,866,799)
Total net assets	<u>\$ 702,131,916</u>	<u>\$ 680,744,770</u>

The County's net assets decreased by \$21,387,146. The net increase in fixed assets of \$38,458,171 helped offset an increase in long-term debt of \$67,060,908. The biggest component of the increase to long-term debt is the current year portion of the County's OPEB liability of \$46,473,492. Additional information on the OPEB liability can be found in Note 10.

County of Onondaga's Changes in Net Assets

	Governmental activities	
	2010	2011
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 179,931,127	\$ 200,299,414
Operating grants and contributions	213,038,907	213,197,032
Capital grants and contributions	17,979,648	30,235,526
General revenues:		
Property taxes	192,525,831	164,188,059
Other taxes	304,589,655	316,703,720
Other	9,809,522	9,728,778
Total revenues	<u>917,874,690</u>	<u>934,352,529</u>
Expenses:		
General government support	237,639,209	176,083,222
Education	65,147,736	67,898,863
Public safety	138,125,431	139,744,071
Health	99,125,628	108,060,611
Transportation	35,663,240	40,998,591
Economic assistance and opportunity	256,601,379	281,271,809
Culture and recreation	34,572,657	34,599,379
Home and community services	60,156,681	84,938,337
Interest on long-term debt	19,072,029	22,144,792
Total expenses	<u>946,103,990</u>	<u>955,739,675</u>
Increase (decrease) in net assets	(28,229,300)	(21,387,146)
Net assets - Beginning	<u>730,361,216</u>	<u>702,131,916</u>
Net assets - Ending	<u>\$ 702,131,916</u>	<u>\$ 680,744,770</u>

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental funds. The focus of the County's governmental funds is to provide information on short-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the County. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$64,988,261 while total fund balance reached \$99,194,072. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 8.8% of total budgetary basis general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 13.5% of that same amount.

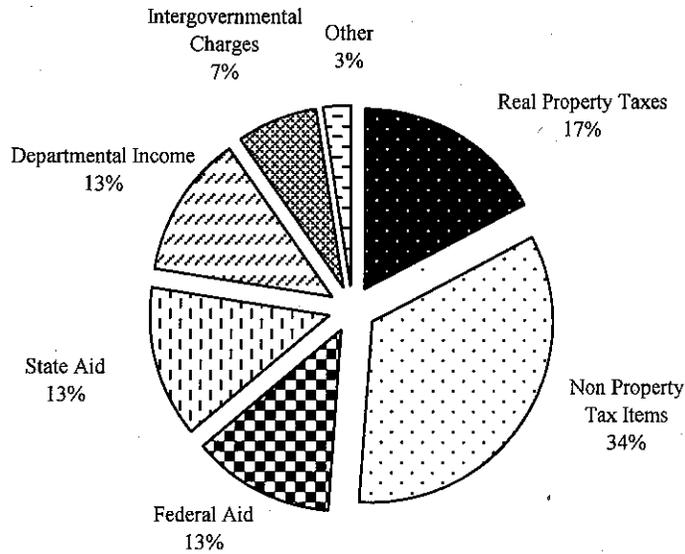
The general fund's fund balance increased by \$14,666,153 during the current fiscal year. In 2011, the improvement in the local economy was the driving factor behind sales tax increasing to \$5.8 million over the adopted budget. Additional unbudgeted federal medical assistance percentages money for social services added \$4.8 million to revenue. These revenues and lower than expected pension and handicapped children education costs offset the planned use of \$10.8 million of fund balance.

Water Environment Protection appropriated approximately \$2.4 million in prior years fund balance into 2011 operations. Expenditures finishing \$1.4 million under budget helped offset approximately \$1.0 million of appropriated fund balance resulting in an operating deficit of \$1,435,140.

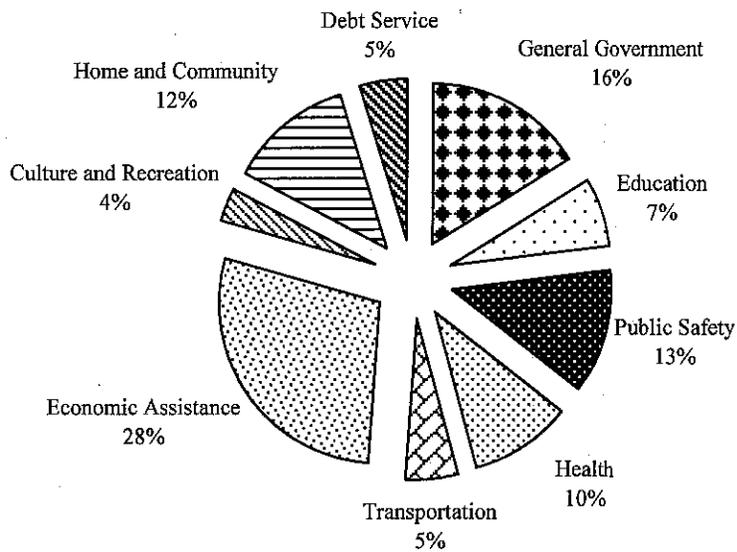
The County's 2011 Debt Service Fund budget authorized an appropriation of \$6.1 million from reserve for bonded debt. Due to unbudgeted revenue of \$2.0 million from interest and other sources, \$2.7 million from bond premium, the County offset that appropriation by approximately \$4.8 million and reported an operating deficit of \$1,347,766.

Internal Service Funds. Unrestricted net assets of the Internal Service Fund increased \$6,925,993 increasing net assets to \$10,069,777. This gain is due to lower than expected health costs and a refund of overpayments on out of plan expenses by the County's third party administrator. This surplus will be credited back to County departments in future years. As stated earlier, the activity of the Internal Service Fund predominantly benefits the primary government. It has been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

County Revenues Governmental Funds



County Expenditures Governmental Funds



General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Appropriations: \$19.9 million increase in appropriations can be summarized as follows:

- \$7.4 million increase to pay the cost of the 2010 Early Retirement Incentive Plan in a lump sum versus amortizing it over 5 years.
- \$5.1 million increase for sales tax pass through payments to other municipalities.
- \$3.0 million increase is the carryover of encumbrances from 2009 to 2010.
- \$1.8 million increase to fund the County's 50% share of IGT to Van Duyn which will generate an additional \$1.8 million in Federal Aid to Van Duyn.
- \$0.6 million increase to purchase a DOT truck in 2011 versus 2012.
- \$0.7 million increase subsidy payment to the Oncenter to cover prior year shortfalls.
- \$0.4 million increase to purchase IT print shop equipment in 2011 versus 2012.
- \$0.4 million increase in Facilities Management's 960 account for Elevator repairs to the Public Safety Building.

Revenues: \$16.9 million increase in the revenue budget can be summarized as follows:

- \$9.2 million increase in the appropriation from prior year surplus to fund the 2010 Early Retirement Incentive Plan.
- \$5.1 million increase for sales tax pass through payments to other municipalities.
- \$1.5 million increase in additional Federal and State Aid reimbursements of expenditures to pay the cost of the 2010 Early Retirement Incentive Plan in a lump sum versus amortizing it over 5 years.
- \$0.6 million increase in sales tax revenues to partially subsidize the payment to the Oncenter to cover prior year shortfalls.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The County's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of December 31, 2011 amounts to \$1,261,151,533 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes construction in progress, land, buildings, improvements, equipment, park facilities, roads, highways, water rights, drainage and sewage treatment, and bridges.

**County of Onondaga's Capital Assets
(net of depreciation)**

	Governmental Activities	
	2010	2011
Land	\$ 18,316,300	\$ 18,316,300
Intangible Assets	29,750,000	29,750,000
Land Improvements	7,972,154	13,951,225
Building and Improvements	200,740,865	192,308,507
Equipment	52,182,536	47,687,324
Infrastructure	582,364,344	613,138,702
Construction in progress	331,367,163	345,999,475
Total	\$ 1,222,693,362	\$1,261,151,533

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

A number of capital projects were completed during the year. These include \$20.9 million in projects associated with ACJ for Onondaga Lake and \$29.6 million for road improvements reducing the construction in progress account and increasing infrastructure and other capital assets. In addition, the County added approximately \$84.3 million to the construction in progress account including \$23.3 million in transportation and highway improvements and \$49.1 million associated with Water Environment Protection and ACJ Projects.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the County had total bonded debt outstanding of \$397,449,931 and loans payable of \$164,892,191. This debt increased by \$17,503,937 during the current fiscal year.

	Activities	
	2010	2011
Serial bonds	\$ 247,195,000	\$ 262,222,000
OTASC Tobacco settlement bonds	134,348,713	135,227,931
Loans	163,294,472	164,892,191
Total	\$ 544,838,185	\$ 562,342,122

Additional information on the County's debt can be found in Note 8 to the financial statements.

The County maintains a "AAA" rating from Fitch, a "AA+" rating from Standard & Poor's and a "Aa1" rating from Moody's for general obligation debt.

State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a governmental entity may issue to 7% of its five-year average full valuation of taxable real property. The County has utilized 11.34% of its statutory debt limit at December 31, 2011.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

According to the New York State Department of Labor, Onondaga County's unemployment rate in 2011 averaged 7.4%, slightly better than the average rate recorded for 2010 of 8.0%. The statewide average for 2011 was 8.2%. The yearly average is fairly consistent with monthly unemployment statistics and is reflective of a continued sluggish economy.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Central New York economy as measured by the Syracuse MSA, continues to lag the national economic recovery. Employment has grown marginally from 2010, in line with the current nationwide average. Virtually all of the job gains in 2011 have been in professional and business services, and state and local government. However, the manufacturing, retail trade and leisure & hospitality sectors have seen moderate job losses. Overall the metro area has recouped about a third of the jobs it lost during the downturn. Home prices, which

did not decline substantially during the downturn, slipped in early 2011 but began a rebound during the summer months. The recessionary impact to the County was less severe relative to the national economy because of a reasonably stable housing market and the resultant buffering of local financial institutions from adverse real estate conditions. Home prices declined less than 10% during the economic downturn versus more than 30% nationally. Employment diversity in manufacturing, health, education and government sectors has traditionally kept unemployment levels below State and national levels. Additionally, the County's geographic location in the middle of the State and its excellent transportation infrastructure – roads, rail, airport facilities - contribute to its relative vibrancy. Centerstate Corporation for Economic Opportunity released its 2012 business survey, which included the following survey data from across all business sectors relative to 2011 performance:

Significantly above projections	10%
Somewhat above projections	39%
As projected	33%
Slightly down from our projections	16%
Significantly down from our projections	2%

Although the survey is unscientific, it is a good surrogate measure of the general business climate in the region.

According to the Milken Institute's Best-Performing Cities 2011 index, the Syracuse MSA was ranked 92nd out of the largest 200 MSA's in terms of overall economic performance as measured by a weighted index that accounts for job growth, wage and salary growth and technology output. The Syracuse area MSA received higher rankings for high tech GDP location quotient, which measures the concentration of the technology industry relative to the national average. The Milken's Institute's index is designed to objectively measure which U.S. metropolitan areas are most successful in terms of job creation, retention, and quality; as well as overall economic performance. The index has been calculated since 1999 and is used as a tool for understanding consumer markets and business expansion opportunities, assisting in determining which regions may present a lower risk of doing business. The slightly above average ranking in this index is further evidence that the region is buffeted somewhat from larger national trends and enjoys a relatively stable economy.

Three strong economic sectors that position the region for the future include:

Bio, Medical Devices and Life Sciences – As the baby boomer generation continues to age, this sector will continue to be robust. Companies in this sector include: Acrolite, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Design Prototyping Technologies, Hanford Pharmaceuticals, InfiMed, Seneca Data, Tessy Plastics and Welch Allyn. Regionally this sector is supported by the Cornell Center for Advanced Technology for Life Sciences, which is the largest R&D initiative in the history of that university. Additionally, Upstate Medical University is finishing construction of a \$20 million, 60,000 square foot facility which will be the future home of the Central New York Biotechnology Research Center. This is the first phase of a 14-acre site redevelopment that will house labs, office and other research project space. Future development envisions business incubation space to promote commercial applications from research.

Radar, Sensor, Wireless and other Electronic Devices – This sector has high economic impact with supply chains of very high value. Companies in this sector include: Anaren Microwave, Eagle

Comtronics, Lockheed- Martin, Sensis Corporation and Syracuse Research Corporation. The CASE Center at Syracuse University helps support this sector.

Renewable Energy and Environmental Systems – The cultural and economic shifts to renewable energy and sustainability will continue to enhance the region's status as a leader in this sector. There is ample R&D capacity in this sector and colleges and universities with core competencies including SUNY ESF, Morrisville State College, Syracuse University, Cornell University and Clarkson University are helping to develop technologies in areas such as: cellulosic ethanol, biodiesel from oilseed and biomass, energy efficient services, green construction contracting, LEED buildings, solar PV and solar thermal insulation, fuel cells, small wind turbines, tidal turbines, anaerobic digesters, geothermal energy, co-generation and combined heat/power generation using alternative energy sources and alternate fuel sources from hydrogen, butanol and algae. The New York State Center of Excellence in Energy and Environmental Technologies opened in March 2010. A collaborative venture between the State, Syracuse University, SUNY's College of Environmental Science and Forestry, and private business, this \$35.6 million, high profile, downtown development will focus academic and corporate research and the development of innovations relating to clean and renewable energy, indoor environmental quality, and water resources. The project is the product of a federation of more than 140 businesses, organizations, and educational and research institutions. Companies in this sector include: Carrier Corporation, C&S Companies, O'Brien and Gere and Pall Trinity Micro. Regional assets such as the Syracuse Center of Excellence support this sector.

The County Executive presented the 2012 budget in September 2011. An increase in local costs to support state mandated services, reduction in Federal Medicaid (FMAP) dollars from the Federal stimulus bill (ARRA), increased employee fringe benefit costs (including pensions), double digit increases in public assistance caseloads and the need to replace a \$30 million reduction in the property tax levy with increased sales tax from a new sales tax sharing agreement, combined to produce an initial \$18 million budget gap. Shifting non-recurring and capital related costs from the operating budget to the excess fund balance reserve, as well as holding the line on headcount, substantially contributed to achieving a balanced budget with no property tax increase in the County Executive's proposed budget.

The County Legislature adopted the 2012 Budget as amended on October 11, 2011. The County Legislature proposed additional cuts and increased revenue estimates to reduce the County Executive's proposed tax levy by an additional \$5.6 million. The 2012 Budget supports \$1,199,251,817 in total expenditures, including internal transfers of \$219,267,479. Expenses were 1.0% above the 2011 budget as modified. The General Fund budget included an adopted property tax levy of \$148,216,571 a decrease of \$5,605,246, or -3.64% vs. 2011. The 2012 budget applied \$4.6 million of General Fund reserves. After adjusting for the appropriation of the \$4.6 million in fund balance used in the operating budget, and the additional use of excess General Fund reserves to fund non-recurring and capital expenditures as part of the budget gap closing process in the amount of \$5.8 million, the unreserved General Fund balance will increase to \$80.4 million, or 12.4% of General Fund net revenue. General Fund reserves are 2.4% or \$15.4 million in excess of the County 10% policy.

Consumption based user fees were increased 6.0% in the Water Environment Protection Department (Sanitary District Fund) in 2012. Wholesale water rates charged by the Metropolitan Water Board (Water Fund) increased 4.4% in 2012.

Other Potentially Significant Matters

The County owns and operates Van Duyn Home and Hospital, a 513-bed nursing home. For the past several years, the facility has experienced operating deficits of several million dollars per year, exclusive of Intergovernmental Transfer (IGT) payments. The New York State Department of Health sent a letter to public nursing facilities in August 2011 notifying them of the UPL payments (IGT) for 2009-10 and 2010-11. The State paid the 2009-10 IGT on September 28, 2011. Van Duyn received \$7,788,167 which was \$5,288,167 over the 2011 Adopted Budget of \$2,500,000 for IGT. The County's General Fund provided the local share to drawn down IGT in the amount of \$2,991,435. The August letter asked counties to choose one of three payment dates for the 2010-11 IGT. Van Duyn's 2010-11 IGT allocation is \$9,050,636. The Facility reported ending fund balance of \$10,843,356 for 2011, an increase of \$6,933,867 in comparison with the prior year. An IGT payment received during 2011 of \$7.8 million accounts for this increase.

The State has changed the Medicaid reimbursement methodology for nursing homes several times within the last few years. In January 2010, the New York State Department of Health issued revised skilled nursing facility Medicaid per diem rates in accordance with legislation first passed in 2006 and modified in 2007 and 2009. The basis for reimbursement was changed from 1983 cost data to the financial and statistical data reflected in the 2002 cost report. In addition, the relative resource utilization group system of patient classification (RUG-III) used by the federal government, was adopted by DOH with certain modifications. The case mix index (CMI) used to develop the rates was based on the January 2009 assessment for Medicaid patients only. The rates begun in May 2009 included an across-the-board adjustment in each facility's rates (proportionate to its Medicaid revenue relative to all other facilities) limiting the overall increase in statewide Medicaid rates due to rebasing (net of the overall rate decrease due to Medicaid-only CMI) to \$210,000,000. This adjustment is referred to as the "scaleback". In July 2011 Van Duyn received \$9,447,631 as a lump sum payment for rebasing rate changes for the period of April 1, 2009 through June 30, 2011. Both the July 2011 lump-sum payment and the July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011 payments were overstated due to errors in the 2002 base year cost report. Appeals were filed to adjust the rates to the accurate amounts, but have yet to be processed by DOH. Accordingly, the facility has booked a liability for the overpayments in the amount of \$4.9 million. Note this figure is an estimate and subject to change.

Beginning July 1, 2011, Van Duyn is now paid at the new "rebasings" rates which will continue until implementation of new pricing methodology termed "Statewide Pricing". The 2009-2010 State Budget eliminated the rebasing Medicaid reimbursement methodology after one year of implementation and replaced it with a regional rate of reimbursement. The 2010-2011 State Budget delayed regional pricing until March 31, 2011. It also eliminated the 2010 trend factor. The 2011-2012 State Budget established a statewide pricing methodology for nursing homes which was to be effective January 1, 2012. It permanently extended authorization to collect the 6% gross receipts assessment, as well. Since Federal approval is necessary for the implementation of statewide pricing, the implementation date is estimated to be April 1, 2012. This model includes a 6-year phase-in to help minimize facilities' losses until full implementation in 2017.

Capital projects funded by the HEAL IV grant were completed in 2011. All eight elevators in the facility were successfully renovated and include voice audible announcement of floor arrival to better serve residents. The fire alarm system and nurse call system upgrade have greatly reduced excessive

environmental noise as well as enhancing the safety of the facility. Other projects include a new phone system, security cameras, sidewalk replacement, kitchen modernization, and boiler replacement.

In November 2010, the County issued a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) seeing qualified vendors to acquire Van Duyn Home and Hospital. The County selected SUNY Upstate Medical University and has been working to develop a mutually beneficial agreement that will consider the needs of the residents, the community and staff.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the County of Onondaga's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Comptroller's Office, 14th Floor Civic Center, 421 Montgomery Street, Syracuse, New York, 13202.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Statement of Net Assets
December 31, 2011

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Component Units</u>
ASSETS		
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 193,681,537	\$ (55,533)
Deposits by contractors	1,430,000	-
Receivables:		
Property taxes (net of \$15,843,608 reserve)	41,133,372	-
Accounts receivable (net of \$4,938,601 reserve)	74,070,982	19,599,780
Due from state and federal governments	91,402,149	3,955,651
Due from other governments	5,733,999	-
Inventories	7,178,301	877,928
Prepaid items and other assets	7,191,203	438,608
Deferred charges	3,065,447	-
Notes receivable	-	42,619
Lease receivable	-	14,196
Endowment assets:		
Investments	-	2,083,878
Promises to give	-	37,483
Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation	<u>1,261,151,533</u>	<u>107,195,478</u>
Total assets	<u>1,686,038,523</u>	<u>134,190,088</u>

See notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Statement of Net Assets
December 31, 2011

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Component Units</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	25,243,793	6,179,773
Accrued liabilities	59,810,264	2,614,920
Contracts payable - retainage	5,446,990	-
Other liabilities	4,929,390	2,500,937
Due to other governments	69,884,020	-
Due to Onondaga County	-	852,025
Deferred revenue	23,003,160	26,409,883
Long term obligations and unpaid liabilities:		
Due within one year	62,175,304	731,027
Due in more than one year	754,800,832	70,769,207
Total liabilities	<u>1,005,293,753</u>	<u>110,057,772</u>
NET ASSETS		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	776,806,016	39,598,069
Restricted for:		
Capital projects	2,490,638	5,918,356
Debt service	22,314,915	-
Endowments	-	3,353,354
Loans	-	43,050
Unrestricted	(120,866,799)	(24,780,513)
Total net assets	<u>\$ 680,744,770</u>	<u>\$ 24,132,316</u>

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2011

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Indirect Expenses Allocation</u>	<u>Program Revenues Charges for Services</u>
Primary government:			
Governmental activities:			
General government support	\$ 176,083,222	\$ (7,818,428)	\$ 8,255,865
Education	67,898,863	-	3,896,250
Public safety	139,744,071	1,802,344	16,156,074
Health	108,060,611	1,839,049	66,514,865
Transportation	40,998,591	478,850	3,551,874
Economic assistance and opportunity	281,271,809	2,085,872	15,121,358
Culture and recreation	34,599,379	795,133	11,310,159
Home and community services	84,938,337	817,180	75,492,969
Interest on long-term debt	22,144,792	-	-
Total primary government	\$ 955,739,675	\$ -	\$ 200,299,414
Component units:			
Community College	\$ 100,615,567		\$ 22,822,306
ONCENTER	11,246,909		8,249,633
Housing Development Fund Company	1,447,418		1,081,205
Friends of Rosamond Gifford Zoo	2,194,282		1,840,294
OCIDA	7,910,230		7,633,236
Total component units	\$ 123,414,406		\$ 41,626,674

See notes to financial statements.

Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets	
Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Component Units
\$ 1,756,491	\$ 1,988,659	\$ (171,900,635)	\$ -
19,294,044	10,637,504	(34,071,065)	-
6,444,308	55,541	(115,285,804)	-
42,531,060	-	2,824,363	-
4,942,784	3,114,174	(28,910,909)	-
128,640,875	-	(135,423,704)	-
2,543,709	362,011	(19,588,367)	-
7,043,761	14,077,637	12,493,210	-
-	-	(22,144,792)	-
<u>\$ 213,197,032</u>	<u>\$ 30,235,526</u>	<u>(512,007,703)</u>	<u>-</u>
\$ 38,730,977	\$ 1,831,491	-	(37,230,793)
-	-	-	(2,997,276)
366,213	-	-	-
632,797	-	-	278,809
-	-	-	(276,994)
<u>\$ 39,729,987</u>	<u>\$ 1,831,491</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(40,226,254)</u>
General revenues:			
Real property taxes and tax items		164,188,059	-
Sales tax and use tax		316,703,720	-
Investment earnings		2,146,754	3,547,629
Tobacco settlement proceeds		6,688,826	-
Participation in debt service-external sources		893,198	-
Contributions other		-	21,694,395
Other revenue		-	51,642
County contributions		-	12,235,330
Total general revenues		<u>490,620,557</u>	<u>37,528,996</u>
Change in net assets		(21,387,146)	(2,697,258)
Net assets-beginning		<u>702,131,916</u>	<u>26,829,574</u>
Net assets-ending		<u>\$ 680,744,770</u>	<u>\$ 24,132,316</u>

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK

**Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2011**

	<u>General</u>	<u>Water Environment Protection</u>
ASSETS		
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 69,227,739	\$ 32,560,561
Deposits by contractors	-	-
Receivables:		
Property taxes (net of \$15,843,608 reserve)	41,133,372	-
Accounts receivable (net of \$4,938,601 reserve)	45,543,581	9,394,832
Due from state and federal governments	65,897,488	-
Due from other funds	3,130,899	-
Due from other governments	3,679,689	4,357
Inventories	-	-
Prepaid items	5,286,175	638,350
Restricted cash	-	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 233,898,943</u>	<u>\$ 42,598,100</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 8,116,176	\$ 1,591,222
Accrued liabilities	33,793,819	1,188,415
Due to third party payors	-	-
Contracts payable-retainage	14,407	1,110
Other liabilities	180,994	-
Due to other funds	1,000,000	-
Due to other governments	68,623,193	-
Deferred property tax revenues	18,476,298	-
Other deferred revenues	4,499,984	4,441,242
Total liabilities	<u>134,704,871</u>	<u>7,221,989</u>
Fund balances:		
Nonspendable	5,286,175	638,350
Restricted	-	-
Assigned	28,919,636	34,737,761
Unassigned	64,988,261	-
Total fund balances	<u>99,194,072</u>	<u>35,376,111</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 233,898,943</u>	<u>\$ 42,598,100</u>

See notes to financial statements.

	Debt Service	Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds			
\$	40,817,343	\$	14,173,721	\$	17,087,598	\$	173,866,962
	-	1,430,000	-	-	-	-	1,430,000
	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,133,372
	-	25,000	13,837,591	-	13,837,591	-	68,801,004
	-	15,323,654	10,181,007	-	10,181,007	-	91,402,149
	-	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	4,130,899
	-	277	1,389,676	-	1,389,676	-	5,073,999
	-	-	164,073	-	164,073	-	164,073
	-	-	1,266,678	-	1,266,678	-	7,191,203
	-	-	396,653	-	396,653	-	396,653
\$	<u>40,817,343</u>	\$	<u>30,952,652</u>	\$	<u>45,323,276</u>	\$	<u>393,590,314</u>
\$	-	\$	9,192,925	\$	4,140,344	\$	23,040,667
	-	5,111,416	2,890,435	-	2,890,435	-	42,984,085
	-	-	347,177	-	347,177	-	347,177
	-	5,431,473	-	-	-	-	5,446,990
	-	78,006	4,670,390	-	4,670,390	-	4,929,390
	-	-	3,130,899	-	3,130,899	-	4,130,899
	-	-	913,650	-	913,650	-	69,536,843
	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,476,298
	-	3,702,256	1,498,475	-	1,498,475	-	14,141,957
	-	<u>23,516,076</u>	<u>17,591,370</u>	-	<u>17,591,370</u>	-	<u>183,034,306</u>
	-	-	1,430,751	-	1,430,751	-	7,355,276
	40,817,343	7,436,576	-	-	-	-	48,253,919
	-	-	26,301,155	-	26,301,155	-	89,958,552
	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,988,261
	<u>40,817,343</u>	<u>7,436,576</u>	<u>27,731,906</u>	-	<u>27,731,906</u>	-	<u>210,556,008</u>
\$	<u>40,817,343</u>	\$	<u>30,952,652</u>	\$	<u>45,323,276</u>		

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	1,261,151,533
Long-term receivables not reported in the funds	660,000
Inventories of automotive parts and road materials expensed as acquired in the funds.	7,014,228
Internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance activities to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.	10,069,777
Deferred revenue including property taxes not available to pay for current-period expenditures and are therefore, deferred in the funds.	22,647,365
Deferred gain on defeased debt not reported in the funds.	(1,353,333)
Debt issuance costs expensed as incurred in the funds.	2,191,604
Accrued interest not reported in the funds.	(4,411,182)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(827,781,230)
Net assets of governmental activities	<u>\$ 680,744,770</u>

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2011

	General	Water Environment Protection
REVENUES		
Taxes:		
Real property taxes and tax items	\$ 158,026,303	\$ 1,880,273
Sales tax and use tax	315,009,768	-
Federal aid	89,295,419	-
State aid	84,272,724	-
Departmental	26,291,235	63,440,780
Service for other governments	19,291,892	1,973,475
Tobacco settlement proceeds	-	-
Interest on investments	966,338	233,731
Miscellaneous	5,862,245	561,227
Total revenues	699,015,924	68,089,486
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
General government support	148,422,007	-
Education	47,952,884	-
Public safety	117,375,263	-
Health	39,696,962	-
Transportation	4,332,453	-
Economic assistance and opportunity	264,160,594	-
Culture and recreation	16,255,023	-
Home and community services	3,003,004	52,613,207
Debt service:		
Principal	-	-
Interest	-	-
Total expenditures	641,198,190	52,613,207
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	57,817,734	15,476,279
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Transfers in	822,973	-
Transfers out	(43,974,554)	(16,911,419)
Proceeds of long-term borrowings	-	-
Participation in debt service-external sources	-	-
Bond premium	-	-
Total other financing sources and (uses)	(43,151,581)	(16,911,419)
Net change in fund balance	14,666,153	(1,435,140)
Fund balances- beginning	84,527,919	36,811,251
Fund balances- ending	\$ 99,194,072	\$ 35,376,111

See notes to financial statements.

<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>Capital Projects Fund</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 159,906,576
-	(572,117)	2,266,069	316,703,720
-	8,503,340	20,968,216	118,766,975
-	21,732,186	18,660,673	124,665,583
-	559,951	29,511,541	119,803,507
-	(861,000)	47,229,237	67,633,604
-	-	6,688,826	6,688,826
403,919	722	470,728	2,075,438
-	4,798,058	2,992,196	14,213,726
<u>403,919</u>	<u>34,161,140</u>	<u>128,787,486</u>	<u>930,457,955</u>
333,841	6,797,760	1,889,168	157,442,776
-	19,946,993	-	67,899,877
-	296,871	5,069,497	122,741,631
-	541,463	59,533,428	99,771,853
-	23,270,916	22,650,287	50,253,656
-	-	12,436,194	276,596,788
-	4,544,782	12,895,040	33,694,845
-	49,540,341	15,059,903	120,216,455
25,646,800	-	1,735,000	27,381,800
14,545,118	-	5,312,700	19,857,818
<u>40,525,759</u>	<u>104,939,126</u>	<u>136,581,217</u>	<u>975,857,499</u>
<u>(40,121,840)</u>	<u>(70,777,986)</u>	<u>(7,793,731)</u>	<u>(45,399,544)</u>
35,222,789	11,222,474	26,630,397	73,898,633
-	(1,002,939)	(12,009,721)	(73,898,633)
-	33,755,000	-	33,755,000
893,198	9,094,229	-	9,987,427
2,658,087	-	-	2,658,087
<u>38,774,074</u>	<u>53,068,764</u>	<u>14,620,676</u>	<u>46,400,514</u>
(1,347,766)	(17,709,222)	6,826,945	1,000,970
42,165,109	25,145,798	20,904,961	209,555,038
<u>\$ 40,817,343</u>	<u>\$ 7,436,576</u>	<u>\$ 27,731,906</u>	<u>\$ 210,556,008</u>

County of Onondaga, New York
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
To the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2011

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities (page 4) are different because:

Net change in fund balances--total governmental funds (page 8)	\$ 1,000,970
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 in the current period.	38,458,171
Revenues reported in the governmental funds that are not reported as revenue in the statement of activities.	(849,254)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, loans) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	(19,471,510)
Expenses reported in the statement of activities that are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(47,451,516)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge risk management activities to individual funds:	
The net increase of certain activities of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.	<u>6,925,993</u>
Change in net assets of governmental activities (page 4)	<u><u>\$ (21,387,146)</u></u>

See notes to financial statements

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COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK

Statement of Net Assets

Internal Service Fund

December 31, 2011

ASSETS

Current assets:

Cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$	19,417,922
Receivables		<u>2,510,787</u>
Total current assets		<u>21,928,709</u>

Noncurrent assets:

Unfunded claims receivable		<u>39,914,811</u>
Total noncurrent assets		<u>39,914,811</u>
Total assets		<u>61,843,520</u>

LIABILITIES

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable		<u>2,203,126</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>2,203,126</u>

Noncurrent liabilities:

Unpaid claim liabilities		<u>49,570,617</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities		<u>49,570,617</u>
Total liabilities		<u>51,773,743</u>

NET ASSETS

Unrestricted		<u>10,069,777</u>
Total fund net assets	\$	<u>10,069,777</u>

See notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets
Internal Service Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2011

OPERATING REVENUES	
Interdepartmental charges	\$ 68,019,620
Other charges	<u>18,117,517</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>86,137,137</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Insurance premiums and benefits	74,191,506
Supplies	1,205
Contractual services	1,399,794
General and administrative	<u>3,689,955</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>79,282,460</u>
Operating income	<u>6,854,677</u>
Nonoperating revenue	
Interest income	<u>71,316</u>
Total nonoperating revenue	<u>71,316</u>
Change in net assets	6,925,993
Total fund net assets-beginning	<u>3,143,784</u>
Total fund net assets-end	<u>\$ 10,069,777</u>

See notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK

Statement of Cash Flows

Internal Service Fund

Year Ended December 31, 2011

Cash Flows From Operating Activities

Receipts from interfund services provided	\$	84,302,054
Payments for employee benefits		(71,735,633)
Payments for supplies and services		(3,259,872)
Payments for interdepartmental charges		<u>(3,676,309)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities		5,630,240

Cash Flows From Investing Activities

Interest and earnings		<u>71,316</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		5,701,556
Cash and cash equivalents -beginning		<u>13,716,366</u>
Cash and cash equivalents -ending	\$	<u><u>19,417,922</u></u>

Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided

by Operating Activities:

Operating income	\$	6,854,677
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in receivables		(1,835,083)
Increase in accounts payable		447,288
Decrease in accrued liabilities		(16,000)
Increase in unpaid claim liabilities		<u>179,358</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	<u><u>5,630,240</u></u>

See notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK

Statement of Net Assets

Fiduciary Funds

December 31, 2011

	Cemetery Private Purpose Trust Fund	Agency
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
ASSETS		
Cash and investments	\$ <u>1,186,299</u>	\$ <u>12,035,307</u>
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Liabilities -Agency fund liabilities	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>12,035,307</u>
Net assets	<u>1,186,299</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ <u>1,186,299</u>	\$ <u>12,035,307</u>

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Fiduciary Funds

Year Ended December 31, 2011

	Cemetery Private Purpose Trust Fund
	<u> </u>
ADDITIONS	
Departmental	\$ 134,268
Interest on investments	<u>7,290</u>
Total additions	<u>141,558</u>
DEDUCTIONS	<u>106,950</u>
Change in net assets	34,608
Net assets - beginning	<u>1,151,691</u>
Net assets - ending	\$ <u>1,186,299</u>

See notes to financial statements

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Combining Statement of Net Assets
Component Units
December 31, 2011

	OCC	ONCENTER
ASSETS		
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ (3,848,520)	\$ 616,622
Accounts receivable (net of \$1,385,000 reserve)	18,918,482	222,133
Due from state and federal governments	3,955,651	-
Inventories	-	108,350
Prepaid items and other assets	26,795	238,448
Notes receivable	-	-
Lease receivable	-	-
Endowment assets :		
Investments	-	-
Promises to give	-	-
Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation	104,825,796	432,716
Total assets	\$ 123,878,204	\$ 1,618,269
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 4,885,374	\$ 964,889
Accrued liabilities	2,388,446	122,423
Other liabilities	2,174,021	326,916
Due to Onondaga County	-	20,383
Other deferred revenues	25,535,288	851,867
Long term obligations and unpaid liabilities:		
Due within one year	709,235	21,792
Due in more than one year	70,544,748	53,820
Total liabilities	106,237,112	2,362,090
NET ASSETS		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	37,369,437	357,104
Restricted for:		
Capital projects	5,838,507	79,849
Endowments	-	-
Loans	43,050	-
Unrestricted	(25,609,902)	(1,180,774)
Total net assets	\$ 17,641,092	\$ (743,821)

See notes to financial statements.

<u>Fund Company</u>	<u>Friends of Rosamond Gifford Zoo</u>	<u>OCIDA</u>	<u>Total Component Units</u>
\$ 167	\$ 1,997,756	\$ 1,178,442	\$ (55,533)
-	99,572	359,593	19,599,780
-	-	-	3,955,651
667,201	102,377	-	877,928
-	46,657	126,708	438,608
-	-	42,619	42,619
-	-	14,196	14,196
-	2,083,878	-	2,083,878
-	37,483	-	37,483
-	65,438	1,871,528	107,195,478
<u>\$ 667,368</u>	<u>\$ 4,433,161</u>	<u>\$ 3,593,086</u>	<u>\$ 134,190,088</u>
\$ 57,150	\$ 93,571	\$ 178,789	\$ 6,179,773
-	104,051	-	2,614,920
-	-	-	2,500,937
610,218	221,424	-	852,025
-	22,728	-	26,409,883
-	-	-	731,027
-	-	170,639	70,769,207
<u>667,368</u>	<u>441,774</u>	<u>349,428</u>	<u>110,057,772</u>
-	-	1,871,528	39,598,069
-	-	-	5,918,356
-	3,351,712	1,642	3,353,354
-	-	-	43,050
-	639,675	1,370,488	(24,780,513)
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,991,387</u>	<u>\$ 3,243,658</u>	<u>\$ 24,132,316</u>

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Assets
Component Units
Year Ended December 31, 2011

	<u>OCC</u>	<u>ONCENTER</u>
Expenses:		
Program operations	\$ 91,916,911	\$ 11,161,826
Interest on indebtedness	3,069,200	-
Depreciation	<u>5,629,456</u>	<u>85,083</u>
Total expenses	<u>100,615,567</u>	<u>11,246,909</u>
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	22,822,306	8,249,633
Operating grants and contributions	38,730,977	-
Capital grants and contributions	<u>1,831,491</u>	<u>-</u>
Total program revenues	<u>63,384,774</u>	<u>8,249,633</u>
Net program (expenses) revenues	<u>(37,230,793)</u>	<u>(2,997,276)</u>
General revenues (expenses):		
Contribution from Onondaga County	8,864,000	3,371,330
Interest and investment income	3,078,811	4,920
Contributions from other governments	21,694,395	-
Other revenue	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total general revenues	<u>33,637,206</u>	<u>3,376,250</u>
Change in net assets	(3,593,587)	378,974
Net assets -beginning of year	<u>21,234,679</u>	<u>(1,122,795)</u>
Net assets -end of year	<u>\$ 17,641,092</u>	<u>\$ (743,821)</u>

See notes to financial statements.

<u>Fund Company</u>	<u>Friends of Rosamond Gifford Zoo</u>	<u>OCIDA</u>	<u>Total Component Units</u>
\$ 1,447,418	\$ 2,181,890	\$ 7,904,237	\$ 114,612,282
-	-	5,993	3,075,193
-	12,392	-	5,726,931
<u>1,447,418</u>	<u>2,194,282</u>	<u>7,910,230</u>	<u>123,414,406</u>
1,081,205	1,840,294	7,633,236	41,626,674
366,213	632,797	-	39,729,987
-	-	-	1,831,491
<u>1,447,418</u>	<u>2,473,091</u>	<u>7,633,236</u>	<u>83,188,152</u>
-	278,809	(276,994)	(40,226,254)
-	-	-	12,235,330
-	453,501	10,397	3,547,629
-	-	-	21,694,395
-	-	51,642	51,642
<u>-</u>	<u>453,501</u>	<u>62,039</u>	<u>37,528,996</u>
-	732,310	(214,955)	(2,697,258)
-	3,259,077	3,458,613	26,829,574
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,991,387</u>	<u>\$ 3,243,658</u>	<u>\$ 24,132,316</u>

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Background

The County of Onondaga, New York (the "County") established in 1794, is a municipal corporation which performs local governmental functions within its jurisdiction, including police and law enforcement services, economic assistance, health and nursing services, maintenance of county roads, parks, waste water and clean waters, and among others, operations of Onondaga Community College and ONCENTER Management Corporation. The County is governed by an elected County Executive and nineteen elected members of the County Legislature.

Financial Reporting Entity

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, and Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units*, the basic financial statements of the County include the primary government and component units that are defined as legally separate organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable. Based upon the criteria for defining the financial reporting entity in Statements No. 14 and 39, financial accountability of the primary government is determined on the basis of the component unit's fiscal dependency, appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's governing board, ability to impose its will or potential for the component unit to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government.

Based on the application of the foregoing criteria, the following is a brief discussion of entities that are included within the County's reporting entity:

Onondaga Community College (Community College)

The majority of the College's Board of Trustees are appointed by the County Executive and confirmed by the County Legislature. Substantial funding is provided by the County for the operation of the Community College, and from general obligation bonds of the County. The Community College has a fiscal year which ends August 31. The Community College is presented discretely as a component unit of the County.

Onondaga County Convention Center/War Memorial Complex Management Corporation (ONCENTER Management Corporation)

The ONCENTER Management Corporation is a separate not-for-profit corporation, which manages and operates the Onondaga County Convention Center/War Memorial Complex (the Complex) and other public and civic facilities owned by the County. The ONCENTER Management Corporation and the County operate under a Management Agreement (the Agreement), which defines each party's duties and responsibilities in regard to the Complex. Under the Agreement, the ONCENTER Management Corporation is responsible for the management, operation and maintenance of the Complex, so as to maximize economic opportunities and social benefits to the residents of the County and New York State. The County will appropriate each year from its annual budget, principally from room occupancy tax revenues, funds sufficient to cover the expected excess of costs and expenses over receipts and revenues incurred by the ONCENTER Management Corporation in the performance of its obligations. The County is also responsible for funding a capital reserve for future repairs and replacements to the Complex, which are beyond annual preventative maintenance costs. The County subsidizes a substantial portion of the ONCENTER Management Corporation's operations. The Corporation is presented discretely as a component unit of the County.

Onondaga County Housing Development Fund Company (Fund Company)

The Fund Company accounts for the Onondaga County Homeownership Program consisting of construction or acquisition and rehabilitation of housing for sale to first time homebuyers of low and moderate income in the County. Under the Homeownership Program, the Fund Company will complete the rehabilitation or construction of houses for sale to qualifying homebuyers. The Fund Company participates in the Federal

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Community Development Block Grant Program administered by the County. The funding is reflected as government contributions and enables the Fund Company to partially subsidize the cost of housing to eligible participants. The majority of the Fund Company's governing body is appointed by the County. The entity provides specific financial benefits to the primary government. However, the County is not able to impose its will on the entity nor is the County financially accountable for the entity. The Fund Company is presented discretely as a component unit of the County.

Friends of Rosamond Gifford Zoo (The Friends)

The Friends organization was established in 1970 to stimulate the interest of the public in the expansion and improvement of the County's Rosamond Gifford Zoo. Membership fees and contributions are solicited to aid in Zoo operations and support additions and upgrades to exhibits. The Friends also recruit, train and coordinate zoo volunteers, operate a gift shop, and sponsor special events. The Friends are presented discretely as a component unit of the County. The Friends have a fiscal year that ends December 31, however their 2011 financial statements were not available for incorporation into these financial statements. As a result, their 2010 year-end financial information is presented.

Onondaga County Industrial Development Agency (OCIDA)

OCIDA was created under the New York State Industrial Development Agency Act of 1969 as a legally separate corporate governmental agency constituting a public benefit corporation. OCIDA was formed to promote and develop the economic growth of Onondaga County and to assist in attracting industry to the County through bond and sale/leaseback financing programs and other activities. The County Legislature appoints the entire governing board and is therefore able to impose its will over the agency. OCIDA is presented discretely as a component unit of the County.

Onondaga Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (OTASC)

OTASC is a special purpose local development corporation and is considered by legal counsel to be bankruptcy-remote from the County. However, the majority of OTASC's board of directors is comprised of elected or appointed officials of the County and one independent director. Although legally separate, for financial reporting purposes, OTASC is presented as a Nonmajor Debt Service Fund due to the fact that its purpose is to exclusively serve the County.

Complete financial statements for each of the individual component units may be obtained at the entity's administrative offices.

Onondaga Community College
Onondaga Hill, Syracuse, New York 13215

ONCENTER
800 South State Street,
Syracuse, New York 13202

Fund Company
John H. Mulroy Civic Center
421 Montgomery Street, 11th Floor
Syracuse, New York 13202

OCIDA
333 West Washington Street, Suite 130
Syracuse, New York 13202

The Friends
One Conservation Place
Syracuse, New York 13204

OTASC
John H. Mulroy Civic Center
421 Montgomery Street, 14th Floor
Syracuse, New York 13202

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Based on the foregoing criteria described in the first paragraph, the following organizations are not part of the County's reporting entity: Onondaga County Resource Recovery Agency, Onondaga County Water Authority and Central New York Regional Planning Board.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements, i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities, report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues. The primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. 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, 2) operating grants and contributions including State and Federal aid, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

As a general rule, administrative overhead is included in the functional expenses on the governmental financial statements, and has been eliminated, for the most part, from the general government support category. The effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Separate fund financial statements are provided for governmental funds, internal service funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and the internal service funds are reported separately in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues and related receivables are recorded in the accounting period that they become measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter, 60 days for real property taxes and 365 days for most other revenue, to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Revenues not considered available are recorded as deferred revenues. Expenditures are recorded when a fund liability is incurred and is due and payable. Liabilities expected to be paid after twelve months are considered long-term liabilities.

Intergovernmental revenues (Federal and State aid) are accounted for on a modified accrual basis with consideration given to the legal and contractual requirements of the numerous individual programs involved. These intergovernmental revenues are of essentially two types. In one, County moneys must be expended on the specific purpose or project before any amounts will be reimbursed to the County; therefore, revenues are recognized when the expenditures are incurred. In the other, moneys are virtually unrestricted as to purpose of expenditure and nearly irrevocable (i.e., revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed compliance requirements). Advances received for state and federal programs are offset against outstanding receivables for those programs. These resources are reflected as revenues at the time of receipt or earlier if the measurable and available criteria are met.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Uncollected property taxes at year end are either reserved for or deferred.

Sales tax revenues are recorded on an accrual basis to include the portion of sales tax revenues attributable to the current year that is remitted to New York State and ultimately paid to the County in the subsequent year.

Investment earnings are recorded on a modified accrual basis since they are measurable and available.

Licenses and permits, charges for services, fines and forfeitures, gain contingencies, and miscellaneous revenues are generally recorded on the cash basis because they are generally not measurable until actually received.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the County's policy to use restricted resources first and then unrestricted resources, as they are needed.

The discretely presented component units are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that use Proprietary Fund Accounting*, these entities have elected to apply all applicable GASB pronouncements as well as Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions, issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. These entities have also elected not to apply accounting standards issued after November 30, 1989 by FASB and APB.

Internal Service 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 an internal service fund's principal ongoing operations. Operating expenses for internal service funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Governmental Fund Types: Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the County are financed. The County's major governmental funds are as follows:

General Fund

The General Fund is the County's primary operating fund. It is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Water Environment Protection

Water Environment Protection is a special revenue fund used to account for the County's drainage and sanitation operations.

Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs. This includes payments of serial bond and bond anticipation notes for debt issued by the County for capital asset acquisitions for the Community College.

Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for the financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of capital assets. Expenditures are transferred on an annual basis to the construction-in-progress account and the Community College.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The County's Nonmajor governmental funds are as follows:

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

The Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes including the general grants, county road and road machinery, water, Van Duyn Extended Care Facility, library and library grants, and community development funds.

Internal Service Fund Types: Internal Service fund types are used to account for the County's ongoing organizations and activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The measurement focus is upon determination of net income. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned; expenses are recognized in the period incurred, if measurable.

Internal Service Fund

The Internal Service Fund is used to account principally for the County's risk management activities. The County is self-insured for certain risks including workers' compensation risks, general liability risks (judgments and claims), dental and medical benefits.

Fiduciary Fund Types: The fiduciary fund type is used to account for assets held by the County in a trustee or safekeeping capacity, or as an agent for individuals, private organizations or other governmental units, and/or other funds or component units.

Trust and Agency Funds

The Agency Fund is used to account for money and property received and held by the County acting as an agent with only custodial responsibility in which an asset and liability are recorded in equal amounts. Private purpose trust funds are used to account for expendable trust funds in which the trust principal and earnings thereon may be expended for the purposes of the trust. Private purpose trust funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as the governmental funds. The County's private purpose trust fund relates to the activities of a veteran's cemetery.

Inventories

Inventories recorded in the governmental activities section of the government-wide financial statements represent automotive parts and road materials stated at average cost, and drugs and supplies that are stated at lower of cost or market.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$25,000 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 County has historical treasures, works of art, and several collections including library books and zoo animals. Acquisitions of these assets are expensed at the time of purchase. These assets are not held for financial gain. They are kept protected, unencumbered, and preserved. Any proceeds from the sales of these assets will be used to acquire other items for the collections. Most animals at the zoo are a part of a successful breeding program. The County's historical treasures, works of art and collections are recorded as an expense at the time of acquisition.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are completed.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of an asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

Capital assets of the primary government are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	20-40
Building improvements	20-30
Land improvements	10-20
Equipment	3-15
Infrastructure	10-50

Capital assets of the Community College are recorded at cost, or if donated, at fair market value at the date of donation. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives (5 to 30 years).

Compensated Absences

Under the terms of the County's personnel policies and its union agreements, regular permanent employees earn varying amounts of vacation leave, personal time-off and sick leave benefits on the basis of past service. Employees may also earn compensatory time-off in lieu of overtime pay. Accumulated vacation, personal time-off and compensatory time-off may be paid upon termination up to a combined maximum of twenty-one days. Compensated absence liabilities relating to the governmental funds are considered long-term liabilities, except those due and payable. Accrued liability amounts are based on wage rates prevailing as of the balance sheet date and include additional estimates for the employer's salary-related costs. Accumulated non-vested sick leave benefits are only payable on the basis of the future event of employee illness, the occurrence of which is indeterminable.

Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, (if material) are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. Bond issuance costs in excess of \$100,000 are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt. Bond issuance costs are reported in the functional categories of expense.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, 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. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures in the functional categories of expense.

Patient Service Revenues – Van Duyn

The Facility has agreements with third-party payors that provide for payments to the Facility at amounts different from its established rates. Payment arrangements include prospectively determined rates per discharge, reimbursed costs, discounted charges, and per diem payments. Net patient service revenue is reported at the estimated net realizable amounts from patients, third-party payors, and others for services rendered, including estimated retroactive adjustments under reimbursement agreements with third-party payors. Retroactive adjustments are accrued as a long-term liability on an estimated basis in the period the related services are rendered and adjusted in future periods, as final settlements are determined.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**Participation in Debt Service - External Sources**

Included in other financing sources in the Debt Service Fund and Capital Projects Fund are proceeds pertaining to the participation in the County's debt service by local corporations and other governments. For the year ended December 31, 2011, such amounts were comprised of the following:

The Debt Service Fund amount of \$893,198 consists of funds received from the Federal Government interest subsidies and New York State Office of Court Administration to defray capital costs associated with energy conservation projects and improvements to the County's court facilities respectively.

The amount of \$9,094,229 in the Capital Projects Fund relates to funding received from the NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) to help fund the clean-up of Onondaga Lake.

Interfund Transactions

Short-term advances between funds are accounted for in the appropriate due from (to) other fund accounts. Transactions between funds that would be treated as revenues or expenditures if they involved organizations external to the governmental unit are accounted for as revenues or expenditures in the funds involved. Transactions that constitute reimbursements of a fund for expenditures initially made from that fund which are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of the expenditure in the fund that is reimbursed. All other legally authorized transfers are treated as operating transfers and are included in the results of operations of both governmental and internal service funds.

Equity Classifications

In the year ending December 31, 2011, the County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. Statement No. 54 changes the terminology and classification of fund balance to reflect spending constraints on resources, rather than availability for appropriation to provide users more consistent and understandable information about a fund's net resources. Constraints are broken down into five different classifications: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned. The classifications serve to inform readers of the financial statements of the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which resources in a fund can be spent.

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. In the fund basis statements there are five classifications of fund balance:

Nonspendable fund balance - Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Nonspendable fund balance includes inventory and prepaid expenses recorded in the Governmental Funds of \$7,355,276.

Restricted - Includes amounts with constraints placed on the use of resources either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Due to the legal constraints involving the issuance of debt and the accumulation of funds to retire that debt, the fund balance of the Capital Projects Fund and Debt Service Fund is classified as restricted.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assigned - Includes amounts that are constrained by the County’s intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor nonspendable. All amounts related to funds other than the General Fund that are not otherwise classified as nonspendable or restricted are classified as assigned. In the General Fund, encumbrances, appropriated fund balance and Management designations are classified as assigned. Encumbrances at year end 2011 totaled \$3,068,132. The County has appropriated \$10,419,342 to the 2012 budget. In addition, Management has designated \$15,432,162 for various future uses in order to reduce the property tax burden. The total assigned General Fund amount is \$28,919,636.

Unassigned - Includes all other General Fund net assets that do not meet the definition of the above four classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the County.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the basic 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 disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates made by the County in determination of recorded assets and liabilities include, but are not limited to, allowances for uncollectible property taxes and other receivables, reserves for self-insurance claim liabilities, and accruals for environmental, litigation and pending tax certiorari claims.

2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between total governmental funds fund balance and net assets—governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. One element of that reconciliation explains that “Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.” The details of this \$1,261,151,533 difference can be found in the Summary of Changes in Capital assets on page 29. Another element of that reconciliation explains that “Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.” The details of this \$827,781,230 difference can be found in the Changes in Long-term Obligations section of these notes on page 34.

Governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances—total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that “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.” The details of this \$38,458,171 difference are as follows:

Net capital outlay	\$ 87,056,922
Depreciation expense	(48,598,751)
Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets of governmental activities	<u>\$ 38,458,171</u>

2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Another element of that reconciliation states "The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, loans) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities." The details of this \$19,471,510 difference are as follows:

Debt issued or incurred:	
Issuance of general obligation debt and accreted interest	\$ 36,369,218
Additional loans	42,885,038
Plus Premium	2,658,087
Principal repayments:	
General obligation debt	(20,463,000)
Loan payments	(41,287,319)
Amortization of gain on defeased debt	(105,034)
Amortization of premium (amortized against interest expense)	(613,295)
Amortization of issuance discounts (amortized as interest expense)	27,815
Net adjustment to decrease net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets of governmental activities	<u>\$ 19,471,510</u>

Another element of that reconciliation states that "Expenses reported in the statement of activities that are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds."

The details of this \$47,451,516 difference are as follows:

Tax certiorari	\$ 371,000
Compensated absences	228,348
Judgments and claims	(1,984,454)
Postemployment benefits	46,473,492
Workers' compensation	2,632,101
Due to agencies	(236,123)
Accrued interest	363,270
Amortization of issuance costs	60,955
Inventory adjustment	(457,073)
Net adjustment to decrease net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets of governmental activities	<u>\$ 47,451,516</u>

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include demand deposits accounts and all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with original maturities of three months or less. New York State statutes authorize the County to invest in obligations of the State of New York, the United States Government and its agencies, certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. obligations.

Cash and Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments

The County maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all governmental and proprietary fund types. Earnings are allocated monthly to each participating fund based on a formula that takes into consideration each fund's average balance in the pool.

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

The carrying amount of the County’s deposits with financial institutions was \$206,903,143 and the bank balance was \$220,049,097. Of these amounts, \$8,717,616 represents cash and investments of OTASC.

The bank balance is categorized as follows:

Amount insured by the FDIC or collateralized with securities held by the County or its agent in the County's name	\$ 11,845,697
Amount collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or its agent in the County's name	<u>208,203,400</u>
Total bank balance	<u>\$ 220,049,097</u>

Investments

Investments made by the County are summarized below. The investments that are represented by specific identifiable investment securities are classified as to custodial credit risk by the three categories described as follows:

- Category 1- Insured or registered, or securities held by the County or its agent in the County’s name
- Category 2- Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty’s trust department or agent in the County’s name
- Category 3- Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent, but not in the County’s name

All County investments are category 1.

U.S. Government Securities	\$ 30,871,999
Commercial Paper-OTASC	8,369,792
Money Market Funds-OTASC	<u>237,755</u>
Total Investments	<u>\$ 39,479,546</u>

At December 31, 2011 the carrying amount of the County's short-term investments approximates fair value (based on quoted market prices).

4. PROPERTY TAXES AND COLLECTION

The County levies taxes on real property located within the County. Collections are the responsibility of either the city tax collectors of the City of Syracuse or the town receiver or collectors for the towns in the County. As of April 1, the towns retain the full amount of their related town levy and remit the balance of collected taxes to the County. After April 1, uncollected taxes receivable of the towns are turned over to the County for collection. The City of Syracuse remits to the County only the amount of the County tax levy actually collected. The City of Syracuse retains responsibility for collecting County delinquent taxes on property within the City.

The County’s property tax calendar is as follows:

Assessment date.....	July 1, 2010
Levy date.....	December 31, 2010
Lien date.....	July 1, 2011
Due date.....	January 1, 2011
Penalties and interest are added.....	February 1, 2010 1.0%
	March 1, 2010 1.5%
Tax sale-2010 delinquent taxes.....	October 1, 2011
Tax auction-2006 prior delinquent taxes.....	November 15, 2011

4. PROPERTY TAXES AND COLLECTION (continued)

Uncollected school taxes assumed by the County as a result of settlement proceedings are reported as receivables in the General Fund to maintain central control and provide for tax settlement and enforcement proceedings. The portion of the receivable that represents taxes relieved for schools in the amount of \$19,865,370 is included in the liability due to other governments at December 31, 2011. The County has the authority to levy taxes up to the New York State Constitutional tax limit which is: (a) up to 1.5% of the five-year average full assessed valuation of taxable real property, for general governmental services other than the payment of principal and interest on long-term debt, (b) in unlimited amounts for the payment of principal and interest on long-term debt, and (c) in unlimited amounts for capital appropriations. The combined tax rate to finance general governmental services other than the payment of principal and interest on long-term debt and capital appropriations for the year ended December 31, 2011 was .49% of the five-year average full assessed valuation of taxable real property.

5. SALE OF RECEIVABLES

Pursuant to State Real Property Tax Law and County Resolution 265 of 2009, the County is authorized to sell certain tax sale certificates (TSC). These TSC, which represent liens on certain outstanding property taxes, were sold to a trust, which in turn issued certificates of participation in the trust. As the County collects on these TSC, all tax, interest, and penalty amounts will be transferred to the trustee. The trustee will use these collections to redeem the certificates of participation and to make interest payments to the investors. The County is obligated to repurchase any TSC that remain outstanding at April 1, 2013, the end of the agreement. Any TSC that remain outstanding after final payment is made to the trustee reverts to the County. The certificates of participation do not constitute debt of the County.

6. FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDED PROGRAMS

The County participates in a number of Federal and New York State grant and assistance programs. The principal operating programs relate to temporary and medical assistance, foster care, community development, and local public works programs. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the County expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial. In addition to the operating programs, the County also receives Federal and State assistance for approved capital projects. These capital projects are also subject to audit prior to a final settlement on amounts originally claimed by the County.

7. CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in the capital assets is as follows:

Governmental activities:	Balance January 1, 2011	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2011
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 18,316,300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,316,300
Intangible Asset	29,750,000	-	-	29,750,000
Construction in progress	331,367,163	84,516,384	(69,884,072)	345,999,475
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	379,433,463	84,516,384	(69,884,072)	394,065,775
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	18,383,303	6,670,066	-	25,053,369
Buildings	326,359,017	24,795	-	326,383,812
Building improvements	139,166,027	6,091,352	-	145,257,379
Equipment	119,391,394	2,303,928	(402,044)	121,293,278
Infrastructure	1,129,394,053	57,345,262	-	1,186,739,315
Total capital assets, being depreciated	1,732,693,794	72,435,403	(402,044)	1,804,727,153
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	(10,411,149)	(690,995)	-	(11,102,144)
Buildings	(189,978,005)	(9,547,957)	-	(199,525,962)
Building improvements	(74,806,174)	(5,000,548)	-	(79,806,722)
Equipment	(67,208,858)	(6,788,347)	391,251	(73,605,954)
Infrastructure	(547,029,709)	(26,570,904)	-	(573,600,613)
Total accumulated depreciation	(889,433,895)	(48,598,751)	391,251	(937,641,395)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	843,259,899	23,836,652	(10,793)	867,085,758
Net capital assets-Governmental activities	\$ 1,222,693,362	\$ 108,353,036	\$ (69,894,865)	\$ 1,261,151,533

Depreciation expense was charged to function/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 8,548,643
Public safety	6,053,641
Health	1,885,253
Transportation	13,447,698
Economic assistance and opportunity	38,237
Culture and recreation	3,904,305
Home and community services	14,720,974
Total depreciation expense-governmental activities	\$ 48,598,751

7. CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

A summary of changes in the capital assets of the Community College at August 31, 2011 is as follows:

	Balance September 1, 2010	Additions	Reductions	Balance August 31, 2011
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	\$ 1,545,732	\$ 15,275,225	\$ (121,738)	\$ 16,699,219
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>1,545,732</u>	<u>15,275,225</u>	<u>(121,738)</u>	<u>16,699,219</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land and building improvements	65,019,067	6,227,501	-	71,246,568
Buildings	78,636,874	6,044,551	-	84,681,425
Equipment	18,022,942	1,338,005	(897,520)	18,463,427
Library books	460,226	108,188	(47,927)	520,487
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>162,139,109</u>	<u>13,718,245</u>	<u>(945,447)</u>	<u>174,911,907</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Improvements	(21,103,858)	(2,505,310)	-	(23,609,168)
Buildings	(47,512,802)	(1,581,917)	-	(49,094,719)
Equipment	(13,152,486)	(1,487,625)	817,099	(13,823,012)
Library books	(251,754)	(54,604)	47,927	(258,431)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(82,020,900)</u>	<u>(5,629,456)</u>	<u>865,026</u>	<u>(86,785,330)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>80,118,209</u>	<u>8,088,789</u>	<u>(80,421)</u>	<u>88,126,577</u>
Net capital assets-Community College	<u>\$ 81,663,941</u>	<u>\$ 23,364,014</u>	<u>\$ (202,159)</u>	<u>\$ 104,825,796</u>

8. GENERAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The County generally borrows funds on a long-term basis for the purpose of financing the acquisition of land, equipment, construction of buildings and improvements, and infrastructure. 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. The provision to be made in future budgets for capital indebtedness represents the amount, exclusive of interest, authorized by the County Legislature to be collected in future years from taxpayers and others for liquidation of the long-term liabilities. Interest associated with long-term debt is recorded as an expenditure when such amounts are paid.

8. GENERAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

At December 31, 2011, the County had utilized 11.34% of its statutory debt limit. Details relating to bonds payable at December 31, 2011 are summarized as follows:

<u>Description of Issue</u>	<u>Final Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>General Obligation Bonds:</u>			
Public Improvement, 1992	2012	5.85-5.875%	\$ 485,000
General Improvement, 1992	2012	5.40-5.75%	770,000
General Obligation, 1996	2015	4.40-5.00%	12,000
General Obligation, 2002	2023	4.00-5.00%	2,075,000
General Obligation, 2003	2024	3.25-5.00%	16,100,000
General Obligation, 2003	2013	2.50-4.35%	200,000
General Obligation, 2003	2014	2.00-5.85%	4,085,000
General Obligation, 2004	2025	2.00-4.50%	7,600,000
General Obligation, 2005	2026	3.625-4.25%	10,015,000
General Obligation, 2006	2026	3.50-5.00%	25,725,000
General Obligation, 2007	2027	3.75-5.00%	20,550,000
General Obligation, 2009	2029	4.00-5.00%	57,675,000
General Obligation, 2009	2023	2.00-5.00%	29,550,000
General Obligation, 2010	2019	4.00-5.00%	31,150,000
General Obligation, 2010	2026	4.25-5.15%	17,570,000
General Obligation, 2010	2030	5.50-5.90%	4,905,000
General Obligation, 2011	2030	3.00-5.00%	33,755,000
			<u>262,222,000</u>
<u>OTASC:</u>			
Tobacco Settlement Pass-Through Bonds, Series 2001	2043	5.00-6.00%	93,100,000
Tobacco Settlement Pass-Through Bonds, Series 2005	2060	6.00-7.15%	42,127,931
			<u>\$ 397,449,931</u>

The annual requirements and sources to amortize debt on outstanding bonds as of December 31, 2011 are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2012	\$ 23,853,000	\$ 17,553,106	\$ 41,406,106
2013	24,768,000	16,042,988	40,810,988
2014	24,043,000	14,976,563	39,019,563
2015	23,653,000	13,912,656	37,565,656
2016	21,355,000	12,888,306	34,243,306
2017-2021	96,985,000	50,311,918	147,296,918
2022-2026	68,100,000	31,570,329	99,670,329
2027-2031	30,685,000	19,932,354	50,617,354
2032-2036	18,300,000	13,858,025	32,158,025
2037-2041	32,362,490	41,582,041	73,944,531
2050	13,848,378	126,233,419	140,081,797
2055	7,482,211	130,489,948	137,972,159
2060	12,014,852	342,240,747	354,255,599
	<u>\$ 397,449,931</u>	<u>\$ 831,592,400</u>	<u>\$ 1,229,042,331</u>

8. GENERAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Obligations Authorized Unissued

At December 31, 2011, the County has obligations authorized and unissued of \$330,234,660, the proceeds of which are to be used for sewer, road and general capital purposes.

Prior Year Defeasance of Debt

In prior years, the County defeased certain general obligation bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds and the proceeds for the sale of its future tobacco settlement revenue rights into an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old debt.

A breakdown of the balance of the principal defeased as of December 31, 2011 by issue is shown below:

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Public Improvement 1992	\$ 2,945,000
Public Improvement 1993	1,400,000
Public Improvement 1994	3,000,000
General Obligation Bonds 1996	1,988,000
General Obligation Bonds 1998	12,300,000
General Obligation Bonds 1999	7,300,000
General Obligation Bonds 2001	12,550,000
General Obligation Bonds 2002	21,575,000
General Obligation Bonds 2005	9,385,000
	<u>\$ 72,443,000</u>

Other Loans Payable

The State has made available to the County loans from the State Pollution Control Revolving Fund in the amount of \$445,614,157, of which \$159,892,191 is outstanding at December 31, 2011. The notes mature serially in varying annual amounts through 2036, with interest ranging from 0.721% to 6.55%, payable annually.

The County has recorded the full amount of loans made available less any repayments remitted. Proceeds from these loans are recognized as participation in debt-external sources in the Capital Projects Fund when eligible expenditures are reimbursed by the State Pollution Control Revolving Fund. The County received \$21,605,038 in proceeds in 2011. During 2011, EFC refunded several prior State Clean Water and Drinking Water Revolving Funds (SRF) bond issues with new bonds issued at lower current-market interest rates. The refunding/refinancing amount of prior SRF bond issues for Onondaga County is \$21,280,000. In 2011, the County recognized an intangible asset in the amount of \$29,750,000 for water rights to Lake Ontario. At January 1, 2011, the County still owed \$6,000,000 to the City of Oswego for those rights. The County paid \$1,000,000 in 2011 and will pay \$1,000,000 each year through 2016.

8. GENERAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

At December 31, 2011 principal payments required on other loans payable are as follows:

<u>Years</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2012	\$ 28,438,697	\$ 5,528,866	\$ 33,967,563
2013	8,198,494	5,319,254	13,517,748
2014	8,305,000	5,103,508	13,408,508
2015	8,435,000	4,923,377	13,358,377
2016	8,570,000	4,622,691	13,192,691
2017-2021	38,290,000	18,832,324	57,122,324
2022-2026	31,405,000	11,301,913	42,706,913
2027-2031	19,905,000	5,826,000	25,731,000
2032-2036	13,345,000	1,736,280	15,081,280
	<u>\$ 164,892,191</u>	<u>\$ 63,194,213</u>	<u>\$ 228,086,404</u>

Community College

The Community College has entered into financing agreements with the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) to finance most of its educational facilities. The DASNY bonds for these facilities will be repaid from the appropriations received from the State of New York. As of August 31, 2011, principal requirements relating to these obligations are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2012	\$ 709,235	\$ 2,112,231	\$ 2,821,466
2013	811,696	2,085,427	2,897,123
2014	958,796	2,050,706	3,009,502
2015	986,513	2,009,272	2,995,785
2016	1,046,893	1,961,304	3,008,197
2017-2021	6,333,373	8,982,909	15,316,282
2022-2026	11,805,658	6,780,546	18,586,204
2027-2031	9,320,974	3,953,421	13,274,395
2032-2036	6,961,706	1,797,717	8,759,423
2037-2040	2,764,336	331,743	3,096,079
	<u>\$ 41,699,180</u>	<u>\$ 32,065,276</u>	<u>\$ 73,764,456</u>

OCIDA

OCIDA had a loan payable to Onondaga County totaling \$170,639 at 0% interest maturing on June 30, 2014.

Through December 31, 2011, OCIDA has issued approximately \$2.57 billion of industrial development and pollution control financing on behalf of county businesses. Of this total, none was issued in the year ended December 31, 2011.

Fund Company

The Fund Company participates in a revolving loan payable facilitated by Onondaga County, a portion of which is payable upon the sale of each property in the Homeownership Program without interest. The balance at January 1, 2011 was \$1,385,509. There were additions of \$672,201 and reductions of \$1,447,492 during 2011 resulting in an ending balance as of December 31, 2011 of \$610,218.

8. GENERAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Changes in Long-Term Obligations

Long-Term obligation activity at December 31, 2011, is as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Governmental activities:					
Serial Bonds	\$ 247,195,000	\$ 33,755,000	\$ (18,728,000)	\$ 262,222,000	\$ 22,993,000
OTASC Tobacco settlement bonds	134,348,713	2,614,218	(1,735,000)	135,227,931	860,000
Plus premium on serial bonds	9,634,144	2,658,087	(613,295)	11,678,936	-
Less issuance discounts-OTASC	(901,657)	-	27,815	(873,842)	-
Net bonds payable	<u>390,276,200</u>	<u>39,027,305</u>	<u>(21,048,480)</u>	<u>408,255,025</u>	<u>23,853,000</u>
Tax certiorari	855,000	564,919	(193,919)	1,226,000	231,000
Compensated absences	12,698,217	16,064,182	(15,835,834)	12,926,565	9,199,271
Judgments and claims	16,862,257	-	(1,984,454)	14,877,803	453,336
Loans	163,294,472	42,885,038	(41,287,319)	164,892,191	28,438,697
Postemployment benefits	154,838,722	46,473,492	-	201,312,214	-
Due to agencies	2,249,738	-	(236,123)	2,013,615	-
Workers compensation	19,645,716	2,632,101	-	22,277,817	-
Total Governmental activities	<u><u>760,720,322</u></u>	<u><u>147,647,037</u></u>	<u><u>(80,586,129)</u></u>	<u><u>827,781,230</u></u>	<u><u>62,175,304</u></u>
Component Units:					
Community College:					
Dormitory Authority Bonds	39,914,468	2,626,033	(841,321)	41,699,180	709,235
Postemployment benefits	22,727,326	6,764,349	-	29,491,675	-
Compensated Absences	95,681	-	(32,553)	63,128	-
OCIDA:					
Loans Payable	273,409	-	102,770	170,639	-
Total Component Units	<u><u>\$ 63,010,884</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9,390,382</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (771,104)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 71,630,162</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 709,235</u></u>

9. CAPITAL PROJECTS

A summary of the County's capital projects in excess of \$5,000,000 that have at least 5% of their total authorization still unexpended at December 31, 2011 is as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Expended</u>
ACJ Clinton Street Conveyances	\$ 165,500,042	\$ 59,419,254
ACJ Midland Ave Conveyance	145,368,853	86,750,318
ACJ Harbor Brook In Water Treatment Project	104,800,000	36,894,857
Terminal Reservoir Tanks	34,570,423	874,356
Syracuse Dewitt Road	32,839,721	30,046,715
ACJ Sewer Separation	24,179,647	16,609,119
Bridges	19,846,284	18,397,418
Oak Orchard	12,405,000	-
OnCenter Complex Rehab Renovations	11,339,200	10,406,181
Electronics Parkway Trunk Sewer	10,000,000	2,421
PeopleSoft	9,887,416	4,799,187
East Taft Road Construction	9,140,000	8,520,333
Repaving 2011	8,779,612	5,504,886
Factory Ave Construction	8,458,524	6,906,418
Henry Clay Boulevard at Buckley Road	7,804,250	5,391,704
Onondaga County Convention Center Complex Hotel Phase	7,334,000	6,047,076
Civic Center Window Systems Replacement	7,000,000	-
Old Rte. 5 Repaving Design	6,818,000	600,741
Maintenance Reconstruction	6,814,870	6,327,409
Thompson Road	6,500,000	4,392,662
Traffic Systems Management	6,108,358	5,761,468
Metro Waste Water Treatment Plant Grit Handling	5,600,000	-
Central Library Reconfiguration	5,200,000	-
Digester Cleaning and Repairs	5,000,000	2,249,283

Based on the latest estimates of costs to complete these capital projects, the County does not anticipate the necessity of increasing related authorizations. Commitments for all construction in progress at December 31, 2011 have been reflected as restricted fund balance in the Capital Projects Fund.

10. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The County participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS), a defined benefit, cost sharing multiple-employer retirement plan. The ERS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York (Comptroller) serves as sole trustee and administrative head of the ERS. The Comptroller shall adopt and may amend rules and regulations for the control of the funds. The ERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement Systems, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244. The ERS is noncontributory except for employees who joined the ERS after July 27, 1976. Employees hired before January 1, 2010 contribute 3% of their salary and after ten years of service, the ERS becomes non-contributory for those employees as well. Those employees hired after January 1, 2010 contribute 3% of their salary for all of their years of public service and

10. RETIREMENT BENEFITS (continued)

there is a limitation on the amount of overtime that can be included as wages. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller shall certify annually the rates expressed as proportions of payroll of members, which shall be used in computing the contributions required to be made by employers to the pension accumulation fund.

The County is required to contribute an actuarially determined rate. The required contributions at December 15 for the years 2011, 2010, and 2009 were \$42,155,931, \$24,622,685, and \$17,026,672, respectively. The County's contributions made to the ERS were equal to 100% of the contributions required for each year.

Community College

The Community College provides retirement benefits to all full time employees (part-time employees may elect to become participants) through their participation in one of three retirement plans: the New York State Employees Retirement System (defined benefit plan), New York State Teachers Retirement System (defined benefit plan) or the optional defined contribution retirement plan (TIAA-CREF). New York State law provides that employees who were participants prior to July 1, 1976 are noncontributory and those who became participants on or after July 1, 1976 must contribute 3% of their total earnings. After ten years of service, the ERS becomes non-contributory for those employees as well. The Community College's policy is to accrue pension expense which amounted to \$4,243,824, \$2,807,644, and \$2,491,170, for the years ended August 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively.

All three of these plans are multi-employer plans. The actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits for vested and nonvested participants and net assets available for benefits and unfunded prior service costs, if any, for the Community College's participants in these plans are not separately determinable.

Retiree Benefits

In addition to providing pension benefits, the County provides certain health insurance benefits to approximately 3,080 retired employees and survivors under its self-insured health program (Note 13).

Substantially all of the County's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the County. Total cost to the County, of providing health insurance benefits to retirees during 2011, was approximately \$23.6 million. Retirees' obligation to contribute to these benefits is dependent upon the plan options offered by the County. Total retiree contributions were \$3,754,684 during 2011.

Other Postemployment Benefits

Plan Description. The County provides OPEB to its employees under a single-employer, self-insured, benefit plan. The plan provides medical and prescription drug coverage to retirees and their covered dependents, although there is no formal obligation to do so. The financial information for the County's plan is contained solely within these financial statements.

Funding Policy. The contribution requirements of plan members and the County is established on an annual premium equivalent rate calculated by a third-party administrator based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements. For fiscal year 2011, the County contributed \$18.1 million to the plan. Plan members receiving benefits contributed \$3.8 million.

Annual OPEB Cost. The County's annual OPEB cost is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and the amortized amount of any unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities (UAAL) over a period of

10. RETIREMENT BENEFITS (continued)

thirty years. The following table shows the components of the County's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the County's net OPEB obligation.

Annual required contribution	\$ 68,030,790
Interest on net OPEB obligation	6,580,646
Adjustment to annual required contribution	<u>(6,260,692)</u>
Annual OPEB cost	68,350,744
Expected contributions	<u>(21,877,252)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	46,473,492
Net OPEB obligation--beginning of year	<u>154,838,722</u>
Net OPEB obligation--end of year	<u><u>\$ 201,312,214</u></u>

Three-year Trend Information.

<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ending</u>	<u>Annual</u> <u>Pension Cost</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Contributed</u>	<u>Net Pension</u> <u>Obligation</u>
12/31/2009	\$ 54,961,200	31.7%	\$ 110,892,100
12/31/2010	\$ 64,168,709	31.5%	\$ 154,838,722
12/31/2011	\$ 68,350,744	32.0%	\$ 201,312,214

Funded Status and Funding Progress. As of January 1, 2010, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$837.8 million, and there were no plan assets. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$176.7 million, and the ratio of the liability to the covered payroll was 474%.

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 trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions. Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes 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.

In the January 1, 2010 actuarial valuation the projected unit credit cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions included a 4.25% investment rate of return, which is based on the portfolio of the County's general assets used to pay these benefits and an annual medical and prescription cost trend of 7% initially, decreasing to 4.2% for all benefits after 70 years. The UAAL is being amortized based on a level percentage of payroll. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2011, is twenty-five years.

11. OPERATING TRANSFERS

Operating transfers among funds are provided as part of the annual budget. The General Fund provides operating support from the property tax levy and other resources to certain special revenue funds, capital projects, and to the Debt Service Fund in support of the funds' specified purpose. Water Environment Protection and the County Road Fund provide support to capital projects and the Debt Service Fund for capital acquisition and debt retirement.

The following is a summary of operating transfers for the year ended December 31, 2011:

Operating Transfers To:	Major Governmental Funds			Nonmajor Governmental Funds					Totals
	General Fund	Water Environment Protection	Capital Projects Fund	General Grants Fund	County Road Fund	Community		Library Fund	
						Water Fund	Van Duvn		
Major Governmental Funds:									
General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 317,954	\$ 505,019	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 822,973
Debt Service Fund	16,976,907	12,535,439	684,985	-	4,055,745	514,357	8,762	446,594	35,222,789
Capital Projects Fund	767,250	3,975,980	-	-	5,769,244	600,000	80,000	30,000	11,222,474
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:									
General Grants Fund	854,005	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,254,005
County Road Fund	20,267,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,267,610
Road Machinery Fund	584,376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	584,376
Library Fund	4,474,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,474,950
Community Development	49,456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,456
Total	\$ 43,974,554	\$ 16,911,419	\$ 1,002,939	\$ 505,019	\$ 9,824,989	\$ 1,114,357	\$ 88,762	\$ 476,594	\$ 73,898,633

12. DUE TO/DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS

As discussed in Note 3, the County maintains a cash and investment pool. Due to/due from other funds exist for cash flow and interest income maximization purposes. These are short-term in nature and are repaid within the next fiscal year.

Due to/due from other funds at December 31, 2011 are summarized as follows:

DUE TO:	DUE FROM:			
	Major Funds	Nonmajor Funds		
	General Fund	General Grants	Community Development	Total
Major Fund - General Fund	\$ -	\$ 1,602,307	\$ 1,528,592	\$ 3,130,899
Nonmajor Fund - Library Fund	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Total	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,602,307	\$ 1,528,592	\$ 4,130,899

13. RISK MANAGEMENT

The County is self-insured for workers' compensation, health, dental, all general liability and certain physical damage risks. The internal service fund is used to account for the County's self-insurance activities, including general liability claims. The fund is supported by annual budget appropriations that are recorded as revenues in the Internal Service Fund and allocated pro-rata to the various governmental funds within the County.

The claims liability of \$49,570,617 reported at December 31, 2011 is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 10, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

Changes in the reported liabilities during fiscal year 2010 and 2011 were as follows:

	Balance January 1, 2010	Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balance December 31, 2010
Workers' Compensation	\$ 23,264,890	\$ 12,034,802	\$ (7,165,282)	\$ 28,134,410
Judgments and Claims	18,708,249	(784,215)	(1,061,777)	16,862,257
Medical	3,842,687	65,627,402	(65,075,497)	4,394,592
	<u>\$ 45,815,826</u>	<u>\$ 76,877,989</u>	<u>\$ (73,302,556)</u>	<u>\$ 49,391,259</u>

	Balance January 1, 2011	Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balance December 31, 2011
Workers' Compensation	\$ 28,134,410	\$ 9,312,589	\$ (6,816,112)	\$ 30,630,887
Judgments and Claims	16,862,257	(271,419)	(1,713,035)	14,877,803
Medical & Dental	4,394,592	66,706,373	(67,039,038)	4,061,927
	<u>\$ 49,391,259</u>	<u>\$ 75,747,543</u>	<u>\$ (75,568,185)</u>	<u>\$ 49,570,617</u>

Workers' Compensation

The County is self-insured for workers' compensation claims for all County employees as follows:

- Claims incurred prior to 1991 -Fully self-insured
- Claims incurred in 1991 and after:
 - Type B Coverage -Self-insured individual claims up to \$100,000, and amounts greater than \$1,000,000
 - Other than Type B Coverage -Fully self-insured

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. The County also participates in a Second Injury Fund, which is a New York State fund established to reimburse carriers or self-insured employers for a portion of expenses on certain claims made by employees with pre-existing impairments.

13. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**Judgments and Claims**

The County is a defendant in a number of lawsuits in the ordinary conduct of its affairs. The County is self-insured for individual claims up to \$2,000,000 and amounts greater than \$20,000,000 for all liability (including environmental liability) and certain physical damage risks. The County has excess liability insurance that covers all other claim amounts. In the opinion of County management, after considering all relevant facts, such judgments and claims will not individually or in the aggregate, have a material effect on the financial condition of the County. Such estimate is based upon individual cases reported at December 31, 2011 and available information at the time of this report.

Medical Benefits

The County has contracted with a third-party administrator to manage its self-insurance program which provides certain medical benefits to all active and retired employees (Note 10). The carrying amount of the liability includes estimates of reported and unreported claims as of December 31, 2011.

14. TAX CERTIORARI CLAIMS

The County has accrued \$1,226,000 for pending certiorari claims as a long-term liability in the Governmental Activities column on the Statement of Net Assets. Management believes that these estimated provisions are adequate to cover the County's liability for claims based on current available information but that these estimates may be more or less than the amount ultimately paid when the claims are settled.

Outstanding claims are not, in the opinion of management, expected to have a material effect on the County's financial position.

15. COMMITMENTS - ONONDAGA LAKE

On January 20, 1998 Onondaga County entered into an Amended Consent Judgment ("ACJ") with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("DEC") and the Atlantic States Legal Foundation ("ASLF"). This was in settlement of litigation commenced in 1988 which alleged violations of the Clean Water Act in the discharge of wastewater into Onondaga Lake from the Metropolitan Sewage Treatment Plant ("Metro") and combined sewer overflow ("CSO") outfalls (the effluent) addressing, among other factors, the increased levels of bacteria, ammonia and phosphorus in lake waters contributed to by the effluent. The ACJ was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of New York.

Under the ACJ, the County has been required to undertake a number of capital projects and related monitoring activities intended to meet the effluent limits specified therein. Construction of these ACJ projects commenced in 1998. To date, over 30 ACJ projects have been completed. These projects have focused on abatement of overflow from combined sewers in portions of the consolidated sanitary district and the reduction of effluents primarily from Metro. The entire ACJ program was expected to be completed within the final ACJ milestone date of January 1, 2012. However, in 2008, the ACJ parties agreed to extend the final major milestone dates for the Clinton and Harbor Brook CSO projects from January 1, 2012 to January 1, 2013 and to complete a review process on these and related CSO projects remaining to be completed under the ACJ. The review included extensive analysis of the use of green infrastructure technologies as alternatives to the current ACJ planned projects and the impacts of the use of these green technologies on the need for and sizing of collection, treatment and storage (gray) facilities when they are installed upstream of CSO discharges. The analysis illustrated the benefits of a gray/green program.

15. COMMITMENTS - ONONDAGA LAKE (continued)

In September of 2009, the parties presented to the U. S. District Court Judge for the Northern District of New York, a proposed agreement for further significant modifications to the ACJ (the Fourth Stipulation to the ACJ). The modifications were endorsed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and the Department of Justice ("DOJ"). The Onondaga Nation and a number of community groups that had opposed implementation of the remaining ACJ CSO projects expressed strong support for the modifications. The modifications to the ACJ, approved by the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York on November 16, 2009, replace the current CSO program with a combination of gray and green infrastructure programs to be implemented in phases to be completed by December 31, 2018. The revised program requires 95% system wide annual average wastewater volume capture by more environmentally beneficial methods. Projects incorporating these methods, as outlined above, are commonly referred to as "gray" and "green" projects.

It is anticipated that once the ACJ CSO projects have been completed, discharges from County facilities will not cause or contribute to alleged bacteria exceedences in Onondaga Lake unless applicable standards have been made more restrictive. However, despite the signing and approval of the Fourth Stipulation, in the event that the ACJ projects do not bring the County into compliance with applicable water quality standards, the County will be required to undertake additional measures.

The County and the other ACJ parties agreed to extend the deadline by which date the State of New York must determine whether the County will be required to construct additional facilities at Metro to achieve compliance with the Stage III phosphorus limit or divert all or a portion of the Metro effluent to the Seneca River. This deadline was extended from February 1, 2009 to December 31, 2011 by the Fourth Stipulation to the ACJ.

As required by the Fourth Stipulation to the ACJ, an interim phosphorus limit of 0.10 mg/l has been placed on the Metro WWTP effluent. In addition, studies required by the ACJ to be undertaken by the County have been completed.

Data collected by DWEP through the ACJ-mandated Ambient Monitoring Program from 2007 through 2011, and the result of completed studies pursuant to the Fourth Stipulation and Order, have enabled the County to aggressively explore attainment of the ACJ effluent goals without implementing major upgrades at Metro or diverting the metro effluent to the Seneca River. The completed studies focused on developing data and approaches to support alternative means of compliance and reviewing the potential benefits and costs of going forward or seeking relief from Stage III compliance standards.

A July, 2007, engineering report on ACJ Pilot Project for meeting Stage III phosphorus limits indicated that construction of facilities needed to approach those limits could exceed \$146 million. Studies completed by OCDWEP in 2011 to evaluate optimization of the Metro plant to more reliably meet the current .1mg/l phosphorus limit, and to evaluate the current limit of technology for further reducing phosphorus effluence to meet the ACJ goal of a .02 mg/l phosphorus limit for a continued in-lake discharge has produced planning level capital cost estimates that range from \$6 million for implementation of the proposed optimization program to an estimated \$900 million for construction of a reverse osmosis facility, all exclusive of post construction operation and maintenance costs. An evaluation of the water quality benefits of constructing advanced treatment facilities or diverting all or a portion of Metro's flow to the Seneca River using the approved Onondaga Lake Water Quality Models, also developed pursuant to the ACJ, indicates that water quality improvement realized from such undertakings appear to be marginal and thus not justified by the costs. Therefore, the County remains optimistic that compliance costs to meet any additional requirements to

15. COMMITMENTS - ONONDAGA LAKE (continued)

implement the phosphorus load reductions, if any, that result from the Total Maximum Daily Load ("TMDL") currently being prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("NYSDEC") will remain within the lower range of planning level cost estimates of \$6 million to \$70 million.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS: The Department of Water Environment Protection (DWEP) has advised that in today's dollars, the estimated cost of the improvements and studies required by the revised ACJ is \$640 million, excluding interest expenses and the cost of any possible upgrades that might eventually be required to meet the currently mandated Stage III phosphorus limit at Metro, or to divert all or a portion of the effluent from Metro to the Seneca River.

All regulatory mandates associated with the 2009 ACJ amendment were met and all necessary approvals were received with the exception of receiving approval for the CSO Floatables Facilities Plan. The County is currently in discussions with the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) about potential pathways for achieving the goals associated with the subject plan. Construction contracts were awarded for: Clinton CSO Storage; Harbor Brook CSO Storage; and CSO 003 and 004 Conveyances. Planning level costs are known for the majority of all other ACJ projects (including green infrastructure). Phase II of the Metro WWTP Optimization project will begin in 2012. The largest unknown ACJ amendment costs are for that of the potential improvements at the Metro WWTP for phosphorus treatment so as to comply with any revisions to the current phosphorus effluent limit based on the TMDL for Onondaga Lake. Planning level cost ranges have been developed for various effluent limit scenarios. It is expected the NYSDEC will complete their efforts circa June 2012.

The State has appropriated \$74.9 million of the Clean Water/Clean Air Environmental Bond Act funds for projects covered under the ACJ. In addition to aid through the Environmental Bond Act, based on pledges by State officials, the County also planned on receiving approximately \$85 million in supplemental funding over the 15 years of the project as initially scheduled in the 1998 ACJ. This \$85 million has been appropriated. The federal government has already appropriated \$121.3 million in federal funds (inclusive of assistance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). Short-term funding of \$20 million for the Harbor Brook Project is extended under the ARRA program and this project is eligible for up to 50% loan forgiveness (up to \$10 million).

In addition, the County has received \$11.8 million in funds from the City and the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation (now National Grid) and also has contributed cash on hand of \$9.1 million.

To date, the County has closed on \$116.8 million in EFC long term loans to fund Lake projects. The County anticipates \$221.1 million in local funding for the gross capital costs associated with the ACJ in its Capital Improvement Plan. The County has earmarked \$29.0 million of its Water Environment Protection fund balance for principal and interest costs to cover the County's local share of future debt costs not recoverable through State and federal grants and associated with the ACJ project. As of December 31, 2011, the Consolidated Sanitary District also has an additional \$27.4 million in bonded debt reserves available to apply against future debt costs not recoverable through State and federal grants associated with the ACJ project.

Under the terms of the ACJ, in the event that the remaining projects to be carried out are ultimately constructed but do not meet required effluent limits or that municipal wastewater discharges are still contributing to water quality violations, the County would be required to undertake additional measures to achieve compliance, which could impact the outlined financial calculations.

REQUIRED

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
General Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2011

	Budgeted Amounts		Non-GAAP Actual Amounts	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final		
Budgetary fund balance, January 1	\$ 1,663,739	\$ 10,844,895	\$ -	\$ (10,844,895)
Resources (inflows):				
Real property taxes County wide	146,089,412	146,089,412	149,506,181	3,416,769
Other real property tax items	7,599,888	7,599,888	8,520,122	920,234
Sales tax and use tax	303,569,347	309,195,454	315,009,768	5,814,314
Federal aid	74,588,594	75,703,655	89,295,419	13,591,764
State aid	100,664,620	101,817,828	84,272,724	(17,545,104)
Charges for services	95,326,762	95,607,566	96,649,190	1,041,624
Miscellaneous	5,941,661	5,556,002	5,862,245	306,243
Interest on Investments	540,693	540,693	966,338	425,645
Transfers from other funds	1,368,921	1,268,921	797,458	(471,463)
Amounts available for appropriation	<u>737,353,637</u>	<u>754,224,314</u>	<u>750,879,445</u>	<u>(3,344,869)</u>
Charges to appropriations (outflows):				
General government support:				
Center for forensic science	6,252,541	6,316,005	6,064,878	251,127
County clerk	3,580,474	3,605,965	3,599,678	6,287
County comptroller	2,827,420	3,004,606	2,797,463	207,143
County executive	1,284,933	1,348,327	1,276,851	71,476
County legislature	2,100,324	2,249,890	2,110,944	138,946
County provision for wage adjustments	3,526,122	360,693	-	360,693
County special expense	1,420,000	1,448,700	1,448,700	-
District attorney	9,000,495	9,224,432	9,147,397	77,035
Elections board	3,005,213	3,016,104	2,383,135	632,969
Facilities management	18,412,449	19,508,694	18,679,242	829,452
Finance administration	1,921,529	2,177,601	2,158,675	18,926
Finance, county wide allocations	98,024,741	103,096,848	103,084,220	12,628
Finance, management and budget	1,505,863	1,508,513	1,475,716	32,797
Information technology	12,064,564	13,349,547	12,139,327	1,210,220
Law department	3,958,774	4,396,702	4,303,655	93,047
Personnel department	2,045,512	2,266,101	2,232,625	33,476
Public defender	7,306,223	7,446,980	7,289,824	157,156
Purchasing department	1,521,051	1,613,196	1,588,633	24,563
	<u>179,758,228</u>	<u>185,938,904</u>	<u>181,780,963</u>	<u>4,157,941</u>
Education:				
Authorized agencies	150,000	150,000	150,000	-
Community college chargebacks	8,864,000	8,864,000	8,864,000	-
Education of handicapped children	46,308,711	46,308,711	38,938,884	7,369,827
	<u>55,322,711</u>	<u>55,322,711</u>	<u>47,952,884</u>	<u>7,369,827</u>

See notes to required supplementary information

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
General Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2011

continued

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Non-GAAP</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
			<u>Amounts</u>	<u>(Unfavorable)</u>
Public Safety:				
Corrections	19,862,862	20,022,619	19,458,385	564,234
Emergency communications	16,010,727	16,174,788	15,659,063	515,725
Emergency management	1,092,639	1,199,849	1,081,196	118,653
Health correctional	-	409,630	373,699	35,931
Hillbrook detention center	4,013,006	4,084,358	3,987,030	97,328
Probation	9,328,941	9,594,476	9,361,021	233,455
Sheriff- civil division	34,450,109	35,260,321	34,292,706	967,615
Sheriff- custody division	38,878,011	40,091,781	39,374,145	717,636
STOP DWI	861,050	861,050	653,673	207,377
	<u>124,497,345</u>	<u>127,698,872</u>	<u>124,240,918</u>	<u>3,457,954</u>
Health:				
Health	15,901,766	16,598,537	14,949,709	1,648,828
Mental health	26,523,410	27,419,611	24,773,983	2,645,628
	<u>42,425,176</u>	<u>44,018,148</u>	<u>39,723,692</u>	<u>4,294,456</u>
Transportation	<u>3,817,792</u>	<u>4,356,757</u>	<u>4,332,453</u>	<u>24,304</u>
Economic Assistance and Opportunity:				
Authorized agencies human	11,061	11,061	11,061	-
Economic development	756,762	756,762	700,692	56,070
Job training administration	231,391	395,031	394,823	208
Social services - administration	69,889,284	73,125,275	72,961,295	163,980
Social services - programs	188,890,602	190,969,591	190,969,574	17
Social services - purchase of services	9,831,140	9,327,151	9,278,727	48,424
Veterans service	363,617	392,721	345,413	47,308
	<u>269,973,857</u>	<u>274,977,592</u>	<u>274,661,585</u>	<u>316,007</u>
Culture and Recreation:				
Aging and youth programs	1,318,607	1,362,805	1,104,066	258,739
Authorized agencies financial	2,264,871	2,818,871	2,814,189	4,682
Authorized agencies human	208,712	208,712	208,181	531
Parks and recreation	12,135,689	12,873,819	12,128,587	745,232
	<u>15,927,879</u>	<u>17,264,207</u>	<u>16,255,023</u>	<u>1,009,184</u>
Home and Community Services:				
Authorized agencies financial	1,597,500	1,597,500	1,597,500	-
Authorized agencies physical	26,178	26,178	26,178	-
Office of environment	179,646	179,646	162,579	17,067
Onondaga planning agency	1,586,469	1,666,943	1,530,478	136,465
	<u>3,389,793</u>	<u>3,470,267</u>	<u>3,316,735</u>	<u>153,532</u>
Other uses:				
Transfer to other funds	(42,240,856)	(44,196,554)	(43,974,529)	(222,025)
Total charges to appropriations	<u>737,353,637</u>	<u>757,244,012</u>	<u>736,238,782</u>	<u>21,005,230</u>
Budgetary fund balance, December 31	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>(3,019,698)</u>	<u>14,640,663</u>	\$ <u>17,660,361</u>
Unused project balances treated as revenue for financial reporting purposes			25,515	
Unused project balances treated as expenditures for financial reporting purposes			(25)	
Net change in fund balance-GAAP basis			<u>\$ 14,666,153</u>	

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Water Environment Protection
Year Ended December 31, 2011

	Budgeted Amounts		Non-GAAP	Variance
	Original	Final	Actual	Favorable
	\$	\$	\$	(Unfavorable)
Budgetary fund balance, January 1	1,353,924	2,440,420	1,435,140	(1,005,280)
Resources (inflows):				
Real property taxes County wide	1,880,273	1,880,273	1,880,273	-
Federal aid	-	14,000	-	(14,000)
Charges for services	64,996,639	65,571,639	66,362,328	790,689
Interest on investments	87,700	247,700	233,731	(13,969)
Miscellaneous	656,524	656,524	561,227	(95,297)
Amounts available for appropriation	<u>68,975,060</u>	<u>70,810,556</u>	<u>70,472,699</u>	<u>(337,857)</u>
Charges to appropriations (outflows):				
Home and Community Services:				
Bear Trap Ley Creek	360,818	360,818	356,705	4,113
Bloody Brook	111,063	111,063	110,806	257
Consolidated Sanitary District	50,024,628	53,062,207	51,863,007	1,199,200
Flood Control	877,921	902,380	848,817	53,563
Harbor Brook	213,582	213,582	212,191	1,391
Meadow Brook	170,866	170,866	169,754	1,112
Nondepartmental:				
Transfers to other funds	<u>17,216,182</u>	<u>17,016,182</u>	<u>16,911,419</u>	<u>104,763</u>
Total charges to appropriations	<u>68,975,060</u>	<u>71,837,098</u>	<u>70,472,699</u>	<u>1,364,399</u>
Budgetary fund balance, December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,026,542)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 1,026,542</u>
Budgetary fund balance is not a current year revenue for financial purposes			<u>(1,435,140)</u>	
Net change in fund balance-GAAP basis			<u>\$ (1,435,140)</u>	

Other Postemployment Benefits Plan
Schedule of Funding Progress
(in millions)

Actuarial	Actuarial	Actuarial	Unfunded	Funded	Covered	UAAL as a
Valuation	Value of	Accrued	AAL	Ratio	Payroll	Percentage of
Date	Assets	Liability (AAL)	(UAAL)			Covered Payroll
		Entry Age				
01/01/09	-	\$700.9	\$700.9	0.0%	\$186.2	376%
01/01/10	-	\$794.8	\$794.8	0.0%	\$181.6	438%
01/01/11	-	\$837.8	\$837.8	0.0%	\$176.7	474%

See notes to required supplementary information

1. BUDGET PROCEDURES

The General Fund, Special Revenue Funds and Debt Service Fund each have legally adopted annual budgets. OTASC, a blended component unit does not have a legally adopted budget.

The Capital Project Fund contains the various capital programs in process. A capital project's budget is a financial plan for a period longer than one fiscal year. Comparisons of budget to actual for a fiscal year do not present a meaningful comparison and are, therefore, not presented.

The following is a summary of annual procedures used for establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

Prior to September 20, the County Executive submits to the County Legislature a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing January 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.

Prior to October 25, the budget is legally enacted through passage of legislative resolution or by provisions in the County Charter.

Budgets for general, special revenue and debt service funds are adopted and controlled at the department and object of expense level.

The County Executive is authorized to transfer appropriations within payroll and fringe benefit accounts, and up to \$7,500 within non-payroll related accounts. The County Legislature maintains legal responsibility for all remaining budget amendments and transfers.

Appropriations in the governmental funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year except that outstanding encumbrances are reappropriated in the succeeding year by law. Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the County Legislature. Individual amendments for the current year were not material in relation to the original appropriations.

2. BUDGETARY BASIS REPORTS

The "actual" column on the Budgetary Comparison Schedules Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) for the major governmental funds, differs from the amounts reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances—Governmental Funds because certain items are reported differently for GAAP than they are treated in the budget. These differences do not have an effect on fund balance and represent elimination of revenues and expenditures. They include interdepartmental reimbursements and refunds of prior years expenditures that are recognized as revenues in the General and Water Environment Protection Funds for budgetary purposes but are recorded as an offset to such current year expenditures for GAAP purposes.

COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

NON-MAJOR FUNDS

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds are established to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for certain defined purposes. The Special Revenue Funds of the County are:

General Grants Fund

The General Grants Fund accounts for resources associated with multi-year grant funded projects.

County Road Fund

The County Road Fund is used to account for the maintenance and repair of County roads and bridges and snow removal costs, as defined by New York State Highway Law.

Road Machinery Fund

The Road Machinery Fund is used to account for the purchase, repair and maintenance of highway machinery, tools and equipment and for the construction, purchase and maintenance of buildings for the storage and repair of highway machinery and equipment.

Water Fund

The Water Fund is used to account for the supply, distribution and transmission of the County's available water resources.

Van Duyn Extended Care Fund

The Van Duyn Extended Care Fund is used to account for the County's nursing home facility.

Library and Library Grants Funds

The Library Fund and the Library Grants Fund are used to account for the operation of the County's public library.

Community Development Fund

The Community Development Fund is used to account for various projects financed by entitlements from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

DEBT SERVICE FUND

OTASC

OTASC is a blended component unit used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payments of, Tobacco Settlement Pass-Through Bonds issued in 2001 and 2005.

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
December 31, 2011

	Special Revenue Funds			
	General Grants	County Road	Road Machinery	Water Fund
ASSETS				
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 8,400	\$ 973,242	\$ 719,062	\$ 1,003,212
Accounts receivable (net of \$1,512,515 reserve)	791,479	377,228	87,802	1,180,318
Due from state and federal governments	8,106,188	-	-	-
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-
Due from other governments	-	-	-	4,167
Inventories	-	-	-	-
Prepaid items	117,984	234,550	-	51,064
Restricted cash	-	-	-	-
Total assets	\$ 9,024,051	\$ 1,585,020	\$ 806,864	\$ 2,238,761
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 1,247,683	\$ 441,203	\$ 541,406	\$ 241,837
Accrued liabilities	1,001,901	383,395	29,122	154,922
Due to third party payors	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds	1,602,307	-	-	-
Due to other governments	-	-	-	-
Other deferred revenues	966,194	-	-	79,825
Total liabilities	4,818,085	824,598	570,528	476,584
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable	117,984	234,550	-	51,064
Assigned	4,087,982	525,872	236,336	1,711,113
Total fund balances	4,205,966	760,422	236,336	1,762,177
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 9,024,051	\$ 1,585,020	\$ 806,864	\$ 2,238,761

Special Revenue Funds				Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Van Duyn Fund	Library Fund	Library Grants Fund	Community Development	OTASC	
\$ 5,410,848	\$ 19,447	\$ 235,471	\$ 300	\$ 8,717,616	\$ 17,087,598
11,275,685	125,079	-	-	-	13,837,591
-	-	28,722	2,046,097	-	10,181,007
-	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
-	-	-	1,385,509	-	1,389,676
164,073	-	-	-	-	164,073
651,018	185,954	1,120	24,988	-	1,266,678
396,653	-	-	-	-	396,653
<u>\$ 17,898,277</u>	<u>\$ 1,330,480</u>	<u>\$ 265,313</u>	<u>\$ 3,456,894</u>	<u>\$ 8,717,616</u>	<u>\$ 45,323,276</u>
\$ 1,128,693	\$ 133,390	\$ 34,100	\$ 372,032	\$ -	\$ 4,140,344
896,042	248,071	7,599	169,383	-	2,890,435
347,177	-	-	-	-	347,177
4,670,390	-	-	-	-	4,670,390
-	-	-	1,528,592	-	3,130,899
-	-	-	913,650	-	913,650
12,619	-	82,045	357,792	-	1,498,475
<u>7,054,921</u>	<u>381,461</u>	<u>123,744</u>	<u>3,341,449</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,591,370</u>
815,091	185,954	1,120	24,988	-	1,430,751
<u>10,028,265</u>	<u>763,065</u>	<u>140,449</u>	<u>90,457</u>	<u>8,717,616</u>	<u>26,301,155</u>
<u>10,843,356</u>	<u>949,019</u>	<u>141,569</u>	<u>115,445</u>	<u>8,717,616</u>	<u>27,731,906</u>
<u>\$ 17,898,277</u>	<u>\$ 1,330,480</u>	<u>\$ 265,313</u>	<u>\$ 3,456,894</u>	<u>\$ 8,717,616</u>	<u>\$ 45,323,276</u>

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2011

	Special Revenue Funds			
	General Grants	County Road	Road Machinery	Water Fund
REVENUES				
Sales tax and use tax	\$ (415,548)	\$ 2,681,617	\$ -	\$ -
Federal aid	14,648,646	-	-	-
State aid	11,345,572	4,769,214	-	-
Departmental	1,678,679	23,223	1,033,054	8,693,979
Service for other governments	1,709,798	2,273,820	-	50,000
Tobacco settlement proceeds	-	-	-	-
Interest on investments	-	-	-	7,719
Miscellaneous	2,202,205	37,246	496,907	29,566
Total revenues	<u>31,169,352</u>	<u>9,785,120</u>	<u>1,529,961</u>	<u>8,781,264</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government support	1,785,016	-	-	-
Public safety	5,069,497	-	-	-
Health	11,592,789	-	-	-
Transportation	24,233	20,186,260	2,439,794	-
Economic assistance and opportunity	12,436,194	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	634,922	-	-	-
Home and community services	727,184	-	-	6,951,402
Debt service:	-	-	-	-
Principal	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>32,269,835</u>	<u>20,186,260</u>	<u>2,439,794</u>	<u>6,951,402</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(1,100,483)</u>	<u>(10,401,140)</u>	<u>(909,833)</u>	<u>1,829,862</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	1,254,005	20,267,610	584,376	-
Transfers out	(505,019)	(9,824,989)	-	(1,114,357)
Total other financing sources and (uses)	<u>748,986</u>	<u>10,442,621</u>	<u>584,376</u>	<u>(1,114,357)</u>
Net change in fund balance	(351,497)	41,481	(325,457)	715,505
Fund balances- beginning	4,557,463	718,941	561,793	1,046,672
Fund balances- ending	<u>\$ 4,205,966</u>	<u>\$ 760,422</u>	<u>\$ 236,336</u>	<u>\$ 1,762,177</u>

Special Revenue Funds				Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Van Duyn Fund	Library Fund	Library Grants	Community Development	OTASC	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,266,069
-	-	59,823	6,259,747	-	20,968,216
-	880,190	560,056	1,105,641	-	18,660,673
17,827,348	113,071	-	142,187	-	29,511,541
37,079,742	6,115,877	-	-	-	47,229,237
-	-	-	-	6,688,826	6,688,826
1,075	-	-	-	461,934	470,728
55,103	149,639	21,530	-	-	2,992,196
<u>54,963,268</u>	<u>7,258,777</u>	<u>641,409</u>	<u>7,507,575</u>	<u>7,150,760</u>	<u>128,787,486</u>
-	-	-	-	104,152	1,889,168
-	-	-	-	-	5,069,497
47,940,639	-	-	-	-	59,533,428
-	-	-	-	-	22,650,287
-	-	-	-	-	12,436,194
-	11,624,466	635,652	-	-	12,895,040
-	-	-	7,381,317	-	15,059,903
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,735,000	1,735,000
-	-	-	-	5,312,700	5,312,700
<u>47,940,639</u>	<u>11,624,466</u>	<u>635,652</u>	<u>7,381,317</u>	<u>7,151,852</u>	<u>136,581,217</u>
<u>7,022,629</u>	<u>(4,365,689)</u>	<u>5,757</u>	<u>126,258</u>	<u>(1,092)</u>	<u>(7,793,731)</u>
-	4,474,950	-	49,456	-	26,630,397
(88,762)	(476,594)	-	-	-	(12,009,721)
<u>(88,762)</u>	<u>3,998,356</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49,456</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,620,676</u>
6,933,867	(367,333)	5,757	175,714	(1,092)	6,826,945
3,909,489	1,316,352	135,812	(60,269)	8,718,708	20,904,961
<u>\$ 10,843,356</u>	<u>\$ 949,019</u>	<u>\$ 141,569</u>	<u>\$ 115,445</u>	<u>\$ 8,717,616</u>	<u>\$ 27,731,906</u>

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
General Grants Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2011

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Non-GAAP</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
			Amounts	(Unfavorable)
Budgetary fund balance, January 1	-	-	-	-
Resources (inflows):				
Sales tax and use tax	68,900	(521,829)	(415,548)	106,281
Federal Aid				
General government support	-	300,350	43,403	(256,947)
Education	359,208	552,638	433,365	(119,273)
Public safety	306,661	7,612,945	2,059,897	(5,553,048)
Health	6,981,413	11,179,291	5,829,909	(5,349,382)
Transportation	80,300	1,624,511	137,769	(1,486,742)
Social services	4,020,129	6,859,817	3,893,784	(2,966,033)
Other economic assistance	2,364,739	3,123,956	2,246,127	(877,829)
Home and community services	-	20,268	4,392	(15,876)
Total federal aid	<u>14,112,450</u>	<u>31,273,776</u>	<u>14,648,646</u>	<u>(16,625,130)</u>
State Aid				
General government support	58,000	357,360	(41,677)	(399,037)
Public safety	3,359,897	13,255,654	2,281,392	(10,974,262)
Health	4,823,414	7,976,080	5,112,063	(2,864,017)
Transportation	-	300,801	35,801	(265,000)
Social services	1,383,000	2,286,233	1,283,191	(1,003,042)
Other economic assistance	2,465,496	3,216,573	2,367,258	(849,315)
Culture and recreation	216,000	427,326	177,828	(249,498)
Home and community services	155,000	6,331,095	129,716	(6,201,379)
Total state aid	<u>12,460,807</u>	<u>34,151,122</u>	<u>11,345,572</u>	<u>(22,805,550)</u>
Departmental				
General government support	52,524	87,053	117,833	30,780
Public safety	93,067	79,963	79,598	(365)
Health	272,059	296,151	248,566	(47,585)
Culture and recreation	79,892	536,964	1,154,681	617,717
Home and community services	520,000	891,275	326,567	(564,708)
Total departmental	<u>1,017,542</u>	<u>1,891,406</u>	<u>1,927,245</u>	<u>35,839</u>
Service for Other Governments				
Public safety	1,536,375	1,508,284	1,543,791	35,507
Health	168,500	420,407	141,007	(279,400)
Other economic assistance	25,000	25,000	25,000	-
Total service for other governments	<u>1,729,875</u>	<u>1,953,691</u>	<u>1,709,798</u>	<u>(243,893)</u>

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
General Grants Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2011

continued

	Budgeted Amounts		Non-GAAP	Variance
	Original	Final	Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable)
Miscellaneous	2,163,060	2,153,904	2,202,205	48,301
Transfers from other funds	798,949	874,394	1,253,980	379,586
Amounts available for appropriations	32,351,583	71,776,464	32,671,898	(39,104,566)
Charges to appropriations (outflows):				
General Government Support				
Board of elections	-	352,329	(8,235)	360,564
County clerk	58,000	245,024	73,372	171,652
County legislature	-	9,954	548	9,406
District attorney	1,207,158	2,152,513	1,610,500	542,013
Finance, management and budget	-	165,886	(46,841)	212,727
Information technology	-	108,895	107,895	1,000
Personnel department	52,524	116,405	44,119	72,286
Purchasing department	-	67,810	3,658	64,152
Total general government support	1,317,682	3,218,816	1,785,016	1,433,800
Public Safety				
Corrections	420,000	676,563	267,039	409,524
Emergency management	1,706,555	13,919,700	1,286,273	12,633,427
Probation	536,980	2,182,843	328,021	1,854,822
Sheriff	2,763,475	5,859,187	3,179,364	2,679,823
Special traffic programs	-	81,343	8,800	72,543
Total public safety	5,427,010	22,719,636	5,069,497	17,650,139
Health				
Center for forensic sciences	970,598	1,812,314	1,121,753	690,561
Health	9,814,767	16,495,148	9,748,050	6,747,098
Long term services	-	153,303	77,862	75,441
Mental health	2,140,932	2,686,591	893,690	1,792,901
Total health	12,926,297	21,147,356	11,841,355	9,306,001

continued

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
General Grants Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2011

continued

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Non-GAAP Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Transportation	-	1,531,895	24,233	1,507,662
Economic Assistance and Opportunity				
Aging and youth	6,319,565	8,191,947	5,816,667	2,375,280
Economic development	100,000	896,234	591,179	305,055
Social services	6,035,129	10,034,229	6,028,348	4,005,881
Total economic assistance and opportunity	<u>12,454,694</u>	<u>19,122,410</u>	<u>12,436,194</u>	<u>6,686,216</u>
Culture and Recreation	<u>225,900</u>	<u>1,304,728</u>	<u>634,922</u>	<u>669,806</u>
Home and Community Services				
Planning agency	-	6,125,260	113,106	6,012,154
Water environment protection	-	1,163,826	614,078	549,748
Total home and community service	<u>-</u>	<u>7,289,086</u>	<u>727,184</u>	<u>6,561,902</u>
Total charges to appropriations	<u>32,351,583</u>	<u>76,333,927</u>	<u>32,518,401</u>	<u>43,815,526</u>
Budgetary fund balance, December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (4,557,463)</u>	153,497	<u>\$ 4,710,960</u>
Unused project balances treated as revenues for financial reporting purposes			25	
Unused project balances treated as expenditures for financial reporting purposes			<u>(505,019)</u>	
Net change in fund balance-GAAP basis			<u>\$ (351,497)</u>	

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
County Road Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2011

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Non-GAAP</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
			<u>Amounts</u>	<u>(Unfavorable)</u>
Budgetary fund balance, January 1	\$ -	\$ 578,042	\$ -	\$ (578,042)
Resources (inflows):				
Sales tax and use tax	2,736,170	2,736,170	2,681,617	(54,553)
State Aid				
Transportation	4,769,433	4,769,433	4,769,214	(219)
Total state aid	4,769,433	4,769,433	4,769,214	(219)
Departmental	3,493,643	3,493,643	3,537,747	44,104
Services for Other Governments	1,766,760	2,273,820	2,273,820	-
Miscellaneous	34,066	34,066	37,246	3,180
Transfers from other funds	19,446,094	20,267,610	20,267,610	-
Amounts available for appropriations	32,246,166	34,152,784	33,567,254	(585,530)
Charges to appropriations (outflows):				
Transportation	22,850,636	24,310,549	23,700,784	609,765
Total charges to appropriations	22,850,636	24,310,549	23,700,784	609,765
Other Financing Uses				
Transfer to other funds	9,395,530	9,845,530	9,824,989	20,541
Total financing sources and uses	9,395,530	9,845,530	9,824,989	20,541
Budgetary fund balance, December 31	\$ -	\$ (3,295)	\$ 41,481	\$ 44,776

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Road Machinery Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2011

	Budgeted Amounts		Non-GAAP	Variance
	Original	Final	Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable)
Budgetary fund balance, January 1	\$ -	\$ 411,283	\$ 325,457	\$ (85,826)
Resources (inflows):				
Federal aid	-	36,000	-	(36,000)
Departmental	5,766,028	5,766,028	5,742,749	(23,279)
Miscellaneous	356,522	356,522	496,907	140,385
Transfers from other funds	-	584,376	584,376	-
Amounts available for appropriations	6,122,550	7,154,209	7,149,489	(4,720)
Charges to appropriations (outflows):				
Transportation	6,122,550	7,250,837	7,149,489	101,348
Total charges to appropriations	6,122,550	7,250,837	7,149,489	101,348
Budgetary fund balance, December 31	\$ -	\$ (96,628)	-	\$ 96,628
Budgetary fund balance is not a current year revenue for budgetary purposes			(325,457)	
Net change in fund balance-GAAP basis			\$ (325,457)	

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Water Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2011

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Non-GAAP</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
			<u>Amounts</u>	<u>(Unfavorable)</u>
Budgetary fund balance, January 1	\$ -	\$ 157,636	\$ -	\$ (157,636)
Resources (inflows):				
Departmental	8,811,681	8,811,681	8,693,979	(117,702)
Service for Other Governments	50,000	50,000	50,000	-
Interest on Investments	500	500	7,719	7,219
Miscellaneous	-	-	29,566	29,566
Amounts available for appropriation	<u>8,862,181</u>	<u>9,019,817</u>	<u>8,781,264</u>	<u>(238,553)</u>
Charges to appropriations (outflows):				
Home and Community Services	7,747,824	8,156,384	6,951,402	1,204,982
Nondepartmental:				
Transfer to other funds	<u>1,114,357</u>	<u>1,114,357</u>	<u>1,114,357</u>	<u>-</u>
Total charges to appropriations	<u>8,862,181</u>	<u>9,270,741</u>	<u>8,065,759</u>	<u>1,204,982</u>
Budgetary fund balance, December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (250,924)</u>	<u>\$ 715,505</u>	<u>\$ 966,429</u>

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Van Duyn Extended Care Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2011

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Non-GAAP</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
			<u>Amounts</u>	<u>(Unfavorable)</u>
Budgetary fund balance, January 1	\$ 1,028,482	\$ 2,189,456	\$ -	\$ (2,189,456)
Resources (inflows):				
Departmental				
General government support	9,200	9,200	16,575	7,375
Health	<u>17,327,173</u>	<u>17,327,173</u>	<u>17,810,773</u>	<u>483,600</u>
Total departmental	<u>17,336,373</u>	<u>17,336,373</u>	<u>17,827,348</u>	<u>490,975</u>
Service for Other Governments				
Health	<u>29,277,876</u>	<u>34,566,043</u>	<u>37,079,742</u>	<u>2,513,699</u>
Interest on Investments	<u>7,900</u>	<u>7,900</u>	<u>1,075</u>	<u>(6,825)</u>
Miscellaneous	<u>75,053</u>	<u>75,053</u>	<u>55,103</u>	<u>(19,950)</u>
Amounts available for appropriation	<u>47,725,684</u>	<u>54,174,825</u>	<u>54,963,268</u>	<u>788,443</u>
Charges to appropriations (outflows):				
Health	47,662,364	54,423,034	47,940,639	6,482,395
Nondepartmental:				
Transfer to other funds	<u>63,320</u>	<u>93,320</u>	<u>88,762</u>	<u>4,558</u>
Total charges to appropriations	<u>47,725,684</u>	<u>54,516,354</u>	<u>48,029,401</u>	<u>6,486,953</u>
Budgetary fund balance, December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (341,529)</u>	<u>\$ 6,933,867</u>	<u>\$ 7,275,396</u>

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Library Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2011

	Budgeted Amounts		Non-GAAP	Variance
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Favorable (Unfavorable)
Budgetary fund balance, January 1	\$ 678,258	\$ 803,692	\$ 367,333	\$ (436,359)
Resources (inflows):				
State Aid	1,067,621	1,067,621	880,190	(187,431)
Departmental	717,130	717,130	699,949	(17,181)
Service for Other Governments	6,122,210	6,122,210	6,115,877	(6,333)
Miscellaneous	144,700	144,700	149,639	4,939
Transfers from other funds	4,427,101	4,474,950	4,474,950	-
Amounts available for appropriation	13,157,020	13,330,303	12,687,938	(642,365)
Charges to appropriations (outflows):				
Culture and Recreation	12,680,426	12,918,699	12,211,344	707,355
Total charges to appropriations	12,680,426	12,918,699	12,211,344	707,355
Other Financing Uses				
Transfer to other funds	476,594	476,594	476,594	-
Total financing sources and uses	476,594	476,594	476,594	-
Budgetary fund balance, December 31	\$ -	\$ (64,990)	-	\$ 64,990
Budgetary fund balance is not a current year revenue for budgetary purposes			(367,333)	
Net change in fund balance-GAAP basis			\$ (367,333)	

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Library Grants Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2011

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Non-GAAP</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
			<u>Amounts</u>	<u>(Unfavorable)</u>
Budgetary fund balance, January 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Resources (inflows):				
Federal Aid	-	69,100	59,823	(9,277)
State Aid	371,645	798,123	560,056	(238,067)
Miscellaneous	-	75,924	21,530	(54,394)
Transfers from other funds	-	(578)	-	578
Amounts available for appropriation	<u>371,645</u>	<u>942,569</u>	<u>641,409</u>	<u>(301,160)</u>
Charges to appropriations (outflows):				
Culture and Recreation	<u>371,645</u>	<u>1,078,381</u>	<u>635,652</u>	<u>442,729</u>
Total charges to appropriations	<u>371,645</u>	<u>1,078,381</u>	<u>635,652</u>	<u>442,729</u>
Budgetary fund balance, December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (135,812)</u>	<u>\$ 5,757</u>	<u>\$ 141,569</u>

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Community Development Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2011

	Budgeted Amounts		Non-GAAP Actual Amounts	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final		
Budgetary fund balance, January 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Resources (inflows):				
Federal Aid				
Health	-	6,053,025	2,228,790	(3,824,235)
Home and community services	3,774,108	10,583,544	4,030,957	(6,552,587)
Total federal aid	3,774,108	16,636,569	6,259,747	(10,376,822)
State Aid				
Home and community services	-	2,366,622	1,105,641	(1,260,981)
Departmental	-	312,510	142,187	(170,323)
Transfers from other funds	567,646	330,608	49,456	(281,152)
Amounts available for appropriation	4,341,754	19,646,309	7,557,031	(12,089,278)
Charges to appropriations (outflows):				
Home and Community Services	4,341,754	19,586,040	7,381,317	12,204,723
Total charges to appropriations	4,341,754	19,586,040	7,381,317	12,204,723
Budgetary fund balance, December 31	\$ -	\$ 60,269	\$ 175,714	\$ 115,445

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)
Debt Service Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2011

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Non-GAAP</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
			<u>Amounts</u>	<u>(Unfavorable)</u>
Budgetary fund balance, January 1	\$ 6,090,287	\$ 6,090,287	\$ 5,987,955	\$ (102,332)
Resources (inflows):				
Transfers from other funds	<u>34,997,284</u>	<u>34,997,284</u>	<u>34,537,804</u>	<u>(459,480)</u>
Amounts available for appropriation	<u>41,087,571</u>	<u>41,087,571</u>	<u>40,525,759</u>	<u>(561,812)</u>
Charges to appropriations (outflows):				
General government support	<u>6,892,594</u>	<u>6,892,594</u>	<u>6,886,626</u>	<u>5,968</u>
Education	<u>2,181,523</u>	<u>2,181,523</u>	<u>2,181,523</u>	<u>-</u>
Public safety	<u>7,457,432</u>	<u>7,457,432</u>	<u>7,456,932</u>	<u>500</u>
Health	<u>222,993</u>	<u>222,993</u>	<u>222,993</u>	<u>-</u>
Transportation	<u>5,923,444</u>	<u>5,923,444</u>	<u>5,923,445</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Culture and recreation	<u>1,294,412</u>	<u>1,294,412</u>	<u>1,294,412</u>	<u>-</u>
Home and community services:				
Bear trap/Ley creek	<u>108,600</u>	<u>108,600</u>	<u>108,600</u>	<u>-</u>
Bloody brook	<u>161,938</u>	<u>161,938</u>	<u>161,938</u>	<u>-</u>
Central sanitary districts	<u>15,579,752</u>	<u>15,579,752</u>	<u>15,024,407</u>	<u>555,345</u>
Harbor brook	<u>170,700</u>	<u>170,700</u>	<u>170,700</u>	<u>-</u>
Meadow brook	<u>579,826</u>	<u>579,826</u>	<u>579,826</u>	<u>-</u>
Water fund	<u>514,357</u>	<u>514,357</u>	<u>514,357</u>	<u>-</u>
Total home and community services	<u>17,115,173</u>	<u>17,115,173</u>	<u>16,559,828</u>	<u>555,345</u>
Total charges to appropriations	<u>41,087,571</u>	<u>41,087,571</u>	<u>40,525,759</u>	<u>561,812</u>
Budgetary fund balance, December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Interest revenue not considered for budgetary purposes			403,919	
Other financing sources not considered for budgetary purposes:				
Budgetary fund balance is not a current year revenue for budgetary purposes			(5,987,955)	
Bond premium			2,658,087	
Unused project balances treated as revenue for financial reporting purposes			684,985	
Participation in debt service external sources			893,198	
Net change in fund balance- GAAP basis			<u>\$ (1,347,766)</u>	

STATISTICAL SECTION

(UNAUDITED)

County of Onondaga, New York
Net Assets by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
Schedule 1

	Fiscal Year			
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Governmental activities				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 677,279,719	\$ 695,813,404	\$ 700,264,987	\$ 746,413,156
Restricted	29,214,528	32,953,903	34,648,679	34,221,507
Unrestricted	4,135,638	(14,701,510)	8,287,249	(18,747,419)
Total governmental activities net assets	<u>\$ 710,629,885</u>	<u>\$ 714,065,797</u>	<u>\$ 743,200,915</u>	<u>\$ 761,887,244</u>
Business-type activities				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 13,468,406	\$ 12,796,490	\$ 11,975,368	\$ 11,073,722
Unrestricted	10,848,535	8,590,554	3,123,440	(3,449,148)
Total business-type activities net assets	<u>\$ 24,316,941</u>	<u>\$ 21,387,044</u>	<u>\$ 15,098,808</u>	<u>\$ 7,624,574</u>
Primary government				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 690,748,125	\$ 708,609,894	\$ 712,240,355	\$ 757,486,878
Restricted	29,214,528	32,953,903	34,648,679	34,221,507
Unrestricted	14,984,173	(6,110,956)	11,410,689	(22,196,567)
Total primary government net assets	<u>\$ 734,946,826</u>	<u>\$ 735,452,841</u>	<u>\$ 758,299,723</u>	<u>\$ 769,511,818</u>

Note: In 2008 Van Duyn Fund was converted from an Enterprise Fund to a Special Revenue Fund

Fiscal Year

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
\$	816,829,338	\$ 811,788,098	\$ 852,007,509	\$ 836,275,910	\$ 842,791,377	\$ 776,806,016
	16,657,808	17,043,588	19,823,048	22,730,632	24,359,185	24,805,553
	3,693,628	(16,671,873)	(93,367,529)	(128,645,326)	(165,018,646)	(120,866,799)
\$	<u>837,180,774</u>	<u>\$ 812,159,813</u>	<u>\$ 778,463,028</u>	<u>\$ 730,361,216</u>	<u>\$ 702,131,916</u>	<u>\$ 680,744,770</u>
\$	10,115,911	\$ 9,583,811	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	(3,930,483)	(7,503,241)	-	-	-	-
\$	<u>6,185,428</u>	<u>\$ 2,080,570</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$	826,945,249	\$ 821,371,909	\$ 852,007,509	\$ 836,275,910	\$ 842,791,377	\$ 776,806,016
	16,657,808	17,043,588	19,823,048	22,730,632	24,359,185	24,805,553
	(236,855)	(24,175,114)	(93,367,529)	(128,645,326)	(165,018,646)	(120,866,799)
\$	<u>843,366,202</u>	<u>\$ 814,240,383</u>	<u>\$ 778,463,028</u>	<u>\$ 730,361,216</u>	<u>\$ 702,131,916</u>	<u>\$ 680,744,770</u>

County of Onondaga, New York
Changes in Net Assets
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
Schedule 2

	Fiscal Year			
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Expenses				
Governmental activities:				
General government support	\$ 40,124,831	\$ 53,706,355	\$ 55,124,689	\$ 53,209,794
Education	34,637,110	40,147,705	45,882,384	55,538,478
Public safety	94,141,022	92,301,423	100,069,769	104,806,261
Health	56,695,257	48,561,044	48,966,452	47,092,053
Transportation	19,480,483	34,412,727	42,822,711	48,375,886
Economic assistance and opportunity	241,604,190	251,390,162	262,894,485	245,813,867
Culture and recreation	29,134,609	28,034,518	19,536,764	29,754,915
Home and community services	51,636,053	66,499,994	68,966,456	74,894,347
Interest on long-term debt	12,675,875	13,990,110	13,236,295	13,980,373
Total governmental activities expenses	<u>580,129,430</u>	<u>629,044,038</u>	<u>657,500,005</u>	<u>673,465,974</u>
Business-type activities:				
Long term care	35,671,432	37,319,214	40,033,404	40,414,138
Total business-type activities expenses	<u>35,671,432</u>	<u>37,319,214</u>	<u>40,033,404</u>	<u>40,414,138</u>
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 615,800,862</u>	<u>\$ 666,363,252</u>	<u>\$ 697,533,409</u>	<u>\$ 713,880,112</u>
Program Revenues				
Governmental activities:				
Charges for services	\$ 145,411,595	\$ 139,764,555	\$ 138,961,942	\$ 125,788,836
Operating grants and contributions	196,638,485	207,902,176	200,501,906	198,907,888
Capital grants and contributions	58,509,705	21,078,301	55,674,881	32,626,718
Total governmental activities program revenues	<u>400,559,785</u>	<u>368,745,032</u>	<u>395,138,729</u>	<u>357,323,442</u>
Business-type activities:				
Charges for services	33,304,561	34,004,898	33,445,229	32,515,528
Operating grants and contributions	-	-	-	-
Capital grants and contributions	32,303	83,199	3,434	6,705
Total business-type activities program revenues	<u>33,336,864</u>	<u>34,088,097</u>	<u>33,448,663</u>	<u>32,522,233</u>
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 433,896,649</u>	<u>\$ 402,833,129</u>	<u>\$ 428,587,392</u>	<u>\$ 389,845,675</u>
Net (Expense)/Revenue				
Governmental activities	\$(179,569,645)	\$(260,299,006)	\$(262,361,276)	\$(316,142,532)
Business-type activities	(2,334,568)	(3,231,117)	(6,584,741)	(7,891,905)
Total primary government net expense	<u>\$(181,904,213)</u>	<u>\$(263,530,123)</u>	<u>\$(268,946,017)</u>	<u>\$(324,034,437)</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets				
Governmental activities:				
Real property taxes	\$ 159,626,927	\$ 168,211,878	\$ 182,136,568	\$ 187,830,049
Sales tax and use tax	80,353,694	83,309,067	97,649,876	131,500,537
Investment earnings	5,177,786	3,939,688	3,891,986	7,282,751
Tobacco settlement proceeds	8,869,735	8,177,745	7,797,964	7,908,009
Participation in debt service-external sources	3,040,780	96,540	20,000	307,515
Sale of receivables	-	-	-	-
Special item-early retirement	(7,430,154)	-	-	-
Transfers and County contributions	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	<u>249,638,768</u>	<u>263,734,918</u>	<u>291,496,394</u>	<u>334,828,861</u>
Business-type activities:				
Investment earnings	289,152	141,809	135,093	131,648
Other revenue	177,532	159,411	158,963	288,472
Special item-early retirement	(376,863)	-	-	-
Transfers and County contributions	-	-	-	-
Total business-type activities	<u>89,821</u>	<u>301,220</u>	<u>294,056</u>	<u>420,120</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 249,728,589</u>	<u>\$ 264,036,138</u>	<u>\$ 291,790,450</u>	<u>\$ 335,248,981</u>
Change in Net Assets				
Governmental activities	\$ 70,069,123	\$ 3,435,912	\$ 29,135,118	\$ 18,686,329
Business-type activities	(2,244,747)	(2,929,897)	(6,290,685)	(7,471,785)
Total primary government	<u>\$ 67,824,376</u>	<u>\$ 506,015</u>	<u>\$ 22,844,433</u>	<u>\$ 11,214,544</u>

Note: In 2008 Van Dusen Fund was converted from an Enterprise Fund to a Special Revenue Fund

Fiscal Year					
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
\$ 198,049,372	\$ 258,077,035	\$ 218,159,741	\$ 218,932,637	\$ 230,998,064	\$ 168,264,794
52,893,841	59,975,854	56,115,210	57,018,115	65,147,736	67,898,863
102,098,062	120,830,256	131,896,522	127,630,857	139,640,552	141,546,415
47,862,668	50,465,103	105,762,977	101,141,630	100,695,505	109,899,660
40,492,055	40,683,043	42,074,051	38,522,292	35,937,447	41,477,441
251,375,443	249,502,570	262,786,203	255,717,572	258,479,081	283,357,681
32,317,242	33,395,710	47,748,717	35,388,697	35,214,223	35,394,512
40,866,396	72,756,451	75,444,171	90,521,110	60,919,353	85,755,517
17,135,664	18,020,424	18,174,279	18,694,633	19,072,029	22,144,792
<u>783,090,743</u>	<u>903,706,446</u>	<u>958,161,871</u>	<u>943,567,543</u>	<u>946,103,990</u>	<u>955,739,675</u>
40,835,455	45,739,288	-	-	-	-
40,835,455	45,739,288	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 823,926,198</u>	<u>\$ 949,445,734</u>	<u>\$ 958,161,871</u>	<u>\$ 943,567,543</u>	<u>\$ 946,103,990</u>	<u>\$ 955,739,675</u>
\$ 131,892,315	\$ 146,275,075	\$ 197,066,748	\$ 180,621,469	\$ 179,931,127	\$ 200,299,414
201,629,887	196,985,978	199,017,801	215,666,695	213,038,907	213,197,032
25,946,323	32,851,548	19,934,877	11,398,419	17,979,648	30,235,526
<u>359,468,525</u>	<u>376,112,601</u>	<u>416,019,426</u>	<u>407,686,583</u>	<u>410,949,682</u>	<u>443,731,972</u>
36,136,604	36,115,472	-	-	-	-
710,941	335,771	-	-	-	-
300	-	-	-	-	-
36,847,845	36,451,243	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 396,316,370</u>	<u>\$ 412,563,844</u>	<u>\$ 416,019,426</u>	<u>\$ 407,686,583</u>	<u>\$ 410,949,682</u>	<u>\$ 443,731,972</u>
\$(423,622,218)	\$(527,593,845)	\$(542,142,445)	\$(535,880,960)	\$(535,154,308)	\$(512,007,703)
(3,987,610)	(9,288,045)	-	-	-	-
<u>\$(427,609,828)</u>	<u>\$(536,881,890)</u>	<u>\$(542,142,445)</u>	<u>\$(535,880,960)</u>	<u>\$(535,154,308)</u>	<u>\$(512,007,703)</u>
\$ 190,835,482	\$ 193,684,291	\$ 189,794,554	\$ 178,297,034	\$ 192,525,831	\$ 164,188,059
291,775,749	293,999,988	300,164,040	284,918,896	304,589,655	316,703,720
10,821,336	11,901,336	7,859,241	3,385,671	2,349,606	2,146,754
7,243,015	7,529,850	8,358,345	7,806,998	7,055,112	6,688,826
128,186	457,419	188,910	284,461	404,804	893,198
-	-	-	13,086,088	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
(1,888,020)	(5,000,000)	-	-	-	-
<u>498,915,748</u>	<u>502,572,884</u>	<u>506,365,090</u>	<u>487,779,148</u>	<u>506,925,008</u>	<u>490,620,557</u>
97,762	11,761	-	-	-	-
562,682	171,426	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1,888,020	5,000,000	-	-	-	-
2,548,464	5,183,187	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 501,464,212</u>	<u>\$ 507,756,071</u>	<u>\$ 506,365,090</u>	<u>\$ 487,779,148</u>	<u>\$ 506,925,008</u>	<u>\$ 490,620,557</u>
\$ 75,293,530	\$ (25,020,961)	\$ (35,777,355)	\$ (48,101,812)	\$ (28,229,300)	\$ (21,387,146)
(1,439,146)	(4,104,858)	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 73,854,384</u>	<u>\$ (29,125,819)</u>	<u>\$ (35,777,355)</u>	<u>\$ (48,101,812)</u>	<u>\$ (28,229,300)</u>	<u>\$ (21,387,146)</u>

County of Onondaga, New York
Fund Balances, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
Schedule 3

	Fiscal Year			
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
General Fund				
Reserved	\$ 2,666,974	\$ 3,926,031	\$ 6,166,145	\$ 5,445,826
Unreserved	65,953,505	54,454,438	45,691,399	60,027,419
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-
Assigned	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-
Total general fund	<u>\$ 68,620,479</u>	<u>\$ 58,380,469</u>	<u>\$ 51,857,544</u>	<u>\$ 65,473,245</u>
Water Environment Protection Fund				
Reserved	\$ 1,729,618	\$ 2,364,169	\$ 2,716,507	\$ 2,838,910
Unreserved	32,336,178	35,617,011	38,298,915	39,122,352
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-
Assigned	-	-	-	-
Total water environment protection fund	<u>\$ 34,065,796</u>	<u>\$ 37,981,180</u>	<u>\$ 41,015,422</u>	<u>\$ 41,961,262</u>
Debt Service Fund				
Reserved	\$ 36,334,409	\$ 33,902,624	\$ 30,965,495	\$ 29,970,705
Restricted	-	-	-	-
Total debt service fund	<u>\$ 36,334,409</u>	<u>\$ 33,902,624</u>	<u>\$ 30,965,495</u>	<u>\$ 29,970,705</u>
Capital Projects Fund				
Reserved	\$ 55,141,878	\$ 32,362,479	\$ 76,336,401	\$ 102,343,879
Unreserved	(33,880,802)	(10,836,488)	(52,160,014)	(62,115,042)
Restricted	-	-	-	-
Total capital projects fund	<u>\$ 21,261,076</u>	<u>\$ 21,525,991</u>	<u>\$ 24,176,387</u>	<u>\$ 40,228,837</u>
All Other Governmental Funds				
Reserved	\$ 18,052,016	\$ 14,525,872	\$ 14,454,429	\$ 15,447,379
Unreserved, reported in:				
Special revenue funds	3,748,055	6,153,997	5,486,117	5,380,328
Debt service funds	38,368	52,524	70,832	69,421
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-
Assigned	-	-	-	-
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 21,838,439</u>	<u>\$ 20,732,393</u>	<u>\$ 20,011,378</u>	<u>\$ 20,897,128</u>

Fiscal Year

<u>2006</u>		<u>2007</u>		<u>2008</u>		<u>2009</u>		<u>2010</u>		<u>2011</u>	
\$	6,015,265	\$	6,086,167	\$	4,838,089	\$	5,292,050	\$	7,808,464	\$	-
	78,340,121		74,262,985		65,874,512		69,373,888		76,719,455		-
	-		-		-		-		-		5,286,175
	-		-		-		-		-		28,919,636
	-		-		-		-		-		64,988,261
\$	<u>84,355,386</u>	\$	<u>80,349,152</u>	\$	<u>70,712,601</u>	\$	<u>74,665,938</u>	\$	<u>84,527,919</u>	\$	<u>99,194,072</u>
\$	2,761,504	\$	2,486,295	\$	2,101,093	\$	1,771,573	\$	1,503,554	\$	-
	40,619,873		40,982,235		38,338,151		37,444,904		35,307,697		-
	-		-		-		-		-		638,350
	-		-		-		-		-		34,737,761
\$	<u>43,381,377</u>	\$	<u>43,468,530</u>	\$	<u>40,439,244</u>	\$	<u>39,216,477</u>	\$	<u>36,811,251</u>	\$	<u>35,376,111</u>
\$	31,225,328	\$	33,510,895	\$	36,108,118	\$	41,723,821	\$	42,165,109	\$	-
	-		-		-		-		-		40,817,343
\$	<u>31,225,328</u>	\$	<u>33,510,895</u>	\$	<u>36,108,118</u>	\$	<u>41,723,821</u>	\$	<u>42,165,109</u>	\$	<u>40,817,343</u>
\$	57,862,062	\$	41,885,429	\$	36,932,658	\$	42,216,680	\$	60,284,561	\$	-
	(36,866,958)		(1,075,381)		(36,619,459)		(25,744,491)		(35,138,763)		-
	-		-		-		-		-		7,436,576
\$	<u>20,995,104</u>	\$	<u>40,810,048</u>	\$	<u>313,199</u>	\$	<u>16,472,189</u>	\$	<u>25,145,798</u>	\$	<u>7,436,576</u>
\$	15,304,947	\$	16,369,235	\$	18,401,521	\$	14,243,221	\$	15,213,437	\$	-
	3,187,362		4,517,444		17,007,295		12,210,553		5,587,796		-
	77,680		77,680		83,409		90,558		103,728		-
	-		-		-		-		-		1,430,751
	-		-		-		-		-		26,301,155
\$	<u>18,569,989</u>	\$	<u>20,964,359</u>	\$	<u>35,492,225</u>	\$	<u>26,544,332</u>	\$	<u>20,904,961</u>	\$	<u>27,731,906</u>

County of Onondaga, New York
Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
Schedule 4

	Fiscal Year			
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Revenues				
Real property taxes and tax items	\$ 161,378,284	\$ 171,826,241	\$ 181,500,811	\$ 187,399,916
Sales tax and use tax	80,353,694	83,309,067	97,649,876	131,500,537
Federal aid	124,364,600	113,396,967	107,883,672	103,029,145
State aid	126,899,642	115,583,510	148,293,115	128,505,461
Departmental	82,165,851	84,648,161	85,623,412	85,193,745
Services for other governments	24,192,613	24,441,877	27,518,666	26,927,638
Tobacco settlement proceeds	8,869,735	8,177,745	7,797,964	7,908,009
Interest on investments	5,011,655	3,848,358	3,772,237	7,056,003
Miscellaneous	32,612,439	19,158,819	17,591,642	7,329,185
Sale of receivables	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	<u>645,848,513</u>	<u>624,390,745</u>	<u>677,631,395</u>	<u>684,849,639</u>
Expenditures				
General government	26,072,724	35,314,694	38,991,724	42,658,045
Education	31,279,374	39,336,174	43,609,654	43,533,866
Public safety	90,654,895	91,746,434	97,717,297	104,074,314
Health	56,752,335	48,607,625	49,532,695	47,082,258
Transportation	19,604,490	22,149,278	22,493,795	22,687,412
Economic assistance and opportunity	241,489,785	254,134,521	260,357,398	245,747,262
Culture and recreation	26,285,424	25,882,844	26,223,679	27,277,029
Home and community services	52,649,978	57,337,081	57,214,807	62,181,444
Capital outlay	132,815,460	86,161,445	69,071,826	92,462,293
Debt service:				
Principal	16,180,239	14,364,297	16,989,705	18,412,632
Interest	11,622,075	13,932,017	13,145,112	13,690,254
Total expenditures	<u>705,406,779</u>	<u>688,966,410</u>	<u>695,347,692</u>	<u>719,806,809</u>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(59,558,266)</u>	<u>(64,575,665)</u>	<u>(17,716,297)</u>	<u>(34,957,170)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	55,360,334	52,143,744	52,639,067	90,243,708
Transfers out	(55,360,334)	(52,143,777)	(52,639,067)	(90,243,708)
Proceeds of long-term borrowings	41,173,000	33,060,000	18,000,000	728,630,000
Refunding bond	-	18,630,000	-	-
Payments to refund bond escrow agent	-	(18,630,000)	-	(18,990,501)
Participation in debt service-external sources	8,200,495	21,436,962	(4,813,904)	25,597,355
Debt issuance costs	-	-	-	(836,558)
Bond discount	-	-	-	(669,227,856)
Bond premium	1,483,219	481,160	33,770	289,681
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>50,856,714</u>	<u>54,978,089</u>	<u>13,219,866</u>	<u>65,462,121</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ (8,701,552)</u>	<u>\$ (9,597,576)</u>	<u>\$ (4,496,431)</u>	<u>\$ 30,504,951</u>
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	4.9%	4.7%	4.8%	5.1%

Fiscal Year

<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
\$ 192,479,527	\$ 193,113,915	\$ 185,570,483	\$ 185,104,195	\$ 185,255,928	\$ 159,906,576
291,775,749	293,999,988	300,164,040	284,918,896	304,589,655	316,703,720
105,419,994	97,933,889	83,694,221	105,752,832	114,096,923	118,766,975
122,156,216	131,903,637	135,258,457	121,312,282	116,921,632	124,665,583
89,680,125	94,014,080	110,230,846	110,692,394	109,832,564	119,803,507
28,046,479	28,552,339	73,261,416	51,729,312	48,435,161	67,633,604
7,243,015	7,529,850	8,358,345	7,806,998	7,055,112	6,688,826
10,538,549	11,435,825	7,450,197	3,242,129	2,273,276	2,075,438
7,812,217	9,790,569	9,907,113	10,240,104	9,769,465	14,213,726
-	-	-	13,086,088	-	-
<u>855,151,871</u>	<u>868,274,092</u>	<u>913,895,118</u>	<u>893,885,230</u>	<u>898,229,716</u>	<u>930,457,955</u>
190,675,941	193,104,467	198,408,248	197,846,093	195,855,982	150,645,016
44,514,055	48,253,633	51,383,514	51,636,672	51,284,124	47,952,884
107,715,803	108,693,796	114,988,343	112,475,714	123,386,485	122,444,760
48,097,289	50,496,551	94,432,295	95,871,458	87,784,835	99,230,390
23,275,885	25,849,968	26,363,171	24,967,034	24,364,447	26,982,740
251,385,306	247,184,758	255,156,067	249,041,562	250,929,288	276,596,788
28,470,612	29,028,545	29,944,767	29,676,868	29,252,876	29,150,063
63,843,619	66,133,298	68,102,328	70,027,487	67,870,619	70,676,114
113,674,114	98,433,440	87,598,359	72,366,843	91,379,812	104,939,126
21,543,166	21,888,221	25,138,438	28,284,206	24,080,873	27,381,800
14,687,096	15,338,992	16,155,774	16,305,652	17,846,002	19,857,818
<u>907,882,886</u>	<u>904,405,669</u>	<u>967,671,304</u>	<u>948,499,589</u>	<u>964,035,343</u>	<u>975,857,499</u>
<u>(52,731,015)</u>	<u>(36,131,577)</u>	<u>(53,776,186)</u>	<u>(54,614,359)</u>	<u>(65,805,627)</u>	<u>(45,399,544)</u>
74,681,596	79,297,472	89,026,390	73,635,007	66,137,762	73,898,633
(76,569,616)	(84,297,472)	(89,026,390)	(73,635,007)	(66,137,762)	(73,898,633)
35,000,000	25,600,000	-	61,725,000	53,625,000	33,755,000
-	-	-	33,345,000	-	-
-	-	-	(36,558,388)	-	-
19,568,179	35,431,293	13,374,962	4,498,508	19,087,111	9,987,427
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
38,665	684,282	-	7,161,609	4,025,795	2,658,087
<u>52,718,824</u>	<u>56,715,575</u>	<u>13,374,962</u>	<u>70,171,729</u>	<u>76,737,906</u>	<u>46,400,514</u>
<u>\$ (12,191)</u>	<u>\$ 20,583,998</u>	<u>\$ (40,401,224)</u>	<u>\$ 15,557,370</u>	<u>\$ 10,932,279</u>	<u>\$ 1,000,970</u>

4.6%

4.6%

4.7%

5.1%

4.8%

5.4%

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Property
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(in thousands of dollars)
Schedule 5

Fiscal Year Ended	<u>REAL PROPERTY</u>		<u>EXEMPTIONS</u>		<u>TAXABLE</u>		Taxable Assessed Value To Full Value	Per \$1,000 Full Value Tax Rate
	Assessed Value	Full Value	Assessed Value	Full Value	Assessed Value	Full Value		
2002	\$19,929,630	\$23,878,433	\$5,849,593	\$6,489,425	\$14,080,037	\$17,389,008	80.97%	\$ 8.35
2003	18,687,257	22,865,750	5,805,631	6,429,360	12,881,626	16,436,390	78.37%	8.68
2004	21,304,036	25,815,758	6,154,750	6,810,315	15,149,286	19,005,443	79.71%	9.06
2005	22,024,988	26,705,334	6,252,097	6,973,119	15,772,891	19,732,215	79.93%	8.86
2006	23,689,104	28,626,155	6,474,734	7,171,432	17,214,370	21,454,723	80.24%	8.52
2007	24,454,054	30,020,864	6,600,481	7,341,042	17,853,573	22,679,822	78.72%	7.91
2008	25,152,667	31,140,839	6,685,505	7,494,265	18,467,162	23,646,574	78.10%	7.28
2009	25,720,169	31,816,504	6,171,957	7,039,201	19,548,212	24,777,303	78.90%	7.02
2010	25,954,729	31,971,757	6,228,214	7,084,921	19,726,515	24,886,836	79.26%	7.04
2011	28,510,192	32,283,535	6,507,879	7,244,642	22,002,313	25,038,893	87.87%	5.82

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Principal Property Taxpayers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago
Schedule 6

<u>TAXPAYER</u>	2011			2002		
	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage Of Total Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage Of Total Taxable Assessed Value
National Grid / Niagara Mohawk	\$ 780,429,080	1	2.93%	\$ 646,564,342	1	3.53%
VERIZON / NY Telephone Co.	220,318,751	2	0.83%	120,762,820	2	0.66%
HUB Properties Trust	77,575,856	3	0.29%	-	-	-
Shoppingtown Mall LP	53,621,400	4	0.20%	52,521,000	3	0.29%
Wegmans Food Markets	49,361,100	5	0.19%	37,893,000	4	0.21%
Bristol Myers Squibb	44,691,800	6	0.17%	34,202,600	5	0.19%
Great Northern Holdings	38,756,700	7	0.15%	-	-	-
Aldi Inc.	35,715,000	8	0.13%	-	-	-
Syracuse Mob LLC	26,217,751	9	0.10%	-	-	-
Nob Hill of Syracuse Apartments	23,970,000	10	0.09%	18,208,900	10	0.10%
Carrier Corporation	-	-	-	27,213,000	6	0.15%
New Process Gear, Inc.	-	-	-	22,000,000	7	0.12%
Home Properties	-	-	-	21,609,400	8	0.12%
Crucible Materials	-	-	-	20,215,000	9	0.11%
Total	\$ 1,350,657,438		5.08%	\$ 1,001,190,062		5.48%

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Property Tax Levies and Collections
Last Ten Fiscal Years
Schedule 7

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy</u>			<u>Total Collections to Date</u>	
		<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage of Levy</u>	<u>Collections in Subsequent Years</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage of Levy</u>
2002	\$ 254,946,556	\$ 244,562,293	95.93%	\$ 9,991,326	254,553,619	99.85%
2003	274,649,355	264,694,937	96.38%	9,317,457	274,012,394	99.77%
2004	297,421,392	287,764,386	96.75%	8,874,742	296,639,128	99.74%
2005	300,860,868	291,355,908	96.84%	8,688,272	300,044,180	99.73%
2006	311,639,215	301,888,439	96.87%	8,581,823	310,470,262	99.62%
2007	327,022,143	316,589,528	96.81%	8,459,682	325,049,210	99.40%
2008	334,648,785	321,878,456	96.18%	10,350,929	332,229,385	99.28%
2009	341,497,443	334,543,258	97.96%	3,842,980	338,386,238	99.09%
2010	353,325,744	337,992,603	95.66%	6,264,805	344,257,408	97.43%
2011	377,756,416	362,859,235	96.06%	-	362,859,235	96.06%

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Overlapping and Underlying Governmental Activities Debt
As of December 31, 2011
(dollars in thousands)
Schedule 8

<u>GOVERNMENTAL UNIT</u>	<u>Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Estimated Percentage Applicable</u>
County of Onondaga	\$ 427,114	28.70%
Total Overlapping Debt	<u>\$ 427,114</u>	<u>28.70%</u>
Political subdivisions within Onondaga County:		
Towns (as of 12/31/2010)	\$ 61,865	4.16%
Villages (as of 5/31/2011)	39,930	2.68%
School districts (as of 6/30/2011)	522,006	35.07%
City of Syracuse and city schools (as of 11/2/2011)	415,082	27.89%
Fire districts (as of 12/31/2010)	22,291	1.50%
Total Underlying Debt	<u>\$ 1,061,174</u>	<u>71.30%</u>
Total Overlapping and Underlying Debt	\$ 1,488,288	100.00%

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK

Legal Debt Margin Information

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(dollars in thousands)

Schedule 9

	Fiscal Year									
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
Debt limit	\$1,137,222	\$1,140,803	\$1,160,205	\$1,187,041	\$1,229,383	\$1,283,825	\$1,331,236	\$1,523,511	\$1,632,193	\$1,701,089
Total net debt applicable to limit	104,085	125,313	131,326	122,381	138,124	146,085	119,427	159,798	184,570	192,911
Legal debt margin	\$1,033,137	\$1,015,490	\$1,028,879	\$1,064,660	\$1,091,259	\$1,137,740	\$1,211,809	\$1,363,713	\$1,447,623	\$1,508,178
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	9.15%	10.98%	11.32%	10.31%	11.24%	11.38%	8.97%	10.49%	11.31%	11.34%

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Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2011

Assessed value - 5 year average	<u>\$24,301,275</u>
Legal debt margin:	
Debt limit (7% of total assessed value)	1,701,089
Debt applicable to limit:	
General obligation bonds	427,114
Less: Excludable debt	(216,359)
Amount set aside for repayment of general obligation debt	(17,844)
Total net debt applicable to limit	<u>192,911</u>
Legal debt margin	<u>\$1,508,178</u>

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(dollars in thousands, except per capita)

Schedule 10

General Bonded Debt Outstanding

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	BANs Payable	Percentage of Actual Taxable	
			Value of Property	Per Capita
2002	\$ 127,685	\$ 22,795	0.87%	\$ 329
2003	150,426	37,139	1.14%	407
2004	155,385	23,299	0.94%	387
2005	150,167	26,153	0.89%	383
2006	169,840	14,750	0.86%	400
2007	181,058	-	0.80%	393
2008	164,447	7,723	0.73%	371
2009	208,836	10,907	0.89%	472
2010	247,195	-	0.99%	529
2011	262,222	-	1.05%	561

Other Governmental Activities Debt

Fiscal Year	OTASC Bonds	E-911 Loans	EFC Loans	Total Other Bonds and Loans	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
2003	108,380	835	78,102	187,317	374,882	1.21%	813
2004	106,865	720	71,832	179,417	358,101	1.11%	776
2005	136,667	630	94,520	231,817	408,137	1.21%	886
2006	134,877	6,540	124,295	265,712	450,302	1.27%	977
2007	132,977	-	145,538	278,515	459,573	1.20%	996
2008	137,608	-	148,745	286,353	458,523	1.17%	989
2009	133,898	-	145,573	279,471	499,214	1.27%	1,072
2010	134,349	-	163,294	297,643	544,838	1.31%	1,166
2011	135,228	-	164,892	300,120	562,342	1.36%	1,204

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Demographic and Economic Statistics
Last Ten Calendar Years
Schedule 11

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Per Capita Personal Income</u>	<u>School Enrollment</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
2002	459,484	29,766	74,363	4.9%
2003	460,961	30,924	73,563	5.1%
2004	461,412	32,218	73,055	5.1%
2005	460,910	33,639	73,367	4.5%
2006	460,925	35,517	71,871	4.4%
2007	461,287	38,180	72,564	4.1%
2008	463,472	39,358	71,375	5.2%
2009	465,633	39,311	70,768	7.8%
2010	467,204	41,452	69,891	8.0%
2011	467,026	41,452	70,650	7.4%

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Principal Employers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago
Schedule 12

<u>Employer</u>	<u>2011</u>			<u>2002</u>		
	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of County Employment</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of County Employment</u>
SUNY Upstate Medical University	9,457	1	4.47%	5,365	1	2.19%
Syracuse University	5,189	2	2.45%	5,300	2	2.16%
Wegmans Food Markets	4,100	3	1.94%	3,940	4	1.61%
St. Joseph's Hospital Health Center	3,400	4	1.61%	3,100	5	1.27%
Crouse Hospital	2,700	5	1.28%	1,820	10	0.74%
Loretto	2,427	6	1.15%	-	-	-
Lockheed Martin Corporation	2,300	7	1.09%	2,300	9	0.94%
Raymour and Flannigan	1,900	8	0.90%	-	-	-
National Grid/Niagara Mohawk	1,809	9	0.86%	2,400	8	0.98%
Carrier Corp.	1,600	10	0.76%	2,780	6	1.13%
Magna Drivetrain-New Process Gear Inc	-	-	-	3,975	3	1.62%
P & C Food Markets	-	-	-	2,745	7	1.12%
Total	<u>34,882</u>		<u>16.50%</u>	<u>33,725</u>		<u>13.77%</u>

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Full-time Equivalent County Government Employees by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years
Schedule 13

Full -time Employees as of January 1

Function/Program	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
County clerk	38	35	38	38	38
County comptroller	37	36	38	36	35
County executive	11	11	11	11	10
County legislature	26	24	26	26	26
District attorney	96	93	99	94	95
Elections board	16	15	16	16	17
Facilities management	116	108	108	115	112
Finance, management and budget	35	36	34	30	32
Information technology	76	63	74	73	72
Law department	44	44	44	43	42
Personnel department	31	30	26	29	25
Purchasing department	19	18	18	15	14
General Government Support	545	513	532	526	518
Corrections	204	199	196	187	188
Emergency communications	140	130	137	139	141
Emergency management	6	5	6	7	7
Probation	159	136	137	134	135
Sheriff civil	331	330	331	321	326
Sheriff custody	276	280	282	278	274
STOP DWI	1	1	1	1	0
Public Safety	1,117	1,081	1,090	1,067	1,071
Health	386	378	383	370	363
LTC community services	15	14	12	13	11
LTC Van Duyn	543	551	570	545	545
Mental health department	102	91	92	85	86
Health	1,046	1,034	1,057	1,013	1,005
Transportation	228	206	204	199	190
Transportation	228	206	204	199	190
Economic development	5	3	3	6	6
Job training administration	9	9	8	8	7
Social services department	874	801	749	728	730
Veterans service agency	3	3	3	2	2
Economic Assistance	891	816	763	744	745
Aging and youth	22	19	18	18	17
Onondaga public libraries	70	64	60	58	59
Syracuse branch libraries	62	57	60	59	61
Parks and recreation	127	114	116	111	117
Culture & Recreation	281	254	254	246	254
Community development	12	12	12	13	13
Human rights commission	5	5	4	4	4
Office of the environment	1	1	1	1	1
Onondaga planning agency	15	14	17	16	15
Water board	37	36	36	38	38
Water environment protection	373	367	371	383	387
Home & Community Services	443	435	441	455	458
Total	4,551	4,339	4,341	4,250	4,241

Source: Management and Budget

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Full-time Equivalent County Government Employees by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Schedule 13

Full -time Employees as of January 1

Function/Program	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
County clerk	36	39	38	37	35
County comptroller	36	36	37	33	31
County executive	11	9	13	10	11
County legislature	26	27	26	27	24
District attorney	95	100	97	94	93
Elections board	17	17	20	15	16
Facilities management	115	107	103	92	103
Finance, management and budget	32	31	29	28	27
Information technology	74	76	75	74	74
Law department	42	38	40	40	38
Personnel department	26	25	26	21	27
Purchasing department	14	12	15	13	16
General Government Support	524	517	519	484	495
Corrections	188	189	192	192	180
Emergency communications	144	145	149	148	137
Emergency management	7	7	7	5	6
Probation	136	140	145	119	87
Sheriff civil	327	285	300	294	263
Sheriff custody	279	276	278	284	277
STOP DWI	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety	1,081	1,042	1,071	1,042	950
Health	355	364	371	359	297
LTC community services	11	14	16	15	0
LTC Van Duyn	531	559	525	525	504
Mental health department	85	80	80	80	53
Health	982	1,017	992	979	854
Transportation	189	197	195	177	163
Transportation	189	197	195	177	163
Economic development	6	7	7	5	6
Job training administration	7	6	6	4	2
Social services department	727	733	727	683	690
Veterans service agency	3	2	3	3	3
Economic Assistance	743	748	743	695	701
Aging and youth	17	18	19	17	18
Onondaga public libraries	59	56	57	57	55
Syracuse branch libraries	57	54	60	59	53
Parks and recreation	117	119	117	103	86
Culture & Recreation	250	247	253	236	212
Community development	12	13	13	16	17
Human rights commission	4	4	4	0	0
Office of the environment	1	1	1	1	1
Onondaga planning agency	16	16	17	16	14
Water board	38	35	36	37	25
Water environment protection	386	387	387	377	370
Home & Community Services	457	456	458	447	427
Total	4,226	4,224	4,231	4,060	3,802

Source: Management and Budget

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, NEW YORK
Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years
Schedule 14

<u>Function/Program</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>									
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
Police protection										
Number of police personnel and officers	585	585	585	585	540	530	538	537	516	502
Number of police vehicles	174	174	174	199	199	199	206	206	209	208
Number of stations	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	7
Highways										
Miles of streets maintained	802	802	802	802	857	857	792	792	792	793
Road signs installed	1,050	1,100	794	854	957	1,025	853	1,105	923	1,168
Signal lights	87	88	89	90	93	93	98	100	101	102
Parks and recreation										
Athletic fields	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Miles of hiking trails	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Park acreage	6,510	6,580	6,580	6,580	6,580	6,580	6,580	6,580	6,580	6,580
Parks and museums	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Water environment protection										
Average design capacity of treatment plants in gallons (in thousands)	112,215	112,000	112,000	112,000	117,000	116,200	116,200	119,700	119,700	119,700
Miles of sanitary sewers	3,028	3,028	3,028	3,028	3,037	3,047	3,060	3,065	3,065	3,067
Number of pumping stations	120	120	120	120	140	150	148	149	149	151
Number of sewer units	183,466	181,248	181,248	181,248	181,500	180,901	180,938	181,425	181,269	179,863
Number of wastewater treatment facilities	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Water operations										
Maximum daily capacity of plants in gallons (in thousands)	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Miles of water mains	81	81	81	81	81	92	92	92	92	92
Number of service connections	48	48	48	48	48	51	51	51	51	51