

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

NEW ISSUE
STANDARD & POOR'S: "AA+" STABLE OUTLOOK

SERIAL BOND
See "BOND RATING" herein

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the individual federal alternative minimum tax. Interest on the Bonds included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that interest on Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York), Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual, or receipt of interest on, the Bonds. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

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

\$16,200,000

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

CUSIP BASE #: 267040

\$16,200,000 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, 2026 Series A

(referred to herein as the "Bonds")

Dated: April 14, 2026

Due: April 1, 2027-2046

MATURITIES†

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount†</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>CSP</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount†</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>CSP</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount†</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>CSP</u>
2027	\$ 1,000,000				2034	\$ 845,000				2041	\$ 750,000*			
2028	1,000,000				2035	845,000*				2042	645,000*			
2029	1,000,000				2036	845,000*				2043	645,000*			
2030	1,000,000				2037	750,000*				2044	645,000*			
2031	1,000,000				2038	750,000*				2045	645,000*			
2032	845,000				2039	750,000*				2046	645,000*			
2033	845,000				2040	750,000*								

* The Bonds maturing in the years 2035-2046 are subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein under the heading "Optional Redemption."

† Subject to change pursuant to the accompanying Notice of Bond Sale the aggregate par amount of bonds may be decreased in an amount not in excess of the premium offered by the successful bidder, and the amount of each annual maturity, as set forth herein, may be adjusted to the extent necessary, in order that the total proceeds, which include the total par amount of the bonds plus all or a portion of the original issue premium, if any, received by the County, be used for the capital projects financed by the Bonds.

The Bonds are general obligations of the County of Dutchess, New York (the "County"), all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limits imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 of the State of New York. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" and "NATURE OF OBLIGATION" herein.

The Bonds maturing in the years 2035-2046 are subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein under the heading "Optional Redemption."

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds and may be registered, at the option of the purchaser, in the name of the purchaser or in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which, if so elected by the purchaser, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. If the Bonds are issued in book-entry form, individual purchases will be in the principal amount of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on April 1, 2027, October 1, 2027 and semi-annually thereafter on April 1 and October 1 in each year until maturity. Principal and interest will be paid by the County to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants, for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein. If the Bonds are issued in registered certificated form, the Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, and the County will act as paying agent. Paying agent fees, if any, in such case are to be paid by the purchaser. The Bonds may not be converted into coupon bonds or be registered to bearer.

Proposals for the Bonds shall be for not less than \$16,200,000 and accrued interest, if any, on the total principal amount of the Bonds. Proposals must be accompanied by a good faith deposit in the form of a wire transfer or certified or cashier's check, payable to the order of the County of Dutchess, New York, in the amount of \$81,000.

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the respective purchaser and subject to the receipt of the respective approving legal opinion as to the validity of the Bonds of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, New York, New York. It is anticipated that the Bonds will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC located in Jersey City, New Jersey or as may be agreed upon on or about April 14, 2026.

All bids for the Bonds must be submitted on Fiscal Advisors Auction electronic bids submission website accessible at www.FiscalAdvisorsAuction.com on March 31, 2026 between 10:15 A.M. and 10:45 A.M. EDT, unless extended in accordance with the two-minute rule described in the Notice of Bond Sale.

March 20, 2026

THE COUNTY DEEMS THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO BE FINAL FOR PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15C2-12 ("THE RULE"), EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN OMITTED HEREFROM IN ACCORDANCE WITH SAID RULE AND THAT WILL BE SUPPLIED WHEN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS UPDATED FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT WILL BE SO UPDATED UPON REQUEST OF THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER, AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE RESPECTIVE NOTICE OF BOND SALE WITH RESPECT TO THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE FOR THE BONDS AS DESCRIBED IN THE RULE, SEE "APPENDIX C – CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING" HEREIN.

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK

COUNTY OFFICIALS



EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SUE SERINO

County Executive

HEIDI SEELBACH

Commissioner of Finance

CAROLINE BLACKBURN, ESQ.

County Attorney

BRADFORD KENDALL

County Clerk

COUNTY LEGISLATURE

YVETTE VALDÉS SMITH

Chairperson

Trevor Redl
Emma Arnoff
Michael Polasek
Brendan Lawler
Anna Shah
Lisa R. Kaul
Lew Darrow
Craig P. Brendli
Barrington R. Atkins
Randy Johnson
Brennan Kearney
John D. Metzger

Kevin M. Giles
Alix Winsby
Robert S. Faust
Doug McHoul
Molly Rhodes
Chris Drago
Kristofer Munn
Stephen M. Caswell
Joseph Tresca
Chris Rolison
Andrew J. House
Eric Alexander

JULIE SHIROISHI

Clerk of the Legislature

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR



Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc.
250 South Clinton Street, Suite 502
Syracuse, New York 13202
(315) 752-0051

BOND COUNSEL



Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP
51 West 52nd Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) 506-5000

No person has been authorized by the County to give any information or to make any representations not contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any of the Bonds in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The information, estimates and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the County.

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PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF



Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc.
 250 South Clinton Street, Suite 502
 Syracuse, New York 13202
 (315) 752-0051
<http://www.fiscaladvisors.com>

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
of the
COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Relating To

\$16,200,000 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, 2026 Series A

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and all appendices, has been prepared by the County of Dutchess, New York (the "County" and "State", respectively) in connection with the sale by the County of \$16,200,000 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, 2026 Series A (the "Bonds").

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

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

NATURE OF OBLIGATION

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

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

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

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

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

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE BONDS

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds are general obligations of the County and will contain a pledge of its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds as required by the Constitution and laws of the State (State Constitution, Art. VIII, Section 2; Local Finance Law, Section 100.00). All the taxable real property within the County is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limitations. See “NATURE OF OBLIGATION” and “TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW” herein.

The Bonds will be dated April 14, 2026 and will mature in the principal amounts and on the dates as set forth on the cover page. The Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein under the heading "Optional Redemption." The "Record Date" of the Bonds will be the fifteenth day of the calendar month preceding each such interest payment date. Interest will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis.

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds and may be registered, at the option of the purchaser, in the name of the purchaser or in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which, if so elected by the purchaser, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. If the Bonds are issued in book-entry form, individual purchases will be in the principal amount of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on April 1, 2027, October 1, 2027 and semi-annually thereafter on April 1 and October 1 in each year until maturity. Principal and interest will be paid by the County to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants, for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein. If the Bonds are issued in registered certificated form, the Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, and the County will act as paying agent. Paying agent fees, if any, in such case are to be paid by the purchaser. The Bonds may not be converted into coupon bonds or be registered to bearer.

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on or before April 1, 2034 shall not be subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds maturing on or after April 1, 2035 shall be subject to redemption prior to maturity as a whole or in part (and by lot if less than all of a maturity is to be redeemed) at the option of the County on April 1, 2034 or on any date thereafter at par (100.0%), plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

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

Purposes of Issue

The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York, including among others, the County Law and the Local Finance Law and bond resolutions adopted by the County Legislature for the following purposes:

The proceeds of the Bonds will provide \$16,200,000 new monies for the above-mentioned purposes.

Purpose	Authorization Date	Amount Authorized and Unissued	Total Bond Amount
2019 HVAC Infrastr. 10,22 Market H0539	5/13/2019 & 12/18/2023	\$ 20,017,000	\$ 10,000,000
2023 HVAC Project - 60 Market St. H0606	3/13/2023	479,750	400,000
2023 Roof Replacement/Rehab H0608	5/8/2023	984,600	900,000
2024 Capital Equipment H0641	9/9/2024	2,360,370	2,000,000
2024 Sheriff Vehicles Part 2 H0647	12/9/2024	1,010,000	900,000
2025 DPW Road and Bridge Repair H0653	4/14/2025	7,858,250	1,000,000
2025 HVAC Replacement at County Buildings H0657	7/14/2025	1,525,100	1,000,000
			\$ 16,200,000

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

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

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company.

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

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

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

Certificated Bonds

DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving notice to the County and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law, or the County may terminate its participation in the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC at any time. In the event that such book-entry-only system is discontinued, the following provisions will apply: the Bonds will be issued in fully registered form in denominations of \$5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof for any single maturity. Principal of the Bonds when due will be payable upon presentation at the office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State as a fiscal agent bank to be named by the County upon termination of the book-entry-only system. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on April 1, 2027, October 1, 2027, and semi-annually thereafter on April 1 and October 1 in each year until maturity. Such interest will be payable by check drawn on the fiscal agent and mailed to the registered owner on each interest payment date at the address as shown on the registration books of the fiscal agent as of the fifteenth day of the calendar month preceding each such interest payment date. Bonds may be transferred or exchanged at no cost to the registered owner at any time prior to maturity at the office of the fiscal agent for Bonds of the same or any other authorized denomination or denominations in the same aggregate principal amount upon the terms set forth in the respective Bond Determinations Certificate of the Commissioner of Finance authorizing the sale of the respective Bonds and fixing the details thereof and in accordance with the Local Finance Law. The fiscal agent shall not be obligated to make any such transfer or exchange of Bonds between the fifteenth day of the calendar month preceding an interest payment date and such interest payment date.

THE COUNTY

General Information

Wealth levels among residents of Dutchess County remain well above state and national averages. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, median household income continues to rise, with the most recent 2024 estimate at \$99,478. Most of the county's labor force is employed in the educational services and healthcare sectors. Other significant employment sectors include professional services, retail trade, leisure and hospitality, and manufacturing.

Demographically, Dutchess County is characterized by a diverse mix of urban, suburban, and rural communities. The central-western and southwestern portions of the county are highly developed and account for approximately 70% of the total population. This area contains much of the county's commercial and industrial base, including global employers such as IBM, onsemi, Stellantis, and Amazon.

In contrast, the northeastern and central-eastern sections of the county are predominantly rural, with substantial acreage devoted to agriculture and livestock production. Dairy farms are concentrated in the northern region, while produce farms operate throughout the county. Thoroughbred horse farms and premium cattle operations are primarily located in the central areas. The equine industry ranks among the largest in New York State based on inventory and sales value. In 2023, the New York Racing Association acquired a 466-acre farm in Dutchess County to develop a center dedicated to equine health and safety research, veterinary education programming, thoroughbred aftercare, and off-track training and layup services.

The county's industrial vacancy rate has declined significantly in recent years, falling from 14% (02/12) to 4.3% (02/26). This tightening market has attracted substantial outside investment, including an acquisition in progress of the 300-acre iPark 84 industrial complex by Dallas-based Lincoln Property Company, one of the nation's largest diversified real estate firms. Lincoln's active development strategy and strong capital access are expected to drive significant new investment and business attraction on currently undeveloped land at the iPark campus.

IBM remains one of the county's most prominent employers. At its Poughkeepsie facility, IBM manufactures its Z Systems mainframes and operates one of the company's most strategic cloud centers, in all the site employs approximately 4,000 individuals. In 2023, IBM announced plans to invest more than \$20 billion in the region. Additionally, the Poughkeepsie site is recognized as IBM's global quantum hub, operating the highest number of utility-scale quantum computers at a single location worldwide.

In August 2023, Advanced Micro Devices (AMD), a multinational semiconductor company headquartered in Santa Clara, California, established a research and design center in Fishkill, further strengthening the county's semiconductor and advanced technology ecosystem.

The logistics sector remains robust, anchored by Gap Inc.'s three-million-square-foot Northeast distribution center, along with major facilities operated by Amazon, PepsiCo, Mopar, and AP Packing. The industry continues to evolve through advancements in distribution technologies and robotics. Dutchess Community College's recently opened Mechatronics Lab supports this transformation by developing a pipeline of skilled workers equipped to meet emerging technical workforce demands.

The county's aviation sector continues to expand, supported by strategic investments in Hudson Valley Regional Airport (HVRA) and the Aviation Education Center at Dutchess Community College. In 2023, the County entered into a 40-year lease agreement with Sky Harbour Group to construct up to 100,000 square feet of corporate jet hangar space at HVRA. Additionally, the County is working with Northwell Health to establish a SkyHealth hub at the airport. The initial phase is expected to occupy approximately 16,000 square feet, with long-term plans for a new 20,000-square-foot facility employing up to 125 individuals and providing both air- and ground-based critical emergency medical services (CEMS).

Source: County officials.

Population Trends

The County’s population is as follows:

U.S. Census 1960	176,008
U.S. Census 1970	222,295
U.S. Census 1980	245,055
U.S. Census 1990	259,462
U.S. Census 2000	280,150
U.S. Census 2010	297,488
U.S. Census 2020	295,911
U.S. Census 2024 (estimated) ..	299,963

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Larger Employers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Industry or Business</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Northwell Health	Healthcare	5,000
International Business Machine Corp.	Technology	4,100
Amazon	Logistics	2,000
Gap Inc.	Logistics	2,000
Mid-Hudson Regional Hospital	Healthcare	1,500
Culinary Institute of America	Higher Education	1,500
Bard College	Higher Education	1,442
Vassar College	Higher Education	1,358
Marist College	Higher Education	1,311
Onsemi	Manufacturing	1,200
Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp.	Utility	1,200

Source: County officials.

Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

Per capita income statistics are available for the County and State. Listed below are select figures from the U.S. Census Reports, 2006-2010, 2016-2020 and 2020-2024 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates.

	<u>Per Capita Income</u>			<u>Median Family Income</u>		
	<u>2006-2010</u>	<u>2016-2020</u>	<u>2020-2024</u>	<u>2006-2010</u>	<u>2016-2020</u>	<u>2020-2024</u>
County of:						
Dutchess	\$ 31,642	\$ 42,309	\$ 53,683	\$ 83,599	\$103,200	\$ 127,730
State of:						
New York	30,948	40,898	50,712	67,405	87,270	106,873

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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Unemployment Rate Statistics

Unemployment statistics are available for the County as such. The information set forth below with respect to the County is included for informational purposes only.

	<u>Annual Averages</u>						
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Dutchess County	3.7%	3.5%	7.3%	4.4%	3.1%	3.3%	3.2%
New York State	4.1%	3.8%	9.9%	6.9%	4.3%	4.2%	4.3%

	<u>2025-2026 Monthly Figures</u>											
	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>
Dutchess County	3.4%	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%	3.9%	3.8%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	N/A	N/A
New York State	4.1%	3.7%	3.5%	3.8%	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	N/A	N/A

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

Education and Medical Institutions

Education. Dutchess County is home to five institutions of higher education with primary campuses located within the County: Bard College, Culinary Institute of America, Marist College, Vassar College, and Dutchess Community College (DCC), a two-year institution within the State University of New York (SUNY) system.

These institutions contribute significantly to the county's economic vitality, workforce development pipeline, and cultural environment. Their academic offerings support key regional industries including healthcare, education, advanced manufacturing, hospitality, aviation, and technology. Bard and Marist alone have a \$1 billion economic impact on the region annually.

DCC, established in 1958, offers associate degree programs in arts, science, and applied science, as well as one-year certificate programs in specialized fields. In addition to its main campus in Poughkeepsie, DCC operates two satellite facilities with specialized laboratory space: one at the County-owned and operated Hudson Valley Regional Airport, supporting aviation-related training programs; and a second facility in the southern portion of the County that houses a regional Mechatronics Laboratory aligned with advanced manufacturing and robotics workforce needs.

As a SUNY community college, DCC's capital costs are shared by the County and the State of New York. Operating expenses are funded through a combination of student tuition and fees, State aid, and annual contributions from the County. This funding partnership reflects the County's ongoing commitment to accessible higher education and workforce readiness.

The County's contributions to the College's General Fund (operating budget) for the past five fiscal years, as well as the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year, are summarized below.

Fiscal Year End	County
<u>December 31</u>	<u>Contribution</u>
2021	\$ 16,787,898
2022	16,787,898
2023	16,787,898
2024	17,123,656
2025 (Budgeted)	17,466,129
2025 (Unaudited)	17,466,129
2026 (Budgeted)	17,466,129

Enrollment at DCC has grown substantially since its founding in 1958, when 250 full-time and 400 part-time students enrolled in its first classes. Today, enrollment for full time matriculated students alone exceeds 4,600 reflecting the College's expanding academic offerings and regional workforce role.

In partnership with the County, DCC recently completed construction of a new hangar at Hudson Valley Regional Airport and launched an Airframe and Powerplant program to address workforce demand in the growing Northeast aviation sector. In October 2023, the First Lady of the United States and the U.S. Secretary of Education participated in the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the College's new Mechatronics Lab, which provides advanced technical training for incumbent workers and creates a talent pipeline for regional manufacturers and the expanding logistics industry.

DCC is currently negotiating to lease an additional 75,500 square feet of space to launch new Automotive Technology and HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) programs, further expanding its Career and Technical Education (CTE) portfolio.

Medical. Three regional hospitals, Mid-Hudson Regional, Vassar Brothers Medical Center, and Northern Dutchess are located in Dutchess County offering residents a wide range of both inpatient and outpatient services. Vasser Brothers Medical Center recently completed a 752,000 square foot state of the art addition providing 264 private patient rooms, 30 intensive care unit rooms, 13 advanced surgical suites and 66 emergency center exam rooms. Recently, Mid-Hudson Regional announced it would double the size of its pediatric unit in Poughkeepsie. The news came on the heels of its announcement to create a Behavioral Health Center of Excellence six months prior. In addition, the County administers a variety of programs to help those in need of health services including patient services, ambulatory clinic services, home health services, health education, environmental health and social work.

Financial Institutions

The financial services sector in Dutchess County is well established and diversified. Thirteen commercial banks operate approximately 64 branch offices within the County, complemented by five savings institutions maintaining 22 additional branches.

Major financial institutions serving the County include Bank of America, JPMorgan Chase, KeyBank, M&T Bank (Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company), Citizens Bank (formerly RBS Citizens), Rhinebeck Bank, TD Bank, Trustco Bank, and Ulster Savings Bank.

This strong banking presence supports residential mortgage lending, commercial real estate financing, small business development, and broader regional investment activity.

Transportation

Dutchess County benefits from a comprehensive, multi-modal transportation network providing efficient access to regional, national, and international markets.

Rail. Commuter rail service is provided by Metro-North Railroad (MNR), a division of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA). Eight stations within the County are served by two lines: the Harlem Line in the eastern portion of the county and the Hudson Line along the Hudson River. Daily service including express trips connects residents directly to New York City.

Intercity passenger rail service is provided by Amtrak via the Empire Corridor, with stations in Poughkeepsie and Rhinecliff offering service between New York City, Albany, and other upstate destinations including Rochester and beyond to Montreal Canada.

Freight rail service is operated by CSX Transportation, supporting regional industrial and distribution activity.

Recent and proposed State investments in Hudson Valley rail infrastructure aim to increase capacity, improve reliability and safety, and reduce travel times, including the introduction of hybrid locomotives on the Hudson Line serving Dutchess County.

Bus. Public bus transportation is provided by Dutchess County Public Transit through fixed-route, commuter express, Dial-A-Ride, Flex, and ADA paratransit services. Centered in the urban core around Poughkeepsie, the system serves a majority of the County's communities.

The fleet includes 56 vehicles operating 13 fixed routes, coordinated rail-link connections to MNR stations, and pre-scheduled demand-response services. Annual ridership consistently exceeds 850,000 passenger trips. Regional connectivity is available through links with Ulster County Area Transit at the Poughkeepsie Transit Hub and MNR station.

Highways and Trucking. Interstate 84 traverses the southern portion of the county, linking New England and eastern Pennsylvania. Interstate 684, located just south of the county, provides direct access to the greater New York metropolitan area.

The New York State Thruway (I-87), situated west of the Hudson River, is readily accessible via crossings operated by the New York State Bridge Authority at Beacon, Poughkeepsie, and Rhinebeck. These connections allow most major Northeast markets to be reached within approximately two hours, supporting both commuter and freight movement.

Water. The Hudson River forms the county’s western boundary and includes a deep-water channel navigable by oceangoing vessels as far north as Albany. Deep-draft vessels can berth at Poughkeepsie and nearby ports in Newburgh and Kingston. The river also provides access to the Champlain Canal and the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence Seaway system.

Air. Air service is anchored by Hudson Valley Regional Airport, a 560-acre general aviation facility with a Federal Aviation Administration control tower and two runways measuring 5,000 and 3,000 feet. The airport is equipped with instrument landing system facilities. Major tenants include fixed-base operator FlightLevel Aviation and Tradewind Aviation, which provides charter services throughout the Northeast and the Caribbean, as well as aircraft management services. Additional services include flight training, aircraft maintenance, avionics, charter operations, and aircraft rescue capabilities.

Commercial passenger service is available at Stewart International Airport, located in nearby Orange County and accessible to most county residents within approximately 30 minutes. Stewart is operated by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and provides direct service to multiple domestic destinations.

Communications

The county is served by major New York City–based newspapers, television stations, and radio broadcasters. Local media outlets include the Poughkeepsie Journal, along with several regional radio and television stations that provide community-focused news and programming.

Utilities

Verizon is the largest provider of telephone service in the County and has invested significantly in fiber-optic infrastructure throughout the Hudson Valley, offering high-speed internet, data, and television services in many areas. Cable television, broadband internet, and voice services are provided by several companies, including Optimum and Spectrum. The County has also entered into a memorandum of understanding with Archtop Fiber to expand broadband access, particularly in underserved and rural areas.

Culture and Recreation

Dutchess County offers extensive recreational, cultural, and tourism amenities. Major parks and trails include Margaret Lewis Norrie State Park, James Baird State Park, Taconic State Park, Bowdoin Park, and the Harlem Valley Rail Trail.

A signature attraction is the Walkway Over the Hudson State Historic Park, the world’s longest elevated pedestrian bridge, spanning 1.28 miles across the Hudson River and attracting more than 500,000 visitors annually. The County has expanded the Walkway’s impact by acquiring and redeveloping 2.7 miles of connecting trail spurs, with 1.2 miles already completed to enhance connectivity among educational institutions, residential neighborhoods, manufacturers, parks, and retail destinations.

Tourism remains a major economic driver. Historic estates including the Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, and the Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site collectively attract approximately 800,000 visitors annually, ranking among the most visited attractions in the Hudson Valley.

Tourism spending has surpassed pre-pandemic levels, with 2024 expenditures reported at 17% above 2019 levels and generating more than \$98 million in tax revenues.

Major hospitality developments are underway, including the One & Only resort project at the Culinary Institute of America, with estimated development costs exceeding \$500 million. The revived Soho House project in Rhinebeck has also advanced through site plan approval last month. These projects are expected to attract high- and ultra-high-net-worth visitors, strengthening tourism-related sales and occupancy tax revenues.

In 2021, the Hudson Valley Renegades became an affiliate of the New York Yankees. The County-owned stadium, now known as Heritage Financial Park, recently reopened following a \$30 million renovation, further enhancing the County's sports and entertainment infrastructure

Form of County Government

Pursuant to the provisions of Local Law 1 – 1967, the County adopted a charter form of government in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Home Rule Law of the State. The effect of the charter was to provide for separate and independent executive and legislative functions. A County executive was first elected in November 1967 and took office on January 1, 1968 at which time the provisions of Local Law 1 - 1967 became effective.

Elected Officials. The County Executive is elected from the County at large for a term of four years with a three term limit. Such County Executive must be a qualified voter of the County at the time of nomination, election and term of office. The County Executive is the Chief Executive Officer responsible for the administration of all County affairs and also acts as the County's Budget Officer which function is delegated to the County's Budget Director. The County Executive is required to approve, in writing, all acts of the County Legislature (except acts affecting the conduct of legislative affairs). If the County Executive fails to return such legislation to the Clerk of the Legislature (with a written explanation) within 10 days (30 days for local laws) after its submission to the County Executive, such legislation is deemed to be approved and duly enacted. A veto of the County Executive may be overridden by a 2/3 vote of the County Legislature if such vote takes place within 30 days of the return of such legislation by the County Executive.

The current County Executive, Sue Serino, took office on January 1, 2024. She was elected on November 7, 2023. Prior to her election as County Executive, Ms. Serino spent eight years as a State Senator representing residents of Dutchess County in Albany.

The County Legislature is the legislative, appropriating and policy determining body of the County and consists of 25 members representing the various legislative districts within the County. Members are elected to serve an unlimited number of 2-year terms. The County Legislature is assisted in its duties by a part-time counsel.

Duties of the Legislature include: review and adoption of the County's annual budget, approval of budgetary modifications during the year and authorization by resolution the issuance of debt by the County. Legislative committees have been organized to oversee various functions of County government. These committees are advisory in nature and formal actions must be approved by a vote of the Legislature as a whole. The leadership of the County Legislature presently (for 2026) is as follows: Chairman of the Board of Legislators (Yvette Valdes Smith); Majority Leader (Barrington R. Atkins); and Minority Leader (Michael Polasek).

The County has an elected Comptroller (Dan Aymar-Blair) who serves a 4-year term with a three-term limit. Duties of the Comptroller include auditing bills and claims presented to the County for payment and conducting audits of the various departments of the County.

Other elected officials include: County Clerk (Bradford Kendall), District Attorney (Anthony Parisi), and Sheriff (Kirk Imperati), who are also elected from the County at large for 4-year terms.

Appointed Officials. The Chief Fiscal Officer of the County is the Commissioner of Finance who is appointed by the County Executive and confirmed by the County Legislature. The Commissioner of Finance is responsible for the administration of the financial affairs of the County. Duties of this position include: collecting and disbursing County funds, investing such funds for temporary periods, issuing debt approved by the County Legislature, maintaining accounting records and preparing financial statements therefrom. Heidi Seelbach is the Commissioner of Finance for the County.

The County Attorney advises the County Executive and department heads on various legal matters and prepares contracts and legal papers for the County. In addition, the County Attorney represents the County before the courts. Caroline E. Blackburn is the present County Attorney.

Subject to confirmation by the County Legislature, the County Executive appoints all department heads and appointive executive officers of the County. The following departments or offices are appointed by and report to the County Executive: Aging, Human Rights, Attorney, Finance, Health, Mental Hygiene, Personnel, Planning, Probation, Public Defender, Public Works, Risk Management, Social Services, Solid Waste Management, Veterans Affairs, Youth Bureau, Consumer Affairs, Emergency Response, Computer Information System and Real Property Tax Service Agency.

See the official website of the County for a further description of the responsibilities of key County officials.

Services

Residents of the County receive a full range of services from County government including: higher education (Dutchess Community College); social and health services; highway maintenance and improvements; police protection and law enforcement; parks and recreation; transportation including the County Airport and bus system; planning and development; emergency preparedness; consumer protection; corrections (County Jail); solid waste management (see below); and tax collection and enforcement. The County guarantees 100% of the taxes raised by the towns, villages, fire districts, and school districts in the County.

Other Entities

Some of the services provided by the cities (2), towns (20) and villages (8) in the County include: highway maintenance, parks and recreation, planning and zoning and subdivision control, police protection, tax assessment and local courts. There are thirteen public school districts located wholly or partially within the County which provide primary and secondary education. The cities, towns, villages, fire districts and school districts have independent debt issuance and taxing powers.

Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency

THE INFORMATION FOR THIS SECTION HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY THE DUTCHESS COUNTY RESOURCE RECOVERY AGENCY. SUCH DATA HAS BEEN EXTRAPOLATED FROM THE ELECTRONIC MUNICIPAL MARKET ACCESS WEBSITE AND IS BASED ON DATA FROM THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS DECEMBER 31, 2024 OPERATING DATA FILED IN CONNECTION WITH THE AGENCY'S CONTINUING DISCLOSURE PLEDGE. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THIS SECTION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED UPDATED AS OF THE DATES INDICATED IN THESE FILINGS. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DUTCHESS COUNTY RESOURCE RECOVERY AGENCY CAN BE PROVIDED BY REQUEST OF THE AGENCY, THE COUNTY OR THE COUNTY'S MUNICIPAL ADVISOR.

Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency (the "Agency") is a body corporate and politic constituting a public benefit corporation, duly created and existing pursuant to Title 13-D of Article 8 of the New York Public Authorities Law and Chapter 43-A of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York (as amended or supplemented from time to time, the "Act"). The Act authorizes the Agency to collect, receive, transport, process and dispose of solid waste; to design, construct and operate, or to have designed, constructed and operated solid waste management - resource recovery facilities; to sell, directly or indirectly, energy produced by the Facility and materials recovered from the System; to contract with the United States of America and the State with regard to grants and loans and with other municipalities, public corporations, or persons with regard to the collection, processing, or disposal of solid waste and the sale of energy products; to acquire property with the consent of the County Legislature and County Executive by eminent domain; to employ persons and contract with consultants; and to borrow funds to finance the design, construction and operation of solid waste management - resource recovery facilities.

The Agency was created by the New York State Legislature on July 22, 1982 by Chapter 675 of the Laws of 1982.

Since 2012 the County has been established as the local planning unit for solid waste management in the County under State law. As the local planning unit, the County has prepared, approved and published the Dutchess County Local Solid Waste Management Plan (dated December 2012 and covering the planning period 2012 - 2022), which (i) quantifies the solid waste stream in the County; (ii) describes the institutional framework for Solid Waste management; (iii) defines the County's Solid Waste Management System; and (iv) establishes goals for reduction, reuse, recycling and disposal of solid waste. The Solid Waste Management Plan has been approved by the State Department of Environmental Conservation ("NYSDEC"), and is in full force and effect. The Plan is being substantially implemented by the County, although the Agency continues to have a role in the implementation of some portions of the Plan, including the oversight of the Facility.

The Agency owns and through an independent contractor operates a municipal waste-to-energy type resource recovery facility (the "RRF" or the "Facility"); and has contractual arrangements and/or rights for the disposal of ash residue from incineration and materials that cannot be processed at the Facility.

Agency Board and Staff

Agency Board. Pursuant to the Act, the Agency’s decision-making power is vested in its Board of Directors. The Board is composed of seven members, three are appointed by the Dutchess County Executive, three are appointed by the County Legislature and there is one joint appointment. The members of the Board are listed below:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
James Miccio	Chairman
Wayne Nussbickel	Vice Chairman
Steven Tinkelman	Treasurer
Dean Michael	Secretary
Gary Baright	Member
Allan Page	Member
William F.X. O’Neil	Member

Agency Staff. The Agency’s overall operations are managed by the Executive Director of the Agency who is appointed by the Agency Board. The position of Executive Director is currently held by Kerry Russell, who has held that position since July 1, 2022. Ms. Russell holds a degree in Environmental Sciences. Ms. Russell previously worked as the Recycling Educator for the Dutchess County Division of Solid Waste Management between 2017 and 2022. In 2002, she worked for the Town of South Kingstown in the state of Rhode Island as the Onsite Wastewater Specialist, before relocating to New York in 2006. The Agency employs one full-time individual and three part-time individuals who are responsible for various administrative and operational duties. The Agency’s finances are supervised by a contracted Certified Public Accountant who is assisted by the Deputy Executive Director.

Management Discussion of Financial Operations

Summarized below are key statistics, operational results and financial results for the last five fiscal years ending December 31, 2020 through December 31, 2024.

FY 2020. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Agency’s total revenues decreased by \$32,056 to \$14,905,198. The facility received 1,535 more tons in 2020 compared to the previous year resulting in increased tipping fees of \$96,091. However due to downtime for maintenance, 5,948 tons received were not processed, but transferred to other facilities resulting in a \$23,705 decrease in energy revenues. Recycled materials sales revenues also decreased \$10,522.

Operating Expenses for 2020 decreased by \$202,327. Residue disposal fees and administrative expense increased by \$194,237 and \$53,801, respectively, but were offset by decreases of \$382,413, \$52,750 and \$15,202 in operator service fees, interest expense and depreciation, respectively.

There was no Net Service Fee due from the County in 2020.

The Agency’s net assets at December 31, 2020 were \$7,696,985, down \$560,195 from \$8,257,180 on December 31, 2019.

FY 2021. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Agency’s total revenues increased by \$677,242 to \$15,582,440. The facility received 1,941 less tons in 2021 compared to the previous year but due to an increase in per ton tipping fee, tipping fees increased \$545,077. Due to downtime for maintenance, 8,801 tons received were not processed, but transferred to other facilities. For 2021, 143,768 tons were processed, 4,794 less than processed in 2020 resulting in a \$95,635 decrease in energy revenues. Recycled materials sales revenues increased \$171,363.

Operating Expenses for 2021 decreased by \$351,819. Residue disposal fees, operator service fees, interest expense and depreciation expenses decreased by \$202,394, \$119,574, \$55,250 and \$2,562, respectively, and were offset by an increase of \$27,961 in administrative expense, respectively.

There was no Net Service Fee due from the County in 2021.

The Agency’s net assets at December 31, 2021 were \$8,165,851, up \$468,866 from \$7,696,985 on December 31, 2020.

FY 2022. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Agency's total revenues decreased \$3,017,055 from \$15,582,440 to \$12,479,088. The facility received 21,657 less tons in 2022 compared to the previous year resulting in a decrease in tipping fees of \$2,543,666. Due to downtime for maintenance, 29,199 tons were not processed, but were transferred to other facilities. For 2022, 101,399 tons were processed, 42,369 less than processed in 2021, resulting in a \$735,153 decrease in energy revenues. The Agency received an additional \$548,010 in energy rebates in 2022. The Agency increased rates for tipping fees in 2022, based on the same adjustment factor used for service fees to the Operator. Recycled materials sales revenues decreased \$286,246.

Operating Expenses for 2022 decreased by \$3,658,434 from \$15,113,574 to \$11,455,140. Residue disposal fees, operator service fees, interest expense and depreciation expenses decreased by \$863,355, \$2,797,222, \$58,250 and \$1,795, respectively, and were offset by an increase of \$62,188 in administrative expense, respectively.

There was no Net Service Fee due from the County in 2022.

The Agency's net assets at December 31, 2022 were \$9,380,497, up \$1,214,646 from \$8,165,851 on December 31, 2021.

FY 2023. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Agency's total revenues increased \$2,328,425 from \$12,479,088 to \$14,807,513. The facility received 5,578 less tons in 2023 but was credited with tonnage sent to another contractor facility such that tipping fees increased by \$3,780,620. Due to downtime for maintenance, 4,928 tons were not processed, but were transferred to other facilities. Energy revenues decreased by \$1,526,189 due to facility shut-downs. The Agency received an additional \$100,195 in energy rebates in 2023. The Agency increased rates for tipping fees in 2023, based on the same adjustment factor used for service fees to the Operator. Payments to the Operator (service fees) increased by \$3,021,772, mainly due to the CPI adjustment factor increase. There was a decrease in residue disposal costs of \$128,292 in 2023, due to less ash being produced and transported (the hauler fee increases each year as well).

Operating Expenses for 2023 increased by \$2,828,798 from \$11,455,140 to \$14,283,938. Residue disposal fees, administrative expense, interest expense and depreciation decreased by \$128,292, \$3,602, \$61,000 and \$80, respectively, and were offset by an increase of \$3,021,772 in operator service fees.

There was no Net Service Fee due from the County in 2023.

The Agency's net assets at December 31, 2023 were \$10,332,083, up \$951,586 from \$9,380,497 on December 31, 2022.

FY 2024. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Agency's total revenues increased \$2,174,964 from \$14,807,513 to \$16,982,477. The facility received 29,559 more tons in 2024 but was credited with tonnage sent to another contractor facility such that tipping fees increased \$698,024. Due to downtime for maintenance in the prior year, 28,259 more tons were processed in 2024 than 2023. Energy revenues increased by \$1,310,287 due to facility shut-downs in the prior year. No energy rebates were received by the Agency in 2024. Recycled Materials Sales increased \$166,653 from 2023 to 2024. The Agency increased rates for tipping fees in 2024, based on the same adjustment factor used for service fees to the Operator.

Payments to the Operator (service fees) increased by \$690,042, mainly due to the CPI adjustment factor increase. There was an increase in residue disposal costs of \$1,529,426 in 2024, due to less ash being produced and transported (the hauler fee increases each year as well). Overall, operating expenses for 2024 increased by \$2,491,855 from \$14,283,938 to \$16,775,793. Residue disposal fees, operator service fees, administrative expense, and depreciation increased by \$1,529,426; \$690,042; \$335,188 and \$1,199, respectively, and were offset by a decrease of \$64,000 in interest expense.

There was no Net Service Fee due from the County in 2024.

The Agency's net assets at December 31, 2024 were \$11,113,943 up \$781,860 from \$10,332,083 on December 31, 2023.

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Summary of Historical Operations and Financial Results and Debt Service Coverage

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
OPERATIONAL RESULTS					
RRF Average MSW Tip Fee (\$/Ton)	\$80.60	\$87.15	\$98.19	\$143.26	\$115.10
Tonnage Received at RRF	148,562	143,654	101,599	96,021 *	125,580
Tonnage Diverted/Bypassed	<u>5,948</u>	<u>8,801</u>	<u>29,199</u>	<u>44,007</u>	<u>18,423</u>
Total Tonnage	<u>154,510</u>	<u>152,455</u>	<u>130,798</u>	<u>140,028</u>	<u>144,003</u>
* The facility received 5,578 less tons in 2023 but was credited with tonnage sent to another contractor facility such that tipping fees increased by \$3,780,620.					
FINANCIAL RESULTS					
REVENUE:					
Tipping Fee	11,974,100	12,519,177	9,975,511	13,756,131	14,454,155
Energy Revenues	2,514,251	2,418,616	2,231,473	705,284	2,015,571
Recycled Materials Sales	<u>386,987</u>	<u>558,350</u>	<u>272,104</u>	<u>346,098</u>	<u>512,751</u>
TOTAL REVENUE	<u>14,875,338</u>	<u>15,496,143</u>	<u>12,479,088</u>	<u>14,807,513</u>	<u>16,982,477</u>
EXPENSES:					
Residue Disposal Fees	3,605,448	3,403,054	2,539,699	2,411,407	3,940,833
Operator Service Fees	9,105,348	8,985,774	6,188,552	9,210,324	9,900,366
Administrative Expense	639,154	667,115	729,303	725,701	1,060,889
Interest Expense	322,726	267,476	209,226	148,226	84,226
Depreciation	<u>1,792,717</u>	<u>1,790,155</u>	<u>1,788,360</u>	<u>1,788,280</u>	<u>1,789,479</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>15,465,393</u>	<u>15,113,574</u>	<u>11,455,140</u>	<u>14,283,938</u>	<u>16,775,793</u>
OPERATIONAL INCOME (LOSS)	(590,055)	382,569	1,023,948	523,575	206,684
OTHER INCOME (LOSS)					
Interest Income	10,791	1,046	61,964	319,290	412,910
Other Income (Loss)	19,069	85,251	128,734	108,721	162,266
Net Service Fee Accrual (Over-Accrual)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL OTHER INCOME (LOSS)	<u>29,860</u>	<u>86,297</u>	<u>190,698</u>	<u>428,011</u>	<u>575,176</u>
NET INCOME (LOSS)	<u>(560,195)</u>	<u>468,866</u>	<u>1,214,646</u>	<u>951,586</u>	<u>781,860</u>
Reserve and Contingency Funds ⁽¹⁾					
Reserve and Contingency Proceeds	276,618	152,513	153,800	156,300	152,225
Debt Service Reserve in Excess of Requirement	152,188	152,513	152,050	151,800	152,225
	124,430	-	1,750	4,500	
Revenue Available for Debt Service ⁽²⁾	1,831,866	2,679,010	3,366,032	3,044,392	2,807,790
Principal	1,105,000	1,165,000	1,220,000	1,280,000	1,350,000
Interest	416,875	360,125	300,500	238,000	172,250
Bond Debt Service	1,521,875	1,525,125	1,520,500	1,518,000	1,522,250
Debt Service Coverage	1.20	1.76	2.21	2.01	1.84

Source: Audited Financial Statements

⁽¹⁾ Includes: i) Reserve and Contingency Fund proceeds; ii) Debt Service Reserve Fund Proceeds in excess of the Debt Service Reserve Fund Requirement; and iii) proceeds available in the Debt Service Fund

⁽²⁾ Revenue Available for Debt Service is calculated as follows: total operating revenues plus total other income, Reserve and Contingency Funds and amounts in excess of the Debt Service Reserve Fund Requirement less disposal fees, service fees and administrative expense.

Management Discussion of 2025 Budget

The Agency anticipates that it will end the 2025 fiscal year in a balanced budget position. The budget is predicated on receiving 145,000 tons of Municipal Solid Waste into the Facility, charges for services of \$15,225,000, other operating revenue of \$2,639,000, interest earnings of \$200,000 and other non-operating revenue of \$11,000. The 2025 operating budget does not include a Net Service Fee from Dutchess County.

The table below sets forth a summary of the Agency's 2025 Budget:

DUTCHESS COUNTY RESOURCE RECOVERY AGENCY SUMMARY OF 2025 BUDGET

Revenue:

Charges for Services	\$15,225,000
Other Operating Revenue	2,639,000
Interest Earnings	200,000
Other Non-Operating Revenue	11,000
Net Service Fee	<u>0</u>
Total Revenue	<u>\$18,075,000</u>

Expenses:

Operating Expenditures	
Salaries and Wages	\$ 195,900
Other Employee Benefits	134,950
Professional Contracts	316,200
Supplies and Materials	0
Other Operating Expenditures	15,874,450
Nonoperating Expenditures	0
Debt Service	<u>1,553,500</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>\$18,075,000</u>
Budget Profit/(Loss)	<u>\$ -0-</u>

Litigation and Claims

There is no pending litigation or threatened claims which (i) questions the corporate existence of the Agency or the titles of the officers of the Agency to their respective offices, (ii) seeks to restrain or enjoin the issuance or delivery of the \$12,130,000 Solid Waste System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2017 (the "Series 2017 Bonds") or the collection of the revenues pledged to the payment of the Series 2017 Bonds, (iii) contests or affects the validity of the Series 2017 Bonds or the Resolution, (iv) in any way contests or affects the collection or the pledge of the revenues pledged to the payment of the Series 2017 Bonds or contests the powers of the Agency or any agency for the issuance of the Series 2017 Bonds, the adoption of the Resolution or the application of the proceeds of the Series 2017 Bonds for the purposes and in the manner described herein, or (v) may result in any material adverse change to the Solid Waste System or the financial condition of the Agency.

Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority

THE INFORMATION FOR THIS SECTION HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY THE DUTCHESS COUNTY WATER AND WASTEWATER AUTHORITY. SUCH DATA HAS BEEN EXTRAPOLATED FROM THE ELECTRONIC MUNICIPAL MARKET ACCESS WEBSITE AND IS BASED ON DATA FROM THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR DECEMBER 31, 2024 OPERATING DATA FILED IN CONNECTION WITH THE AUTHORITY'S CONTINUING DISCLOSURE PLEDGE. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THIS SECTION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED UPDATED AS OF THE DATES INDICATED IN THESE FILINGS. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DUTCHESS COUNTY WATER AND WASTEWATER AUTHORITY CAN BE PROVIDED BY REQUEST OF THE AUTHORITY, THE COUNTY OR THE COUNTY'S MUNICIPAL ADVISOR.

The Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority (the “Authority”) was established in 1991 under the Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority Act, now codified as Title 6-C of Article V of the Public Authorities Law of the State (the “Act”), as a body corporate and politic constituting a public benefit corporation. The Act authorizes the Authority, among other things, to provide for the supply and sale of water for domestic, commercial and public purposes at retail to individual consumers within the County or wholesale to municipalities, water districts or district corporations within the County and for the collection, treatment and disposal of sewage within the County. The Authority has no taxing power.

Trust Indenture

As of June 1, 1995, the Authority executed a trust indenture authorizing the issuance of debt for the purpose of acquiring a sewage facility. This trust indenture was amended in 2007 to authorize debt issued for Part County Sewer District #1. One supplemental trust indenture was authorized under terms similar to those described in the General Bond Resolution described below for Part County Sewer District #2.

As of November 1, 2017, the Authority executed a trust indenture authorizing the issuance of debt for the purpose of acquiring a sewage facility. One supplemental trust indenture for the Vanderburgh Cove Sewer System was authorized under terms similar to those described in General Bond Resolutions described below.

Special Bond Resolution

As of September 30, 1997 the Authority adopted a special bond resolution authorizing debt to be sold at private sale for the purpose of acquiring a privately held water system.

General Bond Resolutions

As of June 1, 1998, the Authority adopted a General Water Bond Resolution which enabled the Authority to issue additional debt pursuant to supplemental resolutions without having to modify the form or general terms of the debt, referred to as additional parity debt. The Authority has issued twenty – one supplemental resolutions pursuant to this general bond resolution, authorizing debt issues in the years 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, two issues in 2002, 2004, two issues in 2008 and two issues in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014, two issues in 2015, 2016, two issues in 2018 and one issue in 2019.

As of August 1, 2004, the Authority adopted a general bond resolution pertaining to the Part County Sewer District No. 3, which enabled it to issue bonds to finance the purchase of the Dalton Farms Sewer System.

As of December 16, 2015, the Authority adopted a general bond resolution pertaining to the Pinebrook Sewer District No. 7, which enable it to issue bonds to finance the upgrades to Pinebrook Sewer District.

As of February 15, 2017, the Authority adopted a general bond resolution pertaining to Greenfields Sewer District, which enabled it to issue bonds to finance the upgrades to Greenfields Sewer District.

As of November 30, 2023, the Authority adopted a general bond resolution pertaining to the Tivoli Water District, which enabled it to issue bonds to finance the upgrades to Tivoli Water District.

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Outstanding Debt and Debt Service Obligations

Debt Service requirements to maturity as of December 31, 2024:

Fiscal Year Ending December 31st	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	\$ 1,582,772	\$ 1,860,647	\$ 3,443,419
2026	1,610,459	1,861,256	3,471,715
2027	1,603,617	1,858,925	3,462,542
2028	1,607,081	1,849,927	3,457,008
2029	1,613,770	1,846,276	3,460,046
2030-2034	4,838,989	4,885,746	9,724,735
2035-2039	4,672,060	4,675,049	9,347,109
2040-2044	4,296,988	1,180,619	5,477,607
2045-2049	2,654,900	335,397	2,990,297
2050-2053	1,246,442	75,636	1,322,078
Totals	\$ 25,727,078	\$ 20,429,478	\$ 46,156,556

Additional Information

There are no changes to report in regards to any public authorities and local entities whose financial status may have a material impact on the financial status of the Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority and the County.

Information regarding any public authorities and local entities that may affect the financial status of Dutchess County is provided in the County’s annual disclosure (See “Information Regarding County” herein.)

Employees

The County provides services through approximately 1,900 full-time and part-time employees. County employees are represented by four collective bargaining units which were recognized by the County or certified by the State. The unions for County employees are the Dutchess County Local #814 of the Civil Service Employees Association, Inc., Dutchess County Sheriff’s Employees Association, Dutchess County Deputy Sheriff’s Police Benevolent Association, Inc. and Dutchess County Staff Association currently representing 1,587 employees.

The following chart provides information on union membership and contract expiration dates for the various represented County employees:

<u>Bargaining Unit</u>	<u>Number of Employees Represented</u>	<u>Contract Date Expiration</u>
CSEA Employees:		
CSEA, Inc., Local #1000 (A.F.S.C.M.E.)		
AFL-CIO, Dutchess County Chapter 814	1,237	December 31, 2024 ⁽¹⁾
Dutchess County Sheriff’s Employees Association		
-Affiliated with Communication-Workers of America, Local #1105	210	December 31, 2025 ⁽¹⁾
Dutchess County Deputy Sheriffs – PBA	108	December 31, 2026
Dutchess County Staff Association		
NYSUT, AFT, AFL-CIO	32	December 31, 2027

⁽¹⁾ Currently under negotiations.

Source: County officials.

Budgetary Procedures

General Information. The County budgets, maintains accounting records, and prepares financial statements on a calendar year basis. Dutchess Community College observes a fiscal year ending on August 31.

The County Executive appoints a full-time Budget Director who prepares and files the annual budget in accordance with the provisions of Charter and County Law. During the month of July, budget request forms are sent to the administrative heads of all County departments, and/or authorized agencies. Written estimates of expenses and revenues for the following year must be returned to the Budget Director by September 1. Requests are reviewed with each department head and revisions are made where necessary.

On or before November 1, the County Executive submits a proposed operating and capital budget for the ensuing year and a proposed capital program for the next five fiscal years together with a budget message to the Clerk of the Legislature. Upon their submission, the operating and capital budgets, hereinafter called the County budget, together with a budget message, become public records in the Clerk's office and are available for inspection and distribution.

The proposed County operating budget presents actual expenditures and revenues for the last two completed fiscal years, the adopted and amended budgeted expenditures and revenues of the current fiscal year and appropriations and estimated revenues for the ensuing fiscal year. The capital budget lists all existing projects, their source of funding, funds expended to date, project status and any changes requested. The capital budget also indicates cost estimates and the funding requirements for new projects.

The County Legislature, or various legislative committees designated by it, reviews and holds hearings on the proposed County budget. The attendance by the heads of units or their representatives at such hearings may be required as deemed appropriate by the Legislature.

Not later than December 5 of each year, the County Legislature holds public hearings on the proposed County budget to permit public expression and suggestion. After the conclusion of the public hearings, the Legislature may delete or reduce items of appropriation or anticipated revenue from the proposed County budget, except appropriations required by law for debt service. The Legislature may add items to or increase items in the County budget provided that such additions or increases are separately and distinctly stated.

The County budget with such modifications, if any, must be adopted by resolution of the Legislature not later than December 10 of each year. The budget as submitted by the County Executive is deemed to be the adopted budget if the Legislature takes no action by December 10 of each year.

If the County budget, as submitted by the County Executive, is adopted by resolution of the Legislature with no changes, it is deemed to have been adopted without any further action by the County Executive. If the County budget adopted by the County Legislature, contains modifications it must be returned to the County Executive for examination and reconsideration. The County Executive may approve all modifications made by the County Legislature, in which event the budget and the County Executive's approval are transmitted to the Clerk of the Legislature.

If the County budget, as modified, is not returned by the County Executive to the Clerk of the Legislature with objections, on or before December 15th after presentation by the Clerk of the Legislature, then such budget, as modified, shall be deemed adopted. If the County Executive objects to any modification to the budget, the budget must be returned with a statement setting forth such objections and reason therefore to the Clerk of the Legislature on or before the 15th day of December. The Legislature must reconsider and approve the budget no later than December 21 of each year. A two-thirds (66.6%) vote of the Legislature is needed to override the objections of the County Executive.

The County Legislature must approve any amendments to the budget as well as transfers between functional categories of expenditure. Appropriation transfers within a department or functional category may be made by the County Executive. The County operates on an encumbrance accounting system based on allocations wherein all purchase orders are encumbered. No expenditures may be made unless they are included as part of an allocation. The Commissioner of Finance may not disburse money unless there is an appropriation and sufficient allocation for the purpose of the disbursement. Appropriations in governmental funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year, however, outstanding encumbrances are re-appropriated in the succeeding year.

Overview of the 2025 Adopted General Fund Budget. The 2025 County budget was adopted with a bi-partisan vote of the Legislature on December 9, 2024. The budget provided for total General fund appropriations of \$588,361,284 which is approximately 4.8% higher than the County's 2024 adopted (original) General fund budget. The increase in appropriations in 2025 are driven by workforce costs, debt service, highly reimbursed mandates as well as several new grants. Without the mandates and grants, the appropriations increase over the 2024 Adopted budget total 2.6%. The tax rate was decreased by \$0.06 to \$2.17 compared to the 2024 tax rate of \$2.23. The 2025 Adopted budget is within the parameters of the State imposed tax cap. See "The Tax Levy Law," herein.

The General Fund budget for 2025 was balanced with an appropriation of approximately \$20.0 million in fund balance and a \$4.5 million appropriation from the debt reserve. Additionally, the budget appropriates \$3.4 million in fund balance for one-time community benefit grants and specific one-time spending. The fund balance will likely grow in 2024 due to the final realization of American Rescue Plan (ARP) revenue. The entire \$57,148,397 allocation of ARP funds has been accounted for and realized over the past 3 years with a large portion realized in 2024.

Highlights of the County's 2025 budget include:

Revenue:

- The 2025 Adopted budget includes an increase in the Property tax levy of \$2.8 million or 2.9%, however, the County's true value assessments increased 5.5% from 2024, resulting in a property tax rate decrease of 2.7% from \$2.23 to \$2.17 per thousand of assessed value.
- The State's property tax cap of 2% or the rate of inflation, whichever is lower, was established by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011, and applies to all local governments in New York State. Exceeding this cap would require approval from two-thirds of the County Legislature. For 2025, the County's tax levy was below the cap by \$2.1 million.
- The 2025 Adopted budget includes projected sales tax for 2024 at 1.5% growth over 2023 for the remaining payments in the 4th quarter of 2024 and a 2% increase from the projected 2024 for 2025. Additionally, the 2025 sales tax projection includes a continuation of the exemption of sales tax on clothing and footwear items under \$110 and a continuation of the County's 3.75% rate.

Appropriations:

State mandated costs, workforce costs, and debt service drove the increase in appropriations in the 2025 Adopted Budget.

- State mandates increased \$7.8 million over the 2024 budget, primarily for Day Care, Foster care, Court remands, and Pre-School Special Education.
- Workforce costs for 2025, including salaries and fringe benefits for all county employees, are \$11.2 million higher compared to the 2024 Adopted Budget, primarily due to an increase in pension and health insurance costs. The County mitigated this increase by holding the line on positions, increasing the vacancy factor to \$3.7 million, in line with actual savings, and holding an additional 22 positions vacant for the year.
- Debt service also increased \$3.6 million over the 2024 Adopted Budget as the County began bonding in 2024 for two very large projects: the Consolidated two-way Radio project- \$10 million and the replacement of the entire HVAC systems in both the 10 and 22 Market Street buildings- \$6 million. The bonds for these two large projects are in addition to \$8 million for the County's normal Road and Bridge improvements.

Overview of the 2026 Adopted General Fund Budget. The 2026 County budget was Adopted by the Legislature on December 8, 2025. The County Executive vetoed proposed spending increases that utilized fund balance for annual ongoing appropriations for positions; however, the County Executive's vetoes were overridden. The budget ultimately included General fund appropriations of \$612,317,084, which is approximately 4.1% higher than the County's 2025 adopted (original) General fund budget. The increase in appropriations in 2026 are driven primarily by workforce costs and highly reimbursed mandates. The tax rate was decreased by \$0.06 to \$2.11 compared to the 2025 tax rate of \$2.17. The 2026 Adopted budget is within the parameters of the State imposed tax cap. See "The Tax Levy Law," herein.

The General Fund budget for 2026 was balanced with an appropriation of approximately \$28.6 million in fund balance and a \$4 million appropriation from the debt reserve. Additionally, the budget appropriates \$5.3 million in fund balance for one-time community benefit grants and specific one-time spending.

Highlights of the County's 2026 budget include:

Revenue:

- The 2026 Adopted budget includes an increase in the Property tax levy of \$4.8 million or 4.7%, however, the County's true value assessments increased 7.6% from 2025, resulting in a property tax rate decrease of 2.8% from \$2.17 to \$2.11 per thousand of assessed value.
- The State's property tax cap of 2% or the rate of inflation, whichever is lower, was established by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011, and applies to all local governments in New York State. Exceeding this cap would require approval from two-thirds of the County Legislature. For 2026, the County's tax levy was below the cap by \$26,360.
- The 2026 Adopted budget includes projected sales tax for 2026 at almost 1% growth over the 2025 actual sales tax realized of \$265.8 million. Additionally, the 2026 sales tax projection includes a continuation of the exemption of sales tax on clothing and footwear items under \$110 and a continuation of the County's 3.75% rate.

Appropriations:

State mandated costs, and workforce costs, drove the increase in appropriations in the 2026 Adopted Budget.

- State mandates increased \$8.3 million over the 2025 budget, primarily for Day Care, Foster care, Court remands, and Pre-School Special Education.
- Workforce costs for 2026, including salaries and fringe benefits for all county employees, are \$9.9 million higher compared to the 2025 Adopted Budget, primarily due to an increase in pension and health insurance costs. The County mitigated this increase by holding the line on positions, increasing the vacancy factor to \$4.2 million, in line with actual savings, eliminating a net 5 positions and holding an additional 15 positions vacant for the year.

Investment Policy

The County's policy applicable to the investment of all moneys and financial resources is based upon various provisions of the County Charter and the Administrative Code of the County as well as the requirements set forth in the General Municipal Law. Pursuant to the County Charter, the County Executive by special order annually designates the authorized depositories of the County. The Commissioner of Finance is responsible for the County's investment program and has established operating procedures consistent with guidelines contained in the laws of the County and State. All investments must conform to the applicable requirements of law and provide for: the safety of the principal; sufficient liquidity; and a reasonable rate of return. The County reviews its investment policy annually.

Authorized Investments. The County Executive has designated four banks or trust companies, which are located and authorized to conduct business in the State, and three investment cooperative to receive deposits of money, including special time deposits and certificates of deposit. A maximum deposit limits has been specified for each bank or trust company. For 2025 the specified limits ranged from \$1 million up to \$150 million.

In addition to bank deposits, the County is permitted to invest moneys in any investment or obligation authorized by Section 11 of the General Municipal Law. The County typically invests excess funds in certificates of deposit, obligations of the United States of America and pooled cooperative investment funds with immediate liquidity. The pooled cooperative investment funds have underlying investments authorized by Section II of the General Municipal Law.

Collateral Requirements. All County deposits in excess of the applicable insurance coverage provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Act must be secured in accordance with the provisions of and subject to the limitations of Section 4.06 of the County Charter. Such collateral must consist only of "eligible securities" (as defined in the General Municipal Law) which the County limits to the following classes of obligations:

- 1) Obligations issued, or fully insured or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest, by the United States of America, an agency thereof or a United States government sponsored corporation.
- 2) Obligations partially insured or guaranteed by any agency of the United States of America, at a proportion of the market value of the obligation that represents the amount of the insurance or guaranty.
- 3) Obligations issued or fully insured or guaranteed by the State of New York, obligations issued by a municipal corporation, school district or district corporation of such State or obligation of any public benefit corporation which, under a specific State statute may be accepted as security for deposit of public moneys.
- 4) In lieu of or in addition to the deposit of eligible securities, the officers making a deposit may, in the case of an irrevocable letter of credit issued in favor of the local government by a federal home loan bank whose commercial paper and other unsecured short-term debt obligations are rated in the highest rating category by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization, accept such letter of credit payable to such local government as security for the payment of one hundred percent of the aggregate amount of public deposits from such officers and the agreed upon interest, if any.

Eligible securities pledged to secure deposits must be held by the depository or third-party bank or trust company pursuant to written security and custodial agreements. The County's security agreements provide that the aggregate market value of pledged securities must equal at least 102% the principal amount of deposit, the agreed upon interest, if any, and any costs or expenses arising from the collection of such deposits in the event of a default. Securities not registered or inscribed in the name of the County must be delivered, in a form suitable for transfer or with an assignment in blank, to the County or its designated custodial bank. The custodial agreements used by the County provide that pledged securities must be kept separate and apart from the general assets of the custodian and will not, under any circumstances, be commingled with or become part of the backing for any other deposit or liability. The custodial agreement must also provide that the custodian shall confirm the receipt, substitution or release of the collateral, the frequency of revaluation of eligible securities and the substitution of collateral when a change in the rating of a security may cause ineligibility.

Revenues

The County derives its revenues primarily from sales and use taxes, real property taxes, State aid, Federal aid and departmental fees and charges. A summary of such revenues for the years 2020 through 2024 is presented in Appendix A, hereto. Information for said fiscal years has been excerpted from the County's audited financial reports, however, such presentation has not been audited.

Property Taxes. The following table sets forth the percentage of General Fund revenue of the County comprised of real property taxes and real property tax items for each of the years 2020 through 2024, and the amount included in the 2025 and 2026 adopted budgets.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Total Real Property Taxes & Tax Items</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Real Property Tax & Tax Items</u>
2020	\$ 455,160,124	\$ 100,396,075	22.06%
2021	525,935,115	103,842,828	19.74
2022	529,939,053	102,745,971	19.39
2023	541,220,828	92,629,999	17.12
2024	592,772,782	91,360,826	15.41
2025 (Budgeted)	564,685,284	94,574,991	16.75
2026 (Budgeted)	612,317,084	99,276,245	16.21

⁽¹⁾ Excludes other financing sources.

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2020 fiscal year through and including the 2024 fiscal year, and budgets of the County for the 2025 and 2026 fiscal years. This table is not audited.

Tobacco Revenue. Pursuant to the Master Settlement Agreement entered into by various states, including the State, and participating tobacco companies and the Consent Decree and Final Judgment in the matter of New York State et al. v. Philip Morris et al., the County is entitled to receive annual payments from said tobacco companies.

The County elected to securitize its tobacco revenue by selling its right, title and interest in such revenue to the Dutchess Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (the "Corporation"), a not-for-profit corporation formed under the laws of the State to effect this transaction. In connection with the securitization of the County's tobacco revenue, the New York Counties Tobacco Trust ("NYCTT") III and V were formed to facilitate the securitization process. Pursuant to the New York Counties Tobacco Trust Indentures III and V, the Corporation sold its Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, in the approximate amount of \$74.0 million. The Corporation pledged and assigned its right to the tobacco revenue acquired from the County as security for its bonds.

On October 20, 2015, the New York State Attorney General announced a settlement with various participating and non-participating tobacco companies regarding disputed payments. The terms of the agreement resulted in a cash payment to the State, New York City and Counties totaling approximately \$550 million, which was paid earlier this year. Since this payment was pledged to the Corporation's bond holders the estimated payout to the Corporation (not the County) was approximately \$2.75 million which benefited holders of certain Corporation bonds. Additional information regarding the details of the settlement may be obtained by contacting the Corporation or the County's Financial Advisor.

NYCTT VI was formed in 2016 to facilitate the exchange and refunding of certain outstanding bonds including the bonds issued by the Corporation as part of NYCTT III and V. NYCTT VI bonds issued by the Corporation replace the NYCTT III bonds and remove the call feature. In addition, a portion of the Corporation's NYCTT V bonds have been defeased as part of NYCIT VI. A portion of the NYCTT V bonds remain outstanding and are subordinate to the NYCTT VI bonds.

The County received \$1 million as part of NYCIT VI which was used to pay for capital improvements.

See “Notes to the Financial Statements – Note 12 (DTASC Debt)” starting on page 75 of the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

At December 31, 2024, the audited ending fund balance of the Corporation was \$3,535,441. See “Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances” on page 20 of the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Grants, State and Federal Aid. The County receives revenue from various grants in addition to the State and Federal governments for general and various other purposes. A significant portion of this revenue relates to reimbursements for social service and mental health expenditures.

The State is not constitutionally obliged to maintain or continue State aid to the County. No assurance can be given that present State aid levels will be maintained in the future. In view of the State’s continuing budget problems, future State aid reductions may occur. In addition, historic changes in Federal entitlement programs could eventually lead to increased local contributions from the County. State or Federal budgetary restrictions which eliminate or substantially reduce aid payments could have a material adverse effect upon the County requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available (primarily property taxes); or a curtailment of expenditures to extent permissible.

The following table presents the amount of Federal and State aid received by the County in the five most recent completed fiscal years and the amount included in the County’s adopted budgets for 2025 and 2026.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Federal Aid</u>	<u>State Aid</u>	<u>Total Federal and State Aid</u>	<u>Percentage of General Fund Revenues</u>
2020 (Unaudited)	\$ 44,224,868	\$ 77,901,574	\$ 122,126,443	26.8%
2021 (Unaudited)	49,363,003	79,396,319	128,759,322	24.8
2022 (Unaudited)	60,915,117	84,284,459	145,199,576	26.2
2023 (Unaudited)	57,368,065	90,553,630	147,921,695	27.2
2024 (Unaudited)	75,523,514	106,418,871	181,942,385	30.7
2025 (Budgeted)	44,184,691	107,707,120	151,891,811	26.9
2026 (Budgeted)	43,386,784	118,714,202	162,100,986	26.5

Source: Annual Financial Update Documents of the County (Unaudited) and Adopted Budgets of the County

Sales Tax. Section 1210 of the New York Tax Law authorizes the County to impose a sales tax of up to 3.75%, in addition to the 4.25% tax imposed by the State. Such taxes are collected and administered by the State Tax Commission and the proceeds are paid monthly to the County.

The current 3.75% sales tax is a result of a 0.75% tax rate increase which became effective on June 1, 2003. Pursuant to Chapter 528 of the Laws of 2007, the State Legislature authorized a two-year extension of the 0.75% increase in the County’s sales tax rate. The County Legislature amended the 1975 resolution enacting the County’s sales tax by resolution 207259 which was signed by the County Executive on September 20, 2007. The additional 0.75% sales tax rate continues.

The County’s 2013 budget capped the amount of sales tax that distributed to municipalities in the County to \$25 million for the 2013 and future fiscal years. This cap resulted in municipalities receiving approximately 85% of the sales tax previously received. To offset the impact to local municipalities, Dutchess County Government absorbed half of the 2011 and 2012 election costs due to be paid to the County and assumed full cost of elections starting in 2013. In connection with the distribution cap, the County implemented various grants to locally spur shared services. The distribution cap remains in effect for the 2023 fiscal year.

In 2022, a new sales tax agreement was executed. Under this agreement, municipalities receive a percentage of the total sales tax paid to the County. The percentage ranges from 17.26% to 18.14% over the ten-year term.

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The following table sets forth the percentage of General Fund revenue of the County comprised of sales and use tax for each of the years 2020 through 2024 and the amount of such revenue included in the 2025 and 2026 adopted budgets:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Gross Sales and Use Tax Revenue</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Gross Sales And Use Tax Revenue</u>
2020	\$ 455,160,124	\$ 200,104,807	43.96%
2021	525,935,115	250,439,927	47.62
2022	529,939,053	254,414,101	48.01
2023	541,220,828	253,598,560	46.86
2024	592,772,782	263,692,322	44.48
2025 (Budgeted)	564,685,284	267,980,000	47.46
2026 (Budgeted)	579,051,981	268,430,000	46.35

⁽¹⁾ Excludes other financing sources.

Note: The 2025 unaudited amount is unavailable as of the date of this Official Statement.

Pension Payments

Substantially all employees of the County are members of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") or the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS"; with ERS, the "Retirement Systems"). The ERS is generally also known as the "Common Retirement Fund". The Retirement Systems are cost-sharing multiple public employer retirement systems. The obligation of employers and employees to contribute and the benefit to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement System and Social Security Law (the "Retirement System Law"). The Retirement Systems offers a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability benefits and optional methods of benefit payments. All benefits generally vest after five years of credited service. The Retirement System Law generally provides that all participating employers in each retirement system are jointly and severally liable for any unfunded amounts. Such amounts are collected through annual billings to all participating employers. Generally, all employees, except certain part-time employees, participate in the Retirement Systems.

The ERS is non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 27, 1976 (Tier 1 & 2); members hired from July 27, 1976 through December 31, 2009 (Tier 3 & 4) contribute 3% for the first 10 years of service and then become non-contributory; members hired from January 1, 2010 through March 31, 2012 (Tier 5) must contribute 3% for their entire careers; members hired April 1, 2012 (Tier 6) or after will contribute between 3 and 6 percent for their entire careers based on their annual wage.

The PFRS is non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to January 8, 2010 (Tier 1, 2 & 3); members hired from January 9, 2010 through March 31, 2012 (Tier 5) must contribute 3% for their entire careers; members hired April 1, 2012 (Tier 6) or after will contribute between 3 and 6 percent for their entire careers based on their annual wage.

For both ERS & PFRS, Tier 5 provides for:

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

For both ERS & PFRS, Tier 6 provides for:

- Increase contribution rates of between 3% and 6% base on annual wage
- Increase in the retirement age from 62 years to 63 years
- A readjustment of the pension multiplier
- A change in the period for final average salary calculation from 3 years to 5 years

The County’s payments since the 2020 fiscal year have been as follows:

<u>Calendar Year Payment Made:</u>	<u>NYS Fiscal Year Ending:</u>	<u>Total Payment (Invoice Amount)</u>	<u>College Portion</u>	<u>County Portion</u>
2025	3/31/2026	\$27,449,221	\$2,285,468	\$25,163,753
2024	3/31/2025	23,968,022	1,969,790	21,998,232
2023	3/31/2024	20,383,493	1,582,307	18,801,185
2022	3/31/2023	15,749,803	1,189,490	14,560,313
2021	3/31/2022	21,991,552	1,756,843	20,234,709
2020	3/31/2021	20,364,619	1,679,679	18,684,940

Source: County officials. Table itself is not audited.

The New York State Retirement System allows municipalities to make employer contribution payments in December of each year, at a discount, or the following February, as required. The County generally opts to make its pension payments in December in order to take advantage of the discount. The most recent payment was made in December 2025.

Pursuant to various laws enacted between 1991 and 2002, the State Legislature authorized local governments to make available certain early retirement incentive programs to its employees. In 2020 the County offered early retirement incentives that 173 employees participated in, resulting in a cost of approximately \$2.4 million in 2020 with savings of approximately \$10-\$15 million in 2021. The County does not currently have any early retirement incentives outstanding.

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

A chart of average ERS and PFRS rates (2022 to 2026) is shown below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
2022	16.2%	28.3%
2023	11.6	27.0
2024	13.1	27.8
2025	15.2	31.2
2026	16.5	33.7

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

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

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

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

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Healthcare Benefits. It should also be noted that the County provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs may rise substantially in the future. Accounting rule, GASB Statement No. 45 ("GASB 45") of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), requires governmental entities, such as the County, to account for post-retirement healthcare benefits with respect to vested pension benefits. GASB 75 replaced GASB 45 as described below.

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

GASB 75. In 2015, the GASB released new accounting standards for public other postemployment benefits (OPEB) plans and participating employers. These standards, GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* (“GASB 75”), have substantially revised the valuation and accounting requirements previously mandated under GASB Statements No. 43 and 45. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, the County implemented GASB 75. The implementation of this statement requires municipalities to report Other Post-Employment Benefits (“OPEB”) liabilities, OPEB expenses, deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to OPEB. GASB Statement No. 75 replaced GASB Statement 45, which also required municipalities to calculate and report a net other postemployment benefit obligation. However, under GASB 45 municipalities could amortize the OPEB liability over a period of years, whereas GASB 75 requires municipalities to report the entire OPEB liability on the statement of net position.

Summary of Changes from the Last Valuation. The County contracted with Armory Associates, LLC to calculate its actuarial valuation under GASB 75 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

The following outlines the changes to the County’s total OPEB Liability during the fiscal year, by source.

Balance at December 31, 2024:	<u>\$ 455,835,516</u>
<u>Changes for the year:</u>	
Service cost	14,724,280
Interest	15,132,932
Differences between expected and actual experience	(26,050,073)
Changes of benefit terms	-
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	(52,794,384)
Benefit payments (including implicit subsidy)	<u>(12,718,915)</u>
Net Changes	<u>(61,706,160)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025:	<u>\$ 394,129,356</u>

Source: GASB Statement No. 75 Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025. Table itself is not audited.

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

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

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

Other Information

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

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

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

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

Except for as shown under "STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS – Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness", this Official Statement does not include the financial data of any political subdivision having power to levy taxes within the County.

Financial Statements

The County retains an independent certified public accountant firm for a continuous independent audit of all financial transactions of the County. The financial affairs of the County are also subject to annual audits by the State Comptroller. The last independent audit covers the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, and is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – D". The independent audit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 is expected to be available in August 2026, which is consistent with previous years.

The County complies with the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed for counties in New York State by the State Comptroller. This System differs from generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Industry Audit Guide, "Audits of State and Local Governmental Units", and codified in Government Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting (GAAFR), published by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

New York State Comptroller Report of Examination

The State Comptroller's office, i.e., the Department of Audit and Control, periodically performs a compliance review to ascertain whether the County has complied with the requirements of various State and Federal statutes. These audits can be found by visiting the Audits of Local Governments section of the Office of the State Comptroller website.

The State Comptroller's office released an audit report of the County on August 9, 2024. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether County officials ensured that contracted vendors provided services in accordance with contract terms, and that payments were appropriate and supported for the period January 1, 2021 to December 12, 2022.

Key Findings:

County officials did not obtain reasonable assurance that certain services with contracted vendors were provided in accordance with contract terms and payments were appropriate and supported. As a result:

- Various department officials responsible for monitoring and overseeing the contracts approved claims totaling approximately \$4.5 million without ensuring that required contract progress, outcome and budget reports detailing services rendered were provided in accordance with contract terms. In addition, department officials also approved claims totaling approximately \$4.3 million without ensuring that reports provided by the vendor were reviewed before approving the claim.
- The Comptroller approved claims for payment totaling approximately \$10.5 million without ensuring supporting documentation from County departments detailing project progress and outcome and services rendered was sufficient.
- Expenditures for one contract exceeded the agreed-upon contract amount by \$215,395.

Key Recommendations:

- Ensure all claims have appropriate supporting documentation and are in compliance with contract guidelines.
- Monitor the contract to ensure that the agreed-upon contract amount is not exceeded.

A copy of the complete report can be found via the website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

There are no other State Comptroller’s audits of the County that are currently in progress or pending release.

Note: Reference to websites implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein, and the website is not incorporated herein by reference.

The State Comptroller’s Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

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

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

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

<u>Fiscal Year Ending In</u>	<u>Stress Designation</u>	<u>Fiscal Score</u>
2024	No Designation	0.0
2023	No Designation	0.0
2022	No Designation	3.3
2021	No Designation	3.3
2020	No Designation	12.9

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

Note: Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein, nor inclusion herein by reference.

TAX INFORMATION

Taxable Assessed Valuations

<u>Fiscal Year Ending December 31:</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>
Taxable Assessed Valuations	<u>\$ 32,674,358,382</u>	<u>\$ 35,910,768,444</u>	<u>\$ 39,058,967,304</u>	<u>\$ 40,751,389,874</u>	<u>\$ 42,752,686,560</u>
State Equalization Rates	93.34%	90.16%	87.53%	86.57%	84.39%
Taxable Full Valuations	<u>\$ 35,005,740,714</u>	<u>\$ 39,830,044,858</u>	<u>\$ 44,623,520,283</u>	<u>\$ 47,073,339,348</u>	<u>\$ 50,660,844,364</u>

Source: District officials.

Real Property Taxes, Assessments and Rates

<u>Taxes Levied in December:</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>For Collection in Year Ending December 31:</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Tax Levy:					
County	\$ 105,262,498	\$ 99,727,183	\$ 99,349,678	\$ 99,296,378	\$ 102,108,557
Town	170,907,146	174,707,010	183,620,600	192,403,972	200,816,764
School	22,508,736	23,348,805	23,361,676	25,359,868	26,241,480
Other Relevies & Charges	<u>5,874,254</u>	<u>5,745,038</u>	<u>6,364,935</u>	<u>6,718,044</u>	<u>6,130,813</u>
Total	<u>\$ 304,552,633</u>	<u>\$ 303,528,036</u>	<u>\$ 312,696,889</u>	<u>\$ 323,778,262</u>	<u>\$ 335,297,614</u>
Tax Rate	\$ 3.17	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.23	\$ 2.17
Taxes Collected:					
Current Year	\$ 297,566,025	\$ 297,704,107	\$ 304,737,821	\$ 315,563,257	\$ 325,330,959
Prior Years	<u>9,348,037</u>	<u>9,100,019</u>	<u>6,218,867</u>	<u>6,093,028</u>	<u>9,020,650</u>
Total	<u>\$ 306,914,061</u>	<u>\$ 306,804,126</u>	<u>\$ 310,956,688</u>	<u>\$ 321,656,285</u>	<u>\$ 334,351,609</u>
Percent Collected:					
Current Levy	97.71%	98.08%	97.45%	97.46%	97.03%
Total Taxes to Levy	100.78%	101.08%	99.44%	99.34%	99.72%
Taxes Uncollected					
End of Year, net of reserve:	<u>\$ 37,975,070</u>	<u>\$ 36,729,913</u>	<u>\$ 41,533,491</u>	<u>\$ 44,561,648</u>	<u>\$ 47,974,107</u>

Source: District officials.

Tax Collection Procedure

General Information. The procedures and methods for levying, collecting and enforcing real property taxes are governed by the Real Property Tax Law. Accordingly, real property taxes for county, town or city purposes are levied and become a lien on January 1. The County real property tax is billed and initially collected by the respective towns and cities in the County. The towns satisfy the full amount of their tax levies from the first moneys collected and remit all amounts received thereafter to the County. At the end of the collection period, the towns transmit a listing of unpaid taxes to the County for collection and enforcement. Cities, on the other hand, must pay the County the full amount of the County taxes levied in the city by the end of their collection period. County taxes remaining unpaid on this date are enforced by the cities in the same manner as unpaid city taxes.

Tax Collection Procedures. Except as thereafter noted, the following procedures apply to the collection of real property taxes in the towns of the County. Real property taxes are due in a single payment which may be made during the months of January and February without penalty. A penalty of 1% for each month or fraction thereof, computed from February 1, is added to all tax payments received on or after March 1. The collection period for real property taxes ends May 31. A listing of unpaid taxes is transmitted to the County for collection and enforcement. The County adds a 5% penalty to the amount of unpaid taxes. Interest accrues at a minimum rate of 12% per annum.

The Towns of Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie and Wappinger have authorized the installment method of paying real property taxes. As a result, different penalty rules and collection periods apply in these towns. A 2% penalty is assessed on late payments made between March 1 and May 31 and 4% penalty applies from June 1 until August 31 the last day that tax payments are accepted by the three aforementioned towns. The listing of unpaid taxes is transmitted to the County on or about September 1. A 5% penalty is added to unpaid taxes. Interest accrues at a minimum rate of 12% per annum.

Real property taxes in the City of Poughkeepsie may be paid in quarterly installments subject to a 2% collection fee commencing on February 15. A 5% penalty is added to any quarterly payment made more than 30 days after its scheduled due date.

The City of Beacon collects real property taxes in a single payment due on February 1. Payments may be made between February 1 and March 2 without penalty. A 1% penalty applies to payments received from March 3 until March 31. The penalty increases by 1/2% for each month or fraction thereof through December 31.

Tax Enforcement Procedures. In accordance with the provisions of the Real Property Tax Law, the County enforces the collection of taxes for all taxing jurisdictions with the exception of the cities of Beacon and Poughkeepsie. The County also guarantees the payment of all taxes it enforces. According to statute, the County must enforce and guarantee town taxes and non-city school taxes. The County has extended these services to the villages in the County for village taxes levied in 1997 and thereafter.

The City of Beacon and the City of Poughkeepsie enforce all taxes levied within their borders and must also guarantee the payment of County taxes. Accordingly, the County receives 100% of the County taxes levied in such cities by December 31 of each year.

Unpaid school taxes for non-city school districts are transmitted to County on or about November 15, or each year. Such taxes are relieved by County on January 1 of the next calendar year. Amounts so relieved are collected and enforced as County taxes. The County must pay the school districts the full amount of their unpaid taxes returned to the County for collection and enforcement by April 1. The villages send a listing of their unpaid taxes to the County on or about November 15. The County re-levies these items the following January 1, and remits the full amount of the unpaid taxes to villages by April 1. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, the County collected approximately \$134,552,865 in property taxes (including \$10,008,670 from prior years). A balance of approximately \$27,010,666 in real property taxes remained uncollected (including interest, penalties and liens). For 2025 the County paid \$34,838,749, including installments to various school districts, villages and fire districts in settlement of unpaid taxes. Although the County also guarantees the payment of town taxes, no payment to these jurisdictions is required because the towns retain the first moneys collected from a joint County and town tax bill. Amounts collected by the towns in excess of their levies are paid to County through the date on which the tax warrant expires.

A “List of Delinquent Taxes” must be filed in the office of the County Clerk 10 months after the lien date (January 1) and accordingly, such a list is filed on or about November 1. The filing of the list creates a Notice of Pendency against the parcels included on the list and serves as public notice of a tax lien on the applicable properties. Property owner may redeem the tax lien by paying the County the amount of taxes with interest at 12% per annum to the redemption date. In addition, the property owner generally must reimburse the County for expenses, including statutory interest thereon, incurred in connection with the enforcement proceedings. Such payments may be made prior to the expiration of the statutory redemption period.

The County forecloses tax liens pursuant to the in-rem procedures set forth in Article II, Title 3 of the Real Property Tax Law. Changes to foregoing section of law in 1995 eliminated tax sale proceedings and reduced the period for redeeming tax liens to two years from the lien date. The County elected to implement the new procedures on a phased-in basis, and began to fully apply these procedures in 1998.

The County commences foreclosure proceeding by filing a “Petition of Foreclosure” in the State Supreme Court three months prior to the expiration of the redemption period. The petition must also be filed with the County Clerk after which a “Notice of Foreclosure” is published in the newspaper over a two-month period. At the end of the redemption period, the court will award title on the various properties to the County. Property acquired through foreclosure is auctioned to highest bidder and title transferred by quit claim deed.

The County did not acquire any property via foreclosure during 2024 and no auction occurred. The County is awaiting revisions to the Laws of the State of New York to make any necessary changes to the current process.

Constitutional Tax Margin

The amount that may be raised by the County-wide tax levy on real estate in any year for purposes other than for debt service on County indebtedness, is limited to one and one-half per centum (subject to increase up to two per centum by the State Legislature) of the average full valuation of taxable real estate in the County.

See also “Tax Levy Limitation Law” for applicable statutory limitation on the County tax levy.

The table on the following page sets forth such real estate taxing limit of the County for the years December 31, 2022 through 2026.

Fiscal Year Ending December 31:	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Five Year Average Full Valuation.....	\$ 32,256,395,921	\$ 34,214,222,411	\$ 36,974,501,764	\$ 39,939,580,727	\$ 43,482,294,480
Tax Limit - (1.5%).....	483,845,939	513,213,336	554,617,526	599,093,711	652,234,417
From Limit:					
Total Tax Levy.....	99,939,495	99,549,002	99,446,384	102,299,783	107,104,700
Less: Exclusions from Tax Limit.....	19,273,417	18,767,259	20,913,468	23,545,154	23,622,082
Tax Levy Subject to Tax Limit.....	80,666,078	80,781,743	78,532,916	78,754,629	83,482,618
Constitutional Tax Margin.....	\$ 403,179,861	\$ 432,431,593	\$ 476,084,610	\$ 520,339,082	\$ 568,751,799
Percent Taxing Power Exhausted.....	16.67%	15.74%	14.16%	13.15%	12.80%

Underlying Tax Rate Per \$1,000

<u>Municipality</u>		<u>County</u>		<u>Town</u>		<u>City or Village</u>	<u>School District Range</u>	<u>Total Overall Range</u>	<u>Equalization Rate</u>
Beacon C	\$	2.11	\$	-	\$	5.49	\$ 11.73	\$ 19.33	100.00%
Poughkeepsie C		2.11		-		10.46	9.39	21.96	100.00%
Amenia T		2.11		2.00		-	8.66-12.00	12.77-16.11	100.00%
Beekman T		3.16		1.30		-	26.09-26.88	30.55-31.34	62.80%
Clinton T		2.11		1.61		-	9.62-10.88	13.34-14.60	100.00%
Dover T		6.60		5.95		-	27.06-51.21	39.61-63.76	32.00%
East Fishkill T		2.11		2.58		-	13.22-18.66	17.91-23.35	100.00%
Fishkill T		2.11		1.81		-	11.62-13.24	15.54-17.16	100.00%
Fishkill V		2.11		1.12		3.33	13.24	19.80	100.00%
Hyde Park T		5.95		7.35		-	28.91-54.05	42.21-67.35	35.50%
LaGrange T		3.35		4.00		-	17.25-26.73	24.60-34.08	63.07%
Milan T		2.11		1.62		-	9.62-15.20	13.35-18.93	100.00%
Northeast T		2.11		3.93		-	6.46-9.63	12.50-15.67	100.00%
Millerton V		2.11		2.38		4.28	8.66	17.43	100.00%
Pawling T		7.13		9.08		-	58.85-55.34	71.06-71.55	29.61%
Pawling V		7.13		6.08		15.22	55.34	83.77	29.61%
Pine Plains T		2.11		2.64		-	9.62	14.37	100.00%
Pleasant Valley T		3.42		1.79		-	17.64-27.28	22.85-32.49	61.70%
Poughkeepsie T		2.37		4.54		-	14.89-19.76	21.80-26.67	89.00%
Wappingers Falls V		2.37		0.71		6.85	14.89	24.82	89.00%
Red Hook T		2.11		1.42		-	10.26-15.20	13.79-18.73	100.00%
Red Hook V		2.11		0.68		4.80	15.20	22.79	100.00%
Tivoli V		2.11		0.68		2.95	15.20	20.94	100.00%
Rhinebeck T		2.11		0.89		-	10.26-16.50	13.26-19.50	100.00%
Rhinebeck V		2.11		0.71		2.45	10.26	15.53	100.00%
Stanford T		2.11		0.96		-	8.66-10.88	11.73-13.95	100.00%
Union Vale T		3.31		3.12		-	17.04-27.13	23.47-33.56	63.85%
Wappinger T		2.11		1.48		-	11.68-16.67	15.27-20.26	100.00%
Wappingers Falls V		2.11		0.62		6.79	13.20	22.72	100.00%
Washington T		3.12		1.89		-	11.65-17.77	16.66-22.78	67.55%
Millbrook V		3.12		0.87		5.38	16.11	25.48	67.55%

Source: District officials.

Matters Affecting Real Property Assessments and Taxes

County IDA PILOT. On November 1, 2011, a PILOT agreement between IBM and the IDA was signed for property located in the Town of Poughkeepsie. Under the agreement IBM will make certain PILOT payments for the benefit of the Town of Poughkeepsie, the County, the Spackenkill Union Free School District, and certain special taxing districts (including the Arlington Fire District and the Greater Poughkeepsie Library District). As long as the agreement is in effect, IBM has agreed to make payments in lieu of all real estate taxes and assessments (in addition to paying the full amount of all special ad valorem levies, special assessments and service charges against real property located in the Town of Poughkeepsie which are or may be imposed for special improvements or special district improvements) which would be levied upon the facilities if the facilities were not a part of this agreement. The agreement will expire on December 31, 2026. For 2021 through 2025, the County received \$357,098 in connection with the agreement. For 2026, the County again expects to receive \$357,098 in connection with the agreement.

The County Industrial Development Agency (the “County IDA”) and GPSDC (New York), Inc. (the “Company”) entered into a sale-leaseback agreement on December 1, 1999. Pursuant to the agreement, the County IDA acquired 200 acres of land owned by the Company in the Town of Fishkill (the “Premises”). The County IDA also acquired title to a 2.571 million square foot warehouse and distribution facility (the “Facility”) constructed on the Premises by the Company for its Old Navy Division. The County IDA agreed to lease the Facility to the Company for a period of 20 years. Title to the Facility will remain with the County IDA throughout the lease term.

The facility was built in three phases each one consisting of a separate building. This project is complete and there is approximately 2.3 million square feet of predominantly warehouse space. The Facility is exempt from taxation (except for certain special assessments and charges) as of March 1, 2000, the first taxable status date following the transfer of the Facility to the County IDA.

Pursuant to an agreement dated December 1, 1999, the Company has agreed to make PILOTS as long as the lease agreement remains in effect. The PILOTS will be paid to the County IDA for the benefit of various taxing jurisdictions including the County. Payments will be apportioned among the beneficiaries based on the ratio that individual tax rates bear to the aggregate tax rate of all such beneficiaries for the year immediately preceding the year of payment. The amount of the annual PILOT will be determined by multiplying the PILOT rate applicable to each phase of the Facility for the year by the total square footage completed on the relevant taxable status date. The PILOT rate for each phase of the Facility will be \$0.35 per square foot for the first three years following completion. Periodic adjustments will increase the PILOT rate to \$0.75 for years eleven through twenty, adjusted based on total employee population at the facility. The current PILOT rate is \$.50. The County received \$183,949, \$126,047, \$93,589 and \$113,404 from the GAP PILOT in for the fiscal years December 31, 2021 through 2025, respectively. For 2026, the County expects to receive \$110,000 in connection with the GAP PILOT.

Cricket Valley Energy Center LLC. The County IDA and Cricket Valley Energy Center LLC entered into a PILOT agreement on January 1, 2017. In 2025 the County received a payment of \$457,343 related to this PILOT. For 2026 the County expects to receive a PILOT payment of \$466,033.

Largest Taxpayers: 2025 Tax Roll For 2026

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Total Full Valuation</u>
Central Hudson Gas & Elec.	Utility	\$ 1,051,280,952
GAP ⁽¹⁾	Distribution Center	177,533,100
Con Edison	Utility	163,414,075
Iroquois Gas	Utility	131,019,500
Semiconductor Component	Industrial	122,782,800
IBM ⁽¹⁾	Industrial	121,730,000
NY Transco LLC	Utility	95,731,400
Chelsea DHC LLC	Apartments	93,454,800
NYSEG Corp.	Apartments	81,990,891
80 Jefferson Blvd LLC	Utility	81,663,200
	Total	\$ 2,12,600,718

⁽¹⁾ Taxes paid as payment in lieu of taxes.

Source: County officials.

There are numerous tax certiorari claims currently pending against the County. Several of the County's other large taxpayers also have unsettled claims affecting one or more years. The plaintiffs in these matters have asserted that their properties are over assessed and are seeking assessment reductions. A refund of excess taxes previously paid is also generally requested. Tax certiorari claims are administered by the cities and towns in the County which assess property in the County. The County, however, is responsible for the County portion of any tax.

It is not possible to provide an estimate of the County's potential liability for all open tax certiorari claims. Many cases are settled by prospectively reducing the property assessment but do not provide for the refund of taxes. The amount of taxes refunded by the County in recent years has not been material. For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025 the County paid \$183,201 and \$59,958 in tax refunds, respectively. Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the County may issue debt to finance judgments and settled claims including those based on tax certiorari claims.

TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

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

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

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

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

STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statutory Procedure

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

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

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

- (1) Such obligations are authorized for a purpose for which the County is not authorized to expend money, or
- (2) There has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of law which should have been complied with in the authorization of such obligations and an action contesting such validity is commenced within twenty days after the date of such publication, or,
- (3) Such obligations are authorized in violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

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

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

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

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

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

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

<u>Fiscal Years Ending December 31st:</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Bonds	\$ 212,188,900	\$ 260,435,000	\$ 286,960,000	\$ 306,910,000	\$ 300,180,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Debt Outstanding	\$ 212,188,900	\$ 260,435,000	\$ 286,960,000	\$ 306,910,000	\$ 300,180,000

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the County evidenced by bonds and notes as of March 20, 2026.

<u>Type of Indebtedness</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Bonds	2026-2048	\$ 291,525,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	-	<u>0</u>
	Total Indebtedness	<u>\$ 291,525,000</u>

Debt Statement Summary

Statement of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as of March 20, 2026:

Five-Year Average Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property.....	\$ 43,438,697,913
Debt Limit - 7% thereof.....	3,043,708,853

Inclusions:

Bonds.....	\$ 291,525,000	
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>0</u>	
Total Inclusions		<u>\$ 291,525,000</u>

Exclusions:

Appropriations	\$ 10,250,000	
Sewer Debt ⁽¹⁾	0	
Water Debt ⁽²⁾	<u>0</u>	
Total Exclusions		<u>\$ 10,250,000</u>

Total Net Indebtedness Subject to Debt Limit.....	<u>\$ 281,275,000</u>
Net Debt-Contracting Margin	<u>\$ 2,762,433,853</u>
Percent of Debt Contracting Power Exhausted	9.24%

⁽¹⁾ Sewer Debt is excluded pursuant to Section 124.10 of the Local Finance Law.

⁽²⁾ Water Debt is excluded pursuant to Article VIII, Section 5B of the New York State Constitution.

Note: The proceeds of the Bonds will increase the net indebtedness of the County by \$16,200,000.

Bonded Debt Service

A schedule of bonded debt service may be found in “APPENDIX – B” to this Official Statement.

Authorized But Unissued Debt

The County’s authorized but unissued debt is approximately \$81.6 million including a remaining balance of \$23.55 million for the new County justice and transition facility. Debt authorizations also include funding for highways, bridges, vehicles and equipment and various other County projects, as described in the table on the following page:

Fund Description	Authorized Unissued
DPW 2023 Security Upgrades Vario	12,100
2023 Capital Equipment	85,810
Roof Improvement	1,489,750
Repairs to County Owned Property	464,600
DPW 2023 Security Upgrades Vario	65,650
2025 Bus Replacement	767,600
230 North Rd Renov/Crisis Stabil	18,000
DC Justice & Transition Ctr Proj	23,550,000
2016 Building Repairs/Renovation	53,000
2018 Federal Aid Highway Improve	2,770
2019 HVAC Infrastr. 10,22 Market	20,017,000
2020 Partner/Manageable Growth	25,000
2020 Highway & Bridge Improvements	433,800
2021 Highway & Bridge Improvements	151,125
2021 HVAC Projects	95,000
Building Improvements	287,500
2021-2 Partnership for Manageable growth	515,505
2022 Consolidated Two-Way Radio	8,086,598
2022 Highway & Bridge Improvemnt	1,466,985
2022 Capital Equipment	116,000
2023 HVAC Project – 60 Market St	479,750
2023 Highway & Bridge Improvemen	1,447,724
2023 Roof Replacement/Rehab	984,600
DPW 2023 Security Upgrades Vario	590,750
2023 Capital Equipment	116,950
BridgeNY CR 49 Culvert Replaceme	1,166,651
Bldg Exterior Improv 45 Mkt St	176,750
2024 Generator Replacement	555,500
2024 Highway & Bridge Impr	2,784,809
2024 Capital Equipment	2,360,370
2024 Roof Replacement/Rehab	219,000
CR85 Slope Improvement Project	378,750
2024 (Part 2) Sheriff Vehicles	1,010,000
Road Reconstruction	828,200
DPW Road and Bridge Repair Bond	7,858,250
Serial Bonds HVAC Replacement	1,525,100
Various Sidewalk Curb Ramps Impr	2,020,000
2025 Capital Equipment	2,127,060
Repairs to County Owned Property	3,787,500
Roof Improvement	232,300
Bathroom Improvement Bond	2,829,079
DCC Airport Educational Facility	4,945
DCC Infrastructure,Phase 3 Roof	113,125
DCC 2017 Safety/ Fire Alarm Updt	11,500
DCC Dutchess Hall Renovations	200,000
2022 DCC Hudson Hall	200,000
2024 Sports Field Improvements	200,000
Hudson Hall Interior Reconfiguration	633,000
Fishkill Campus Modifications	86,500
CBI Replacement of HVAC Rooftop Units	254,500
Campus Repairs and Upgrades Phase 3	200,000
Campus ADA Upgrades	232,500
DCC CBI Interior Design	987,500
DCC Dutchess Hall Renovations	1,609,500
	95,915,956

In an effort to combat overcrowding of the local jail system the County is proceeding with the construction of a new detention facility. It is believed that a more modern facility may, in addition to addressing overcrowding, improve staffing ratios and provide the capability of addressing special needs of the population. In March of 2016, the County authorized a bond resolution in the amount of \$192.2 million for this purpose. In 2018 and 2019, the County issued \$40.0 and \$20.0 million in serial bonds in connection with this project, respectively. The County issued an additional \$40.0 million in March 2021, \$50.0 million in March 2022 and \$18.6 million in March of 2023 as the third, fourth and expected final borrowings for this project.

Capital Budgeting

The County’s Charter provides that a 5-year capital budget be prepared each year and submitted to the County Legislature concurrently with the annual operating budget. The capital budget is a flexible plan to meet the County’s physical improvement needs based on current priorities and available resources. Such budgets are revised annually at which time existing projects are modified or eliminated while new projects are added. Copies may be obtained from the County’s official website or by request to the County’s Financial Advisor.

The Budget Director is responsible for preparing the capital budget and is assisted in this duty by a capital program committee created by the County Charter. In addition to the County Executive who serves as the Chairman of the committee, members of this committee include the Chairman of the Legislature, the Chairman of the planning and capital projects committee of the Legislature as well as various department heads. The County Planning Department, whose head is a member of the capital program committee, coordinates the capital planning process for the County. Each department head submits a list of capital projects which they propose for the following 5 years. Each individual project must be assigned a priority rating by the department head. The capital program committee reviews and evaluates the departmental requests by interviewing department heads and examining various analyses and reports. After making such necessary changes the capital program committee adopts the capital budget for the ensuing 5-year period. The capital budget document is then forwarded to the County Legislature for consideration and approval. (Bond resolutions for the capital program are subsequently sent to the Legislature.) The capital program for the College is approved by the College’s Board of Trustees and also subject to the approval of the County Legislature. Capital improvements for the College are funded through combination of State money (50%) and revenue derived from assessments on non-resident students attending the College.

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

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

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Indebtedness</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Exclusions</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>Net Indebtedness</u>
Towns (20)	\$ 113,662,433	\$ - ⁽³⁾	\$ 113,662,433
Villages (8)	56,993,804	- ⁽³⁾	56,993,804
Cities (2)	95,910,854	- ⁽³⁾	95,910,854
Fire Districts (10)	12,444,944	- ⁽³⁾	12,444,944
School Districts (13)	426,423,894	280,115,305 ⁽⁴⁾	<u>146,308,589</u>
		Total	<u>\$ 425,320,624</u>

- (1) Outstanding bonds and bond anticipation notes. Not adjusted to include subsequent bond or note sales, if any.
- (2) Pursuant to applicable constitutional and statutory provisions, this indebtedness is deductible from gross indebtedness for debt limit purposes.
- (3) Exclusions not available.
- (4) Estimated State Building aid.

Source: State Comptroller’s reports.

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Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the County's net indebtedness as of March 20, 2026.

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> ^(a)	<u>Percentage of Full Value</u> ^(b)
Net Indebtedness ^(c)	\$ 281,275,000	\$ 937.69	0.55%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness ^(d)	684,457,867	2,281.80	1.35

(a) The current estimated population of the County is 299,963. (See "THE COUNTY – Population" herein.)

(b) The County's full value of taxable real estate for 2026 is \$50,660,844,364. (See "TAX INFORMATION" herein.)

(c) See "Calculation of Net Direct Indebtedness" herein.

(d) Estimated net overlapping indebtedness is \$403,182,867. (See "Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness" herein.)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision. Each Bond when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the County and the holder thereof. Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors of the County to enforce payments upon such contracts, if necessary, through court action. Section 3-a of the General Municipal Law provides, subject to exceptions not pertinent, that the rate of interest to be paid by the County upon any judgment or accrued claim against it on an amount adjudged due to a creditor shall not exceed nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. This provision might be construed to have application to the holders of the Bonds in the event of a default in the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds.

Execution/Attachment of Municipal Property. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgments out of certain funds or the proceeds of a tax levy. In accordance with the general rule with respect to municipalities, judgments against the County may not be enforced by levy and execution against property owned by the County.

Authority to File For Municipal Bankruptcy. The Federal Bankruptcy Code allows public bodies, such as the County, recourse to the protection of a Federal Court for the purpose of adjusting outstanding indebtedness. Section 85.80 of the Local Finance Law contains specific authorization for any municipality in the State or its emergency control board to file a petition under any provision of Federal bankruptcy law for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), the constitutionality of that portion of Title 6-A of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law, described below, enacted at the 1975 Extraordinary Session of the State legislature authorizing any county, city, town or village with respect to which the State has declared a financial emergency to petition the State Supreme Court to stay the enforcement against such municipality of any claim for payment relating to any contract, debt or obligation of the municipality during the emergency period, is subject to doubt. In any event, no such emergency has been declared with respect to the County.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No Past Due Debt. No principal of or interest on County indebtedness is past due. The County has never defaulted in the payment of the principal of and interest on any indebtedness.

MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

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

The County is dependent in significant part on financial assistance from the State. In several recent years, the County has received delayed payments of State aid which resulted from the State's delay in adopting its budget and appropriating State aid to municipalities and school districts, and consequent delay in State borrowing to finance such appropriations.

Cybersecurity

The County, like many other public and private entities, relies on a large and complex technology environment to conduct its operations. As such, it may face multiple cybersecurity threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computer or other sensitive digital systems and networks. There can be no assurances that any security and operational control measures implemented by the County will be completely successful to guard against and prevent cyber threats and attacks. The result of any such attacks could impact business operations and/or digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be significant. The County carries insurance against cyber attacks.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP ("Bond Counsel"), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings, and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the individual federal alternative minimum tax. Interest on the Bonds included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth in "APPENDIX – E".

To the extent the issue price of any maturity of the Bonds is less than the amount to be paid at maturity of such Bonds (excluding amounts stated to be interest and payable at least annually over the term of such Bonds), the difference constitutes "original issue discount," the accrual of which, to the extent properly allocable to each owner thereof, is treated as interest on the Bonds which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and exempt from State of New York personal income taxes. For this purpose, the issue price of a particular maturity of the Bonds is the first price at which a substantial amount of such maturity of the Bonds is sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). The original issue discount with respect to any maturity of the Bonds accrues daily over the term to maturity of such Bonds on the basis of a constant interest rate compounded semiannually (with straight-line interpolations between compounding dates). The accruing original issue discount is added to the adjusted basis of such Bonds to determine taxable gain or loss upon disposition (including sale, redemption, or payment on maturity) of such Bonds. Owners of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of Bonds with original issue discount, including the treatment of owners who do not purchase such Bonds in the original offering to the public at the first price at which a substantial amount of such Bonds is sold to the public.

Bonds purchased, whether at original issuance or otherwise, for an amount higher than their principal amount payable at maturity (or, in some cases, at their earlier call date) ("Premium Bonds") will be treated as having amortizable bond premium. No deduction is allowable for the amortizable bond premium in the case of bonds, like the Premium Bonds, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, the amount of tax-exempt interest received, and an owner's basis in a Premium Bond, will be reduced by the amount of amortizable bond premium properly allocable to such owner. Owners of Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the proper treatment of amortizable bond premium in their particular circumstances.

The Code imposes various restrictions, conditions and requirements relating to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on obligations such as the Bonds. The County has covenanted to comply with certain restrictions designed to ensure that interest on the Bonds will not be included in federal gross income. Inaccuracy of these representations or failure to comply with these covenants may result in interest on the Bonds being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes possibly from the date of original issuance of the Bonds. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes compliance with these covenants. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) after the date of issuance of the Bonds may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Bonds. Further, no assurance can be given that pending or future legislation or amendments to the Code, if enacted into law, or any proposed legislation or amendments to the Code, will not adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Bonds.

Certain requirements and procedures contained or referred to in the Arbitrage Certificate, and other relevant documents may be changed and certain actions (including, without limitation, economic defeasance of the Bonds) may be taken or omitted under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such documents. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any Bonds or the interest thereon if any such change occurs or action is taken or omitted.

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

Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, clarification of the Code or court decisions may cause interest on the Bonds to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation, or otherwise prevent owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals, clarification of the Code or court decisions may also affect the market price for, or marketability of, the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

The opinion of Bond Counsel is based on current legal authority, covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities, and represents Bond Counsel's judgment as to the proper treatment of the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. It is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or the courts. Furthermore, Bond Counsel cannot give and has not given any opinion or assurance about the future activities of the District, or about the effect of future changes in the Code, the applicable regulations, the interpretation thereof or the enforcement thereof by the IRS. The County has covenanted, however, to comply with the requirements of the Code.

Bond Counsel's engagement with respect to the Bonds ends with the issuance of the Bonds, and, unless separately engaged, Bond Counsel is not obligated to defend the District or the owners regarding the tax-exempt status of the Bonds in the event of an audit examination by the IRS. Under current procedures, owners would have little, if any, right to participate in the audit examination process. Moreover, because achieving judicial review in connection with an audit examination of tax-exempt bonds is difficult, obtaining an independent review of IRS positions with which the County legitimately disagrees, may not be practicable. Any action of the IRS, including but not limited to selection of the Bonds for audit, or the course or result of such audit, or an audit of bonds presenting similar tax issues may affect the market price for, or the marketability of, the Bonds, and may cause the County or the owners to incur significant expense.

Payments on the Bonds generally will be subject to U.S. information reporting and possibly to "backup withholding." Under Section 3406 of the Code and applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations issued thereunder, a non-corporate owner of Bonds may be subject to backup withholding with respect to "reportable payments," which include interest paid on the Bonds and the gross proceeds of a sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition of the Bonds. The payor will be required to deduct and withhold the prescribed amounts if (i) the payee fails to furnish a U.S. taxpayer identification number ("TIN") to the payor in the manner required, (ii) the IRS notifies the payor that the TIN furnished by the payee is incorrect, (iii) there has been a "notified payee underreporting" described in Section 3406(c) of the Code or (iv) the payee fails to certify under penalty of perjury that the payee is not subject to withholding under Section 3406(a)(1)(C) of the Code. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be refunded or credited against an owner's federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS. Certain owners (including among others, corporations and certain tax-exempt organizations) are not subject to backup withholding. The failure to comply with the backup withholding rules may result in the imposition of penalties by the IRS.

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the authorization and issuance of the Bonds are covered by the approving legal opinion of Bond Counsel. The proposed form of Bond Counsel's opinion is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – E".

LITIGATION

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

The County receives numerous notices of claims generally based on allegations relating to false arrest and imprisonment, malicious prosecution, personal injury or breach of civil rights. The filing of the notice of claim begins the statutory period for instituting judicial action. Most claims filed against the County assert money damages, however, in certain instances that plaintiff is seeking injunctive relief as the remedy. In the opinion of the County Attorney, the settlement of claims presently pending against the County will not have a material adverse effect on the County's financial position, cash flow or results of operations.

Claims and Insurance. The County protects itself against most forms of risk such as general liability or property and casualty risk by purchasing insurance. Generally, the County's policy provides \$1 million of coverage for each insured occurrence and \$2 million aggregate, however, the County has elected to self-insure for the first \$250,000 paid to claimants. In addition to the basic coverage, the County has a municipal excess catastrophe liability policy which pays up to an additional \$10 million per occurrence and \$20 million aggregate.

There are pending approximately 123 open insurance claims with a potential aggregate liability to the County estimated to be approximately \$2,839,631. The open claims total includes claims counsel deems abandoned and claims counsel is actively trying to get dismissed.

The County has reserved a portion of its General Fund balance to pay for claims not covered by insurance. In addition, the County also includes an appropriation in the operating budget to pay claims not covered by insurance. For 2024 and 2025, the County paid \$719,378 and \$254,946 to satisfy these claims, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the balance in the County's insurance reserve was \$1,490,514.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

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

Historical Compliance

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

BOND RATING

S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") has assigned its rating of "AA+" with a stable outlook to the Bonds. No application was made to any other rating agency for the purpose of obtaining an additional rating on the Bonds. A rating reflects only the view of the rating agency assigning such rating and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from S&P, Public Finance Ratings, 55 Water Street, 38th Floor, New York, New York 10041, Phone: (212) 553-0038, Fax: (212) 553-1390.

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

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

To the extent any statements made in this Official Statement involve matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly stated, they are set forth as such and not as representations of fact, and no representation is made that any of the statements will be realized. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement which may have been made verbally or in writing is to be construed as a contract with the holder of the Bonds.

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel to the County, expressed no opinion as to the accuracy or completeness of information in any documents prepared by or on behalf of the County for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Bonds, including but not limited to, the financial or statistical information in this Official Statement.

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

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

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

The County hereby disclaims any obligation to update developments of the various risk factors or to announce publicly any revision to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein or to make corrections to reflect future events or developments except to the extent required by Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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

The County contact information is as follows: Ms. Heidi Seelbach, Commissioner of Finance, Department of Finance, 22 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, New York 12601 telephone (845) 486-2035, fax (845) 486-2198, email hseelbach@dutchessny.gov.

Additional copies of the Notice of Sale and the Official Statement may be obtained upon request from the offices of Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc., telephone number (315) 752-0051, or at www.fiscaladvisors.com

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS

Dated: March 20, 2026

HEIDI SEELBACH
COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Years Ending December 31:	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 53,311,795	\$ 123,629,162	\$ 93,591,995	\$ 106,933,350	\$ 99,043,185
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	23,956,573	56,274,563	60,562,165	74,155,930	51,365,851
Investments	-	5,988,887	35,271,172	3,732,457	31,044,311
Restricted Investments	-	-	22,159,326	4,914,160	-
Receivables:					
Taxes	39,826,010	38,927,043	37,420,494	40,803,339	43,724,121
Accounts receivable	4,629,912	6,315,426	4,975,773	4,020,962	4,661,587
Leases	-	-	6,205,961	9,195,919	8,923,019
Due from other funds	5,924,730	7,357,300	5,786,593	5,634,559	3,969,997
Intergovernmental receivables	72,098,678	56,873,024	60,793,090	67,504,090	76,087,171
Prepaid Items	4,682,401	5,385,079	3,587,611	5,088,397	5,384,963
Inventories	129,945	130,653	169,985	168,150	177,323
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 204,560,044	\$ 300,881,137	\$ 330,524,165	\$ 322,151,313	\$ 324,381,528
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable	\$ 49,612,943	\$ 44,859,107	\$ 46,553,408	\$ 46,890,465	\$ 46,667,776
Accrued Liabilities	5,898,575	5,614,189	8,362,168	5,214,300	7,993,606
Due to Other Funds	-	-	2,352,416	3,042,515	665,462
Intergovernmental payables	35,899,638	50,185,206	49,157,758	40,866,814	42,971,387
Unearned Revenue	2,574,429	28,325,582	44,398,176	35,860,002	3,003,621
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 93,985,585	\$ 128,984,084	\$ 150,823,926	\$ 131,874,096	\$ 101,301,852
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows - relating to leases	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,141,122	\$ 9,134,408	\$ 8,698,194
Deferred inflow of resources	-	-	-	9,733,000	7,848,342
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	14,389,375	13,129,953	11,164,423	12,006,571	14,187,565
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$ 14,389,375	\$ 13,129,953	\$ 17,305,545	\$ 30,873,979	\$ 30,734,101
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	\$ 4,812,346	\$ 5,515,732	\$ 3,757,596	\$ 5,256,547	\$ 5,562,286
Restricted	17,557,406	23,043,823	38,323,315	43,210,088	48,362,230
Assigned	13,782,056	10,699,338	42,865,820	25,616,834	34,103,681
Unassigned	60,033,276	119,508,207	77,447,963	85,319,769	104,317,378
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	\$ 96,185,084	\$ 158,767,100	\$ 162,394,694	\$ 159,403,238	\$ 192,345,575
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 204,560,044	\$ 300,881,137	\$ 330,524,165	\$ 322,151,313	\$ 324,381,528

Source: 2020-2024 Audited Financial Statements of the County.
This Appendix is not itself audited.

GENERAL FUND

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Fiscal Years Ending December 31:	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes & Tax Items	\$ 100,396,075	\$ 103,842,828	\$ 102,745,971	\$ 92,629,999	\$ 91,360,826
Sales and use Taxes	200,104,807	250,439,927	254,414,101	253,598,560	263,692,322
Other taxes	3,656,291	5,110,613	5,800,632	6,115,754	6,269,329
Departmental Income	22,633,990	24,966,987	25,216,611	25,258,731	25,723,048
Use of Money and Property	1,038,840	886,775	3,817,463	11,860,220	11,532,095
Miscellaneous Local Sources	5,203,678	12,620,824	2,447,687	2,893,708	13,671,494
Grants and aid	122,126,443	128,067,161	135,496,588	148,863,856	180,523,668
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 455,160,124</u>	<u>\$ 525,935,115</u>	<u>\$ 529,939,053</u>	<u>\$ 541,220,828</u>	<u>\$ 592,772,782</u>
EXPENDITURES					
General Government Support	\$ 78,884,323	\$ 86,581,787	\$ 102,195,668	\$ 97,427,927	\$ 103,164,710
Education	20,128,083	20,051,351	20,165,639	20,640,000	21,192,298
Public Safety	62,108,601	59,173,979	66,180,094	66,171,258	68,093,544
Health	59,753,511	60,627,705	69,581,383	74,935,583	79,098,678
Transportation	2,907,427	3,118,172	3,172,266	3,286,438	3,445,766
Economic Assistance & Opportunity	137,580,784	124,938,112	137,529,609	149,021,042	164,270,803
Culture & Recreation	2,509,524	2,465,681	4,709,935	4,368,823	4,736,589
Home & Community Services	12,378,779	15,513,411	16,842,258	16,865,486	14,921,492
Employee Benefits	61,647,386	61,557,229	60,410,184	65,976,196	72,677,421
Debt Service	19,401,767	26,250,440	30,486,962	25,912,246	29,588,789
Capital Outlay	-	7,549,526	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 457,300,185</u>	<u>\$ 467,827,393</u>	<u>\$ 511,273,998</u>	<u>\$ 524,604,999</u>	<u>\$ 561,190,090</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(2,140,061)</u>	<u>58,107,722</u>	<u>18,665,055</u>	<u>16,615,829</u>	<u>31,582,692</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers In	2,691,383	1,697,539	87,352	9,278,383	6,266,507
Transfers Out	(2,150,573)	(4,772,771)	(28,177,624)	(30,301,773)	(6,746,570)
SBITAs Issued	-	-	-	467,103	712,794
Lease Issued	-	7,549,526	13,052,811	949,002	1,126,914
Total Other Financing	<u>540,810</u>	<u>4,474,294</u>	<u>(15,037,461)</u>	<u>(19,607,285)</u>	<u>1,359,645</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>(1,599,251)</u>	<u>62,582,016</u>	<u>3,627,594</u>	<u>(2,991,456)</u>	<u>32,942,337</u>
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	<u>\$ 97,784,335</u>	<u>\$ 96,185,084</u>	<u>\$ 158,767,100</u>	<u>\$ 162,394,694</u>	<u>\$ 159,403,238</u>
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ 96,185,084</u>	<u>\$ 158,767,100</u>	<u>\$ 162,394,694</u>	<u>\$ 159,403,238</u>	<u>\$ 192,345,575</u>

Source: 2020-2024 Audited Financial Statements of the County.
This Appendix is not itself audited.

GENERAL FUND

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

Fiscal Years Ending December 31:	2024		2025	2026
	Adopted Budget	Audited Actual	Adopted Budget	Adopted Budget
REVENUES				
Real Property Taxes & Tax Items	\$ 90,510,741	\$ 91,360,826	\$ 94,574,991	\$ 99,276,245
Sales and use Taxes	266,747,518	263,692,322	267,980,000	276,482,000
Other taxes	6,398,500	6,269,329	7,481,000	-
Departmental Income	23,683,352	25,723,048	24,732,789	24,843,049
Use of Money and Property	6,100,176	11,532,095	8,316,763	6,763,475
Miscellaneous Local Sources	9,702,129	13,671,494	9,707,930	9,586,226
Grants and aid	143,876,662	180,523,668	151,891,811	162,100,986
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 547,019,078</u>	<u>\$ 592,772,782</u>	<u>\$ 564,685,284</u>	<u>\$ 579,051,981</u>
EXPENDITURES				
General Government Support	\$ 108,188,726	\$ 103,164,710	\$ 108,640,004	\$ 110,156,565
Education	21,330,156	21,192,298	21,569,629	21,869,629
Public Safety	69,854,136	68,093,544	74,671,893	78,713,523
Health	77,760,968	79,098,678	80,184,916	85,093,986
Transportation	3,387,576	3,445,766	3,606,043	3,730,953
Economic Assistance & Opportunity	164,269,517	164,270,803	171,137,367	178,537,166
Culture & Recreation	5,051,004	4,736,589	5,219,420	4,731,926
Home & Community Services	10,222,171	14,921,492	10,240,179	12,229,834
Employee Benefits	78,557,573	72,677,421	86,540,425	91,463,342
Debt Service	25,026,787	29,588,789	28,489,624	28,072,436
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 563,648,614</u>	<u>\$ 561,190,090</u>	<u>\$ 590,299,500</u>	<u>\$ 614,599,360</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(16,629,536)</u>	<u>31,582,692</u>	<u>(25,614,216)</u>	<u>(35,547,379)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers In	395,983	6,266,507	396,133	379,587
Transfers Out	(2,843,180)	(6,746,570)	(3,239,283)	(3,162,724)
Lease Issued	-	1,126,914	-	-
SBITAs Issued	-	712,794	-	-
Total Other Financing	<u>(2,447,197)</u>	<u>1,359,645</u>	<u>(2,843,150)</u>	<u>(2,783,137)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>(19,076,733)</u>	<u>32,942,337</u>	<u>(28,457,366)</u>	<u>(38,330,516)</u>
FUND BALANCE				
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	\$ -	\$ 159,403,238	\$ -	\$ -
Appropriated Fund Balance	<u>19,076,733</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,457,366</u>	<u>38,330,516</u>
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 192,345,575</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Source: 2024 Audited Financial Statements and 2024, 2025 & 2026 Adopted Budgets of the County.
This Appendix is not itself audited.

APPENDIX - B
Dutchess County

BONDED DEBT SERVICE

Fiscal Year Ending December 31st	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 18,905,000	\$ 9,424,268.78	\$ 28,329,268.78
2027	18,605,000	8,600,031.28	27,205,031.28
2028	18,280,000	8,002,381.28	26,282,381.28
2029	17,630,000	7,422,221.90	25,052,221.90
2030	17,465,000	6,869,153.15	24,334,153.15
2031	16,880,000	6,326,175.02	23,206,175.02
2032	16,725,000	5,787,987.52	22,512,987.52
2033	16,605,000	5,260,665.65	21,865,665.65
2034	16,440,000	4,745,671.90	21,185,671.90
2035	14,455,000	4,270,503.14	18,725,503.14
2036	14,020,000	3,832,106.26	17,852,106.26
2037	14,190,000	3,394,025.01	17,584,025.01
2038	12,220,000	2,987,644.38	15,207,644.38
2039	11,560,000	2,628,473.13	14,188,473.13
2040	9,655,000	2,307,937.50	11,962,937.50
2041	8,350,000	2,029,243.75	10,379,243.75
2042	8,535,000	1,762,935.63	10,297,935.63
2043	8,565,000	1,491,907.51	10,056,907.51
2044	8,660,000	1,217,941.26	9,877,941.26
2045	8,330,000	947,905.01	9,277,905.01
2046	8,480,000	677,846.26	9,157,846.26
2047	8,745,000	395,553.75	9,140,553.75
2048	6,880,000	125,412.50	7,005,412.50
TOTALS	\$ 300,180,000	\$ 90,507,991.54	\$ 390,687,991.54

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING WITH RESPECT TO THE BONDS

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

- (i) to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule, during each fiscal year in which the Bonds are outstanding, (i) certain annual financial information and operating data for the preceding fiscal year in a form generally consistent with the information contained or cross-referenced in the Final Official Statement dated March 31, 2026 of the County relating to the Bonds under the headings "The County", "Tax Information", "Status of Indebtedness", "Litigation" and all Appendices (other than "APPENDICES – C, D & E, and any related to bond insurance) by the end of the sixth month following the end of each succeeding fiscal year, and (ii) a copy of the audited financial statement, if any, (prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in effect at the time of the audit) for the preceding fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025; such audit, if any, will be so provided on or prior to the later of either the end of the sixth month of each such succeeding fiscal year or, if an audited financial statement is not available at that time, within sixty days following receipt by the County of its audited financial statement for the preceding fiscal year, but, in any event, not later than the last business day of each such succeeding fiscal year; and provided further, in the event that the audited financial statement for any fiscal year is not available by the end of the sixth month following the end of any such succeeding fiscal year, unaudited financial statements in the form provided to the State, if available, will be provided no later than said date; provided however, that provision of unaudited financial statements in any year shall be further conditioned upon a determination by the County of whether such provision is compliant with the requirements of federal securities laws including Rule 10b-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933;
- (ii) within 10 business days after the occurrence of such event, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds, to EMMA or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule:
 - (a) principal and interest payment delinquencies
 - (b) non-payment related defaults; if material
 - (c) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties
 - (d) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties
 - (e) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform
 - (f) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds;
 - (g) modifications to rights of Bondholders; if material
 - (h) bond calls, if material, and tender offers
 - (i) defeasances
 - (j) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds; if material
 - (k) rating changes
 - (l) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the County;

- (m) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the County or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the County, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and
- (n) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material.
- (o) incurrence of a “financial obligation” (as defined in the Rule) of the County, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the County, any of which affect Bondholders, if material; and
- (p) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the County, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

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

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

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

With respect to events (o) and (p), the term “financial obligation” means a (i) debt obligation; (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii) guarantee of (i) or (ii). The term “financial obligation” shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board consistent with the Rule.

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

December 31, 2024

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

**COUNTY OF DUTCHESS,
NEW YORK**

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

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
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Year Ended December 31, 2024

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DRESCHER & MALECKI LLP

2721 Transit Road, Suite 111
Elma, New York 14059
Telephone: 716.565.2299
Fax: 716.389.5178



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the major discretely presented component units, the aggregate nonmajor discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Dutchess, New York (the "County"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024 (with the Dutchess Community College for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024), and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the major discretely presented component units, the aggregate nonmajor discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County, as of December 31, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of the Dutchess County Local Development Corporation (the "Corporation"), which represents 6.1 percent of the assets and 4.4 percent of the revenues of the business-type activities. We did not audit the financial statements of the Dutchess Community College (the "College"), the Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency (the "Agency"), or the Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority (the "Authority"), which represent 63.5 percent, 6.5 percent, and 30.0 percent, respectively, of the assets, and 71.6 percent, 14.6 percent, and 13.8 percent, respectively, of the revenues of the major discretely presented component units. We did not audit the financial statements of the Dutchess County Industrial Development Agency (the "IDA") or the Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District (the "SWCD"), which are aggregated and presented as the aggregate nonmajor discretely presented component units, and represent 87.4 percent and 12.6 percent, respectively, of the assets, and 56.0 percent and 44.0 percent, respectively, of the revenues of the aggregate nonmajor discretely presented component units. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Corporation, College, Agency, Authority, IDA and SWCD, is based solely on the reports of such other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAS") and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* ("GAS"), issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

section of our report. We are required to be independent of the County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the financial statements have been restated for the implementation of GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and GAS, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Governmental Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 22, 2025 on our consideration of the County’s internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County’s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Drescher & Malecki LLP

September 22, 2025

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

As management of the County of Dutchess, New York (the "County"), we offer readers of the County's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the County's financial statements and notes to the financial statements, which follow this narrative. For comparative purposes, certain items from the prior year have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

Financial Highlights

- The liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the County's primary government exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at December 31, 2024 by \$208,302,293. This consists of \$152,946,064 net investment in capital assets, \$68,658,940 restricted for specific purposes, offset by an unrestricted net position of \$(429,907,297).
- The County's primary government net position increased \$17,209,646 during the year ended December 31, 2024. Governmental activities increased the County's net position by \$12,691,615 and the net position of business-type activities increased by \$4,518,031.
- As of December 31, 2024, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$263,819,405, an increase of \$28,956,549 in comparison with the prior year. This increase was primarily due to General Fund revenues being higher than originally anticipated, specifically within grants and aid, miscellaneous, and use of money and property.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, *unassigned fund balance* for the General Fund was \$104,317,378, or 18.4 percent of total General Fund expenditures and transfers out. This total amount is available for spending at the County's discretion and constitutes approximately 54.2 percent of the General Fund's total fund balance of \$192,345,575 at December 31, 2024.
- The County's governmental activities' serial bonds, excluding its blended component unit's serial bonds, increased by \$19,331,427 during the current year as a result of serial bond issuances totaling \$35,157,500, and scheduled principal payments of \$15,826,073. The newly issued serial bonds mature in 2044 and carry an interest rate of 4.00 percent.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis provided here are intended to serve as an introduction to the County's basic financial statements. The County's basic financial statements comprise 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 position* presents information on all of the County's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the County is improving or deteriorating.

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the County that are primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all, or a significant portion, of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the County include general government support, education, public safety, health, transportation, economic assistance and opportunity, culture and recreation, and home and community services. The business-type activities of the County include the Airport and Transportation enterprise funds, along with the Dutchess County Local Development Corporation blended component unit.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the County and its blended component units (known as the *primary government*), but also the Dutchess Community College, the Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency, the Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority, the Dutchess County Industrial Development Agency and the Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District discretely presented component units, for which the County is financially accountable. Financial information for the component units is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself.

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

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

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

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

The County maintains six 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 Capital Projects Fund, and the Dutchess Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (“DTASC”), which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other three governmental funds, which include the County Road Fund, Road Machinery Fund and Community Development Fund, are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

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

Proprietary funds—The County maintains two enterprise funds. *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The County uses enterprise funds to account for its Airport operations, as well as its Transportation operations. Additionally, the Dutchess County Local Development Corporation, a blended component unit, is reported as an enterprise fund.

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

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

The County maintains two different types of fiduciary funds. The Private Purpose Trust Fund is used to account for trust arrangements for which cemetery plots are maintained. The Custodial Fund reports resources held by the County in a custodial capacity for individuals, private organizations and other governments.

The fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 26-27 of this report.

Major discretely presented component units—The combining statements of major discretely presented component units present the major component units in separate columns.

The combining statements of major discretely presented component units can be found on pages 28-29 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements—The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 30-92 of this report.

Other information—In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents *required supplementary information* concerning the County’s net pension liabilities/(assets), changes in the County’s total other postemployment benefits (“OPEB”) obligation, and the County’s budgetary comparison for the General Fund. Required Supplementary Information and the related notes to the Required Supplementary Information can be found on pages 93-104 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position over time may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the County's primary government, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$(208,302,293) at the close of the most recent fiscal year, as compared to a net position of \$(225,511,939), at the close of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, as restated.

Table 1—Condensed Statements of Net Position—Primary Government

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2024	2023 (as restated)	2024	2023 (as restated)	2024	2023 (as restated)
Current assets	\$ 451,180,364	\$ 450,878,062	\$ 20,734,670	\$ 19,625,310	\$ 471,915,034	\$ 470,503,372
Noncurrent assets	474,413,791	458,205,372	34,756,470	30,594,717	509,170,261	488,800,089
Total assets	<u>925,594,155</u>	<u>909,083,434</u>	<u>55,491,140</u>	<u>50,220,027</u>	<u>981,085,295</u>	<u>959,303,461</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	164,092,634	168,915,429	4,109,053	4,402,192	168,201,687	173,317,621
Current liabilities	122,332,643	155,133,481	2,206,909	3,445,128	124,539,552	158,578,609
Noncurrent liabilities	991,456,431	947,714,150	11,141,339	10,877,124	1,002,597,770	958,591,274
Total liabilities	<u>1,113,789,074</u>	<u>1,102,847,631</u>	<u>13,348,248</u>	<u>14,322,252</u>	<u>1,127,137,322</u>	<u>1,117,169,883</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	223,877,442	235,822,574	6,574,511	5,140,564	230,451,953	240,963,138
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	120,900,059	106,531,374	32,046,005	28,966,035	152,946,064	135,497,409
Restricted	68,658,940	50,331,246	-	-	68,658,940	50,331,246
Unrestricted	(437,538,726)	(417,533,962)	7,631,429	6,193,368	(429,907,297)	(411,340,594)
Total net position	<u>\$ (247,979,727)</u>	<u>\$ (260,671,342)</u>	<u>\$ 39,677,434</u>	<u>\$ 35,159,403</u>	<u>\$ (208,302,293)</u>	<u>\$ (225,511,939)</u>

The largest positive portion of the County's primary government net position, \$152,946,064, reflects its net investment in capital and right-to-use assets (such as land, buildings, machinery, equipment, right-to-use assets, and infrastructure), net of accumulated depreciation/amortization, less any related outstanding debt that was used to acquire these assets. The County uses these capital and right-to-use assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the County's investment in capital and right-to-use assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of net position, \$68,658,940, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

The remaining balance of the County's net position, \$(429,907,297), is considered to be an unrestricted deficit. This deficit does not mean that the County does not have resources available to meet its obligations in the ensuing year. Rather, it reflects liabilities not related to the County's capital and right-to-use assets and are not expected to be repaid from current resources. These long-term liabilities including compensated absences, other postemployment benefits ("OPEB") obligations, net pension liability and claims payable are funded annually within the funds.

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

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

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:						
Program revenues	\$ 227,961,532	\$ 201,639,420	\$ 22,297,185	\$ 22,340,392	\$ 250,258,717	\$ 223,979,812
General revenues	397,080,210	386,735,273	1,488,123	1,342,746	398,568,333	388,078,019
Total revenues	<u>625,041,742</u>	<u>588,374,693</u>	<u>23,785,308</u>	<u>23,683,138</u>	<u>648,827,050</u>	<u>612,057,831</u>
Program expenses	<u>606,741,199</u>	<u>596,661,930</u>	<u>24,876,205</u>	<u>21,514,634</u>	<u>631,617,404</u>	<u>618,176,564</u>
Transfers	<u>(5,608,928)</u>	<u>(2,900,066)</u>	<u>5,608,928</u>	<u>2,900,066</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in net position	12,691,615	(11,187,303)	4,518,031	5,068,570	17,209,646	(6,118,733)
Net position—beginning	(260,671,342)	(223,763,352)	35,159,403	30,673,731	(225,511,939)	(193,089,621)
Restatement	-	(25,720,687)	-	(582,898)	-	(26,303,585)
Net position—ending	<u>\$ (247,979,727)</u>	<u>\$ (260,671,342)</u>	<u>\$ 39,677,434</u>	<u>\$ 35,159,403</u>	<u>\$ (208,302,293)</u>	<u>\$ (225,511,939)</u>

Governmental activities—Governmental activities increased the County’s net position by \$12,691,615 for the year ended December 31, 2024, primarily due to increases in operating grants and contributions related to the spending and recognition of American Rescue Plan Act (“ARPA”) funding. A summary of sources of revenues for governmental activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is presented below.

Table 3—Summary of Sources of Revenues—Governmental Activities

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2024	2023	Dollars	Percent (%)
Charges for services	\$ 32,854,937	\$ 30,558,974	\$ 2,295,963	7.5
Operating grants and contributions	185,083,855	159,335,098	25,748,757	16.2
Capital grants and contributions	10,022,740	11,745,348	(1,722,608)	(14.7)
Property taxes and tax items	107,929,079	107,415,219	513,860	0.5
Non-property taxes	269,961,651	259,714,314	10,247,337	3.9
Tobacco settlement revenues	2,944,919	3,654,254	(709,335)	(19.4)
Use of money and property	15,948,625	15,951,486	(2,861)	(0.0)
Miscellaneous	295,936	-	295,936	100.0
Total revenues	<u>\$ 625,041,742</u>	<u>\$ 588,374,693</u>	<u>\$ 36,667,049</u>	6.2

The most significant source of revenues is non-property taxes, which accounts for \$269,961,651, or 43.2 percent of total governmental activities revenues for the year ended December 31, 2024, and \$259,714,314, or 44.1 percent of total governmental activities revenues for the year ended December 31, 2023. The next largest source of revenues is operating grants and contributions, which comprises \$185,083,855, or 29.6 percent, and \$159,335,098, or 27.1 percent of total governmental activities revenues for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The third largest source of revenues is property taxes and tax items, which comprises \$107,929,079, or 17.3 percent, and

\$107,415,219, or 18.3 percent of total governmental activities revenues for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, total revenues increased by \$36,667,049, or 6.2 percent. Operating grants and contributions accounted for a \$25,748,757 increase, resulting primarily from increases in spending of the federal ARPA money and increases in social service program state aid. Non-property taxes accounted for an increase of \$10,247,337, mainly due to increases in sales and use tax.

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

Table 4—Summary of Program Expenses—Governmental Activities

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2024	2023	Dollars	Percent (%)
General government support	\$ 132,703,022	\$ 138,023,301	\$ (5,320,279)	(3.9)
Education	22,305,656	23,872,546	(1,566,890)	(6.6)
Public safety	104,715,211	104,347,465	367,746	0.4
Health	88,390,970	86,433,932	1,957,038	2.3
Transportation	32,896,216	33,497,194	(600,978)	(1.8)
Economic assistance and opportunity	182,615,795	167,443,003	15,172,792	9.1
Culture and recreation	9,958,165	9,227,389	730,776	7.9
Home and community services	21,018,754	22,357,206	(1,338,452)	(6.0)
Interest and other fiscal charges	12,137,410	11,459,894	677,516	5.9
Total program expenses	<u>\$ 606,741,199</u>	<u>\$ 596,661,930</u>	<u>\$ 10,079,269</u>	1.7

The County’s most significant expense items for governmental activities were economic assistance and opportunity of \$182,615,795, or 30.1 percent of total governmental activities expenses, general government support of \$132,703,022, or 21.9 percent of total governmental activities expenses, and public safety of \$104,715,211, or 17.3 percent of total governmental activities expenses for the year ended December 31, 2024. Similarly, for the year ended December 31, 2023 the most significant expense items were economic assistance and opportunity of \$167,443,003, or 28.1 percent of total governmental activities expenses, general government support of \$138,023,301, or 23.1 percent of total governmental activities expenses, and public safety of \$104,347,465, or 17.5 percent of total governmental activities expenses.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, expenses increased by \$10,079,269, or 1.7 percent, mainly due to increases in economic assistance and opportunity for increased costs associated with medicaid services and other social service programs.

Business-type activities—Business-type activities increased the County’s net position by \$4,518,031 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The County’s Transportation Fund increased the business-type activities net position by \$5,833,101, while the County’s Airport Fund and Dutchess County LDC decreased the business-type activities by \$1,033,459 and \$281,611, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2024, operating revenues increased 8.8 percent and operating expenses increased 15.6 percent.

A summary of operating revenues and operating expenses for the County’s business-type activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is presented on the following page.

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

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2024	2023	Dollar	Percent (%)
Operating revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 3,243,442	\$ 3,381,423	\$ (137,981)	(4.1)
Operating grants and revenues	12,284,370	10,854,554	1,429,816	13.2
Other	358,188	361,060	(2,872)	(0.8)
Total operating revenues	<u>\$ 15,886,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,597,037</u>	<u>\$ 1,288,963</u>	8.8
Operating expenses:				
Personal services and employee benefits	\$ 16,057,298	\$ 13,223,092	\$ 2,834,206	21.4
Depreciation/amortization	3,781,548	3,238,691	542,857	16.8
Contracted services	4,942,727	4,976,377	(33,650)	(0.7)
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 24,781,573</u>	<u>\$ 21,438,160</u>	<u>\$ 3,343,413</u>	15.6

The County’s business-type activities operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2024 increased 8.8 percent from the previous year, resulting primarily from increased operating grants received for the County’s transportation activity.

Additionally, the most significant expense items for the year ended December 31, 2024 were personal services and employee benefits, which accounted for \$16,057,298, or 64.8 percent of total expenses, and contracted services of \$4,942,727, or 20.0 percent of total expenses. Similarly, for the year ended December 31, 2023 the most significant expense items were personal services and employee benefits, which accounted for \$13,223,092, or 61.7 percent of total expenses, and contracted services of \$4,976,377, or 23.2 percent of total expenses. Operating expenses increased 15.6 percent from the prior year ended December 31, 2023, due primarily to an increase in personal services and employee benefits for retirement costs.

Financial Analysis of the Governmental Funds

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

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

At December 31, 2024, the County’s governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$263,819,405, an increase of \$28,956,549 in comparison with the prior year. The County reported *unassigned fund balance* totaling \$104,317,378, which is available for spending at the County’s discretion or amounts within special revenue funds that are not restricted or committed. The remainder of fund balance is either *nonspendable*, *restricted*, or *assigned* to indicate that it is: (1) not in spendable form, \$5,812,531; (2) restricted for particular purposes, \$112,266,996; or (3) assigned for particular purposes, \$41,422,500.

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 \$104,317,378, while total fund balance increased to \$192,345,575. The General Fund fund balance increased \$32,942,337 from the prior year. 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 expenditures and transfers out. Unassigned fund balance represents 18.4 percent of General Fund expenditures and transfers out, while total fund balance represents 33.9 percent of that same amount.

The fund balance in the Capital Projects Fund decreased \$4,998,793 from the prior year, resulting in ending fund balance of \$60,474,201 as of December 31, 2024, all of which is restricted for future capital projects. The decrease in the Capital Projects Fund is primarily due to capital outlay and other financing uses exceeding revenues and other financing sources.

At December 31, 2024, the DTASC Fund reported restricted fund balance of \$3,430,565 to be used for upcoming payments of principal and interest; and the remaining fund balance, \$104,876, constitutes assigned fund balance which is available for spending towards DTASC activities. Total fund balance increased \$14,345 during the year ended December 31, 2024.

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

Net position of the Airport Fund at December 31, 2024 totaled \$18,472,147, which included \$19,334,567 net investment in capital assets and an unrestricted net position deficit of \$(862,420). The Airport Fund net position decreased \$1,033,459 during the year ended December 31, 2024, primarily as a result of a decrease in state and federal aid.

Net position of the Transportation Fund at December 31, 2024 totaled \$18,347,406, which included \$12,772,749 net investment in capital assets and unrestricted net position of \$5,574,657. The Transportation Fund net position increased \$5,833,101 during the year ended December 31, 2024, primarily as a result of an increase in state and federal aid and transfers in from General Fund.

Net position of the Dutchess County Local Development Corporation at December 31, 2024 totaled \$2,857,881, which included \$61,311 net investment in capital assets deficit and unrestricted net position of \$2,919,192. The Dutchess County Local Development Corporation net position decreased \$281,611 as a result of operating and nonoperating revenues exceeding costs of operation.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

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

A summary of the General Fund results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2024 is presented in Table 6 below.

Table 6—General Fund Budget

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues and other financing sources	\$ 544,735,664	\$ 559,764,912	\$ 600,878,997	\$ 41,114,085
Expenditures and other financing uses	<u>574,229,231</u>	<u>591,830,458</u>	<u>567,936,660</u>	<u>23,893,798</u>
Deficiency of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other financing uses	<u>\$ (29,493,567)</u>	<u>\$ (32,065,546)</u>	<u>\$ 32,942,337</u>	<u>\$ 65,007,883</u>

Original budget compared to final budget—During the year the budget is modified, primarily to reflect the acceptance of new state and federal grants. These grants explain many of the increases in revenues and expenditures from the original adopted budget to the final budget. Additionally, significant transfers and amendments to the budget included \$17,601,227 supplemental appropriations, mainly within economic assistance and opportunity, home and community services, and public safety, to provide funding for ongoing activities.

Final budget compared to actual results—The General Fund had a favorable variance from the final budgeted appropriations of \$23,893,798. The primary positive variances were realized within general government support and economic assistance and opportunity from lower than expected costs of operating County social services programs and savings on personnel costs. Additionally, actual revenues and other financing sources exceeded final budget by \$41,114,085, primarily due to more grants and aid funding than originally anticipated.

Capital and Right-to-Use Assets and Debt Administration

Capital and right-to-use assets—The County’s investment in capital and right-to-use assets for its governmental activities and business-type activities as of December 31, 2024 amounted to \$468,655,230 and \$34,756,470, respectively (net of accumulated depreciation/amortization). This investment in capital and right-to-use assets includes land, right of way easements, construction in progress, infrastructure, buildings and building improvements, machinery and equipment, and right-to-use assets. All depreciable/amortizable capital and right-to-use assets were depreciated/amortized from acquisition date to the end of the current year as outlined in the County’s capital asset policy.

Capital and right-to-use assets, net of depreciation/amortization, for the governmental activities and business-type activities at the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are presented in Table 7 on the following page.

Table 7—Summary of Capital and Right-to-Use Assets (Net of Depreciation/Amortization)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Land	\$ 15,791,866	\$ 15,783,031	\$ 3,385,364	\$ 3,385,364	\$ 19,177,230	\$ 19,168,395
Right of way and easements	19,844,973	18,523,098	-	-	19,844,973	18,523,098
Construction in progress	22,299,183	166,148,684	3,503,638	2,634,273	25,802,821	168,782,957
Infrastructure	161,877,393	126,412,660	4,630,488	5,853,339	166,507,881	132,265,999
Buildings and improvements	188,347,817	69,779,221	12,431,140	10,232,877	200,778,957	80,012,098
Improvements other than buildings	10,865,251	4,712,083	19,546	23,455	10,884,797	4,735,538
Machinery and equipment	22,174,059	20,905,657	10,259,235	7,825,906	32,433,294	28,731,563
Right-to-use leased assets	26,333,187	28,772,199	527,059	639,503	26,860,246	29,411,702
Right-to-use subscription assets	1,121,501	1,135,607	-	-	1,121,501	1,135,607
Total	<u>\$ 468,655,230</u>	<u>\$ 452,172,240</u>	<u>\$ 34,756,470</u>	<u>\$ 30,594,717</u>	<u>\$ 503,411,700</u>	<u>\$ 482,766,957</u>

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

Long-term debt—The New York State Local Finance Law limits the County's power to contract indebtedness to 7% of the five-year average full valuation of taxable real estate, which results in an applicable debt limit of \$2,795,770,650 as of December 31, 2024. At the end of 2024, the County's governmental activities outstanding bonded debt totaled \$304,587,566 (excluding DTASC) and represents approximately 10.9% of the County's debt limit.

A summary of the County's long-term liabilities at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 is presented below in Table 8:

Table 8—Summary of Long-Term Liabilities

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2024	2023 (as restated)	2024	2023 (as restated)	2024	2023 (as restated)
Bonds payable	\$ 370,005,595	\$ 349,165,117	\$ 2,522,802	\$ 1,863,890	\$ 372,528,397	\$ 351,029,007
Leases	28,725,595	30,648,936	605,592	706,689	29,331,187	31,355,625
Subscriptions	973,557	1,105,114	-	-	973,557	1,105,114
Compensated absences	37,711,610	37,461,486	988,903	899,103	38,700,513	38,360,589
Workers' compensation and general claims	30,648,181	33,529,113	-	-	30,648,181	33,529,113
Other postemployment benefits	452,439,877	401,850,291	3,395,638	2,547,992	455,835,515	404,398,283
Net pension liability	70,952,016	93,954,093	3,628,404	4,859,449	74,580,420	98,813,542
Total	<u>\$ 991,456,431</u>	<u>\$ 947,714,150</u>	<u>\$ 11,141,339</u>	<u>\$ 10,877,123</u>	<u>\$ 1,002,597,770</u>	<u>\$ 958,591,273</u>

Total primary government outstanding long-term liabilities increased by \$44,006,497 from prior year. Major factors that contributed to this increase include:

- Bonds payable increased in the governmental activities and business-type activities by \$20,840,478 and \$658,912, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the County’s primary government issued general improvement serial bonds in the amount of \$35,905,000, partially offset by scheduled principal payments of \$15,955,000.
- Obligations for other postemployment benefits (“OPEB”) increased in the governmental and business-type activities by \$50,589,586 and \$847,646, respectively. This obligation is a commitment the County has made to its employees pursuant to contract negotiations. The increase is largely related to changes in actuarial assumptions, such as the discount rate which saw a decrease from the prior year.

Additional information on the County’s long-term liabilities can be found in Note 12 to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budgets and Rates

Dutchess County, like other counties in New York State, is challenged on a fiscal level by State and Federal imposed mandates. Medicaid is a federally mandated program that provides health benefits to low income individuals and their families. Medicaid continues to be one of the single largest mandated programs for counties.

The following summarizes the County’s spending in this area:

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
2025 (budgeted)	\$ 43,110,452
2024	43,224,519
2023	37,679,343

In addition to Medicaid costs, Dutchess County participates in the New York State Employees’ Retirement System, a cost-sharing, multiple public employers system. The County is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The following summarizes the County’s spending for this appropriation:

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
2025 (budgeted)	\$ 25,056,745
2024	24,163,155
2023	17,923,632

The County has appropriated \$23.4 million in fund balance to finance the 2025 budget within the General Fund. The unassigned fund balance is \$104.3 million in the General Fund as of December 31, 2024.

The total tax levy for the 2025 budget is \$102.2 million, resulting in a property tax rate of \$2.17 per thousand of assessed value, which is 2.7% lower than \$2.23 in 2024. The true value assessment for the County has increased from \$44.62 billion for the 2024 budget to \$47.07 billion for the 2025 budget; an increase of 5.5%.

Dutchess County contains a diverse mix of industries, including microelectronics, life sciences, high-tech manufacturing, distribution, higher education, agriculture, tourism and retail trades.

A significant portion of the county's labor force is employed in the healthcare and education industry clusters, but the county's high-tech manufacturing industry continues to grow and see new investments including Onsemi's \$1.3 billion investment in their flagship microelectronics manufacturing facility in the Town of East Fishkill. In October 2023, the President of the United States toured IBM's Poughkeepsie campus and announced IBM's plan to invest \$20 billion in the region. IBM also announced Poughkeepsie is now home to the world's largest fleet of quantum computers and home to the world's first quantum data center. Two years ago, California-based AMD, a global leader in the microelectronics industry with more than 25,000 employees, opened a state-of-the-art research and design facility in the Town of Fishkill.

In 2023, the County's \$1.2 million mechatronics lab at Dutchess Community College's Fishkill campus opened to train the workforce for high-wage jobs in the manufacturing industry. The First Lady of the United States and the U.S. Secretary of Education cut the ribbon on the lab and referred to it as a model for the nation.

Aside from the recent completion of Vassar Brothers Medical Center's \$545 million expansion, the nearby Westchester Medical Center's Mid-Hudson Regional Hospital established a Maria Fareri Children's Hospital pediatric center and announced the establishment of a Behavioral Health Center of Excellence in Poughkeepsie, which is expected to further increase the economic growth of the County and the labor force within the healthcare industry. Amazon has completed construction of a 631,000 square foot facility in the Town of East Fishkill, and on an adjacent parcel, Stellantis, the fourth-largest automaker in the world, has fully leased a new 530,000 square-foot building and it is the first Stellantis facility in the United States to feature the cutting-edge AutoStore automated storage and retrieval system, a breakthrough in warehouse logistics. Additionally, GAP Inc. recently completed a \$70 million expansion of their expansive three-million square foot northeast logistics center and PepsiCo has constructed a \$100 million 150,000 square-foot fulfillment center, both in East Fishkill.

Earlier this year, Marist College became Marist University, and both Marist and Vassar College were listed among New York's top-rated colleges by Money's annual list of the Best Colleges in America.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor's latest Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages ("QCEW") report, the Average Weekly Wage ("AWW") in Dutchess County increased 5.0 percent over the same period in the previous year.

Wealth levels for Dutchess County residents remains high. In 2023, the median household income grew to \$96,824.

The County continues to experience an influx of investors and home buyers. In May 2025, Dutchess County home prices were up 9.1% compared to the same time last year, selling for a median price of \$490K. For May 2025, homes in Dutchess County sold after 63 days on the market, compared to 66 days the same time last year.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances and to demonstrate the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Heidi Seelbach, Commissioner of Finance, 22 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, New York 12601.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2024

	Primary Government			Total Major Discretely Presented Component Units	Aggregate Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total		
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 107,111,238	\$ 13,548,127	\$ 120,659,365	\$ 40,331,047	\$ 3,438,856
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	126,880,176	27,585	126,907,761	28,819,523	1,956,352
Investments	31,044,311	-	31,044,311	-	-
Receivables (net of allowances):					
Taxes	43,724,121	-	43,724,121	-	-
Accounts receivable	4,694,838	555,762	5,250,600	10,102,546	824,703
Leases	8,923,019	3,572,705	12,495,724	-	-
Intergovernmental receivables	121,296,006	4,470,466	125,766,472	1,854,582	-
Internal balances	1,694,124	(1,694,124)	-	-	-
Prepaid items	5,635,208	254,149	5,889,357	1,168,439	18,590
Inventories	177,323	-	177,323	-	-
Noncurrent net pension asset	-	-	-	1,222,735	-
Other noncurrent assets	5,758,561	-	5,758,561	2,158,677	425,258
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	57,936,022	6,889,002	64,825,024	3,153,275	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	410,719,208	27,867,468	438,586,676	172,939,959	4,066
Total assets	<u>925,594,155</u>	<u>55,491,140</u>	<u>981,085,295</u>	<u>261,750,783</u>	<u>6,667,825</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred outflows—relating to pensions	70,715,389	3,438,882	74,154,271	9,000,581	160,131
Deferred outflows—relating to OPEB	93,377,245	670,171	94,047,416	9,486,786	-
Deferred charge on refunding	-	-	-	435,541	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>164,092,634</u>	<u>4,109,053</u>	<u>168,201,687</u>	<u>18,922,908</u>	<u>160,131</u>
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	63,257,248	1,681,053	64,938,301	7,223,811	51,176
Retainages payable	954,135	62,189	1,016,324	-	-
Accrued liabilities	12,146,252	436,082	12,582,334	4,569,254	8,900
Intergovernmental payables	42,971,387	-	42,971,387	-	-
Unearned revenue	3,003,621	27,585	3,031,206	5,678,437	84
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Due within one year	38,027,600	365,734	38,393,334	7,462,793	-
Due in more than one year	953,428,831	10,775,605	964,204,436	190,711,588	2,133,510
Total liabilities	<u>1,113,789,074</u>	<u>13,348,248</u>	<u>1,127,137,322</u>	<u>215,645,883</u>	<u>2,193,670</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows—relating to leases	8,698,194	3,323,460	12,021,654	469,289	-
Deferred inflows—relating to opioid revenue	7,848,342	-	7,848,342	-	-
Deferred inflows—relating to pensions	40,653,148	2,078,954	42,732,102	5,814,980	124,735
Deferred inflows—relating to OPEB	156,172,036	1,172,097	157,344,133	19,605,252	-
Deferred inflows—relating to NYS TAP payments	-	-	-	587,250	-
Deferred inflows—relating to capital	-	-	-	20,234,202	-
Deferred gain on refunding	10,505,722	-	10,505,722	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>223,877,442</u>	<u>6,574,511</u>	<u>230,451,953</u>	<u>46,710,973</u>	<u>124,735</u>
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	120,900,059	32,046,005	152,946,064	82,781,643	4,066
Restricted for:					
Debt service	17,548,039	-	17,548,039	-	-
Workers' compensation	15,793,352	-	15,793,352	-	-
Housing trust	11,988,479	-	11,988,479	-	-
Other	23,329,070	-	23,329,070	28,015,180	-
Unrestricted	(437,538,726)	7,631,429	(429,907,297)	(92,479,988)	4,505,485
Total net position	<u>\$(247,979,727)</u>	<u>\$ 39,677,434</u>	<u>\$(208,302,293)</u>	<u>\$ 18,316,835</u>	<u>\$ 4,509,551</u>

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

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2024

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position							Total Major Discretely Presented Component Units	Aggregate Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
		Program Revenues			Primary Government					
		Charges for Services	Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total			
								Operating		
Primary government:										
Governmental activities:										
General government support	\$ 132,703,022	\$ 10,152,521	\$ 10,619,352	\$ 638,734	\$ (111,292,415)	\$ -	\$ (111,292,415)	\$ -	\$ -	
Education	22,305,656	-	21,136,308	274,211	(895,137)	-	(895,137)	-	-	
Public safety	104,715,211	3,777,407	4,237,966	830,163	(95,869,675)	-	(95,869,675)	-	-	
Health	88,390,970	7,084,583	50,180,730	250,000	(30,875,657)	-	(30,875,657)	-	-	
Transportation	32,896,216	2,267,538	2,752,118	6,229,284	(21,647,276)	-	(21,647,276)	-	-	
Economic assistance and opportunity	182,615,795	8,654,716	89,591,665	24,197	(84,345,217)	-	(84,345,217)	-	-	
Culture and recreation	9,958,165	295,925	1,053,989	1,776,151	(6,832,100)	-	(6,832,100)	-	-	
Home and community services	21,018,754	622,247	5,511,727	-	(14,884,780)	-	(14,884,780)	-	-	
Interest and other fiscal charges	12,137,410	-	-	-	(12,137,410)	-	(12,137,410)	-	-	
Total governmental activities	606,741,199	32,854,937	185,083,855	10,022,740	(378,779,667)	-	(378,779,667)	-	-	
Business-type activities:										
Airport	4,137,026	955,623	-	767,315	-	(2,414,088)	(2,414,088)	-	-	
Transportation	19,414,606	1,373,893	12,284,370	6,002,058	-	245,715	245,715	-	-	
Local Development Corporation	1,324,573	913,926	-	-	-	(410,647)	(410,647)	-	-	
Total business-type activities	24,876,205	3,243,442	12,284,370	6,769,373	-	(2,579,020)	(2,579,020)	-	-	
Total primary government	\$ 631,617,404	\$ 36,098,379	\$ 197,368,225	\$ 16,792,113	(378,779,667)	(2,579,020)	(381,358,687)	-	-	
Component units:										
Dutchess Community College	\$ 87,837,120	\$ 49,096,973	\$ 16,749,655	\$ -	-	-	-	(21,990,492)	-	
Resource Recovery Agency	16,775,793	17,144,743	-	-	-	-	-	368,950	-	
Water and Wastewater Authority	13,870,062	10,847,816	-	1,069,136	-	-	-	(1,953,110)	-	
Nonmajor component units	1,487,144	799,994	336,009	-	-	-	-	-	(351,141)	
Total component units	\$ 119,970,119	\$ 77,889,526	\$ 17,085,664	\$ 1,069,136	-	-	-	(23,574,652)	(351,141)	
General revenues:										
Property taxes, levied for general purpose					92,103,006	-	92,103,006	-	-	
Property taxes, levied for debt service					15,826,073	-	15,826,073	-	-	
Sales and use taxes					263,692,322	-	263,692,322	-	-	
Other taxes					6,269,329	-	6,269,329	-	-	
Use of money and property					15,948,625	1,129,935	17,078,560	4,198,349	135,159	
Tobacco settlement revenues					2,944,919	-	2,944,919	-	-	
Miscellaneous					295,936	358,188	654,124	-	21,757	
Payments from primary government					-	-	-	20,961,059	329,535	
Transfers					(5,608,928)	5,608,928	-	-	-	
Total general revenues and transfers					391,471,282	7,097,051	398,568,333	25,159,408	486,451	
Change in net position					12,691,615	4,518,031	17,209,646	1,584,756	135,310	
Net position—beginning, as previously stated					(234,950,655)	35,742,301	(199,208,354)	16,718,203	4,374,241	
Restatement for GASB implementation					(25,720,687)	(582,898)	(26,303,585)	-	-	
Restatement for capital asset adjustment					-	-	-	13,876	-	
Net position—beginning, as restated					(260,671,342)	35,159,403	(225,511,939)	16,732,079	4,374,241	
Net position—ending					\$ (247,979,727)	\$ 39,677,434	\$ (208,302,293)	\$ 18,316,835	\$ 4,509,551	

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

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Balance Sheet—Governmental Funds
December 31, 2024

	<u>General</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>DTASC</u>	<u>Total Nonmajor Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 99,043,185	\$ -	\$ 104,876	\$ 7,963,177	\$ 107,111,238
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	51,365,851	72,083,760	3,430,565	-	126,880,176
Investments	31,044,311	-	-	-	31,044,311
Receivables (net of allowances):					
Taxes	43,724,121	-	-	-	43,724,121
Accounts receivable	4,661,587	-	-	12,329	4,673,916
Leases	8,923,019	-	-	-	8,923,019
Due from other funds	3,969,997	1,851	-	8	3,971,856
Intergovernmental receivables	76,087,171	3,785,357	-	2,484,522	82,357,050
Prepaid items	5,384,963	-	-	250,245	5,635,208
Inventories	177,323	-	-	-	177,323
Total assets	<u>\$ 324,381,528</u>	<u>\$ 75,870,968</u>	<u>\$ 3,535,441</u>	<u>\$ 10,710,281</u>	<u>\$ 414,498,218</u>
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 46,667,776	\$ 13,824,535	\$ -	\$ 2,764,937	\$ 63,257,248
Accrued liabilities	7,993,606	6,128	-	434,990	8,434,724
Due to other funds	665,462	1,566,104	-	46,166	2,277,732
Intergovernmental payables	42,971,387	-	-	-	42,971,387
Unearned revenue	3,003,621	-	-	-	3,003,621
Total liabilities	<u>101,301,852</u>	<u>15,396,767</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,246,093</u>	<u>119,944,712</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows—relating to leases	8,698,194	-	-	-	8,698,194
Deferred inflows—relating to opioid revenue	7,848,342	-	-	-	7,848,342
Unavailable revenue—property taxes	14,187,565	-	-	-	14,187,565
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>30,734,101</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,734,101</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	5,562,286	-	-	250,245	5,812,531
Restricted	48,362,230	60,474,201	3,430,565	-	112,266,996
Assigned	34,103,681	-	104,876	7,213,943	41,422,500
Unassigned	104,317,378	-	-	-	104,317,378
Total fund balances	<u>192,345,575</u>	<u>60,474,201</u>	<u>3,535,441</u>	<u>7,464,188</u>	<u>263,819,405</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 324,381,528</u>	<u>\$ 75,870,968</u>	<u>\$ 3,535,441</u>	<u>\$ 10,710,281</u>	<u>\$ 414,498,218</u>

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

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet—Governmental Funds
to the Government-wide Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2024

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position (page 16) are different because:		
Total fund balances—governmental funds (page 18)		\$ 263,819,405
Capital and right-to-use assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund statements. The cost of the assets is \$950,156,937 and the accumulated depreciation/amortization is \$481,501,707.		468,655,230
Other noncurrent assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		5,758,561
Real property taxes not collected within 60 days of year end are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the fund statements, but are recognized on the accrual basis for government-wide statements.		14,187,565
Certain accrued revenues for grants, aid and tobacco settlement revenue reported in the statement of net position are received after the availability period for recognition of revenue in the governmental funds.		38,959,878
Deferred charges and gains associated with refunding bond issuances are not reported in the governmental funds. The charges are reported as deferred outflows of resources, while the gains are reported as deferred inflows of resources on the statement of net position, and the net amounts are recognized as a component of interest expense over the life of the related debt.		
Deferred gain on refunding—County	\$ (323,225)	
Deferred gain on refunding—DTASC	<u>(10,182,497)</u>	(10,505,722)
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the fund statements.		
Deferred outflows related to employer contributions	\$ 15,864,722	
Deferred outflows related to experience, changes in assumptions, and investment earnings	54,850,667	
Deferred inflows related to pension plans	<u>(40,653,148)</u>	30,062,241
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits ("OPEB") are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the fund statements:		
Deferred outflows related to employer contributions	\$ 11,804,982	
Deferred outflows relating to experience and changes in assumptions	81,572,263	
Deferred inflows relating to OPEB liability	<u>(156,172,036)</u>	(62,794,791)
Net accrued interest expense for general obligation bonds of \$3,404,748, leases of \$96,015, SBITAs of \$24,561 and DTASC bonds of \$186,204 are not reported in the fund statements.		(3,711,528)
To recognize retainages payable on outstanding capital projects not recorded in the fund statements.		(954,135)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the fund statements. The effects of these items are:		
Serial bonds—County	\$ (304,587,566)	
Unamortized bond premiums—County	(11,039,408)	
DTASC bonds	(41,860,000)	
Unamortized bond premiums—DTASC	(3,096,080)	
DTASC subordinate turbo CABs	(9,422,541)	
Leases	(28,725,595)	
SBITAs	(973,557)	
Compensated absences	(37,711,610)	
Workers' compensation and general claims	(30,648,181)	
OPEB obligation	(452,439,877)	
Net pension liability	<u>(70,952,016)</u>	(991,456,431)
Net position of governmental activities		<u><u>\$(247,979,727)</u></u>

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

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances—Governmental Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	<u>General</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>DTASC</u>	<u>Total Nonmajor Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
REVENUES					
Real property taxes	\$ 91,360,826	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,387,259	\$ 105,748,085
Sales and use taxes	263,692,322	-	-	-	263,692,322
Other taxes	6,269,329	-	-	-	6,269,329
Departmental income	25,723,048	-	-	2,120,341	27,843,389
Use of money and property	11,532,095	4,083,756	231,172	82,087	15,929,110
Miscellaneous	13,671,494	-	3,194,919	204,415	17,070,828
Grants and aid	180,523,668	10,022,742	-	6,373,631	196,920,041
Total revenues	<u>592,772,782</u>	<u>14,106,498</u>	<u>3,426,091</u>	<u>23,167,733</u>	<u>633,473,104</u>
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government support	103,164,710	-	60,446	-	103,225,156
Education	21,192,298	-	-	-	21,192,298
Public safety	68,093,544	-	-	479,673	68,573,217
Health	79,098,678	-	-	-	79,098,678
Transportation	3,445,766	-	-	11,035,735	14,481,501
Economic assistance and opportunity	164,270,803	-	-	1,959,169	166,229,972
Culture and recreation	4,736,589	-	-	-	4,736,589
Home and community services	14,921,492	-	-	4,109,894	19,031,386
Employee benefits	72,677,421	-	-	4,531,028	77,208,449
Debt service:					
Principal	19,300,285	72,866	1,125,000	51,592	20,549,743
Interest and other fiscal charges	10,288,504	4,213	2,226,300	1,982	12,520,999
Capital outlay	-	51,826,725	-	-	51,826,725
Total expenditures	<u>561,190,090</u>	<u>51,903,804</u>	<u>3,411,746</u>	<u>22,169,073</u>	<u>638,674,713</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>31,582,692</u>	<u>(37,797,306)</u>	<u>14,345</u>	<u>998,660</u>	<u>(5,201,609)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	6,266,507	1,137,642	-	-	7,404,149
Transfers out	(6,746,570)	(6,266,507)	-	-	(13,013,077)
Serial bonds issued	-	35,157,500	-	-	35,157,500
Premium on serial bonds issued	-	2,769,878	-	-	2,769,878
Leases issued	1,126,914	-	-	-	1,126,914
SBITAs issued	712,794	-	-	-	712,794
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,359,645</u>	<u>32,798,513</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34,158,158</u>
Net change in fund balances	32,942,337	(4,998,793)	14,345	998,660	28,956,549
Fund balances—beginning	<u>159,403,238</u>	<u>65,472,994</u>	<u>3,521,096</u>	<u>6,465,528</u>	<u>234,862,856</u>
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$ 192,345,575</u>	<u>\$ 60,474,201</u>	<u>\$ 3,535,441</u>	<u>\$ 7,464,188</u>	<u>\$ 263,819,405</u>

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

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in
Fund Balances—Governmental Funds to the Government-wide Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2024

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

Net change in fund balances—total governmental funds (page 20) \$ 28,956,549

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation/amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation/amortization expense and loss on disposals in the current period.

Capital asset additions, net	\$ 54,374,736	
Depreciation/amortization expense	(31,083,351)	
Loss on disposals	<u>(299,496)</u>	22,991,889

In the statement of activities, the cost of other noncurrent assets is allocated and amortized over their estimated useful lives. (274,571)

Certain tax and other revenues are not recognized in the governmental funds because they are not available soon enough after year-end to pay for the current period's expenditures. On the statement of activities, however, revenue is recognized regardless of when it's collected.

Change in deferred inflows of resources—property taxes	\$ 2,180,994	
Change in accrued interest receivable—leases	19,515	
Change in long-term receivable—grants and aid	(1,813,445)	
Change in long-term receivable—DTASC	<u>(250,000)</u>	137,064

For refunding bonds, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt should be reported as a deferred charge/gain on the government-wide statements and recognized as a component of interest expense over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter. 376,630

Net differences between pension contributions recognized on the fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements are as follows:

Direct pension contributions	\$ 20,418,736	
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions	<u>(54,052,350)</u>	(33,633,614)

Deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to OPEB result from actuarial changes in experience and changes in assumptions and other inputs. These amounts are shown net of current year amortization. 38,058,449

In the statement of activities, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it's paid. (178,500)

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effects of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Additionally, in the statement of activities, certain operating expenses are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially, the amounts actually paid). The net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and the related items is as follows:

Serial bonds issued—County	\$(35,157,500)	
Repayment of serial bonds—County	15,826,073	
Premium on serial bonds issued—County	(2,769,878)	
Amortization of bond premiums—County	666,356	
Repayment of serial bonds—DTASC	1,125,000	
Amortization of bond premiums—DTASC	83,208	
Accreted interest on DTASC bonds	(613,737)	
Leases issued	(1,126,914)	
Repayment of leases	3,050,255	
SBITAs issued	(712,794)	
Repayment of SBITAs	548,415	
Termination of SBITAs	295,936	
Change in compensated absences	(250,124)	
Change in workers' compensation and general claims	2,880,932	
Change in OPEB obligation	(50,589,586)	
Change in net pension liability	<u>23,002,077</u>	(43,742,281)

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 12,691,615

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

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Statement of Net Position—Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2024

	<u>Business-type Activities</u>			<u>Total Enterprise Funds</u>
	<u>Airport</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Dutchess County LDC</u>	
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,368,345	\$ 8,377,202	\$ 2,802,580	\$ 13,548,127
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	27,585	-	-	27,585
Receivables	229,311	180,740	145,711	555,762
Intergovernmental receivables	454,998	4,015,468	-	4,470,466
Leases receivable	3,572,705	-	-	3,572,705
Due from other funds	181,956	-	-	181,956
Prepaid items	21,385	189,893	42,871	254,149
Total current assets	<u>6,856,285</u>	<u>12,763,303</u>	<u>2,991,162</u>	<u>22,610,750</u>
Noncurrent assets:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:				
Land	3,136,399	248,965	-	3,385,364
Construction in progress	1,587,668	1,915,970	-	3,503,638
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization:				
Infrastructure	4,364,161	266,327	-	4,630,488
Buildings and building improvements	9,007,768	3,423,372	-	12,431,140
Improvements other than buildings	-	19,546	-	19,546
Machinery and equipment	3,199,780	7,042,829	16,626	10,259,235
Right-to-use lease assets	-	34,704	492,355	527,059
Total noncurrent assets	<u>21,295,776</u>	<u>12,951,713</u>	<u>508,981</u>	<u>34,756,470</u>
Total assets	<u>28,152,061</u>	<u>25,715,016</u>	<u>3,500,143</u>	<u>57,367,220</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred outflows—relating to pensions	271,367	3,167,515	-	3,438,882
Deferred outflows—relating to OPEB	512,464	157,707	-	670,171
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>783,831</u>	<u>3,325,222</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,109,053</u>
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	186,321	1,422,762	71,970	1,681,053
Accrued liabilities	69,745	366,337	-	436,082
Retainages payable	-	62,189	-	62,189
Due to other funds	319,737	1,556,343	-	1,876,080
Unearned revenue	27,585	-	-	27,585
Current portion of long-term debt	183,629	110,029	72,076	365,734
Total current liabilities	<u>787,017</u>	<u>3,517,660</u>	<u>144,046</u>	<u>4,448,723</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Bonds payable	2,077,648	52,386	-	2,130,034
Premium on bonds	135,115	48,740	-	183,855
Leases	-	-	498,216	498,216
Compensated absences	327,828	611,630	-	939,458
OPEB obligation	2,520,917	874,721	-	3,395,638
Net pension liability	268,028	3,360,376	-	3,628,404
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>5,329,536</u>	<u>4,947,853</u>	<u>498,216</u>	<u>10,775,605</u>
Total liabilities	<u>6,116,553</u>	<u>8,465,513</u>	<u>642,262</u>	<u>15,224,328</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred inflows—relating to leases	3,323,460	-	-	3,323,460
Deferred inflows—relating to pensions	153,568	1,925,386	-	2,078,954
Deferred inflows—relating to OPEB	870,164	301,933	-	1,172,097
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>4,347,192</u>	<u>2,227,319</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,574,511</u>
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	19,334,567	12,772,749	(61,311)	32,046,005
Unrestricted	(862,420)	5,574,657	2,919,192	7,631,429
Total net position	<u>\$ 18,472,147</u>	<u>\$ 18,347,406</u>	<u>\$ 2,857,881</u>	<u>\$ 39,677,434</u>

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

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position—Proprietary Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	<u>Business-type Activities</u>			Total Enterprise Funds
	<u>Airport</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Dutchess County LDC</u>	
Operating revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 955,623	\$ 1,373,893	\$ 913,926	\$ 3,243,442
Operating grants and revenues	-	12,284,370	-	12,284,370
Other	271,422	86,766	-	358,188
Total operating revenues	<u>1,227,045</u>	<u>13,745,029</u>	<u>913,926</u>	<u>15,886,000</u>
Operating expenses:				
Personal services	552,910	6,932,060	565,337	8,050,307
Employee benefits	991,987	6,863,065	151,939	8,006,991
Depreciation/amortization	1,905,172	1,795,265	81,111	3,781,548
Contracted services	618,919	3,824,216	499,592	4,942,727
Total operating expenses	<u>4,068,988</u>	<u>19,414,606</u>	<u>1,297,979</u>	<u>24,781,573</u>
Operating (loss)	<u>(2,841,943)</u>	<u>(5,669,577)</u>	<u>(384,053)</u>	<u>(8,895,573)</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):				
State and Federal aid	767,315	6,002,058	-	6,769,373
Lease payments collected	586,751	-	-	586,751
Interest income	225,656	188,492	129,036	543,184
Interest expense	(68,038)	-	(26,594)	(94,632)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>1,511,684</u>	<u>6,190,550</u>	<u>102,442</u>	<u>7,804,676</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	(1,330,259)	520,973	(281,611)	(1,090,897)
Transfers in	<u>296,800</u>	<u>5,312,128</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,608,928</u>
Change in net position	(1,033,459)	5,833,101	(281,611)	4,518,031
Net position—beginning, as restated	<u>19,505,606</u>	<u>12,514,305</u>	<u>3,139,492</u>	<u>35,159,403</u>
Net position—ending	<u>\$ 18,472,147</u>	<u>\$ 18,347,406</u>	<u>\$ 2,857,881</u>	<u>\$ 39,677,434</u>

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

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

	<u>Business-type Activities</u>			<u>Total Enterprise Funds</u>
	<u>Airport</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Dutchess County LDC</u>	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from services provided	\$ 1,091,264	\$ 1,361,377	\$ 921,833	\$ 3,374,474
Receipts from operating grants and revenue	-	14,142,470	-	14,142,470
Receipts from other operating revenue	71,133	86,766	-	157,899
Payments to employees	(917,064)	(12,785,935)	(679,700)	(14,382,699)
Payments to suppliers of contracted services	(685,699)	(3,908,680)	(554,384)	(5,148,763)
Net cash (used for) operating activities	<u>(440,366)</u>	<u>(1,104,002)</u>	<u>(312,251)</u>	<u>(1,856,619)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Transfers and loans to and from other funds, net	<u>135,974</u>	<u>6,522,772</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,658,746</u>
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	<u>135,974</u>	<u>6,522,772</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,658,746</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Capital contributions to noncurrent assets	1,398,433	4,395,342	-	5,793,775
Acquisition of capital assets	(2,787,842)	(6,358,622)	-	(9,146,464)
Proceeds from issuance of debt	747,500	-	-	747,500
Premium from issuance of debt	54,145	-	-	54,145
Principal payments on bonds	(87,986)	(40,941)	-	(128,927)
Principal payments on leases	-	(34,874)	(66,223)	(101,097)
Interest payments	(54,449)	(6,286)	(26,594)	(87,329)
Net cash (used for) capital and related financing activities	<u>(730,199)</u>	<u>(2,045,381)</u>	<u>(92,817)</u>	<u>(2,868,397)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Lease payments collected	480,525	-	-	480,525
Interest income earned	<u>225,360</u>	<u>186,554</u>	<u>129,036</u>	<u>540,950</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>705,885</u>	<u>186,554</u>	<u>129,036</u>	<u>1,021,475</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(328,706)	3,559,943	(276,032)	2,955,205
Cash, cash equivalents and investments—beginning	<u>2,724,636</u>	<u>4,817,259</u>	<u>3,078,612</u>	<u>10,620,507</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and investments—ending	<u>\$ 2,395,930</u>	<u>\$ 8,377,202</u>	<u>\$ 2,802,580</u>	<u>\$ 13,575,712</u>

(continued)

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

(concluded)

	<u>Business-type Activities</u>			
	<u>Airport</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Dutchess County LDC</u>	<u>Total Enterprise Funds</u>
Reconciliation of operating (loss) to net cash (used for) operating activities:				
Operating (loss)	\$ (2,841,943)	\$ (5,669,577)	\$ (384,053)	\$ (8,895,573)
Adjustments to reconcile operating (loss) to net cash (used for) operating activities:				
Depreciation/amortization expense	1,905,172	1,795,265	81,111	3,781,548
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(59,931)	(12,516)	7,907	(64,540)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(9,710)	1,795,070	(11,140)	1,774,220
Decrease (increase) in deferred outflows of resources	412,241	(119,103)	-	293,138
(Decrease) in accounts payable	(27,548)	(32,132)	(6,076)	(65,756)
(Decrease) increase in retainage payable	(36,487)	45,770	-	9,283
Increase in unearned revenue	2,247	-	-	2,247
Increase in compensated absences	40,118	49,682	-	89,800
(Decrease) in net pension liability	(61,486)	(1,169,559)	-	(1,231,045)
Increase in OPEB obligation	302,115	545,531	-	847,646
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	(65,154)	1,667,567	-	1,602,413
Total adjustments	<u>2,401,577</u>	<u>4,565,575</u>	<u>71,802</u>	<u>7,038,954</u>
Net cash (used for) operating activities	<u>\$ (440,366)</u>	<u>\$ (1,104,002)</u>	<u>\$ (312,251)</u>	<u>\$ (1,856,619)</u>

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

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position—Fiduciary Funds
December 31, 2024

	Private Purpose Trust Fund	Custodial Fund
ASSETS		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,852	\$ 5,956,848
Receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>732,417</u>
Total assets	<u>5,852</u>	<u>6,689,265</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>3,342,513</u>
Total liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>3,342,513</u>
NET POSITION		
Restricted for:		
Cemetery plots	5,852	-
Organizations and other governments	<u>-</u>	<u>3,346,752</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 5,852</u>	<u>\$ 3,346,752</u>

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

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

	Private Purpose Trust Fund	Custodial Fund
ADDITIONS		
Funds received on behalf of others	\$ -	\$ 2,485,073
Total additions	-	2,485,073
DEDUCTIONS		
Funds distributed on behalf of others	-	2,097,299
Total deductions	-	2,097,299
Change in fiduciary net position	-	387,774
Net position—beginning	5,852	2,958,978
Net position—ending	\$ 5,852	\$ 3,346,752

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

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Combining Statement of Net Position—Major Component Units
December 31, 2024

	Dutchess Community College (August 31, 2024)	Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency	Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority	Total Major Discretely Presented Component Units
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 35,100,203	\$ 500,961	\$ 4,729,883	\$ 40,331,047
Restricted cash and investments	17,683,769	7,480,592	3,655,162	28,819,523
Receivables (net of allowances)	5,700,347	1,683,901	2,718,298	10,102,546
Intergovernmental receivables	-	-	1,854,582	1,854,582
Prepaid items	1,040,572	28,678	99,189	1,168,439
Other assets	484,202	1,674,475	-	2,158,677
Net pension asset	1,222,735	-	-	1,222,735
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	1,703,296	-	1,449,979	3,153,275
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	103,328,838	5,757,204	63,853,917	172,939,959
Total assets	<u>166,263,962</u>	<u>17,125,811</u>	<u>78,361,010</u>	<u>261,750,783</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred outflows—relating to pensions	8,106,820	43,313	850,448	9,000,581
Deferred outflows—relating to OPEB	9,486,786	-	-	9,486,786
Deferred charge on refunding	-	65,917	369,624	435,541
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>17,593,606</u>	<u>109,230</u>	<u>1,220,072</u>	<u>18,922,908</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	5,152,015	294,877	1,776,919	7,223,811
Accrued liabilities	2,983,972	852,813	732,469	4,569,254
Unearned revenues	5,678,437	-	-	5,678,437
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	4,530,021	1,350,000	1,582,772	7,462,793
Due in more than one year	150,016,977	3,609,462	37,085,149	190,711,588
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>154,546,998</u>	<u>4,959,462</u>	<u>38,667,921</u>	<u>198,174,381</u>
Total liabilities	<u>168,361,422</u>	<u>6,107,152</u>	<u>41,177,309</u>	<u>215,645,883</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred inflows—relating to leases	469,289	-	-	469,289
Deferred inflows—relating to pensions	5,368,657	13,946	432,377	5,814,980
Deferred inflows—relating to OPEB	19,605,252	-	-	19,605,252
Deferred inflows—relating to NYS TAP payments	587,250	-	-	587,250
Deferred inflows—relating to capital	-	-	20,234,202	20,234,202
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>26,030,448</u>	<u>13,946</u>	<u>20,666,579</u>	<u>46,710,973</u>
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	59,464,515	4,661,679	18,655,449	82,781,643
Restricted	18,403,756	5,958,342	3,653,082	28,015,180
Unrestricted	(88,402,573)	493,922	(4,571,337)	(92,479,988)
Total net position	<u>\$ (10,534,302)</u>	<u>\$ 11,113,943</u>	<u>\$ 17,737,194</u>	<u>\$ 18,316,835</u>

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

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Combining Statement of Activities—Major Component Units
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Dutchess Community College (August 31, 2024)	Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency	Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority	Total Major Discretely Presented Component Units
Program expenses:				
Disposal fees	\$ -	\$ 3,940,833	\$ -	\$ 3,940,833
Service fees	-	9,900,366	-	9,900,366
Administrative expenses	7,360,305	1,060,889	1,656,673	10,077,867
Interest expenses	543,590	84,226	1,272,211	1,900,027
Depreciation and amortization	5,628,040	1,789,479	2,344,478	9,761,997
Instruction	33,077,340	-	-	33,077,340
Academic support	3,838,711	-	-	3,838,711
Libraries	1,192,509	-	-	1,192,509
Student services	9,527,272	-	-	9,527,272
General institution	10,101,358	-	-	10,101,358
Operation and maintenance of plant	4,752,038	-	7,378,470	12,130,508
Student aid	6,452,800	-	-	6,452,800
Other	5,363,157	-	1,218,230	6,581,387
Total program expenses	<u>87,837,120</u>	<u>16,775,793</u>	<u>13,870,062</u>	<u>118,482,975</u>
Program revenues:				
Charges for services:				
Tipping fees	-	14,454,155	-	14,454,155
Energy sales	-	2,015,571	-	2,015,571
Other charges for services	6,286,536	512,751	10,847,816	17,647,103
Student tuition and fees	18,283,142	-	-	18,283,142
Grants and contracts	16,190,003	-	-	16,190,003
Other	8,337,292	162,266	-	8,499,558
Operating grants and contributions	16,749,655	-	-	16,749,655
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	1,069,136	1,069,136
Total program revenues	<u>65,846,628</u>	<u>17,144,743</u>	<u>11,916,952</u>	<u>94,908,323</u>
Net (expense) revenue and changes in net position	(21,990,492)	368,950	(1,953,110)	(23,574,652)
General revenues:				
Use of money and property	3,437,634	412,910	347,805	4,198,349
Payments from primary government	<u>17,123,656</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,837,403</u>	<u>20,961,059</u>
Total general revenues	<u>20,561,290</u>	<u>412,910</u>	<u>4,185,208</u>	<u>25,159,408</u>
Change in net position	(1,429,202)	781,860	2,232,098	1,584,756
Net position—beginning, as previously stated	(9,105,100)	10,332,083	15,491,220	16,718,203
Restatement for capital assets adjustment	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,876</u>	<u>13,876</u>
Net position—beginning, as restated	<u>(9,105,100)</u>	<u>10,332,083</u>	<u>15,505,096</u>	<u>16,732,079</u>
Net position—ending	<u>\$ (10,534,302)</u>	<u>\$ 11,113,943</u>	<u>\$ 17,737,194</u>	<u>\$ 18,316,835</u>

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

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Notes to the Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2024

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Description of Government-wide Financial Statements

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

Reporting Entity

The County is a municipal entity which performs local governmental functions within its jurisdiction, including public safety, transportation, health and economic assistance and opportunity. The County charter was adopted April 17, 1967 and became effective January 1, 1968. The County is governed by an elected County Executive and a twenty-five member County Legislature.

The County’s financial statements include those entities for which the County has clear oversight responsibility. This responsibility is determined through a review of such factors as the selecting of governing boards, financial interdependency and the ability to influence management and operations on a continuing basis. The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the primary government’s operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the primary government. Discretely presented component units are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the government.

Discretely Presented Component Units—The component unit columns in the government-wide financial statements include the financial data of the County’s discretely presented component units. The combining statements of discretely presented component units present the major component units in separate columns and the nonmajor component units aggregated into a single column. These statements are presented separately from the financial data of the primary government to emphasize that they are legally separate from the County.

Dutchess Community College (Major Component Unit)—The Dutchess Community College (“DCC” or the “College”) was established under Article 126 of the Education Act of the State of New York under the sponsorship of the County and is operated by a Board of Trustees under Paragraph I of Subdivision 6 of Section 6304 of the Education Act of the State of New York. DCC’s fiscal year end is August 31. The Dutchess Community College Association, Inc. (the “Association”) is organized under the not-for-profit laws of New York State to supplement and conduct activities and

services for the students, faculty, staff and alumni of the College. The Association is presented as a component unit of the College, and its fiscal year end is June 30. The Dutchess Community College Foundation, Inc. (the “Foundation”) is organized under the not-for-profit laws of New York State to raise funds to provide scholarships and to provide support for initiatives that will have a significant and measurable impact on the students, faculty and staff of the College. The Foundation is a component unit of the College and its fiscal year end is August 31.

Pursuant to New York State Education Law relating to community colleges, title to real property is held by the County in trust for the use of the College in carrying out its institutional purposes. The accompanying debt is also a legal obligation of the County. No revenues or assets of the College have been pledged or will be available to pay the principal and interest on this debt. Principal and interest payments on the debt are payable from amounts appropriated each year by the State of New York pursuant to the State Education Law, and the County in the case of County-related debt through the College’s budget, and from monies in the debt service reserve fund held by the DASNY trustees. Capital appropriations include the annual debt service requirements on the Dutchess County debt. The provisions of the State Education Law regarding the State appropriations for principal and interest payments do not constitute a legally enforceable obligations of the State.

Equipment made available to the College from its inception are stated at cost and were purchased from appropriations of the County and New York State, designated for that purpose, and from Federal grants.

Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency (Major Component Unit)—The Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency (“RRA” or the “Agency”) was established as a public benefit corporation to perform the function of solid waste management. The Agency constructed a solid waste disposal resource recovery plant to be used for that purpose. The construction of the plant was financed primarily by the issuance of Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency revenue bonds and New York State Environmental Quality Bond Act (“EQBA”) grant proceeds. The New York State Environmental Quality Bond Act grant proceeds have been recorded as contributed capital in these financial statements. In fulfilling its function, the Agency also operates a materials recycling facility. The Dutchess County Executive and/or members of the County Legislature appoint all of the Agency’s board members.

Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority (Major Component Unit)—The Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority (“WWA” or the “Authority”) is a public benefit corporation established under Section 1123 of the New York Local Water and Sewer Act, duly enacted into law as Chapter 592 of the Laws of the State of New York. The Act was requested by the Dutchess County Legislature to assist the County and its municipalities with managing water supplies and wastewater disposal. The legislation empowers the Authority to make plans and studies; develop, construct or maintain projects; acquire or lease real and personal property; to issue bonds and notes for financing; and fix rates and collect charges for the purpose of supplying and selling water and to collect, treat and discharge sewage in Dutchess County. The governing body of the Authority consists of eight members – five voting and three nonvoting. Voting members serve five year terms with two members appointed by the County Executive, two appointed by the Chairman of the County Legislature and the fifth being a joint appointment confirmed by the entire Legislature. The nonvoting members include the Director of the Dutchess County Environmental Management Council, the Director of the Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Commissioner of the Dutchess County Department of Planning and Economic Development.

Dutchess County Industrial Development Agency (Nonmajor Component Unit)—The Dutchess County Industrial Development Agency (“IDA”) is a public benefit corporation established June 28, 1977 under the mandate of Article 18-A, “New York State Industrial Development Agency Act,” of New York State general municipal law. The seven member board is appointed by the County Legislature subject to confirmation of the County Executive. The IDA was established to promote and assist in acquiring or constructing various business and recreational facilities and, in the process, advances the job opportunities, health, general prosperity and economic welfare of the people of Dutchess County. The IDA’s function is to authorize the issuance of industrial revenue bonds and to provide property, mortgage, and sales tax exemptions, to private entities, in order to promote economic development. The IDA reviews and determines whether to recommend approval of those applicants wishing to obtain financing. The IDA receives application fees from applicants and closing fees from those accepted for industrial revenue financing, such fees are recorded when earned.

Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District (Nonmajor Component Unit)—The Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District (“SWCD”) (including the Dutchess County Environmental Management Council) is a nonprofit organization set up to coordinate state and federal conservation programs on a local level. The SWCD provides education and technical assistance on managing soil, water and related natural resources to municipalities, farmers, business owners and homeowners.

Blended Component Units—The following blended component units are legally separate entity from the County, but are, in substance, part of the County’s operations and therefore data from these units is combined with data of the primary government.

Dutchess Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation—The Dutchess Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (“DTASC”) is a special purpose local development corporation organized pursuant to Section 1411 of the Not-For-Profit Corporation Law of the State of New York, created by Dutchess County for the purposes of: (i) purchasing from the County all rights, title and interest in certain litigation awards under the Consent Decree and Final Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New York dated December 23, 1998 and in all portions due to the County under the Master Settlement Agreement with respect to tobacco related litigation among various settling states and participating manufacturers, (ii) to purchase, acquire, own, hold, sell, dispose of tobacco assets and any future rights of tobacco assets, and (iii) to issue and sell bonds to pay for the acquisition of such tobacco assets. The sole member of the Corporation is the County Attorney. There are three directors, one appointed by the County Executive, one appointed by the Chairman of the Dutchess County Legislature and one jointly appointed by the County Executive and Chairman of the County Legislature.

Dutchess County Local Development Corporation—The Dutchess County Local Development Corporation (“LDC”) is a public benefit corporation established in 2010 under Section 1411 of the New York Not-for-Profit Corporation Law to act as an “on behalf of” issuer of conduit tax exempt bonds. In January 2008, civic facility legislation expired and industrial development agencies no longer had the authority to issue tax exempt bonds or provide other financial assistance to 501c(3) organizations. The LDC was established to address the capital needs of these organizations. The LDC’s function is via the issuance of industrial revenue bonds and other means to promote economic development. The LDC reviews and determines whether to recommend approval of those applicants wishing to obtain financing. The LDC receives fees from applicants and closing fees from those accepted for industrial revenue financing. The seven member board is appointed by the County Legislature with approval by the County Executive. The County is the sole member of the LDC.

Separately issued financial statements for all component units may be obtained from Dutchess County Finance Office at 22 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, New York, 12601.

Basis of Presentation—Government-wide Financial Statements

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

As discussed earlier, the County has five discretely presented component units. Three of the component units, Dutchess Community College, the Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency and the Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority, are considered to be major component units. They are presented in separate columns in the Combining Statement of Net Position—Major Component Units and the Combining Statement of Activities—Major Component Units, and are aggregated in a single column in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. The remaining two are considered nonmajor component units and are combined and presented in a single column in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

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

Basis of Presentation—Fund Financial Statements

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

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

- *General Fund*—The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the County and accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in other funds. The principal sources of revenue for the General Fund are sales and use taxes, grants and aid and property taxes.
- *Capital Projects Fund*—The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction or renovation of major capital facilities or equipment other than those financed by enterprise funds. The principal sources of revenue for the Capital Projects Fund include serial bonds, and grants and aid.
- *Dutchess Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (“DTASC”)*—The DTASC Fund is used to account for the receipt and disbursement of resources related to tobacco assets and related obligations.

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

- *County Road Fund*—The County Road Fund is used to account for expenditures for highway purposes authorized by Section 114 of the Highway Law. The principal source of revenue for the County Road Fund is property taxes.
- *Road Machinery Fund*—The Road Machinery Fund is used to account for the purchase, repair, maintenance and storage of highway machinery, tools and equipment pursuant to Section 133 of the Highway Law. The principal source of revenue for the Road Machinery Fund is property taxes.
- *Community Development Fund*—The Community Development Fund is used to account for funds received under the Job Training Partnership Act/Workforce Investment Act and for Community Block Grant funds received from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The principal source of revenue for the Community Development Fund is federal aid.

The County reports the following major proprietary funds:

- *Dutchess County Airport Fund* (“Airport Fund”)—The Airport Fund accounts for the activities of the Dutchess County airport. The intent of the County is that the costs of operations of the airport will be financed through charges to users.
- *Dutchess County Bus Transportation System* (“Transportation Fund”)—The Transportation Fund accounts for the activities of the County’s public transportation system. The transportation system operates for the residents of the County.
- *Dutchess County Local Development Corporation* (the “Dutchess County LDC”)—The Dutchess County LDC Fund is used to account for the economic development and administrative services provided by the Dutchess County LDC.

These entities are financed and operated in a manner similar to a private business enterprise. The intent of the County is that the operating expenses (including depreciation and amortization expense) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuous basis are to be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The County may provide administrative, legal and operational assistance to the proprietary funds, which are not charged. Additionally, the General Fund periodically provides advances to the proprietary funds for operational needs.

Fiduciary Funds—These funds are used to account for assets held by the County in a trustee or custodial capacity, and therefore are not available to support the County’s programs. The County’s fiduciary funds include the following:

- *Private Purpose Trust Fund*—The Private Purpose Trust Fund represents a trust arrangement under which cemetery plots are maintained.
- *Custodial Fund*—The Custodial Fund is used to account for assets held by the County in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals or other governmental units.

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

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are recorded at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the business-type activities column.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the County considers property tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period; all other revenues are deemed to be available if they are collected within 90 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, sales taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Entitlements are recorded as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount is received during the period of availability. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements are met and the amount is received during the period of availability. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the County.

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

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

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments—Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, time deposits, and short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The County’s short-term investments consist of certificates of deposit, obligations of New York State, the United States Government and its agents. State statutes and various resolutions of the County Legislature govern the County’s investment policies. County monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. Investments are recorded at fair values in accordance with GASB.

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents—Restricted cash and cash equivalents represent amounts to support fund balance restrictions, unearned revenues, debt proceeds, funds set aside for specific purposes and cash held on behalf of others.

Intergovernmental Receivables—Receivables are stated net of estimated allowances for uncollectible amounts. Amounts due from state and federal governments represent amounts owed to the County to reimburse it for expenditures incurred pursuant to state and federally funded programs.

Lease Receivable—The County is a lessor for noncancellable leases of buildings. The County recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the statement of net position and governmental fund and proprietary funds financial statements. At the commencement of a lease, the County initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

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

Inventories—Inventories are recorded at cost using the first-in, first-out method. Inventories largely consist of office supplies reported within governmental activities.

Other Noncurrent Assets—Represents the County’s share of municipal wastewater systems and waterlines, which is recorded at historical cost and depreciated over 40 years. At December 31, 2024, the County reported \$5,758,561 related to other assets.

Capital and Right-to-Use Lease/SBITA Assets—All capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, right-to-use lease/SBITA assets, and infrastructure assets (e.g. roads and bridges), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements, as well as within the individual proprietary funds. Capital assets, except for infrastructure assets, are defined by the County as assets with an individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. For infrastructure assets, the same estimated minimum useful life is used (in excess of ten years), but only those infrastructure projects that cost more than \$100,000 are reported as capital assets. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost. The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs, which are essentially amounts spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the capacity or efficiency of the item or increase its estimated useful life. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. Right-to-use lease and subscription-based information technology arrangement (“SBITA”) assets are initially measured as the initial amount of the liability, adjusted for payments made at or before the commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives.

Land, right of way and easements, and construction in progress are not depreciated. The other capital assets of the primary government are depreciated/amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Capital Assets	Years
Infrastructure	10-50
Buildings and building improvements	5-40
Improvements other than buildings	5-30
Machinery and equipment	3-15
Right-to-use lease/SBITA assets	3-15

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources—In addition to assets, the statement of financial position and the balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. At December 31, 2024, the County’s primary government has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is related to pensions reported in the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements. This item represents the effect of the net change in the County’s proportion of the collective net pension liability, the difference during the measurement period between the County’s contributions and its proportionate share of the total contribution to the pension systems not included in the pension expense, and any contributions to the pension systems made subsequent to the measurement date. The second item is related to OPEB reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements and represents the effects of the change in the County’s proportion of the collective OPEB liability and difference during the measurement period between certain of the employer’s contributions and its proportionate share of the total of certain contributions from employers included in the collective OPEB liability.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. At December 31, 2024, the primary government of the County has six items that qualify for reporting in this category. One of the items arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported as deferred inflows of resources only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenue from property taxes that will not be realized within the period of availability. These amounts are deferred and recognized in the period that the amounts become available. The second item is related to leases receivable reported on both the Statement of Net Position and governmental funds balance sheet, which is reported equal to the lease receivable at the present value of the remaining lease payments expected to be received during the lease term and amortized over the life of the lease. The third item is related to opioid revenue reported on both the Statement of Net Position and Governmental Funds Balance Sheet, which is reported equal to the opioid receivable for the remaining opioid distributor payments expected to be received. The fourth item represents the effect of the net change in the County’s proportion of the collective net pension liability and the difference during the measurement periods between the County’s contributions and its proportionate share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense and is reported on the government-wide financial statements as

well as within the individual proprietary funds. The fifth item represents the effects of the change in the County's proportion of the collective OPEB liability and difference during the measurement period between certain of the employer's contributions and its proportionate share of the total of certain contributions from employers included in the collective OPEB liability. The final item is a deferred gain on refunding, which the County reports within its governmental activities. A deferred gain on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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

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

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

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

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

Revenues and Expenses/Expenditures

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

Property Taxes—The County levies its real property taxes on December 31st, prior to the year of collection and attached as an enforceable lien on January 1st. On March 1st, interest is accrued on all unpaid taxes in accordance with real property tax law. Property tax is only recognized as revenue in the year for which the levy is made, and to the extent that such taxes are received within the reporting period or 60 days thereafter in the governmental fund financial statements.

Tax collections are the responsibility of either the city tax collectors for the cities of Poughkeepsie and Beacon or the town receivers or collectors for the towns in the County and are collected through May 31st or August 31st, the later date being for certain towns that pay in installments. After these dates, uncollected real property taxes receivables of the towns are turned over for collection by the County. The towns satisfy the full amount of their tax levies from the first monies collected and remit all amounts thereafter to the County.

A local law provides for the collection, by the County, of delinquent village taxes. This law requires the amount of returned delinquent village taxes remaining unpaid, be paid to the village by the County by the first day of April following the return.

Tax rates are calculated using assessments prepared by individual city and town assessors utilizing the equalization rates established by the New York State Board of Equalization and Assessment for the purpose of comparability. The total taxable equalized assessed value of real property included in the tax levy of 2024 is \$44,623,642,348. The effective tax rate on this value is \$2.23 per thousand. The constitutional tax limit is 1.5% of the 5-year average of the equalized assessment. The 2024 levy represents approximately 14.2% of the constitutional tax limit.

Unearned Revenue—Certain cash receipts have not met the revenue recognition criteria for government-wide or fund financial statement purposes. At December 31, 2024, the primary government reported unearned revenues within the General Fund and Airport Fund of \$3,003,621 and \$27,585, respectively. These funds received overpayments and cash in advance but have not performed the services and therefore recognize a liability.

Local Development Revenue Bonds—Bonds authorized by the Dutchess County LDC and issued through various lending institutions, are designated as special obligations of the Dutchess County LDC and payable solely from the revenues and other assets pledged as collateral against the bonds. The Dutchess County LDC does not act as guarantor in the event of collateralized properties and revenues, as specified in the applicable financing agreement, that are insufficient to meet debt service requirements. Additionally, in each of these financings, the Dutchess County LDC has assigned all rights to receive certain revenues derived with respect to the facilities it has financed to the holders of the local development revenue bonds. As a consequence, the Dutchess County LDC does not reflect such bonds or related properties on its financial statements. Local development revenue bonds authorized by the Dutchess County LDC and outstanding at December 31, 2024 total \$1,471,057,861.

Compensated Absences—The County employees are entitled, with certain limitations, to accrue sick leave and vacation time. Estimated sick leave and vacation time is accumulated by governmental fund type employees and reported as a liability and expenditure in the government-wide financial statements under governmental activities. For proprietary fund type employees, the accumulation is recorded as a noncurrent liability of the proprietary fund type. The compensated absences liability for the County’s governmental and business-type activities at December 31, 2024 totaled \$37,711,610 and \$988,903, respectively, and are reported in the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements. Refer to Note 2 for more information regarding the County’s restatement of the compensated absences liability as a result of the implementation of GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*.

Payment of sick leave and compensatory time recorded in the government-wide financial statements is dependent on many factors; therefore, the timing of future payments is not readily determinable. However, management believes that sufficient resources will be available for the payment of compensated absences when such payments become due.

Proprietary Funds Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses—Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues of enterprise funds consist of charges for services, operating grants, and other miscellaneous revenues. Operating expenses of enterprise funds consist of salaries, wages and benefits, contractual services and depreciation. Transactions related to capital and financing activities, non-capital financing activities, investing activities and interfund transfers from other funds and State appropriations are components of nonoperating revenues (expenses). Subsidies and grants to proprietary funds which finance capital activities are reported as nonoperating revenue.

Pension Plans—The County is mandated by New York State law to participate in the New York State Local Employees’ Retirement System (“ERS”). For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the defined benefit pension plans, and changes thereof, have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the respective defined benefit pension plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. More information regarding pensions is included in Note 7.

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

Workers’ Compensation and General Claims—Estimated costs associated with workers’ compensation and general claims and judgments for both reported and unreported events totaled \$30,648,181 at December 31, 2024. Estimates of both future payment of losses and related claim adjustment expenses are recorded as long-term liabilities in the government-wide financial statements, as discussed in Note 10.

Other

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

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

Future Impacts of Accounting Pronouncements—The County has not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from adopting GASB Statements No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*, effective for the year ending December 31, 2025; and No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*; and No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*, effective for the year ending December 31, 2026. The County is, therefore, unable to disclose the impact that adopting GASB Statements No. 102, 103, and 104 will have on its financial position and results of operations when such statements are adopted.

Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Legal Compliance—Budgets—The County’s annual procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the basic financial statements are described below.

- No later than November 1st, the County Executive submits a tentative budget to the County Legislature for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1st. The tentative budget includes proposed expenditures and the proposed means of financing for all funds.
- After public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments, no later than December 21st, the governing board adopts the budget.
- All modifications of the budget must be approved by the governing board. The Budget Officer is authorized to transfer certain budgeted amounts within departments, upon request of the department head.
- Budgets are prepared for proprietary funds to establish the estimated contributions required from other funds and to control expenditures.

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

2. RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the County implemented GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. As a result of the implementation, the County’s compensated absences liability was restated as of December 31, 2023. Accordingly, net position for governmental activities and business-type activities at December 31, 2023 has been restated. The effect of this implementation is shown in the table below:

	Governmental	Business-type Activities	
	Activities	Airport	Transportation
Net position–December 31, 2023, as previously stated	\$ (234,950,655)	\$ 19,749,288	\$ 12,853,521
Implementation of GASB Statement No. 101	(25,720,687)	(243,682)	(339,216)
Net position–December 31, 2023, as restated	<u>\$ (260,671,342)</u>	<u>\$ 19,505,606</u>	<u>\$ 12,514,305</u>

Discretely Presented Component Units

- i) **Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority**—The Authority restated its beginning net position by \$13,876 to adjust capital asset balances.

3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

The County’s investment policies are governed by State statutes. In addition, the County has its own written investment policy. County monies must be deposited in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The County is authorized to use demand accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, repurchase agreements, and obligations of New York State or its localities.

Collateral is required for demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit at 100% of all deposits not covered by Federal deposit insurance. The County has entered into custodial agreements with the various banks which hold their deposits. These agreements authorize the obligation that may be pledged as collateral. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are outlined in Chapter 623 of the laws of the State of New York. Cash, cash equivalents and investments at December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Governmental	Business-type	Fiduciary	Total
	Activities	Activities	Funds	
Petty cash (uncollateralized)	\$ 19,265	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,265
Deposits	230,541,584	13,575,712	5,962,700	250,079,996
Money market funds	3,430,565	-	-	3,430,565
Investments	31,044,311	-	-	31,044,311
Total	<u>\$ 265,035,725</u>	<u>\$ 13,575,712</u>	<u>\$ 5,962,700</u>	<u>\$ 284,574,137</u>

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

	Bank Balance	Carrying Amount
FDIC insured	\$ 1,419,364	\$ 1,419,364
Uninsured:		
Collateral held by pledging bank's agent in the County's name	<u>254,577,318</u>	<u>248,660,632</u>
Total	<u>\$ 255,996,682</u>	<u>\$ 250,079,996</u>

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents—Restricted cash of the County consists of cash reported within the Capital Projects Fund in the amount of \$72,083,760, and cash restricted for future debt service within both the General Fund and DTASC Fund of \$10,667,474 and \$3,430,565, respectively. Also included within restricted cash is General Fund (including self-insurance) balances subject to externally enforceable legal purpose restrictions, totaling \$21,901,404, unearned revenues of \$3,003,621, and cash reported within the County’s workers’ compensation self-insured program in excess of the related restricted fund balance, totaling \$15,793,352. The County also reports restricted cash relating to unearned revenues within the County’s Airport Fund in the amount of \$27,585. Lastly, the County reports restricted cash held on behalf of others in the amount of \$5,962,700 within the Fiduciary Funds. These deposits were fully covered by FDIC insurance or collateral held by escrow agents in the name of the County or were cash equivalent discount notes.

Custodial Credit Risk—Deposits and Cash Equivalents—Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the County’s deposits and cash equivalents may not be returned to it. As noted above, by State Statute all deposits and cash equivalents in excess of FDIC insurance coverage must be collateralized. As of December 31, 2024, the County’s deposits and cash equivalents were either FDIC insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging bank’s agent in the County’s name.

Investments, Restricted Investments, and Fair Value Measurements—At December 31, 2024, the County has investments in securities of \$31,044,311, which consist of U.S. Treasury notes with maturities of twelve months. Accounting standards provide the framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Level 1 | Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the plan has the ability to access. |
| Level 2 | <p>Inputs to the valuation methodology include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; • quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets; • inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; • inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. <p>If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.</p> |
| Level 3 | Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. |

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The investments of the County at December 31, 2024 are considered level 1 inputs.

Custodial Credit Risk—Investments—For investments, this is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Underlying securities must have a market value of at least the cost of the repurchase agreement

Credit Risk—In compliance with the State law, County investments are limited to obligations of the Federal government, obligations guaranteed by the Federal government where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the Federal government, obligations of the State, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit issued by a bank or trust company located in, and authorized to do business in, the State, and certain joint or cooperative investment programs.

Concentration of Credit Risk—To promote competition in rates and service cost, and to limit the risk of institutional failure, County deposits and investments are placed with multiple institutions.

Interest Rate Risk—The County investment policy limits investment maturities to two years as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Discretely Presented Component Units

i) Dutchess Community College

Cash and Cash Equivalents—Cash and cash equivalents consist of funds deposited in demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit with maturities of less than three months at the time of purchase. At August 31, 2024, the College reports \$35,100,203 of cash and cash equivalents.

The College's investment policies are governed by State statutes. The College has adopted its own written investment policy which provides for the deposit of funds in FDIC insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The College is authorized to use demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Agencies, and obligations of New York State or its municipalities.

Collateral is required for demand deposits, time deposits and certificates of deposit at 100% of all deposits not covered by Federal deposit insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipal and school district subdivisions.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the College's deposits may not be returned to it. GASB Statement No. 40 directs that deposits be disclosed as exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are either uncollateralized, collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution or collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department but not in the College's name. As of August 31, 2024, none of the College's bank balance of \$31,984,924 was exposed to custodial credit risk as \$512,629 and \$31,472,295 were insured by FDIC insurance and collateralized, respectively.

Restricted Investments—Investments consist of money market funds, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, and government bonds with initial maturities of greater than three months. At August 31, 2024, the College reports \$17,683,769 of investments at fair value in accordance with GASB.

Investment securities are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, market, and credit risk.

Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such change could materially affect the amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements.

ii) Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments—Statutes authorize the Agency to maintain deposits with financial institutions and to invest in certificates of deposit, obligations of New York State, the United States of America Government and its agencies, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. obligations. The Agency has investments in money market funds, which invests at least 99.5% of assets in U.S. Treasury Bills and other U.S. backed securities.

As of December 31, 2024, the Agency had cash deposited in various banks aggregating approximately \$250,000, which is classified as Custodial Credit Risk Category 1, the lowest risk, as defined by GASB, as insured by the FDIC or collateralized with securities held by the entity’s agent in the entity’s name. As of December 31, 2024, the Agency had additional cash and cash equivalents and investments of \$9,410,124 in various accounts, which are not covered by FDIC. The cash balances are collateralized with securities held by the counter party’s trust department or agent in the entity’s name and the investments are held by the counter party’s trust department in the entity’s name which are considered Custodial Credit Risk Category 2, as defined by the GASB.

Cash, cash equivalents and investments are as follows at December 31, 2024:

Bank balance	\$ 1,541,864
U.S. Government money market	<u>8,118,260</u>
Total custodial credit risk Category 2	<u>\$ 9,660,124</u>

Bank balances differ from the Agency’s cash balances by the amount of outstanding items clearing in the following month.

Disclosures relating to risk and type of investments as presented above are indicative of activity and positions held during the year.

Restricted Cash and Investments—In accordance with the terms of the general bond resolution, bond and note proceeds, accrued interest receivable, the initial collection of tipping fees and energy revenues, and investments are administered and reported upon by a trustee on behalf of the Agency and are restricted.

The Debt Service Reserve Funds are funded in an amount equal to the greater of any annual principal and interest or sinking fund payments, but limited to 10% of the original principal amount of the 2017 Refunding bonds. The Reserve and Contingency Fund is funded in an amount at least equal to 10% of the debt service payments required for the current year. However, since

these funds are not anticipated to be used in the subsequent year, they have been classified as restricted noncurrent assets in the statement of net position.

The proceeds from collections of energy revenues, which had not yet been released by the trustee, and funds available for the January 1st bond principal and interest payments, amounted to \$1,522,250 at December 31, 2024, and are included in restricted cash. Additionally, the Agency records unspent proceeds from the Series 2017 bonds as noncurrent restricted cash and cash equivalents.

Restricted assets as of December 31, 2024 are summarized as follows:

Current restricted assets	
Series 2017	\$ 1,522,250
Energy revenues and debt service funds	<u>5,958,342</u>
Total current restricted assets	<u>\$ 7,480,592</u>
Noncurrent restricted assets	
Series 2017	<u>\$ 1,674,475</u>
Total noncurrent restricted cash and investments	<u>1,674,475</u>
Total restricted cash and investments	<u>\$ 9,155,067</u>

iii) Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments—State statutes authorized the Authority to maintain deposits with financial institutions and to invest in certificates of deposits, obligations of New York State, the United States Government and its agencies, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. obligations.

In addition, the Authority, through the General Bond Resolution adopted June 1, 1998, is authorized to invest funds held under the Resolution in “Qualified Investments”. Qualified Investments include the above-described investments as well as certain types of commercial paper, money market accounts and investment agreements.

Cash, cash equivalents and investments (tier 1) are as follows as of December 31, 2024:

Cash in banks	<u>\$ 4,729,883</u>
Investments:	
Money market funds	\$ 1,245,929
U.S. Treasury bills and notes	<u>2,407,190</u>
Total investments*	<u>\$ 3,653,119</u>

*At December 31, 2024, the Authority has \$2,043 in unspent bond proceeds held by the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (“EFC”). The unspent bond proceeds are not included in the above table because the cash is held by EFC, not the Authority. The entire December 31, 2024 balance held by EFC related to the 2023 Greenfields Sewer bond.

Disclosures relating to risk and type of investments as presented above are indicative of activity and positions held during the year.

Restricted Cash and Investments—The restricted cash and investments of the Authority consist of unexpended bond and note proceeds, which are invested in cash funds and investments under the control of bank trustees. These assets are restricted in use by bond covenants as described below at December 31, 2024.

Construction reserve funds	\$ 37
Debt service sinking funds	88
Debt service reserve funds	1,566,576
Held by EFC	<u>2,043</u>
Current restricted funds	<u>1,568,744</u>
Noncurrent debt service reserve funds	<u>2,086,418</u>
Total restricted funds	<u>\$ 3,655,162</u>

iv) Aggregate Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units

The County’s aggregate nonmajor discretely presented component units, the IDA and the SWCD, consider all demand deposits, time and savings accounts, and certificates of deposit with an original maturity of three months or less, to be cash and cash equivalents. At December 31, 2024, the IDA and the SWCD recorded \$2,869,942 and \$568,914 in cash and cash equivalents, respectively. The IDA also reports restricted cash in the amount of \$1,956,352 related to a deposit for the Cricket Valley Energy Center IDA project.

4. RECEIVABLES

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

Taxes Receivable—Represents amounts due from County taxpayers that remain unpaid. At December 31, 2024, the County recorded \$43,724,121 related to taxes receivable. These amounts are reported net of an allowance for uncollectible taxes provision of \$12,837,176.

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

Governmental funds:	
General Fund	\$ 7,206,012
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,544,425)
Nonmajor governmental funds	<u>12,329</u>
Total governmental funds	<u>\$ 4,673,916</u>
Proprietary funds:	
Airport Fund	\$ 229,311
Transportation Fund	180,740
Dutchess County LDC	<u>145,711</u>
Total proprietary funds	<u>\$ 555,762</u>
Fiduciary funds:	
Custodial Fund	<u>\$ 732,417</u>

Intergovernmental Receivables—Represents amounts due from other units of government, such as Federal, New York State or other local governments. Amounts are net of related advances from New York State. Intergovernmental receivables at December 31, 2024 are presented below:

Governmental funds:		
General Fund:		
Due from state and federal	\$ 75,214,514	
Other	<u>872,657</u>	\$ 76,087,171
Capital Projects Fund:		
Due from state and federal		3,785,357
Nonmajor governmental funds:		
Due from state and federal		<u>2,484,522</u>
Total governmental funds		<u>\$ 82,357,050</u>
Proprietary funds:		
Airport Fund:		
Due from state and federal		\$ 454,998
Transportation Fund:		
Due from state and federal		<u>4,015,468</u>
Total proprietary funds		<u>\$ 4,470,466</u>

Leases Receivable—The County recognizes various lease receivables for building use measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments expected to be received during the lease terms. The leases have maturity dates ranging from 5 to 15 years remaining, and the County recognized \$1,266,203 in lease revenue and \$512,777 in interest revenue during the current fiscal year. As of December 31, 2024, the County’s outstanding receivable for lease payments was \$8,923,019 for governmental activities and \$3,572,705 for business-type activities. Also, the County has a deferred inflow of resources associated with these leases that will be recognized as revenue over the lease term. As of December 31, 2024, the balance of the deferred inflow of resources reported within the governmental activities was \$8,698,194 and \$3,323,460 for business-type activities.

Discretely Presented Component Units

i) Dutchess Community College

Significant receivables include amounts due from grants, lessees, pledges, chargebacks, and students for fees and tuitions. Delinquent student accounts are written off after five years. Additionally, the College records a provision for uncollectible accounts receivable each year based on the estimated probability of collection. At August 31, 2024, the College reported total receivables of \$5,700,347, which is reported net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$1,533,145. Of this balance, \$512,043 relates to a lease receivable in which the College is a lessor of equipment and land.

ii) Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency

The Agency records accounts receivable of \$1,683,901, which is reported net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$15,000.

iii) Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority

Significant receivables represent outstanding user fees, which total \$2,718,298 and \$1,854,582 recorded within receivables and intergovernmental receivables, respectively, at December 31, 2024. The Authority has an agreement with Dutchess County that provides for collection of outstanding user fees through the real property tax levy. Therefore, the Authority has not established an allowance for uncollectible accounts.

iv) Aggregate Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units

The County’s aggregate nonmajor discretely presented component units, the IDA and SWCD record receivables at the amount management expects to collect from outstanding balances. At December 31, 2024, the IDA and SWCD records accounts receivable of \$575,563 and \$249,140, respectively.

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance 1/1/2024	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2024
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:				
Land	\$ 15,783,031	\$ 8,835	\$ -	\$ 15,791,866
Right of way and easements	18,523,098	1,321,875	-	19,844,973
Construction in progress	166,148,684	44,368,280	188,217,781	22,299,183
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	<u>200,454,813</u>	<u>45,698,990</u>	<u>188,217,781</u>	<u>57,936,022</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Infrastructure	356,140,289	50,937,289	-	407,077,578
Buildings and building improvements	217,099,829	124,971,381	-	342,071,210
Improvements other than buildings	13,440,809	6,984,317	-	20,425,126
Machinery and equipment	80,666,539	5,651,932	1,362,299	84,956,172
Right-to-use lease assets	34,716,548	1,126,915	-	35,843,463
Right-to-use subscription assets	1,474,922	712,794	340,350	1,847,366
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	<u>703,538,936</u>	<u>190,384,628</u>	<u>1,702,649</u>	<u>892,220,915</u>
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Infrastructure	229,727,629	15,472,556	-	245,200,185
Buildings and building improvements	147,320,608	6,402,785	-	153,723,393
Improvements other than buildings	8,728,726	831,149	-	9,559,875
Machinery and equipment	59,760,882	4,375,491	1,354,260	62,782,113
Right-to-use lease assets	5,944,349	3,565,927	-	9,510,276
Right-to-use subscription assets	339,315	435,443	48,893	725,865
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>451,821,509</u>	<u>31,083,351</u>	<u>1,403,153</u>	<u>481,501,707</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	<u>251,717,427</u>	<u>159,301,277</u>	<u>299,496</u>	<u>410,719,208</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 452,172,240</u>	<u>\$ 205,000,267</u>	<u>\$ 188,517,277</u>	<u>\$ 468,655,230</u>

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

General government support	\$ 9,206,332
Public safety	3,024,144
Health	711,745
Transportation	13,355,001
Economic assistance and opportunity	562,623
Culture and recreation	4,051,319
Home and community services	172,187
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 31,083,351</u>

Business-type activities—Capital asset activity for the primary government’s business-type activities (enterprise funds) for the year ended December 31, 2024 was as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2024	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2024
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:				
Land	\$ 3,385,364	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,385,364
Construction in progress	2,634,273	7,983,371	7,114,006	3,503,638
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	<u>6,019,637</u>	<u>7,983,371</u>	<u>7,114,006</u>	<u>6,889,002</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Infrastructure	36,571,073	50,166	-	36,621,239
Buildings and building improvements	24,030,077	2,966,950	-	26,997,027
Improvements other than buildings	39,091	-	-	39,091
Machinery and equipment	27,943,097	4,060,402	909,454	31,094,045
Right-to-use lease assets	942,131	-	-	942,131
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	<u>89,525,469</u>	<u>7,077,518</u>	<u>909,454</u>	<u>95,693,533</u>
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Infrastructure	30,717,734	1,273,017	-	31,990,751
Buildings and building improvements	13,797,200	768,687	-	14,565,887
Improvements other than buildings	15,636	3,909	-	19,545
Machinery and equipment	20,117,191	1,623,491	905,872	20,834,810
Right-to-use lease assets	302,628	112,444	-	415,072
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>64,950,389</u>	<u>3,781,548</u>	<u>905,872</u>	<u>67,826,065</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	<u>24,575,080</u>	<u>3,295,970</u>	<u>3,582</u>	<u>27,867,468</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 30,594,717</u>	<u>\$ 11,279,341</u>	<u>\$ 7,117,588</u>	<u>\$ 34,756,470</u>

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

Airport	\$ 1,905,172
Transportation	1,795,265
Dutchess County LDC	81,111
Total business-type activities	<u>\$ 3,781,548</u>

Discretely Presented Component Units

i) Dutchess Community College

Capital asset activity for the Dutchess Community College for the year ended August 31, 2024 is presented below:

	Balance 9/1/2023	Increases	Decreases	Balance 8/31/2024
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:				
Land	\$ 1,151,144	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,151,144
Construction in progress	<u>2,110,408</u>	<u>466,172</u>	<u>2,024,428</u>	<u>552,152</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	<u>3,261,552</u>	<u>466,172</u>	<u>2,024,428</u>	<u>1,703,296</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Building and improvements	105,903,989	2,255,579	-	108,159,568
Furniture and equipment	19,963,030	671,021	-	20,634,051
Right-to-use lease assets	21,642,399	597,473	58,752	22,181,120
Right-to-use subscription assets	<u>3,993,593</u>	<u>343,581</u>	<u>54,270</u>	<u>4,282,904</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	<u>151,503,011</u>	<u>3,867,654</u>	<u>113,022</u>	<u>155,257,643</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>67,744,202</u>	<u>5,635,050</u>	<u>113,022</u>	<u>73,266,230</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	<u>83,758,809</u>	<u>(1,767,396)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>81,991,413</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 87,020,361</u>	<u>\$ (1,301,224)</u>	<u>\$ 2,024,428</u>	<u>\$ 83,694,709</u>

In addition to the College's capital assets, its component units, the Association and Foundation reported net capital assets, being depreciated of \$21,337,425 and \$0, respectively.

Assets under installment purchase debt agreements at August 31, 2024 are as follows:

Cost basis	\$ 5,227,174
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(4,367,396)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 859,778</u>

Depreciation/amortization expense for the year ended August 31, 2024 was \$5,635,050.

ii) Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency

Capital asset activity for the Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency for the year ended December 31, 2024 is presented below:

	Balance 1/1/2024	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2024
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Property	\$ 517,591	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 517,591
Plant	63,847,539	69,525	-	63,917,064
Equipment	<u>61,487</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>61,487</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>64,426,617</u>	<u>69,525</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,496,142</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>56,949,459</u>	<u>1,789,479</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58,738,938</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 7,477,158</u>	<u>\$ (1,719,954)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,757,204</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$1,789,479.

iii) Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority

Capital asset activity for the Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority for the year ended December 31, 2024 is presented below:

	Balance 1/1/2024 (as restated)	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2024
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 955,609	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 955,609
Construction in progress	<u>160,431</u>	<u>462,600</u>	<u>128,661</u>	<u>494,370</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>1,116,040</u>	<u>462,600</u>	<u>128,661</u>	<u>1,449,979</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Improvements	596,738	-	-	596,738
Buildings	29,282,804	-	-	29,282,804
Water system	64,079,142	64,000	-	64,143,142
Machinery and equipment	13,660,988	215,626	-	13,876,614
Sewage collection system	<u>2,487,962</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,487,962</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>110,107,634</u>	<u>279,626</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>110,387,260</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>43,593,012</u>	<u>2,940,331</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>46,533,343</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>66,514,622</u>	<u>(2,660,705)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>63,853,917</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 67,630,662</u>	<u>\$ (2,198,105)</u>	<u>\$ 128,661</u>	<u>\$ 65,303,896</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024, depreciation was recorded in the amount of \$2,940,331, less amortization of deferred revenues associated with the Central Dutchess Water Transmission Line of \$595,853; which was put into service in 2007. The effects of these factors resulted in \$2,344,478 in depreciation expense.

6. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

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

	Governmental Funds			Total
	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 7,846,106	\$ 6,128	\$ 434,990	\$ 8,287,224
Other	<u>147,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>147,500</u>
Total accrued liabilities	<u>\$ 7,993,606</u>	<u>\$ 6,128</u>	<u>\$ 434,990</u>	<u>\$ 8,434,724</u>

	Proprietary Funds		
	Airport	Transportation	Total
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 31,515	\$ 366,141	\$ 397,656
Other	38,230	196	38,426
Total accrued liabilities	<u>\$ 69,745</u>	<u>\$ 366,337</u>	<u>\$ 436,082</u>

7. PENSION PLANS

Plan Descriptions and Benefits Provided

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

The system is noncontributory, except for employees who joined the ERS after July 27, 1976 who contribute three percent (3%) of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 10, 2010, who generally contribute three percent (3%) to three and one half percent (3.5%) of their salary for their entire length of service. In addition, employee contribution rates under ERS Tier VI vary based on a sliding salary scale. The Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the System's fiscal year ending March 31.

Pension Liability, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—At December 31, 2024, the County reported the following liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for ERS. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2024. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2023, with update procedures used to roll forward the total net pension liability to the measurement date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on projections of the County's long-term share of contributions to the System relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by the System in reports provided to the County.

	ERS	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Measurement date	March 31, 2024	
Net pension liability	\$ 70,952,016	\$ 3,628,404
County's portion of the Plan's total net pension liability	0.4818796%	0.0246420%

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the County recognized pension expense of \$30,624,218 and \$1,566,087 for governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. At December 31, 2024, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the sources shown below:

	ERS			
	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Differences between expected and actual experiences	\$ 22,853,588	\$ 1,168,706	\$ 1,934,676	\$ 98,937
Changes of assumptions	26,825,436	1,371,825	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	-	34,659,680	1,772,456
Changes in proportion and differences between the County's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	5,171,643	264,471	4,058,792	207,561
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>15,864,722</u>	<u>633,880</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 70,715,389</u>	<u>\$ 3,438,882</u>	<u>\$ 40,653,148</u>	<u>\$ 2,078,954</u>

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

Year Ending December 31,	ERS	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
2025	\$ (13,260,809)	\$ (678,143)
2026	13,514,566	691,120
2027	20,964,077	1,072,079
2028	(7,020,315)	(359,008)

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

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

Annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2020 System’s experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries’ Scale MP-2021. The actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2023 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2020.

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

	ERS	
	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Measurement date	March 31, 2024	
Asset class:		
Domestic equities	32.0 %	4.0 %
International equities	15.0	6.7
Private equity	10.0	7.3
Real estate	9.0	4.6
Opportunistics/Absolute return strategies	3.0	5.3
Credit	4.0	5.4
Real assets	3.0	5.8
Fixed income	23.0	1.5
Cash	1.0	0.3
Total	<u>100 %</u>	

Discount Rate—The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 5.9%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the System’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

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

	1% Decrease (4.9%)	Current Assumption (5.9%)	1% Increase (6.9%)
Governmental activities:			
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 242,768,953	\$ 70,952,016	\$ (61,058,587)
Business-type activities:			
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 12,414,925	\$ 3,628,404	\$ (3,122,466)

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

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

Discretely Presented Component Units

i) Dutchess Community College

Plan Description and Benefits Provided

Employees’ Retirement System—The College participates in the ERS. The plan description is the same as disclosed previously within this footnote.

Teachers’ Retirement System—The College participates in the New York State Teachers’ Retirement System (“TRS”). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. TRS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits to plan members and beneficiaries as authorized by the Education Law and Retirement and the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (“NYSRSSL”). TRS is governed by a 10 member Board of Trustees. TRS benefits are established under New York State Law. Membership is mandatory and automatic for all full-time teachers, teaching assistants, guidance counselors and administrators employed in New York State Public Schools and BOCES who elect to participate in TRS. Once a public employer elects to participate in TRS, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. Additional information regarding TRS may be obtained by writing to

the New York State Teachers' Retirement System, 10 Corporate Woods Drive, Albany, NY 12211-2395 or by referring to the NYSTRS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be found on TRS' website at www.nystrs.org.

Plan members who joined the TRS before July 27, 1976, are not required to make contributions. Those joining after July 27, 1976 are required to contribute three percent (3.0%) to three and one half percent (3.5%) of their annual salary. Employees in the System more than ten years are no longer required to contribute. Pursuant to Article 11 of the Education Law, rates are established annually by the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board.

Pension Liability/(Asset), Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—At August 31, 2024, the College reported the following liability/(asset) for its proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) for each of the Systems. The net pension liability/(asset) was measured as of March 31, 2024 for ERS and June 30, 2024 for TRS. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability/(asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2023 for ERS and June 30, 2023 for TRS. The College's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset) was based on a projection of the College's long-term share of contributions to the Systems relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by ERS and TRS in reports provided to the College.

Measurement date	TRS	ERS
	June 30, 2024	March 31, 2024
Net pension liability/(asset)	\$ (1,222,735)	\$ 6,582,298
The College's portion of the Plan's total net pension liability	0.040982%	0.044704%

For the year ended August 31, 2024, the College recognized pension expense of \$617,862 and \$2,841,042 for TRS and ERS, respectively. At August 31, 2024, the College reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the sources shown below.

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	TRS	ERS	TRS	ERS
Differences between expected and actual experiences of economic and demographic assumptions	\$ 1,316,661	\$ 2,120,152	\$ -	\$ 179,482
Changes in assumptions	731,443	2,488,618	123,034	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	-	1,358,562	3,215,416
Changes in proportion and differences between the College's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	53,129	479,779	115,624	376,539
College contributions subsequent to the measurement date	127,285	789,753	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 2,228,518</u>	<u>\$ 5,878,302</u>	<u>\$ 1,597,220</u>	<u>\$ 3,771,437</u>

The College’s contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability/(asset) in the year ending August 31, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources related to ERS and TRS will be recognized as pension expense as shown below.

Year Ending August 31,	TRS	ERS
2025	\$ (658,319)	\$ (1,230,220)
2026	1,492,094	1,253,761
2027	(244,012)	1,944,860
2028	(287,511)	(651,289)
2029	147,666	-
Thereafter	54,095	-

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

	TRS	ERS
Measurement date	June 30, 2024	March 31, 2024
Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2023	April 1, 2023
Interest rate	6.95%	5.9%
Salary scale	1.95%-5.18%	4.4%
Decrement tables	July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2020	April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2020
Inflation rate	2.4%	2.9%
Cost-of-living adjustment	1.3%	1.5%

For ERS, the long-term rate of return on pension plan investments is the same as disclosed within the County’s primary government section of this footnote.

For TRS, annuitant mortality rates are based on July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2020 System experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale MP2021, applied on a generational basis. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2020.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standards of Practice (“ASOP”) No. 27, *Selection of Economic Assumptions for Measuring Pension Obligations*. ASOP No. 27 provides guidance on the selection of an appropriate assumed investment rate of return. Consideration was given to expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expenses and inflation) for each major asset class as well as historical investment data and plan performance. Best estimates of the arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation are summarized on the following page.

Measurement date	Target Allocation		Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	
	TRS	ERS	TRS	ERS
			June 30, 2024	March 31, 2024
Asset class:				
Domestic equities	33.0 %	32.0 %	6.6 %	4.0 %
International equities	15.0	15.0	7.4	6.7
Global equities	4.0	0.0	6.9	0.0
Private equity	9.0	10.0	10.0	7.3
Real estate	11.0	9.0	6.3	4.6
Opportunistics/Absolute return strategies	0.0	3.0	0.0	5.3
Domestic fixed income securities	16.0	0.0	2.6	0.0
Global fixed income securities	2.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
High-yield fixed income securities	1.0	0.0	4.8	0.0
Opportunistic portfolio	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit	2.0	4.0	5.9	5.4
Real assets	0.0	3.0	0.0	5.8
Fixed income	6.0	23.0	3.9	1.5
Cash	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %		

Discount Rate—The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 6.95% for TRS and 5.90% for ERS for the year ended June 30, 2024. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the System’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) to the Discount Rate Assumption—The charts below presents the College’s proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) calculated using the discount rate of 6.95% for TRS and 5.90% for ERS, as well as what the College’s proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower (5.95% for TRS and 4.90% for ERS) or one percentage-point higher (7.95% for TRS and 6.90% for ERS) than the current assumption.

TRS	1% Decrease (5.95%)	Current Assumption (6.95%)	1% Increase (7.95%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 5,647,882	\$ (1,222,735)	\$ (7,001,108)
ERS	1% Decrease (4.90%)	Current Assumption (5.90%)	1% Increase (6.90%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 20,695,412	\$ 6,582,298	\$ 5,205,083

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

	(Dollars in Thousands)	
	TRS	ERS
Valuation date	June 30, 2023	April 1, 2023
Employers' total pension liability	\$ 142,837,826	\$ 240,696,851
Plan fiduciary net position	145,821,435	225,972,801
Employers' net pension liability/(asset)	<u>\$ (2,983,609)</u>	<u>\$ 14,724,050</u>
System fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	102.1%	93.9%

ii) Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency

Plan Description and Benefits Provided

Employees' Retirement System—The Agency participates in the ERS. The plan description is the same as disclosed within the County's primary government section of this footnote.

Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—At December 31, 2024, the Agency reported a liability of \$18,425 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. At March 31, 2024, the Agency's proportion was 0.0001251 percent of the ERS liability.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Agency recognized pension expense of \$14,897. At December 31, 2024, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and inflows of resources related to pensions as shown below:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
	ERS	
Differences between expected and actual experiences	\$ 5,935	\$ 502
Changes in assumptions	6,966	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	9,001
Changes in proportion and differences between the Agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	18,668	4,443
Agency contributions subsequent to the measurement date	11,744	-
Total	<u>\$ 43,313</u>	<u>\$ 13,946</u>

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

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>ERS</u>
2025	\$ 2,294
2026	8,100
2027	7,986
2028	(757)

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

	<u>1% Decrease (4.9%)</u>	<u>Current Assumption (5.9%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (6.9%)</u>
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)—ERS	\$ 57,931	\$ 18,425	\$ (14,570)

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

iii) Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority

Plan Description and Benefits Provided

Employees’ Retirement System—The Authority participates in the ERS. The plan description is the same as disclosed within the County’s primary government section of this footnote.

Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions—At December 31, 2024, the Authority reported a liability of \$814,224 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. At the March 31, 2024 measurement date, the Authority’s proportion was 0.0055299 percent of the ERS liability.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Authority recognized pension expense of \$374,685.

At December 31, 2024, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
	ERS	
Differences between expected and actual experiences	\$ 262,261	\$ 22,202
Changes in assumptions	307,840	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	397,744
Changes in proportion and differences between the Authority's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	56,217	12,431
Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date	224,130	-
Total	<u>\$ 850,448</u>	<u>\$ 432,377</u>

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

Year Ending December 31,	ERS
2025	\$ (135,757)
2026	167,842
2027	241,439
2028	(79,583)

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

	1% Decrease (4.9%)	Current Assumption (5.9%)	1% Increase (6.9%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)—ERS	\$ 2,560,002	\$ 814,224	\$ (643,864)

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

iv) Aggregate Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units

The SWCD participates in the ERS. The actuarial assumptions, asset allocations and pension plan fiduciary net position are the same as those disclosed for the system within the County’s primary government section of this footnote. At December 31, 2024, the SWCD reported a net pension liability of \$177,158, deferred outflows of resources in the amount of \$160,131, and deferred inflows of resources in the amount of \$124,735.

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

	1% Decrease (4.9%)	Current Assumption (5.9%)	1% Increase (6.9%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)—ERS	\$ 557,003	\$ 177,158	\$ (140,091)

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

8. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (“OPEB”) OBLIGATION

Plan Description—In addition to providing pension benefits, the County provides certain health care benefits for retired employees including employees at the Airport and Transportation (enterprise funds). The various collective bargaining agreements stipulate the employees covered and the percentage of contribution. Contributions by the primary government may vary according to length of service. Substantially all employees may become eligible for those benefits if they reach normal retirement age and length of service requirement while working for these entities. The cost of retiree health care benefits is recognized as an expense/expenditure as premiums are paid within the governmental and enterprise funds.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms—As of the January 1, 2023 valuation date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active employees	1,701
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	<u>1,134</u>
Total	<u>2,835</u>

Under GASB Statement No. 75, the total OPEB liability represents the sum of expected future benefit payments which may be attributed to past service (or “earned”), discounted to the end of the fiscal year using the current discount rate. The total OPEB liability is analogous to the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (“UAAL”) under GASB Statement No. 45.

Total OPEB Liability

The County’s total OPEB liability for governmental and business-type activities of \$452,439,877 and \$3,395,638, respectively, was measured as of January 1, 2024, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2023.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions—Calculations are based on the types of benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan, the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members, at the time of the valuation and on the pattern of cost sharing between the employer and plan members. The projection of benefits does not incorporate the potential effect of a change in the pattern of cost sharing between the employer and plan members in the future. Calculations reflect a long-term perspective, so methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility.

In the January 1, 2023 actuarial valuation, the entry age normal actuarial cost method, over a level percent of pay was used. The single discount rate changed from 3.72% effective January 1, 2023 to 3.26% effective January 1, 2024. The salary scale assumed to increase at 3.5% per year. The Pub-2010 Mortality Tables, adjusted for mortality improvements with scale MP-2021 on a fully generational basis, were used for mortality rates. The 2020 New York State Employees’ Retirement System rates were used for retirement rates. This rate was based on the April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020 experience study released by the Retirement System’s actuary and published in their October 2021 report. In order to estimate the change in the cost of healthcare, the actuaries healthcare cost trend rate used is 7.8%.

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

	Total OPEB Liability	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Balances at December 31, 2023	\$ 401,850,291	\$ 2,547,992
Changes for the year:		
Service cost	12,777,473	740,302
Interest	15,232,944	111,370
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	33,431,711	60,802
Benefit payments	(10,852,542)	(64,828)
Net changes	50,589,586	847,646
Balances at December 31, 2024	\$ 452,439,877	\$ 3,395,638

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

	1% Decrease (2.26%)	Current Discount Rate (3.26%)	1% Increase (4.26%)
Governmental activities:			
Total OPEB liability	\$ 537,025,535	\$ 452,439,877	\$ 385,636,179
Business-type activities:			
Total OPEB liability	\$ 4,030,469	\$ 3,395,638	\$ 2,894,266

Additionally, healthcare costs can be subject to considerable volatility over time. The table below presents the effect on the total OPEB liability of a 1% change in current (7.8%) healthcare cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease (6.8%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (7.8%)	1% Increase (8.8%)
Governmental activities:			
Total OPEB liability	\$ 368,807,694	\$ 452,439,877	\$ 563,023,282
Business-type activities:			
Total OPEB liability	\$ 2,767,965	\$ 3,395,638	\$ 4,225,586

Funding Policy—Contributions by the primary government may vary according to length of service. The cost of providing postemployment health care benefits is shared between the County and the retired employee. Substantially all employees may become eligible for those benefits if they reach normal retirement age and length of service requirement while working for these entities. The cost of retiree health care benefits is recognized as an expense/expenditure as premiums are paid within the governmental funds. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the County’s governmental and business-type activities recognized OPEB expense of \$24,843,089 and \$629,746, respectively.

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB—The County reports deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources due to differences during the measurement period between the employer’s contributions and its proportionate share of the total of certain contributions from employers included in the total OPEB liability. The table below presents the County’s deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources at December 31, 2024.

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 11,206,125	\$ 84,104	\$ 80,477,993	\$ 604,001
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	70,366,138	528,110	75,694,043	568,096
Benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date	11,804,982	57,957	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 93,377,245</u>	<u>\$ 670,171</u>	<u>\$ 156,172,036</u>	<u>\$ 1,172,097</u>

The County’s contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ending December 31, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as shown below.

Year Ending December 31,	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
2025	\$ 1,878,746	\$ 14,100
2026	(13,106,228)	(98,364)
2027	(19,890,190)	(149,279)
2028	(27,442,151)	(205,958)
2029	(19,733,717)	(148,105)
2030 and thereafter	3,693,767	27,723

Discretely Presented Component Units

i) Dutchess Community College

Plan Description

The College's single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan, which is administered by the College, provides medical and Medicare Part B benefits to retired employees and their eligible dependents. The authority to establish and amend the benefit terms and financing requirements rests with the College Board of Trustees through negotiations with its employee groups. The plan does not accumulate assets to meet its future obligation and the plan is not administered through a trust or an equivalent arrangement. The OPEB plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

The College funds the cost of providing health care insurance to its retirees on a pay as you go basis. Total contributions to the plan to cover the College's share of retiree's insurance premiums for the year ended August 31, 2024 was \$2,109,380.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms—At September 1, 2023, the number of employees covered by the College's OPEB plan:

Active employees	345
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	<u>263</u>
Total	<u>608</u>

Total OPEB Liability

The College's total OPEB liability of \$102,838,009 was measured as of September 1, 2023 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 1, 2022.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions—The total OPEB liability in the September 1, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using an inflation rate of 2.70%, a payroll growth rate of 2.00%, and a discount rate of 3.81%, applied to all periods included in the measurement. The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer 20 Year Bond GO Index, which is a 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher. The medical trend rates are estimated with the Medicare Part B trend expected to increase 5.0% a year. Mortality was based on Pub-2010 Mortality Table, sex distinct, category-specific, headcount weighted, and adjusted for mortality improvements with scale MP-2021 mortality improvement scale on a generational basis.

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

	<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>
Balance at August 31, 2023	\$ 100,736,701
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	3,617,002
Interest	3,753,820
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	(2,815,928)
Benefit payments	<u>(2,453,586)</u>
Net changes	<u>2,101,308</u>
Balance at August 31, 2024	<u>\$ 102,838,009</u>

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to the Change in the Discount Rate—The following table presents the total OPEB liability of the College, as well as what the College’s total OPEB liability would be if it calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (2.81%)	Current Discount Rate (3.81%)	1% Increase (4.81%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 121,115,471	\$ 102,838,009	\$ 88,291,814

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to the Change in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate—The following table presents the total OPEB liability of the College, as well as what the College’s total OPEB liability would be if it calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

	1% Decrease (6.8%)	Current Healthcare Trend Rate (7.8%)	1% Increase (8.8%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 86,184,249	\$ 102,838,009	\$ 124,410,323

Funding Policy—Contributions may vary according to length of service. The cost of providing postemployment health care benefits is shared between the College and the retired employee. Substantially all employees may become eligible for those benefits if they reach normal retirement age and length of service requirement while working for these entities. The cost of retiree health care benefits is recognized as an expense as premiums are paid. For the year ended August 31, 2024, the recognized OPEB expense was \$4,608,262.

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB—At August 31, 2024, the College reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 408,253	\$ 8,452,746
Changes of assumptions	6,275,176	11,152,506
Benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date	2,803,357	-
Total	<u>\$ 9,486,786</u>	<u>\$ 19,605,252</u>

The College’s contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ending August 31, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending August 31,	
2025	\$ (1,507,372)
2026	(3,977,348)
2027	(5,870,260)
2028	(1,474,250)
2029 and thereafter	(92,593)

ii) Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency

Plan Description

The Agency provides postemployment health insurance coverage to retired employees through a self-administered single employer plan in accordance with the provisions of various employment contracts. The benefit levels, employee contributions and employer contributions are governed by the Agency’s policy. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75. The plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

The Agency’s OPEB plan subsidizes the cost of healthcare to eligible retired employees and their spouses. Eligibility is based on the respective rules of the New York State and Local Employees Retirement System (“ERS”), as well as the provisions of the Agency’s agreements with its employees.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms—At December 31, 2024, the Agency had 1 active employee and 4 retired employees covered by benefit terms.

Total OPEB Liability

The Agency’s total OPEB liability of \$470,980 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2024.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions—The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2024 actuarial valuation was determined using an inflation rate of 3.00%, a discount rate of 3.95%, and healthcare cost trend rates ranging from 11.7% to 3.0%, reduced incrementally to an ultimate rate of 4.1% to 3.0%, applied to all periods included in the measurement. The discount rate was based on a review of the yield derived from the 20 Year AA Municipal GO Bond Rate Index per Fidelity Investments. Mortality was based on the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Mortality Table, with mortality improvement projected for 10 years.

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

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 270,131
Changes for the year:	
Interest	8,549
Changes of assumptions	230,020
Benefit payments	(37,720)
Net changes	200,849
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 470,980

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to the Change in the Discount Rate—The following table presents the total OPEB liability of the Agency, as well as what the Agency’s total OPEB liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the current discount rate.

	1% Decrease (2.95%)	Current Discount Rate (3.95%)	1% Increase (4.95%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 514,808	\$ 470,980	\$ 432,495

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to the Change in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate—The following table presents the total OPEB liability of the Agency, as well as what the Agency’s total OPEB liability would be if it was calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

	1% Decrease (10.7%/2.0%)	Current Healthcare Trend Rate (11.7%/3.0%)	1% Increase (12.7%/4.0%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 430,386	\$ 470,980	\$ 516,423

iii) Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority

Plan Description

The Authority provides continuation of medical insurance coverage to employees that retire under the New York State Retirement Systems at the same time they end their service to the Authority. The benefit levels, employee contributions, and employer contributions are governed by the Authority’s contractual agreements. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms—At December 31, 2024, the Authority had 34 active employees and 9 retired employees covered by benefit terms.

Total OPEB Liability

The Authority’s total OPEB liability of \$2,763,074 was determined by an actuarial valuation using the Alternate Measurement Method as of December 31, 2024.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions—The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using an inflation rate of 3.00%, a discount rate of 3.90%, and healthcare cost trend rates ranging from 11.70% to 3.00%, reduced incrementally to an ultimate rate of 4.10% to 3.00%, applied to all periods included in the measurement. The discount rate was based on the 20-year tax exempt municipal bond yield. Mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Mortality Tables, with mortality improvement projected for 10 years.

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

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 2,697,275
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	78,737
Interest	102,438
Economic/demographic gains/losses	34,657
Changes of assumptions	(60,548)
Benefit payments	(89,485)
Net changes	65,799
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 2,763,074

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to the Change in the Discount Rate—The following table presents the total OPEB liability of the Authority, as well as what the Authority’s total OPEB liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (2.90%)	Current Discount Rate (3.90%)	1% Increase (4.90%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 3,207,624	\$ 2,763,074	\$ 2,405,492

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to the Change in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate—The following table presents the total OPEB liability of the Authority, as well as what the Authority’s total OPEB liability would be if it calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the current healthcare cost trend rate, which ranges from 11.70% to 3.0%, while the ultimate healthcare cost trend rate is 4.10%.

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Healthcare	Increase
	<u>(10.7%/3.1%)</u>	<u>(11.7%/4.1%)</u>	<u>(12.7%/5.1%)</u>
Total OPEB liability	\$ 2,353,007	\$ 2,763,074	\$ 3,280,359

9. DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The County offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all County employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

As of October 1, 1997 the New York State Deferred Compensation Board (the “Board”) created a Trust and Custody agreement making Chase Manhattan Bank the Trustee and Custodian of the Plan. Since the Board is no longer the trustee of the plan, the plan no longer meets the criteria for inclusion in New York State’s financial statements. Municipalities which participate in New York State’s Deferred Compensation Plan are no longer required to record the value of the plan assets. At December 31, 2024, the market value, as reported by the New York State Deferred Compensation Plan, of the plan assets totaled \$257,208,562.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to property damage and destruction of assets, vehicle liability, injuries to employees, and unemployment insurance. The County purchases commercial insurance to cover such potential risks. The County purchases insurance for general liability, property, automobile, building, law enforcement, crime, airport, public entity management, employment related practices liability, foster care liability and owners and contractors protective (OCP Liability) and medical malpractice coverage. The general liability insurance is limited to \$1 million per occurrence and an aggregate \$2 million limit. All other policies have limits ranging from \$1 million to \$20 million. The County has not incurred claims over the respective coverage limits in any of the last three fiscal years.

The County estimates \$1,000,000 related to general claims against the County which is recorded within governmental activities long-term liabilities at December 31, 2024.

The Dutchess County Self-Insured Workers’ Compensation Plan (the “Plan”) was organized in 1980 to provide a program of workers’ compensation coverage for its member organizations. All political subdivisions in the County are eligible to participate. The Plan’s general objectives are to formulate, develop, and administer, on behalf of the member political subdivisions, a program of workers’ compensation insurance and to develop a comprehensive loss control program. Plan members are subject to a supplemental assessment in the event of deficiencies. If the assets of the Plan were to be exhausted, members would not be responsible for the Plan’s liabilities but would remain responsible for their individual liabilities, which would include their estimated claims and related administrative obligations. A Plan member would also be responsible for its individual liabilities if it were to withdraw from the Plan.

Plan members currently include one city, nine towns, three villages, Dutchess Community College, Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency and Dutchess County. The County is the predominant participant in the workers' compensation risk pool and, therefore, the activity of the Plan is recorded in the County's General Fund. The Plan maintains insurance coverage for claims in excess of \$1,500,000 for uniformed officers and \$1,250,000 for all other County employees.

The Plan establishes a liability for both reported and unreported insured events, which includes estimates of both future payments of losses and related claim adjustment expenses. The following information supplied by the Plan Administrator represents changes in those aggregate liabilities for the Plan during the past two years:

Year Ended <u>December 31,</u>	Liability, Beginning <u>of Year</u>	Claims and <u>Adjustments</u>	Claim Payments and <u>Adjustments</u>	Liability, End <u>of Year</u>
2024	\$ 32,529,113	\$ 499,202	\$ 3,380,134	\$ 29,648,181
2023	32,604,319	4,415,114	4,490,320	32,529,113

The financial information for the self-insurance plan is reported on the modified accrual basis within the General Fund. The liability for workers' compensation claims payable is recorded within governmental activities long-term liabilities at December 31, 2024.

11. LEASES AND SUBSCRIPTION LIABILITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

During the current and prior years, the County entered into long-term, lease agreements as the lessee for the acquisition and use of buildings and equipment. As of December 31, 2024, the value of the lease liabilities was \$28,725,595 in governmental activities and \$605,592 in business-type activities. The County is required to make annual principal and interest payments ranging from \$13,341 to \$1,068,889. The leases have interest rates ranging from 1.21% to 5.09%. The value of the right-to-use lease assets as of the end of the current fiscal year was \$35,843,463 and had accumulated amortization of \$9,510,276 for governmental activities, and \$942,131 with an accumulated amortization of \$415,072 for business-type activities.

At December 31, 2024, the County maintained several subscription based information technology arrangements. As of December 31, 2024, the value of the SBITA liabilities was \$973,557. The County is required to make annual principal and interest payments ranging from \$10,967 to \$50,999. The agreements have interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 5.25%. The value of the SBITA assets as of the end of the current fiscal year was \$1,874,366 and had accumulated amortization of \$725,865.

Discretely Presented Component Units:

i) Dutchess Community College

The College is the lessee of various equipment and a building. The leases have various inception dates and remaining terms of 45 to 250 months. The building lease has a renewal option. The equipment leases do not have a renewal option. The interest rate on the leases range from 2.20% to 3.64%. As of August 31, 2024, the value of the lease liabilities was \$21,009,250.

The College is the lessee of subscription-based information technology arrangements. The arrangements have various inception dates. The interest rate on the arrangements is 2.14% to 3.64%. As of August 31, 2024, the value of the lease liabilities was \$3,220,944.

12. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

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

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

The County's outstanding long-term liabilities include bonds payable, leases, SBITAs, compensated absences, workers' compensation and general claims, other postemployment benefits ("OPEB") obligation, and net pension liability. A summary of changes in the County's long-term liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2024 is presented below:

	Balance 1/1/2024 (as restated)	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2024	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Bonds payable:					
Serial bonds	\$ 285,256,139	\$ 35,157,500	\$ 15,826,073	\$ 304,587,566	\$ 18,537,600
Premiums on serial bonds	8,935,886	2,769,878	666,356	11,039,408	804,851
DTASC tobacco settlement bonds	42,985,000	-	1,125,000	41,860,000	7,560,000
Premium on DTASC bonds	3,179,288	-	83,208	3,096,080	559,159
DTASC subordinate turbo CABs	8,808,804	613,737	-	9,422,541	-
Total bonds payable	349,165,117	38,541,115	17,700,637	370,005,595	27,461,610
Lease liability	30,648,936	1,126,914	3,050,255	28,725,595	3,144,573
SBITA liability	1,105,114	712,794	844,351	973,557	357,337
Compensated absences	37,461,486	250,124	-	37,711,610	1,885,581
Workers' compensation and general claims	33,529,113	499,202	3,380,134	30,648,181	5,178,499
OPEB obligation	401,850,291	61,442,128	10,852,542	452,439,877	-
Net pension liability*	93,954,093	-	23,002,077	70,952,016	-
Total governmental activities	\$ 947,714,150	\$ 102,572,277	\$ 58,829,996	\$ 991,456,431	\$ 38,027,600
Business-type activities:					
Bonds payable:					
Airport bonds	\$ 1,576,095	\$ 747,500	\$ 87,986	\$ 2,235,609	\$ 157,961
Transportation bonds	127,766	-	40,941	86,825	34,439
Premiums on serial bonds	160,029	54,145	13,806	200,368	16,513
Total bonds payable	1,863,890	801,645	142,733	2,522,802	208,913
Leases	706,689	-	101,097	605,592	107,376
Compensated absences	899,103	89,800	-	988,903	49,445
OPEB obligation	2,547,992	912,474	64,828	3,395,638	-
Net pension liability*	4,859,449	-	1,231,045	3,628,404	-
Total business-type activities	\$ 10,877,123	\$ 1,803,919	\$ 1,539,703	\$ 11,141,339	\$ 365,734

*(Reductions/additions to compensated absences and net pension liability are shown net of additions/reductions.)

Serial Bonds—General obligation bonds of the County (not including the DTASC debt) are issued principally as serial bonds, which are due at various times through 2048. The bonds are issued primarily to finance acquisition or construction of capital facilities. General obligation bonds have been issued for governmental activities. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the County. Principal and interest payments are included in the expenditures of the General Fund. The County has utilized 10.9% of its constitutional debt limit as of December 31, 2024.

On April 5, 2024, the County issued \$35,905,000 in public improvement serial bonds for various capital improvements and equipment purchases. Series 2024 bonds for governmental activities and business-type activities of \$35,157,500 and \$747,500 were issued at a premium of \$2,769,878 and \$54,145, respectively, carry an interest rate of 4.00 percent, and have maturities in April of 2044.

Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors, including bondholders and noteholders of the County to enforce payments upon such contracts, if necessary, through court action, although the present statute limits interest on the amount adjudged due to creditors to nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment.

A summary of additions and payments for the year ended December 31, 2024 is shown below:

Description	Maturity Date	Interest Rate (%)	Balance 1/1/2024	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2024
Governmental activities:						
2015 Public Improvement	2035	2.00-5.00	\$ 9,250,000	\$ -	\$ 1,185,000	\$ 8,065,000
2015 Refunding	2027	2.00-5.00	2,299,166	-	834,706	1,464,460
2016 Refunding	2028	3.00-4.00	2,375,000	-	460,000	1,915,000
2017 Public Improvement	2037	2.00-3.00	3,170,000	-	255,000	2,915,000
2018 Public Improvement Series A	2038	3.00-3.25	9,050,000	-	890,000	8,160,000
2018 Public Improvement Series B	2048	3.25-4.00	36,255,000	-	955,000	35,300,000
2019 Public Improvement Series A	2039	3.00-5.00	10,006,000	-	763,500	9,242,500
2019 Public Improvement Series B	2048	3.00-5.00	18,590,000	-	475,000	18,115,000
2019 Refunding	2031	2.00-5.00	4,592,401	-	1,352,032	3,240,369
2020 Public Improvement	2040	2.00	30,468,000	-	2,414,000	28,054,000
2021 Public Improvement Series A	2039	2.00-5.00	13,449,352	-	719,615	12,729,737
2021 Public Improvement Series B	2047	2.00-5.00	38,095,000	-	1,190,000	36,905,000
2022 Public Improvement Series A	2042	3.00	18,195,000	-	1,290,000	16,905,000
2022 Public Improvement Series B	2048	3.00-3.25	49,040,000	-	1,490,000	47,550,000
2023 Public Improvement Series A	2043	4.00	21,821,220	-	1,447,220	20,374,000
2023 Public Improvement Series B	2048	4.00	18,600,000	-	105,000	18,495,000
2024 Public Improvement Series A	2044	4.00	-	35,157,500	-	35,157,500
Total governmental activities			<u>\$ 285,256,139</u>	<u>\$ 35,157,500</u>	<u>\$ 15,826,073</u>	<u>\$ 304,587,566</u>
Business-type activities:						
2015 Refunding—Transportation	2027	2.00-5.00	\$ 85,834	\$ -	\$ 25,294	\$ 60,540
2019 Public Improvement Series A—Airport	2039	3.00-5.00	514,000	-	31,500	482,500
2019 Refunding—Airport	2031	2.00-5.00	15,665	-	7,321	8,344
2019 Refunding—Transportation	2031	2.00-5.00	41,933	-	15,647	26,286
2020 Public Improvement—Airport	2040	2.00	17,000	-	1,000	16,000
2021 Public Improvement—Airport	2047	2.00-5.00	100,649	-	5,385	95,264
2022 Public Improvement—Airport	2042	3.00	765,000	-	35,000	730,000
2023 Public Improvement Series B—Airport	2048	4.00	163,780	-	7,780	156,000
2024 Public Improvement Series A—Airport	2044	4.00	-	747,500	-	747,500
Total business-type activities			<u>\$ 1,703,861</u>	<u>\$ 747,500</u>	<u>\$ 128,927</u>	<u>\$ 2,322,434</u>

DTASC Debt—In 2003, DTASC issued \$47,815,000 of the New York Counties Tobacco Trust III Tobacco Settlement Pass-Through Bonds, Series 2003 (“Series 2003 Term Bonds”) pursuant to an indenture dated as of December 18, 2003. The issue value of the bonds was \$45,912,363, net of a bond discount of \$1,902,637. Net proceeds were paid to the County for deposit to an escrow fund as a purchase from the County of all of the County’s right, title and interest, under the MSA and the Decree, including the Tobacco Settlement Revenues (“TSR”). On September 22, 2016, DTASC issued \$49,520,000 of Tobacco Settlement Asset Backed Refunding Bonds, Series 2016. The Series 2016 bonds and additional consideration received as a result of the refunding transaction were used to redeem or exchange all of DTASC’s Tobacco Settlement Asset Backed Bonds Series 2003 outstanding in the aggregate principal amount of \$22,250,000. As a result, the Series 2003 Term Bonds have been removed from the financial statements. Additionally, the Series 2016 Bonds’ proceeds were used to acquire by negotiated purchase the initial principal amount of outstanding NYCTT Subordinate Bonds component S4B attributable to

DTASC, to cancel the related NYCTT Subordinate Bonds component S2, and redeem NYCTT Subordinate Bonds component S1 bonds.

On November 15, 2005, DTASC participated in New York Counties Tobacco Trust V (“NYCTT”), along with 23 other New York County Tobacco Corporations, and issued Tobacco Settlement Pass-Through Bonds—Subordinate Turbo CABs in various series for the purpose of securitizing additional future tobacco settlement revenues. The proceeds of these bonds, \$26,236,279 (after the deduction of \$736,279 in bond issuance and underwriter costs), were used to purchase tobacco settlement rights from the County. The issuance had four components and payments on the Subordinate Turbo CABs were subordinate to the Series 2003 Term Bonds. As a result of the Tobacco Asset Back Refunding Bonds, Series 2016 transaction as described below, only the Series 2005 S3 Subordinate Turbo CABs remain.

The payment of the Series 2016 Term Bonds and the Subordinate Turbo Bonds is dependent on the receipt of TSRs. The amount of TSRs actually collected is dependent on many factors including cigarette consumption and the continued operations of the OPMs. Such bonds are secured by and payable solely from TSRs and investment earnings pledged under the Bond Indenture and amounts established and held in accordance with the Bond Indenture. In the event sufficient funds are not available to meet planned payment maturities, rated maturity dates will be used.

Changes in DTASC bonds payable for the year ended December 31, 2024 are presented as follows:

Description	Year of Maturity	Yield	Balance 1/1/2024	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2024	Amounts* Due Within One Year
Series 2016 Tobacco Settlement Bonds	2035	various	\$ 42,985,000	\$ -	\$ 1,125,000	\$ 41,860,000	\$ 7,560,000
Plus:							
Bond premium			3,179,288	-	83,208	3,096,080	559,159
Net Tobacco Settlement Bonds			<u>\$ 46,164,288</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,208,208</u>	<u>\$ 44,956,080</u>	<u>\$ 8,119,159</u>

*Actual amounts due within one year may vary based on the receipt of TSRs and DTASC’s ability to make the payment of principal and interest.

Subordinate Turbo CABs—Interest on the Subordinate Turbo CABs is compounded semi-annually on June 1 and December 1, but is not payable until bond maturity. Interest accretes until both principal and accreted interest are paid. Future interest accretion has been recorded as bond discount and amortized as the current interest accretes. The accreted interest on the Subordinate Turbo CABs is reflected within the Subordinate Turbo CABs payable liability.

A summary of the Subordinate Turbo CABs net bond balance activity for the year ended December 31, 2024 follows:

	Interest Rate	Original Principal	Balance 1/1/2024	Annual Net Interest Accretion	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2024
Subordinate Turbo CABs	6.00%- 7.85%	\$ 2,604,375	\$ 8,808,804	\$ 613,737	\$ -	\$ 9,422,541

Redemption of the Subordinate Turbo CABs as outlined in the New York Counties Tobacco Trust VI Tobacco Settlement Pass-Through Bonds, Series 2016 official statement totals \$26,236,279 and is scheduled to be paid from 2035 to 2040, while early payment is allowed. During the year ended

December 31, 2024, DTASC did not make any redemption payments. Outstanding Subordinate Turbo CABs consist of one installment, Series 2005 S3. Any debt service amounts not paid in accordance with the Turbo Redemption Payments schedule will be due and payable on the June 1, 2055 maturity date.

Amortization of Bond Premiums—During the year ended December 31, 2024, the County issued serial bonds which included premiums totaling \$2,824,023. Additionally, during previous years, the County issued advanced refunding serial bonds which included bond premiums. The premiums are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the bonds. The total unamortized premium of the County as of December 31, 2024 was \$11,039,408 and \$200,368 for governmental and business-type activities, respectively. Additionally, DTASC issued Tobacco Settlement Asset Backed Refunding Bonds during the year ended December 31, 2016 which included a bond premium. The total unamortized premium of the DTASC as of December 31, 2024 was \$3,096,080.

Leases—The County entered into long-term leases for various buildings and equipment within their governmental and business-type activities. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2024 was \$28,725,595 and \$605,592 respectively. Refer to Note 11 for additional information related to the County's leases.

SBITAs—The County has entered into long-term subscription-based information technology arrangements. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2024 was \$973,557. Refer to Note 11 for additional information related to the County's SBITAs.

Compensated Absences—As explained in Note 1, compensated absences are recorded in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. Governmental funds report only matured compensated absences payable to currently terminating employees which are included in wages and benefits. The payment of compensated absences is dependent on many factors and, therefore, cannot be reasonably estimated as to future timing of payment. The annual budgets of operating funds provide for such as amounts become payable. The values recorded at December 31, 2024 for governmental and business-type activities are \$37,711,610 and \$988,903, respectively, of which \$1,885,581 and \$49,445 is expected to become due within one year, respectively.

Workers' Compensation and General Claims—As explained in Note 10, the County is self-insured. Liabilities are established for workers' compensation and general claims in accordance with GASB requirements. At December 31, 2024, the County reported \$29,648,181 of workers' compensation liability and \$1,000,000 as general claims. Estimated long-term contingent loss liabilities in the governmental fund types have been reported as long-term liabilities in the government-wide financial statements.

OPEB Obligation—As explained in Note 8, the County provides medical, dental, and life insurance benefits for retirees, spouses, and their covered dependents while contributing a portion of the expenses. The County's annual OPEB cost is measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees' past periods of service (total OPEB liability), less the amount of the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The County's long-term OPEB obligation is estimated to be \$452,439,877 and \$3,395,638 at December 31, 2024 for governmental and business-type activities, respectively.

Net Pension Liability—The County reports a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Employees' Retirement System within their governmental and business-type activities. The net pension liability is estimated to be \$70,952,016 and \$3,628,404, respectively. Refer to Note 7 for additional information related to the County's net pension liability.

The following is a maturity schedule of the County's indebtedness:

Year Ending December 31,	Governmental Activities					
	Serial Bonds	Premiums on Serial Bonds	DTASC Tobacco Settlement Bonds	Premium on DTASC Bonds	DTASC Subordinate Turbo CABs	Leases
2025	\$ 18,537,600	\$ 804,851	\$ 7,560,000	\$ 559,159	\$ -	\$ 3,144,573
2026	18,039,553	804,851	2,550,000	188,605	-	3,179,147
2027	17,745,994	804,852	2,715,000	200,808	-	3,034,371
2028	17,413,383	688,599	2,865,000	211,904	-	2,679,130
2029	16,753,234	688,599	3,035,000	224,476	-	2,703,723
2030-2034	79,464,428	3,144,200	17,935,000	1,326,522	-	12,189,513
2035-2039	61,690,374	2,512,223	5,200,000	384,606	-	1,795,138
2040-2044	42,608,000	1,404,904	-	-	-	-
2045-2049	32,335,000	186,329	-	-	-	-
Thereafter	-	-	-	-	9,422,541	-
Total	<u>\$ 304,587,566</u>	<u>\$ 11,039,408</u>	<u>\$ 41,860,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,096,080</u>	<u>\$ 9,422,541</u>	<u>\$ 28,725,595</u>

(continued)

Year Ending December 31,	Governmental Activities					
	SBITAs	Compensated Absences	Workers' Compensation and General Claims	OPEB Obligation	Net Pension Liability	Total
2025	\$ 357,337	\$ 1,885,581	\$ 5,178,499	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,027,600
2026	296,767	-	-	-	-	25,058,923
2027	286,969	-	-	-	-	24,787,994
2028	32,484	-	-	-	-	23,890,500
2029	-	-	-	-	-	23,405,032
2030-2034	-	-	-	-	-	114,059,663
2035-2039	-	-	-	-	-	71,582,341
2040-2044	-	-	-	-	-	44,012,904
2045-2049	-	-	-	-	-	32,521,329
Thereafter	-	35,826,029	25,469,682	452,439,877	70,952,016	594,110,145
Total	<u>\$ 973,557</u>	<u>\$ 37,711,610</u>	<u>\$ 30,648,181</u>	<u>\$ 452,439,877</u>	<u>\$ 70,952,016</u>	<u>\$ 991,456,431</u>

(concluded)

Business-type Activities

Year Ending December 31,	Airport Bonds	Transportation Bonds	Premiums on Serial Bonds	Leases	Compensated Absences	OPEB Obligation	Net Pension Liability	Total
2025	\$ 157,961	\$ 34,439	\$ 16,513	\$ 107,376	\$ 49,445	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 365,734
2026	155,561	29,886	16,513	78,280	-	-	-	280,240
2027	156,506	22,500	16,513	84,852	-	-	-	280,371
2028	156,617	-	16,513	91,814	-	-	-	264,944
2029	156,766	-	16,513	99,184	-	-	-	272,463
2030-2034	625,570	-	56,385	144,086	-	-	-	826,041
2035-2039	639,628	-	40,024	-	-	-	-	679,652
2040-2044	187,000	-	21,394	-	-	-	-	208,394
Thereafter	-	-	-	-	939,458	3,395,638	3,628,404	7,963,500
Total	<u>\$ 2,235,609</u>	<u>\$ 86,825</u>	<u>\$ 200,368</u>	<u>\$ 605,592</u>	<u>\$ 988,903</u>	<u>\$ 3,395,638</u>	<u>\$ 3,628,404</u>	<u>\$ 11,141,339</u>

Interest requirements relating to bonds payable, leases, and SBITAs are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Bonds Payable			Leases/SBITAs	
	Governmental Activities		Business-type	Governmental	Business-type
	County	DTASC	Activities	Activities	Activities
2025	\$ 9,952,023	\$ 1,965,600	\$ 93,701	\$ 936,759	\$ 23,722
2026	8,658,483	1,663,150	71,386	811,623	20,191
2027	8,096,271	1,519,625	64,560	692,353	16,572
2028	7,533,198	1,380,125	57,783	597,474	12,653
2029	6,987,581	1,232,625	51,841	506,126	8,415
2030-2034	27,346,556	3,639,375	189,797	1,149,497	4,049
2035-2039	16,430,960	130,000	82,891	65,637	-
2040-2044	8,720,926	-	9,640	-	-
Thereafter	2,144,718	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 95,870,716</u>	<u>\$ 11,530,500</u>	<u>\$ 621,599</u>	<u>\$ 4,759,469</u>	<u>\$ 85,602</u>

Discretely Presented Component Units

i) Dutchess Community College

The following table summarizes changes in the College's long-term liabilities for the year ended August 31, 2024:

	Balance 9/1/2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance 8/31/2024	Due Within One Year
Lease liability	\$ 20,984,128	\$ 597,473	\$ 572,351	\$ 21,009,250	\$ 649,504
SBITA liability	3,520,597	291,926	591,579	3,220,944	492,345
Compensated absences	2,824,300	254,144	-	3,078,444	-
OPEB obligation	100,736,701	2,101,308	-	102,838,009	2,547,068
Net pension liability	9,100,006	-	2,517,708	6,582,298	-
Total long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 137,165,732</u>	<u>\$ 3,244,851</u>	<u>\$ 3,681,638</u>	<u>\$ 136,728,945</u>	<u>\$ 3,688,917</u>

Lease Liability—As explained in Note 10, the College entered into long-term leases for various equipment and a building. At August 31, 2024, the outstanding balance is \$21,009,250.

SBITA Liability—As explained in Note 10, the College entered into long-term subscription-based information technology arrangements. At August 31, 2024, the outstanding balance is \$3,220,944.

Compensated Absences—The College recognizes a liability for vested sick leave and other compensated absences with similar characteristics to the extent it is probable that the College will compensate the employees for the benefits through cash payments at retirement rather than be taken as absences due to illness or other contingencies. The value recorded at August 31, 2024 for the College is \$3,078,444.

OPEB Obligation—As explained in Note 8, the College provides medical, dental, and life insurance benefits for retirees, spouses, and their covered dependents while contributing a portion of the expenses. The College’s annual OPEB cost is measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees’ past periods of service (total OPEB liability), less the amount of the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position. The College’s long-term OPEB obligation is estimated to be \$102,838,009 at August 31, 2024.

Net Pension Liability—The College reported a liability, \$6,582,298, for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Employee Retirement System. Refer to Note 7 for additional information related to the College’s net pension liability.

Other long-term liabilities reported for the College include serial bonds of the Dutchess Community College Association, a discretely presented component unit of the College, in the amount of \$17,818,053, of which \$841,104 is due within one year.

ii) Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency

Bonds Payable—In May 2017, the Agency issued the 2017 Series Refunding Bonds in the amount of \$12,130,000 to refund the outstanding principal amount of the Agency’s 2007 Series bonds. The 2007 Series bonds had been issued to fund improvements required by compliance with the Clean Air Act (US Code Title 42, Chapter 85, as amended). The Agency received a bond premium in the amount of \$1,500,243, paid certain costs of issuance and established a debt reserve fund as part of the refunding. The Agency incurred a loss on refunding as a result of this transaction in the amount of \$282,501. The unamortized balance as of December 31, 2024 was \$65,917. Additionally, the Agency reports an unamortized premium at December 31, 2024 in the amount of \$350,057.

Annual amortization and sinking fund requirements for bonds payable are as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 172,250	\$ 1,522,250
2026	1,415,000	103,125	1,518,125
2027	1,355,000	33,875	1,388,875
Total	<u>\$ 4,120,000</u>	<u>\$ 309,250</u>	<u>\$ 4,429,250</u>

The Agency must obtain additional certifications regarding events of default occurring, landfill capacity and the quantity of waste processed. The Agency must maintain various accounts, described as restricted assets, which are subject to minimum funding requirements. At December 31, 2024, these debt service reserves exceeded their funding requirements.

OPEB Obligation—As explained in Note 8, the Agency provides certain benefits for retirees, spouses, and their covered dependents while contributing a portion of the expenses. The Agency’s annual OPEB cost is measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees’ past periods of service (total OPEB liability), less the amount of the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position. The Agency’s long-term OPEB obligation is estimated to be \$470,980 at December 31, 2024.

Net Pension Liability—As explained in Note 7, the Agency reports a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Employees’ Retirement System. The net pension liability is estimated to be \$18,425.

iii) Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority

The following table summarizes changes in the Authority’s long-term liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2024 is presented below:

	Balance 1/1/2024	Additions	Payments	Balance 12/31/2024	Due Within One Year
Bonds payable*	\$ 37,049,225	\$ -	\$ 2,989,032	\$ 34,060,193	\$ 1,582,772
Long-term bond anticipation notes	1,044,412	7,018	21,000	1,030,430	-
OPEB liability	2,697,275	65,799	-	2,763,074	-
Net pension liability	1,150,083	-	335,859	814,224	-
Total	<u>\$ 41,940,995</u>	<u>\$ 72,817</u>	<u>\$ 3,345,891</u>	<u>\$ 38,667,921</u>	<u>\$ 1,582,772</u>

*Bonds payable increased by \$206,977 in accrued accreted interest and decreased by a zero coupon bond payment of \$766,956, serial bond payments of \$2,397,812 and amortization of bond premium of \$31,241.

Bond Anticipation Notes (“BANs”)—In May 2018, the Authority authorized financing of \$3,996,167 with New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation maturing in May 2023. The purpose of the notes is to provide the Authority with funds to pay for improvements to the Greenfields Sewer District wastewater treatment plan process and collection system. Such financing was revised during 2020 to include \$478,765 in grant funding and \$4,511,363 in loan funding. During the year ended December 31, 2023, this was converted to long-term financing in the amount of \$3,230,346.

In November 2018, the Authority received authorization for financing of improvements to the Pinebrook Water System, in the amount of \$3,609,770 through the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation. Such financing included \$2,033,705 in grant funding and \$1,576,065 in loan funding. During the year ended December 31, 2024, there were drawdowns of \$7,018 on the loan funding.

Bonds Payable—The Authority issues revenue bonds to finance the acquisition of systems and the cost of the capital renovations to those systems and to pay costs of issuance.

Debt service requirements to maturity as of December 31, 2024 are presented in the table below:

Description	Maturity	Interest Rate (%)	Balance 12/31/2024
1998 Revenue Bonds (Zero Coupon) Series One	2029	3.90-5.40	\$ 1,649,620
2001 Service Agreement Revenue (Refunding) Bond Series 2001	2041	3.00-5.36	822,755
2009 Water Service Agreement Revenue Bond Series 2009	2039	5.62-5.96	1,347,524
2011 Service Agreement Revenue Bond Series 2011	2041	3.50-4.25	1,405,000
New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation Bond Series 2016 B	2044	0.55-3.35	3,022,761
2016 Service Agreement Revenue Bond Series 2016	2046	1.50-3.25	1,265,000
2016 Service Agreement Revenue Refunding Bond Series 2016	2029	1.75-4.00	2,055,000
New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation Bond Series 2018	2047	N/A	2,987,100
New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation Bond Series 2018A	2043	N/A	316,540
2019 Revenue Bond Series	2049	1.80-5.00	1,195,000
New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation Bond Series 2020B	2050	0.23-2.67	1,655,000
New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation Bond Series 2023	2053	3.78-4.97	3,145,346
New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation Bond Series 2023	2053	N/A	3,780,432
New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation Bond Series 2023	2053	N/A	1,080,000
Total bonds			25,727,078
Accreted interest recorded on zero coupon bonds			8,144,079
Unamortized bond premium			189,036
Total bonds payable			34,060,193
Portion due within one year			(1,582,772)
Net bonds payable due in more than one year			<u>\$ 32,477,421</u>

Bond Covenants—The Authority has agreed to maintain dedicated sources of revenues with respect to the projects financed in accordance with the State Act and in amounts such that the revenues of the Authority with respect to the financial projects shall be sufficient, together with all other funds available to the Authority for such purposes, to pay all costs of operating and maintaining the projects and to pay principal and interest requirements. The bonds payable are special obligations of the Authority, collateralized by the assets of the Authority and to be amortized solely from the revenues of the Authority.

The Authority has pledged its revenues, subject to the right to pay operating expenses, its interest in its Service Agreement with Dutchess County, its interest in cash and investments held by the Bond Trustee and any other property subsequently pledged, for payment of the bonds.

In addition to pledging its revenues and other rights as described above, the Authority made certain covenants including that it will fix, charge and collect water and sewer rates together with other Authority revenues in amounts sufficient to provide for operating expenses as included in the Authority's budget. The Authority also pledges to maintain, in full force and effect, the service agreement with the County, as is further described in Note 15.

The Authority has refunded several of its earlier bond issuances. The proceeds from the new bonds were used to refund a portion of the Authority’s earlier bonds and pay the costs of issuance of the refunding bonds. The net proceeds of the refundings, after payment of underwriting and other issuance costs, were used to purchase state and local government securities. These securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. The escrowed funds have been used to make the required debt service payments such that no refunded debt is outstanding as of December 31, 2024.

13. NET POSITION AND FUND BALANCE

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

- **Net Investment in Capital Assets**—This category groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation/amortization and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets reduce the balance in this category. A reconciliation of the County’s governmental activities and business-type activities net investment in capital assets is presented below.

Governmental Activities:

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization		\$ 468,655,230
Other noncurrent asset, net of amortization		5,758,561
Less related debt:		
Serial bonds—County	\$ (304,587,566)	
Unamortized bond premium—County	(11,039,408)	
Deferred charge/gain on refunding, net	(10,505,722)	
Serial bonds—DTASC	(41,860,000)	
Unamortized bond premium—DTASC	(3,096,080)	
Leases	(28,725,595)	
SBITA	(973,557)	
Capital Projects Fund accounts payable	(13,824,535)	
Serial bonds issued on behalf of Dutchess Community College	14,040,675	
Unspent debt proceeds	<u>47,058,056</u>	<u>(353,513,732)</u>
Net investment in capital assets		<u>\$ 120,900,059</u>

Business-type Activities:

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization		\$ 34,756,470
Less related debt:		
Serial bonds—Airport Fund and Transportation Fund	\$ (2,322,434)	
Unamortized bond premium—Airport Fund and Transportation Fund	(200,368)	
Lease liability—Airport Fund	(35,300)	
Lease liability—Dutchess County LDC	(570,292)	
Unspent debt proceeds	<u>417,929</u>	<u>(2,710,465)</u>
Net investment in capital assets		<u>\$ 32,046,005</u>

- **Restricted Net Position**—This category represents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The total restricted component of net position is \$68,658,940, of which \$17,548,039 is restricted for debt service; \$15,793,352 for workers’ compensation; \$11,988,479 is restricted for housing trust; and \$23,329,070 for other restrictions, which represents capital projects, \$13,716,953; self-insurance, \$1,970,502; and miscellaneous special reserves, \$7,641,615.
- **Unrestricted Net Position**—This category represents net position of the County not restricted for any project or other purpose.

In the fund financial statements, nonspendable amounts represent net current financial resources that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Nonspendable fund balance maintained by the County at December 31, 2024 is presented below.

- **Prepaid Items**—Represents amounts prepaid to the retirement system that are applicable to future accounting periods. The General Fund and Nonmajor Funds reported amounts of \$5,384,963 and \$250,245, respectively, at December 31, 2024.
- **Inventories**—Represents the portion of fund balance, \$177,323, comprised of inventory and is nonspendable in the General Fund because inventory is not an available spendable resource.

In the fund financial statements, restricted fund balances are amounts constrained to specific purposes (such as creditors, grants, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments) through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The table below presents restricted fund balances of the County as of December 31, 2024.

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	DTASC Fund	Total
Restricted for:				
Workers' compensation	\$ 15,793,352	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,793,352
Self-insurance	1,970,502	-	-	1,970,502
Capital projects	300,808	60,474,201	-	60,775,009
Debt service	10,667,474	-	3,430,565	14,098,039
Sheriff—Asset forfeiture	50,370	-	-	50,370
Sheriff—DWI and traffic safety	129,640	-	-	129,640
Aging and special needs programs	117,161	-	-	117,161
Veterans services	14,881	-	-	14,881
Green initiatives	40,909	-	-	40,909
Shared services	2,445,044	-	-	2,445,044
Housing trust	11,988,479	-	-	11,988,479
Opioid settlement	4,843,610	-	-	4,843,610
Total restricted fund balance	<u>\$ 48,362,230</u>	<u>\$ 60,474,201</u>	<u>\$ 3,430,565</u>	<u>\$ 112,266,996</u>

- **Restricted for Workers’ Compensation**—Represents reserves established within the General Fund which will be used to pay self-insured workers’ compensation claims and expenses in excess of claims and expenses paid from current appropriations.

- ***Restricted for Self Insurance***—Represents reserves established within the General Fund which will be used to pay claims, actions or judgments against the County that results from personal injuries, property damage and dental claims.
- ***Restricted for Capital Projects***—Represents reserves established within the General Fund and Capital Projects Fund which will be used to pay for the costs of future capital expenditures.
- ***Restricted for Debt Service***—Represents reserves which will be used for the reduction of future debt service requirements. Of this balance, \$4,500,000 was appropriated in the 2025 General Fund budget.
- ***Restricted for Sheriff—Asset Forfeiture***—Represents asset forfeiture revenue restricted to pay for equipment or other uses that will aid in drug enforcement activities, pursuant to state and federal laws.
- ***Restricted for Sheriff—DWI and Traffic Safety***—Represents STOP DWI fees restricted to pay for road safety programs and equipment to combat the use and abuse of drugs and alcohol which eventually results in reducing the incidents of driving while intoxicated.
- ***Restricted for Aging and Special Needs Programs***—Represents programs for the aging and special needs revenue restricted to pay for the operation and maintenance of those programs.
- ***Restricted for Veterans Services***—Represents reserves established within the General Fund which will be used to pay for the future costs associated with veteran services.
- ***Restricted for Green Initiatives***—Represents reserves established within the General Fund which will be used to pay for the future costs associated with green initiatives.
- ***Restricted for Shared Services***—Represents reserves established within the General Fund which will be used to pay for the future costs associated with the Dutchess County Municipal Consolidation & Shared Services Grant Program.
- ***Restricted for Housing Trust***—Represents reserves established within the General Fund which will be used to pay for the future costs associated with the Dutchess County Housing Trust Fund program.
- ***Restricted for Opioid Settlement***—Represents reserves established within the General Fund for specific public health measures to combat opioid abuse. Of this balance, \$247,008 was appropriated in the 2025 General Fund budget.

In the fund financial statements, commitments are amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint imposed by a formal action of the County’s highest level of decision-making authority. As of December 31, 2024, the County reported no committed fund balance.

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

As of December 31, 2024, the County reported the following fund balances assignments:

	General Fund	DTASC Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Assigned for:				
Subsequent year's expenditures	\$ 23,425,000	\$ -	\$ 2,750,000	\$ 26,175,000
Encumbrances	10,678,681	-	74,897	10,753,578
Specific use	-	104,876	4,389,046	4,493,922
Total assigned fund balance	<u>\$ 34,103,681</u>	<u>\$ 104,876</u>	<u>\$ 7,213,943</u>	<u>\$ 41,422,500</u>

- **Assigned to Encumbrances**—Represents commitments related to unperformed contracts or purchase orders for goods or services.
- **Assigned to Subsequent Year's Expenditures**—Represents available fund balance being appropriated to meet expenditure requirements in the 2025 fiscal year.
- **Assigned to Specific Use**—Represents fund balance within the special revenue funds that is assigned for a specific purpose. The assignments' purpose relates to each fund's operations and represent the remaining amounts within funds that are not restricted or committed.

It is the County's policy to expend fund balances in the following order: nonspendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance.

14. INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITY

Interfund receivables and payables are short-term in nature and exist because of temporary advances or payments made on behalf of other funds. All interfund balances are expected to be collected/paid within the subsequent year. Interfund transfers are routine annual events for both the budget and accounting process and are necessary to present funds in their proper fund classification. The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2024 is shown in the table below.

Fund	Interfund	
	Receivable	Payable
Governmental funds:		
General Fund	\$ 3,969,997	\$ 665,462
Capital Projects Fund	1,851	1,566,104
Nonmajor governmental funds	8	46,166
Proprietary funds:		
Airport Fund	181,956	319,737
Transportation Fund	-	1,556,343
Total	<u>\$ 4,153,812</u>	<u>\$ 4,153,812</u>

Transfers are used primarily to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute of budget required to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the fund making payments when due, and (3) move residual cash from closed capital projects.

The County made the following transfers during the year ended December 31, 2024:

Transfers out:	Transfers in:				Total
	Governmental funds		Proprietary funds		
	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Airport Fund	Transportation Fund	
Governmental funds:					
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 1,137,642	\$ 296,800	\$ 5,312,128	\$ 6,746,570
Capital Projects Fund	<u>6,266,507</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,266,507</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,266,507</u>	<u>\$ 1,137,642</u>	<u>\$ 296,800</u>	<u>\$ 5,312,128</u>	<u>\$ 13,013,077</u>

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following schedule presents significant transactions between the primary government and its component units during the year ended December 31, 2024:

Component Unit	Amount	Nature of Transaction
Dutchess Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation	\$ 11,028	Administrative expenses
Dutchess County LDC	462,500	Professional service contracts
Dutchess Community College	17,123,656	Operating and capital support
Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority	3,837,403	Net service fee
Aggregated nonmajor component units	<u>799,994</u>	Charges for services
Total	<u>\$ 22,234,581</u>	

The County provided economic support to the above component units based on contractual obligations between the parties (see Notes 18 and 19).

Discretely Presented Component Units

i) Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency:

The Agency is entitled to receive net service fees from Dutchess County based on a contractual formula, generally when revenues are insufficient to cover operating expenses and debt service requirements. These payments are subject to approval by resolution of the Dutchess County Legislature. These fees amounted to \$0 during 2024.

During 2024, the Agency participated in the health and dental insurance plan administered by Dutchess County and was charged \$91,542.

ii) Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority:

The Authority has entered into service agreements with Dutchess County for the Water District and Part County Sewer Districts to provide water and/or sewer services and receive a service fee from Dutchess County based on a contractual formula, generally when revenues are insufficient to cover certain operating expenses and debt service requirements. The Authority also receives payments from Dutchess County for the completion of certain consulting projects. Although these payments are subject to budgetary resolutions by the Dutchess County Legislature for approval, no approvals have been withheld by the Legislature. For the year ended 2024, the Authority recorded net revenues of \$3,837,403, having recorded a return of \$0 to the County during the year. Nothing was due to the County at year-end. Since the Authority is a component unit of Dutchess County, these transactions are also considered related party transactions.

16. LABOR CONTRACTS

The County’s employees operate under three collective bargaining units: the CSEA Local 1000 AFSCME/AFL-CIO (“CSEA”), the Dutchess County Sheriff’s Employees Association (“DCSEA”), and the Dutchess County Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff’s P.B.A., Inc, (“PBA”). The CSEA contract is negotiated through December 31, 2024. The DCSEA contract is negotiated through December 31, 2025. The PBA contract is negotiated through December 31, 2026.

17. TAX ABATEMENTS

The County is subject to tax abatements granted by the Dutchess County Industrial Development Agency (“DCIDA”). These programs have the stated purpose of increasing business activity and employment in the region. Economic development agreements are entered into by the DCIDA and include the abatement of state, county, local and school district taxes, in addition to other assistance. In the case of the County, the abatements have resulted in reductions of property taxes, which the County administers as a temporary reduction in the assessed value of the property involved. The abatement agreements stipulate a percentage reduction of property taxes, which can be as much as 100 percent. Under the agreements entered into by DCIDA, the County collected \$1,298,645 during 2024 in payments in lieu of taxes (“PILOT”), these collections were made in lieu of \$5,847,743 in property taxes, \$1,107,346 in sales and use taxes, and \$32,454 in solar taxes.

18. COMMITMENTS

Encumbrances—Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed (executory) contracts for goods or services (i.e., purchase orders, contracts, and commitments). Encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. Open encumbrances are reported as an assignment of fund balance since such commitments will be honored through budget appropriations in the subsequent year.

The County considers encumbrances to be significant for amounts that are encumbered in excess of \$1,000,000. As of December 31, 2024, the County reported the following significant encumbrances:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	Opioid Settlement— Contract agency and rehabilitation services	\$ 3,000,000

Additionally, the County had the following outstanding construction projects in progress as of December 31, 2024, as evidenced by contractual commitments:

Project	Encumbrances Outstanding
Capital Projects Fund:	
Transportation	\$ 3,441,449
County roads and bridges	1,395,047
Parks and recreation	12,336
Building and building improvements	13,939,702
Communications improvements	5,755,953
Community services	238,778
Total	<u>\$ 24,783,265</u>

Dutchess Utility Corridor Contract—In 2006, the County entered into the Dutchess Utility Corridor Contract with Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority. The contract requires Dutchess County to provide \$10,375,000 to the Authority to pay for certain project costs. The County, in exchange, will receive the rights to utilize 50% of the capacity of the new system and be paid a service fee by the Authority for its usage of the line in conjunction with their operations. As of December 31, 2024, the County has provided \$5,758,561 to the Authority which is reflected as “Other Assets” in the Statement of Net Position. The project is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the next 40 years, with amortization expense of \$274,571 in 2024.

Economic Support for Component Units—The County is responsible to pay economic support to the Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency and the Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority based on contracted formulas when revenues at these component units are insufficient to cover their operating expenses and debt service requirements. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the County’s portion of these costs was \$3,837,403.

The County is required by New York State Education Law to pay to Dutchess Community College a portion of the college’s operating costs for nonresident students. This amount is determined based on the rate reported by the State of New York.

i) Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency

Solid Waste Disposal Service Agreement—The Agency and Dutchess County entered into a solid waste disposal service agreement dated December 1, 1984, the most recent amendment being dated January 7, 2016. The County agreed to deliver at least 140,000 tons per year of solid waste to the plant and to pay net service fees to the Agency amounting to the excess of payments for debt service and reserves, fees to the contractor and accrued expenses over tipping fees, energy and other revenues. It is the Agency’s obligation to process and to provide for disposal of the solid waste. The terms of the agreement were extended during 2007 to remain in effect through July 1, 2027.

Operations Service Agreement—The Agency has entered into an operations service agreement with a commercial corporation wherein the corporation has agreed to operate the resource recovery plant and the Agency is required to provide the plant with a guaranteed amount of solid waste, provide an ash landfill, and pay fees to the corporation.

The Agency’s current operating permit allows for up to 164,000 tons to be processed at the plant. However the Agency is required to supply the 140,000 tons, or pay the corporation \$68.25 a ton

for each ton of solid waste below that amount which is not delivered to the plant, adjusted based upon changes in labor and material price indexes. During 2024, the Agency caused to have delivered 144,003 tons.

Power Sales Agreement—The Agency and a commercial corporation have entered into a power sales agreement dated November 1, 1984. The Agency agrees to sell all electricity produced by the plant in excess of its own requirements to the corporation at a price based on tariffs filed with the New York State Public Service Commission. The power sales agreement expired effective January 14, 2020. The Agency and the commercial corporation have continued to operate under the terms of the expired agreement.

Transportation of Ash Residue and Non-processable Waste—The Agency has a contract with Royal Carting for the transportation and disposal of ash residue. The latest contract extension period is through December 31, 2024 with four additional annual options to extend at the Agency's option, and includes disposal at any of five landfills.

19. CONTINGENCIES

Grants—The County receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal and state governmental agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions, specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit. Any disallowed expenditure resulting from such audits could become a liability of the governmental funds. While the amount of expenditures, if any, which may be disallowed cannot be determined at this time, management expects any amounts to be immaterial.

Litigation—The County is a defendant in a number of lawsuits. In the opinion of the County Attorney, after considering all relevant facts, such litigation in the aggregate will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of the County.

Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Program—The County is self-insured against obligations with respect to workers' compensation law as a member of a County-wide self-insurance Workers' Compensation Plan (the "Plan"). Plan members currently include one city, nine towns, three villages, Dutchess Community College, Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency and Dutchess County. The County is the predominant participant in the workers' compensation risk pool and, therefore, the activity of the Plan is recorded in the County's General Fund. The entities participate in this program based on estimates of the amounts needed to pay prior and current year claims and to establish appropriate reserves. Management estimates calculated as of December 31, 2024 indicate a liability of \$29,648,181.

Discretely Presented Component Units

i) Dutchess Community College

Litigation—The College is a defendant in several lawsuits. While the outcome of these lawsuits or other proceedings against the College cannot be predicted with certainty, the College does not expect that these matters will have a material adverse effect on its financial position.

State and Federal Grant Programs and State Aid—The College participates in various State and Federal grant programs. These programs are subject to program compliance audits by the grantors or their representative. The audits of these programs are an ongoing process and many have not yet been conducted or completed. Accordingly, the College's compliance with applicable grant requirements will be established at a future date. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the College

anticipates such amounts, if any, will not be material. The College's Federal compliance audit under Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* ("Uniform Guidance"), is performed in conjunction with the audit of the College and is included in the College's report.

The College is subject to audits of State aid by New York State. The amount of aid previously paid to the College which may be disallowed cannot be determined at this time, although the College anticipates such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

ii) Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency

Economic Dependency—The Agency is entitled to receive net service fees from Dutchess County based on a contractual formula, generally when revenues are insufficient to cover operating expenses and debt service requirements. These payments are subject to approval by resolution of the Dutchess County Legislature.

Operating Permits—The Agency is required to maintain operating permits for its small power production and solid waste management facility. The NYSDEC Part 360 Operating permit expires in April 2025. The Title V Air Control permit was renewed and expires March 2027. The renewal term is 5 years.

Operations Service Agreement—The Agency employs an independent engineer to prepare an annual report summarizing waste processed, utility usage, supplemental compensation, and other items relating to revenues and expenses of the Operator. The Agency records a receivable and expense accrual covering the amounts shown to be due to and due from the Operator. The Agency and the current Operator have agreed upon and accepted the 2023 annual reconciliation.

iii) Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority

Litigation—The Authority is subject to various litigation and claims arising out of the course of its operations. While the results of the lawsuits cannot be predicted with certainty, management does not believe these matters will have an adverse effect on the Authority's overall financial position.

The Authority assumes the liability for most risk including, but not limited to, property damage and personal injury liability. Such risks are covered by the purchase of commercial insurance. Workers compensation coverage is provided through a retrospective policy, wherein premiums are recorded based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of workers in similar occupations. Judgments and claims are recorded when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The Authority has purchased insurance with limits as follows: cyber insurance coverage of \$1,000,000 per claim and a \$3,000,000 aggregate, umbrella liability of \$10,000,000 per occurrence and a \$20,000,000 aggregate, business auto coverage of \$1,000,000, general liability of \$1,000,000 per claim and aggregate coverage of \$3,000,000, blanket property of \$72,126,387, and workers' compensation of \$100,000/\$500,000.

System Acquisitions—In 2019, the Authority authorized a memorandum of understanding to manage a Village's water and sewer systems with the expectation of acquiring the systems upon completion of certain improvements. The closing date is dependent on the timeline for the construction and completion of the new infrastructure, at which time the Authority will acquire the water and sewer systems and issue debt. The Authority acquired the water and sewer systems and issued corresponding debt as of December 5, 2023 and December 25, 2023, respectively.

20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 10, 2025, the County issued \$12,000,000 in public improvement serial bonds with an interest rate of 4.00 percent for various construction projects and equipment purchases. The bonds have varying maturity dates of April 2026 through 2045.

Management has evaluated subsequent events through September 22, 2025, which is the date the financial statements are available for issuance, and have determined, except as disclosed above regarding the bond issuance, there are no subsequent events that require disclosure under generally accepted accounting principles.

* * * * *

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Schedule of the Local Government's Proportionate Share of the
Net Pension Liability/(Asset)—Employees' Retirement System
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Year Ended December 31,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Measurement date	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.9%	90.8%	103.7%	100.0%	86.4%	96.3%	98.2%	94.7%	90.7%	97.9%
Governmental activities:										
County's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.4818796%	0.4381361%	0.4429927%	0.4744702%	0.4760286%	0.4553470%	0.4550870%	0.4602844%	0.4285410%	0.4315423%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	<u>\$ 70,952,016</u>	<u>\$ 93,954,093</u>	<u>\$ (36,212,757)</u>	<u>\$ 472,425</u>	<u>\$ 126,055,090</u>	<u>\$ 32,351,118</u>	<u>\$ 14,687,677</u>	<u>\$ 43,249,327</u>	<u>\$ 68,782,035</u>	<u>\$ 14,578,554</u>
County's covered payroll	<u>\$ 179,457,439</u>	<u>\$ 165,408,007</u>	<u>\$ 124,454,507</u>	<u>\$ 127,322,279</u>	<u>\$ 129,568,196</u>	<u>\$ 125,225,222</u>	<u>\$ 120,835,233</u>	<u>\$ 116,780,725</u>	<u>\$ 112,421,243</u>	<u>\$ 106,956,864</u>
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	39.5%	56.8%	(29.1%)	0.4%	97.3%	25.8%	12.2%	37.0%	61.2%	13.6%
Business-type activities:										
County's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.0246420%	0.0226610%	0.0165830%	0.0019360%	0.0019230%	0.0018060%	0.0016680%	0.0020920%	0.0022695%	0.0024813%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	<u>\$ 3,628,404</u>	<u>\$ 4,859,449</u>	<u>\$ (1,355,663)</u>	<u>\$ 1,931</u>	<u>\$ 509,153</u>	<u>\$ 128,319</u>	<u>\$ 53,841</u>	<u>\$ 196,573</u>	<u>\$ 333,416</u>	<u>\$ 83,823</u>
County's covered payroll	<u>\$ 9,105,580</u>	<u>\$ 6,595,665</u>	<u>\$ 514,155</u>	<u>\$ 515,409</u>	<u>\$ 510,288</u>	<u>\$ 465,842</u>	<u>\$ 528,666</u>	<u>\$ 568,778</u>	<u>\$ 601,284</u>	<u>\$ 653,156</u>
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	39.8%	73.7%	(263.7%)	0.4%	99.8%	27.5%	10.2%	34.6%	55.5%	12.8%
Discretely presented component units:										
Dutchess Community College (the "College"):										
	Year Ended August 31,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
College's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.044704%	0.040342%	0.037478%	0.0411200%	0.0425790%	0.0428470%	0.0421960%	0.0435610%	0.0398490%	0.0404747%
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	<u>\$ 6,582,298</u>	<u>\$ 8,650,887</u>	<u>\$ (3,063,659)</u>	<u>\$ 40,968</u>	<u>\$ 11,275,272</u>	<u>\$ 3,035,807</u>	<u>\$ 1,361,853</u>	<u>\$ 4,093,109</u>	<u>\$ 6,395,803</u>	<u>\$ 1,367,334</u>
College's covered payroll	<u>\$ 13,202,177</u>	<u>\$ 12,789,798</u>	<u>\$ 10,672,354</u>	<u>\$ 11,067,588</u>	<u>\$ 11,745,423</u>	<u>\$ 12,045,553</u>	<u>\$ 11,240,160</u>	<u>\$ 10,785,934</u>	<u>\$ 9,969,544</u>	<u>\$ 9,576,118</u>
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	49.9%	67.6%	(28.7%)	0.4%	96.0%	25.2%	12.1%	37.9%	64.2%	14.3%

(continued)

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Schedule of the Local Government's Proportionate Share of the
Net Pension Liability/(Asset)—Employees' Retirement System
Last Ten Fiscal Years*

(concluded)

	Year Ended December 31,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency (the "Agency"):										
Agency's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.0001251%	0.0001446%	0.0001984%	0.0002134%	0.0002420%	0.0002562%	0.0002656%	0.0002419%	0.0004802%	0.0005205%
Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 18,425	\$ 31,019	\$ (16,216)	\$ 212	\$ 64,086	\$ 18,149	\$ 8,572	\$ 22,726	\$ 77,066	\$ 17,583
Agency's covered payroll	\$ 89,606	\$ 87,841	\$ 116,089	\$ 112,568	\$ 109,699	\$ 106,504	\$ 110,214	\$ 154,959	\$ 209,503	\$ 282,986
Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	20.6%	35.3%	(14.0%)	0.2%	58.4%	17.0%	7.8%	14.7%	36.8%	6.2%
Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority (the "Authority"):										
Authority's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.00552990%	0.00536320%	0.00564530%	0.0052473%	0.0053375%	0.0050525%	0.0049234%	0.0045858%	0.0044523%	0.0044387%
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 814,224	\$ 1,150,083	\$ (461,483)	\$ 5,225	\$ 1,413,389	\$ 357,983	\$ 158,901	\$ 430,892	\$ 714,613	\$ 149,950
Authority's covered payroll	\$ 2,124,124	\$ 1,955,555	\$ 1,789,451	\$ 1,631,928	\$ 1,621,287	\$ 1,524,688	\$ 1,571,999	\$ 1,457,392	\$ 1,353,385	\$ 1,310,369
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	38.3%	58.8%	(25.8%)	0.3%	87.2%	23.5%	10.1%	29.6%	52.8%	11.4%
Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District (the "SWCD"):										
SWCD's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.0012032%	0.0012532%	0.0012118%	0.0012939%	0.0014083%	0.1436200%	0.0014702%	0.0014946%	n/a	n/a
SWCD's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 177,158	\$ 268,741	\$ (99,059)	\$ 1,288	\$ 372,934	\$ 101,762	\$ 47,451	\$ 140,438	n/a	n/a
SWCD's covered payroll	\$ 288,074	\$ 276,974	\$ 244,490	\$ 247,274	\$ 264,660	\$ 277,932	\$ 279,336	\$ 238,756	n/a	n/a
SWCD's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	61.5%	97.0%	(40.5%)	0.5%	140.9%	36.6%	17.0%	58.8%	n/a	n/a

*Information prior to the year ended December 31, 2017 as to the SWCD is not available.

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

	Year Ended December 31,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Governmental activities:										
Contractually required contributions	\$ 20,418,736	\$ 17,260,995	\$ 15,835,468	\$ 19,768,777	\$ 18,509,410	\$ 18,019,579	\$ 17,559,786	\$ 17,759,949	\$ 17,666,654	\$ 18,538,858
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(20,418,736)</u>	<u>(17,260,995)</u>	<u>(15,835,468)</u>	<u>(19,768,777)</u>	<u>(18,509,410)</u>	<u>(18,019,579)</u>	<u>(17,559,786)</u>	<u>(17,759,949)</u>	<u>(17,666,654)</u>	<u>(18,538,858)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
County's covered payroll	\$ 146,365,646	\$ 139,552,104	\$ 133,383,774	\$ 124,048,035	\$ 129,494,778	\$ 130,101,901	\$ 123,984,193	\$ 120,664,775	\$ 116,343,200	\$ 111,314,366
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.0%	12.4%	11.9%	15.9%	14.3%	13.9%	14.2%	14.7%	15.2%	16.7%
Business-type activities:										
Contractually required contributions	\$ 779,390	\$ 451,670	\$ 65,478	\$ 78,491	\$ 72,011	\$ 67,973	\$ 71,477	\$ 81,606	\$ 92,861	\$ 114,874
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(779,390)</u>	<u>(451,670)</u>	<u>(65,478)</u>	<u>(78,491)</u>	<u>(72,011)</u>	<u>(67,973)</u>	<u>(71,477)</u>	<u>(81,606)</u>	<u>(92,861)</u>	<u>(114,874)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
County's covered payroll	\$ 7,484,971	\$ 7,217,847	\$ 4,993,363	\$ 500,622	\$ 522,808	\$ 516,037	\$ 454,480	\$ 550,675	\$ 565,023	\$ 640,032
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.4%	6.3%	1.3%	15.7%	13.8%	13.2%	15.7%	14.8%	16.4%	17.9%
Discretely presented component units:										
Dutchess Community College (the "College"):										
	Year Ended August 31,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contributions	\$ 1,895,406	\$ 1,579,566	\$ 1,167,035	\$ 1,726,125	\$ 1,633,690	\$ 1,682,461	\$ 1,590,774	\$ 1,650,757	\$ 1,676,786	\$ 1,897,221
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(1,895,406)</u>	<u>(1,579,566)</u>	<u>(1,167,035)</u>	<u>(1,726,125)</u>	<u>(1,633,690)</u>	<u>(1,682,461)</u>	<u>(1,590,774)</u>	<u>(1,650,757)</u>	<u>(1,676,786)</u>	<u>(1,897,221)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
College's covered payroll	\$ 13,202,177	\$ 12,789,798	\$ 10,672,354	\$ 11,067,588	\$ 11,745,423	\$ 12,045,553	\$ 11,240,160	\$ 11,035,124	\$ 10,202,724	\$ 9,961,962
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.4%	12.4%	10.9%	15.6%	13.9%	14.0%	14.2%	15.0%	16.4%	19.0%

(continued)

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

(concluded)

	Year Ended December 31,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency (the "Agency"):										
Contractually required contributions	\$ 12,908	\$ 14,869	\$ 20,096	\$ 17,408	\$ 16,580	\$ 17,159	\$ 26,030	\$ 41,623	\$ 62,345	\$ 56,026
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(12,908)	(14,869)	(20,096)	(17,408)	(16,580)	(17,159)	(26,030)	(41,623)	(62,345)	(56,026)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Agency's covered payroll	\$ 92,882	\$ 87,841	\$ 116,089	\$ 112,568	\$ 109,699	\$ 106,504	\$ 110,214	\$ 154,959	\$ 209,503	\$ 282,986
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.9%	16.9%	17.3%	15.5%	15.1%	16.1%	23.6%	26.9%	29.8%	19.8%
Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority (the "Authority"):										
Contractually required contributions	\$ 241,355	\$ 184,406	\$ 252,450	\$ 231,654	\$ 233,896	\$ 223,011	\$ 242,033	\$ 226,072	\$ 261,541	\$ 256,914
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(241,355)	(184,406)	(252,450)	(231,654)	(233,896)	(223,011)	(242,033)	(226,072)	(261,541)	(256,914)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Authority's covered payroll	\$ 2,124,124	\$ 1,955,555	\$ 1,789,451	\$ 1,631,928	\$ 1,621,287	\$ 1,524,688	\$ 1,571,999	\$ 1,457,392	\$ 1,353,385	\$ 1,310,369
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.4%	9.4%	14.1%	14.2%	14.4%	14.6%	15.4%	15.5%	19.3%	19.6%
Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District (the "SWCD"):										
Contractually required contributions	\$ 46,341	\$ 37,149	\$ 29,411	\$ 40,522	\$ 37,337	\$ 36,928	\$ 36,650	\$ 34,627	n/a	n/a
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(46,341)	(37,149)	(29,411)	(40,522)	(37,337)	(36,928)	(36,650)	(34,627)	n/a	n/a
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	n/a	n/a
SWCD's covered payroll	\$ 288,074	\$ 276,974	\$ 244,490	\$ 247,274	\$ 264,660	\$ 277,932	\$ 279,336	\$ 238,756	n/a	n/a
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16.1%	13.4%	12.0%	16.4%	14.1%	13.3%	13.1%	14.5%	n/a	n/a

*Information prior to the year ended December 31, 2017 as to the SWCD is not available.

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Schedule of the Local Government's Proportionate Share of the
Net Pension Liability/(Asset)—Teachers' Retirement System
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Discretely presented component unit:

Dutchess Community College (the "College"):

	Year Ended August 31,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Measurement date	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability/(asset)	102.1%	99.2%	98.6%	113.2%	97.8%	102.2%	101.5%	100.7%	99.0%	110.5%
College's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.0409820%	0.0392730%	0.0393330%	0.0391110%	0.0425670%	0.0413900%	0.0391440%	0.0363910%	0.0361260%	0.0320250%
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	<u>\$ (1,222,735)</u>	<u>\$ 449,119</u>	<u>\$ 754,764</u>	<u>\$ (6,777,521)</u>	<u>\$ 1,176,234</u>	<u>\$ (1,075,324)</u>	<u>\$ (707,829)</u>	<u>\$ (276,607)</u>	<u>\$ 386,919</u>	<u>\$ (3,326,364)</u>
College's covered payroll	<u>\$ 7,824,867</u>	<u>\$ 7,253,362</u>	<u>\$ 6,968,010</u>	<u>\$ 6,638,353</u>	<u>\$ 7,224,925</u>	<u>\$ 6,908,722</u>	<u>\$ 6,376,142</u>	<u>\$ 5,766,757</u>	<u>\$ 5,574,525</u>	<u>\$ 4,810,570</u>
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	(15.6%)	6.2%	10.8%	(102.1%)	16.3%	(15.6%)	(11.1%)	(4.8%)	6.9%	(69.2%)

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Schedule of the Local Government's Contributions—
Teachers' Retirement System
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Discretely presented component unit:

Dutchess Community College (the "College"):

	Year Ended August 31,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contributions	\$ 763,707	\$ 746,371	\$ 682,865	\$ 632,635	\$ 640,128	\$ 733,706	\$ 624,862	\$ 675,864	\$ 739,182	\$ 843,293
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(763,707)</u>	<u>(746,371)</u>	<u>(682,865)</u>	<u>(632,635)</u>	<u>(640,128)</u>	<u>(733,706)</u>	<u>(624,862)</u>	<u>(675,864)</u>	<u>(739,182)</u>	<u>(843,293)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
College's covered payroll	\$ 7,824,867	\$ 7,253,362	\$ 6,968,010	\$ 6,638,353	\$ 7,224,925	\$ 6,908,722	\$ 6,376,142	\$ 5,769,740	\$ 5,574,525	\$ 4,810,570
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	9.8%	10.3%	9.8%	9.5%	8.9%	10.6%	9.8%	11.7%	13.3%	17.5%

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

Primary Government – Governmental Activities:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total OPEB liability							
Service cost	\$ 12,777,473	\$ 23,657,682	\$ 24,427,067	\$ 16,095,499	\$ 11,036,673	\$ 13,990,061	\$ 12,937,349
Interest	15,232,944	12,723,434	12,447,598	12,914,614	14,624,914	14,453,082	14,242,764
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(107,567,419)	-	29,128,279	-	3,353,319	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	33,431,711	(114,674,927)	6,541,039	60,311,968	93,413,115	(50,822,845)	23,150,690
Change of benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-	(32,777,750)	-
Benefit payments	<u>(10,852,542)</u>	<u>(12,546,416)</u>	<u>(11,763,062)</u>	<u>(10,175,853)</u>	<u>(8,824,971)</u>	<u>(8,544,961)</u>	<u>(7,512,046)</u>
Net changes in total OPEB liability	50,589,586	(198,407,646)	31,652,642	108,274,507	110,249,731	(60,349,094)	42,818,757
Total OPEB liability—beginning	401,850,291	600,257,937	568,605,295	460,330,788	350,081,057	410,430,151	367,611,394
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 452,439,877</u>	<u>\$ 401,850,291</u>	<u>\$ 600,257,937</u>	<u>\$ 568,605,295</u>	<u>\$ 460,330,788</u>	<u>\$ 350,081,057</u>	<u>\$ 410,430,151</u>
Plan fiduciary net position							
Contributions—employer	\$ 10,852,542	\$ 12,546,416	\$ 11,763,062	\$ 10,175,853	\$ 8,824,971	\$ 8,544,961	\$ 7,512,046
Benefit payments	<u>(10,852,542)</u>	<u>(12,546,416)</u>	<u>(11,763,062)</u>	<u>(10,175,853)</u>	<u>(8,824,971)</u>	<u>(8,544,961)</u>	<u>(7,512,046)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plan fiduciary net position—ending	<u>\$ -</u>						
County's net OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 452,439,877</u>	<u>\$ 401,850,291</u>	<u>\$ 600,257,937</u>	<u>\$ 568,605,295</u>	<u>\$ 460,330,788</u>	<u>\$ 350,081,057</u>	<u>\$ 410,430,151</u>
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 137,346,329	\$ 138,672,828	\$ 132,693,425	\$ 129,274,307	\$ 124,020,286	\$ 124,030,926	\$ 119,220,005
County's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	329.4%	289.8%	452.4%	439.8%	371.2%	282.3%	344.3%

Primary Government – Business-type Activities:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total OPEB liability							
Service cost	\$ 740,302	\$ 755,697	\$ 77,378	\$ 55,702	\$ 38,110	\$ 50,088	\$ 50,961
Interest	111,370	79,301	64,827	44,055	48,717	56,759	56,103
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(546,855)	-	154,346	-	11,024	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	60,802	(805,094)	32,578	1,211,640	316,798	(333,843)	91,191
Change of benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-	(216,188)	-
Benefit payments	<u>(64,828)</u>	<u>(57,957)</u>	<u>(64,828)</u>	<u>(5,745)</u>	<u>(1,560)</u>	<u>(33,659)</u>	<u>(29,590)</u>
Net changes in total OPEB liability	847,646	(574,908)	109,955	1,459,998	402,065	(465,819)	168,665
Total OPEB liability—beginning	2,547,992	3,122,900	3,012,945	1,552,947	1,150,882	1,616,701	1,448,036
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 3,395,638</u>	<u>\$ 2,547,992</u>	<u>\$ 3,122,900</u>	<u>\$ 3,012,945</u>	<u>\$ 1,552,947</u>	<u>\$ 1,150,882</u>	<u>\$ 1,616,701</u>
Plan fiduciary net position							
Contributions—employer	\$ 64,828	\$ 57,957	\$ 64,828	\$ 5,745	\$ 1,560	\$ 33,659	\$ 29,590
Benefit payments	<u>(64,828)</u>	<u>(57,957)</u>	<u>(64,828)</u>	<u>(5,745)</u>	<u>(1,560)</u>	<u>(33,659)</u>	<u>(29,590)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plan fiduciary net position—ending	<u>\$ -</u>						
County's net OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 3,395,638</u>	<u>\$ 2,547,992</u>	<u>\$ 3,122,900</u>	<u>\$ 3,012,945</u>	<u>\$ 1,552,947</u>	<u>\$ 1,150,882</u>	<u>\$ 1,616,701</u>
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,030,808	\$ 879,276	\$ 690,350	\$ 685,003	\$ 418,388	\$ 407,748	\$ 469,612
County's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	329.4%	289.8%	452.4%	439.8%	371.2%	282.3%	344.3%

(continued)

*Information prior to the year ended December 31, 2018 is not available.

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

A. Discretely presented component units:

i) Dutchess Community College (the "College"):

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total OPEB liability							
Service cost	\$ 3,617,002	\$ 4,828,745	\$ 4,974,248	\$ 3,717,886	\$ 3,295,076	\$ 2,878,655	\$ 3,672,802
Interest	3,753,820	2,729,704	2,663,411	2,932,085	3,361,450	3,147,583	2,735,372
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(13,785,708)	-	1,422,545	-	(3,361,632)	-
Changes of assumptions	(2,815,928)	(14,484,555)	1,310,918	15,147,925	8,640,338	(5,826,837)	(9,978,090)
Changes in benefit terms	-	(67,822)	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(2,453,586)	(2,422,417)	(2,199,524)	(2,072,540)	(1,690,199)	(2,397,410)	(2,156,867)
Net changes in total OPEB liability	2,101,308	(23,202,053)	6,749,053	21,147,901	13,606,665	(5,559,641)	(5,726,783)
Total OPEB liability—beginning	100,736,701	123,938,754	117,189,701	96,041,800	82,435,135	87,994,776	93,721,559
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 102,838,009</u>	<u>\$ 100,736,701</u>	<u>\$ 123,938,754</u>	<u>\$ 117,189,701</u>	<u>\$ 96,041,800</u>	<u>\$ 82,435,135</u>	<u>\$ 87,994,776</u>
Plan fiduciary net position							
Contributions—employer	\$ 2,453,586	\$ 2,422,417	\$ 2,199,524	\$ 2,072,540	\$ 1,690,199	\$ 2,397,410	\$ 2,156,867
Benefit payments	(2,453,586)	(2,422,417)	(2,199,524)	(2,072,540)	(1,690,199)	(2,397,410)	(2,156,867)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plan fiduciary net position—ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
College's net OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 102,838,009</u>	<u>\$ 100,736,701</u>	<u>\$ 123,938,754</u>	<u>\$ 117,189,701</u>	<u>\$ 96,041,800</u>	<u>\$ 82,435,135</u>	<u>\$ 87,994,776</u>
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 24,738,025	\$ 22,748,095	\$ 22,678,754	\$ 26,069,038	\$ 26,802,387	\$ 26,802,387	\$ 25,536,347
College's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	415.7%	442.8%	546.5%	449.5%	358.3%	307.6%	344.6%

ii) Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency (the "Agency"):

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total OPEB liability							
Service cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82,323	\$ 82,323	\$ 82,323	\$ 82,323
Interest	8,549	8,218	4,875	9,341	9,064	7,967	11,610
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	(82,499)	-	(43,499)	(140,571)
Changes of assumptions	230,020	36,406	53,559	12,249	(40,004)	(9,084)	(36,153)
Benefit payments	(37,720)	(32,140)	(34,732)	(32,794)	(51,318)	(57,265)	(68,478)
Net changes in total OPEB liability	200,849	12,484	23,702	(11,380)	65	(19,558)	(151,269)
Total OPEB liability—beginning	270,131	257,647	233,945	245,325	245,260	264,818	416,087
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 470,980</u>	<u>\$ 270,131</u>	<u>\$ 257,647</u>	<u>\$ 233,945</u>	<u>\$ 245,325</u>	<u>\$ 245,260</u>	<u>\$ 264,818</u>
Plan fiduciary net position							
Contributions—employer	\$ 37,720	\$ 32,140	\$ 34,732	\$ 32,794	\$ 51,318	\$ 57,265	\$ 68,478
Benefit payments	(37,720)	(32,140)	(34,732)	(32,794)	(51,318)	(57,265)	(68,478)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plan fiduciary net position—ending	<u>\$ -</u>						
Agency's net OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 470,980</u>	<u>\$ 270,131</u>	<u>\$ 257,647</u>	<u>\$ 233,945</u>	<u>\$ 245,325</u>	<u>\$ 245,260</u>	<u>\$ 264,818</u>
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 89,442	\$ 83,452	\$ 83,452	\$ 113,035	\$ 109,699	\$ 106,504	\$ 108,653
Agency's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	526.6%	323.7%	308.7%	207.0%	223.6%	230.3%	243.7%

(continued)

*Information prior to the year ended December 31, 2018 (August 31, 2018 as to the College) is not available.

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

(concluded)

iii) Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority (the "Authority"):

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total OPEB liability							
Service cost	\$ 78,737	\$ 75,392	\$ 198,423	\$ 139,938	\$ 139,938	\$ 100,078	\$ 131,287
Interest	102,438	99,749	84,827	84,845	86,348	109,127	70,031
Economic/Demographic gains or losses	34,657	44,968	(879,551)	(134,563)	360,863	512,336	(650,072)
Changes of assumptions	(60,548)	83,127	(805,561)	35,411	322,193	(163,705)	217,465
Benefit payments	(89,485)	(85,465)	(75,636)	(61,266)	(55,948)	(45,501)	(32,545)
Net changes in total OPEB liability	65,799	217,771	(1,477,498)	64,365	853,394	512,335	(263,834)
Total OPEB liability—beginning	2,697,275	2,479,504	3,957,002	3,892,637	3,039,243	2,526,908	2,790,742
Total OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 2,763,074</u>	<u>\$ 2,697,275</u>	<u>\$ 2,479,504</u>	<u>\$ 3,957,002</u>	<u>\$ 3,892,637</u>	<u>\$ 3,039,243</u>	<u>\$ 2,526,908</u>
Plan fiduciary net position							
Contributions—employer	\$ 89,485	\$ 85,465	\$ 75,636	\$ 61,266	\$ 55,948	\$ 45,501	\$ 32,545
Benefit payments	(89,485)	(85,465)	(75,636)	(61,266)	(55,948)	(45,501)	(32,545)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plan fiduciary net position—ending	<u>\$ -</u>						
Authority's net OPEB liability—ending	<u>\$ 2,763,074</u>	<u>\$ 2,697,275</u>	<u>\$ 2,479,504</u>	<u>\$ 3,957,002</u>	<u>\$ 3,892,637</u>	<u>\$ 3,039,243</u>	<u>\$ 2,526,908</u>
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,815,455	\$ 1,757,989	\$ 1,871,380	\$ 1,624,214	\$ 1,605,613	\$ 1,579,990	\$ 1,477,947
Authority's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	98.1%	153.4%	132.5%	243.6%	242.4%	192.4%	171.0%

*Information prior to the year ended December 31, 2018 is not available.

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances—
Budget and Actual—General Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with</u> <u>Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Real property taxes	\$ 90,510,741	\$ 94,323,076	\$ 91,360,826	\$ (2,962,250)
Sales and use taxes (includes other taxes)	273,146,018	273,146,018	269,961,651	(3,184,367)
Departmental income	26,195,955	26,195,955	25,723,048	(472,907)
Use of money and property	6,100,176	6,100,176	11,532,095	5,431,919
Miscellaneous	4,510,129	4,510,129	13,671,494	9,161,365
Grants and aid	<u>143,876,662</u>	<u>153,253,867</u>	<u>180,523,668</u>	<u>27,269,801</u>
Total revenues	<u>544,339,681</u>	<u>557,529,221</u>	<u>592,772,782</u>	<u>35,243,561</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government support	108,503,647	109,936,421	103,164,710	6,771,711
Education	21,330,156	21,330,156	21,192,298	137,858
Public safety	70,177,217	72,688,195	68,093,544	4,594,651
Health	82,784,663	82,142,963	79,098,678	3,044,285
Transportation	3,387,576	3,446,713	3,445,766	947
Economic assistance and opportunity	167,098,860	171,234,018	164,270,803	6,963,215
Culture and recreation	5,183,358	5,360,255	4,736,589	623,666
Home and community services	11,961,778	15,220,323	14,921,492	298,831
Employee benefits	75,932,009	73,756,792	72,677,421	1,079,371
Debt service:				
Principal	15,826,074	19,300,286	19,300,285	1
Interest and other fiscal charges	<u>9,200,713</u>	<u>10,288,505</u>	<u>10,288,504</u>	<u>1</u>
Total expenditures	<u>571,386,051</u>	<u>584,704,627</u>	<u>561,190,090</u>	<u>23,514,537</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(27,046,370)</u>	<u>(27,175,406)</u>	<u>31,582,692</u>	<u>58,758,098</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	395,983	395,983	6,266,507	5,870,524
Transfers out	(2,843,180)	(7,125,831)	(6,746,570)	379,261
Leases issued	-	1,126,914	1,126,914	-
SBITAs issued	-	712,794	712,794	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(2,447,197)</u>	<u>(4,890,140)</u>	<u>1,359,645</u>	<u>6,249,785</u>
Net change in fund balances*	(29,493,567)	(32,065,546)	32,942,337	65,007,883
Fund balances—beginning	<u>159,403,238</u>	<u>159,403,238</u>	<u>159,403,238</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances—ending	<u>\$129,909,671</u>	<u>\$127,337,692</u>	<u>\$192,345,575</u>	<u>\$ 65,007,883</u>

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

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS, NEW YORK
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
Year Ended December 31, 2024

1. OPEB LIABILITY

Changes of Assumptions—The rate used to discount future plan cash flows decreased from 3.72% to 3.26% based on a review of a 20-year high-quality tax-exempt municipal bond index as of the January 1, 2024 measurement date. The mortality assumption is based on the Pub-2010 Mortality Tables for employees and healthy annuitants, adjusted for mortality improvements with scale MP-2021 mortality improvement scale on a generational basis.

Discretely Presented Component Units:

i) Dutchess Community College

Changes of Assumptions—Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period. The following are the discount rates used in each period:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Discount rate	3.81%	3.64%

ii) Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency

Changes of Assumptions—Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period. The following are the discount rates used in each period:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Discount rate	3.95%	3.50%

No assets are accumulated in a Trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75 to pay related benefits.

iii) Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority

Changes of Assumptions—Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period. The following are the discount rates used in each period:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Discount rate	3.90%	3.75%

No assets are accumulated in a Trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75 to pay related benefits.

2. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

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

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

Actual results of operations presented in accordance with GAAP and the County’s accounting policies do not recognize encumbrances and restricted fund balance as expenditures until the period in which the actual goods or services are received and a liability is incurred. Encumbrances are only reported on the balance sheet of the governmental funds included within restricted, committed or assigned fund balance. Significant encumbrances are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The General Fund original budget for the year ended December 31, 2024 included encumbrances from the prior year of \$10,416,834.

DRESCHER & MALECKI LLP

2721 Transit Road, Suite 111
Elma, New York 14059
Telephone: 716.565.2299
Fax: 716.389.5178



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

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

We have audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (“*Government Auditing Standards*”), the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the major discretely presented component units, the aggregate nonmajor discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Dutchess, New York (the “County”) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024 (with the Dutchess Community College (the “College”) for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024), and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 22, 2025 (which report includes an emphasis of matter paragraph regarding a restatement for the implementation of GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*). Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the Dutchess County Local Development Corporation, the Dutchess Community College, the Dutchess County Resource Recovery Agency, Dutchess County Water and Wastewater Authority, the Dutchess County Industrial Development Agency, and the Dutchess County Soil and Water Conservation District, as described in our report on the County’s financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditors’ testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Drescher & Malecki LLP

September 22, 2025

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL’S OPINION – BONDS

April 14, 2026

County of Dutchess,
State of New York

Re: County of Dutchess, New York
\$16,200,000 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, 2026 Series A

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have been requested to render our opinion as to the validity of an issue of \$16,200,000 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, 2026 Series A (the "Obligations"), of the County of Dutchess, State of New York (the "Obligor"), dated April 14, 2026, initially issued in registered form in denominations such that one bond shall be issued for each maturity of bonds in such amounts as hereinafter set forth, bearing interest at the rate of ___ and ___ hundredths per centum (___%) per annum as to bonds maturing in each of the years 20__ to 20__, both inclusive, and at the rate of ___ per centum (___%) per annum as to bonds maturing in each of the years 20__ to 20__, both inclusive payable on April 1, 2027, October 1, 2027 and semi-annually thereafter on April 1 and October 1, and maturing in the amount of \$ ___ on April 1, 2027, \$ ___ on April 1, 2028, \$ ___ on April 1, 2029, \$ ___ on April 1, 2030, \$ ___ on April 1, 2031, \$ ___ on April 1, 2032, \$ ___ on April 1, 2033, \$ ___ on April 1, 2034, \$ ___ on April 1, 2035, \$ ___ on April 1, 2036, \$ ___ on April 1, 2037, \$ ___ on April 1, 2038, \$ ___ on April 1, 2039, \$ ___ on April 1, 2040, \$ ___ on April 1, 2041, \$ ___ on April 1, 2042, \$ ___ on April 1, 2043, \$ ___ on April 1, 2044, \$ ___ on April 1, 2045, and \$ ___ on April 1, 2046.

We have examined:

- (1) the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York;
- (2) the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including particularly Sections 103 and 141 through 150 thereof, and the applicable regulations of the United States Treasury Department promulgated thereunder (collectively, the "Code");
- (3) an arbitrage certificate executed on behalf of the Obligor which includes, among other things, covenants, relating to compliance with the Code, with the owners of the Obligations that the Obligor will, among other things, (i) take all actions on its part necessary to cause interest on the Obligations not to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, restricting, to the extent necessary, the yield on investments made with the proceeds of the Obligations and investment earnings thereon, making required payments to the Federal government, if any, and maintaining books and records in a specified manner, where appropriate, and (ii) refrain from taking any action which would cause interest on the Obligations to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, refraining from spending the proceeds of the Obligations and investment earnings thereon on certain specified purposes (the "Arbitrage Certificate"); and
- (4) a certificate executed on behalf of the Obligor which includes, among other things, a statement that compliance with such covenants is not prohibited by, or violative of, any provision of local or special law, regulation or resolution applicable to the Obligor.

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

In our opinion:

- (a) The Obligations have been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the Obligor, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Obligations and interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limitations; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Obligations: (i) may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights, and (ii) may be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.
- (b) The Obligor has the power to comply with its covenants with respect to compliance with the Code as such covenants relate to the Obligations; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of such covenants may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights.
- (c) Interest on the Obligations is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Interest on the Obligations is not a specific preference item for purposes of the individual federal alternative minimum tax. We observe that interest on the Obligations included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Obligations.

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

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

The scope of our engagement in relation to the issuance of the Obligations has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein. Such opinions are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of real property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the Obligor, together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the Obligor to pay the principal of or interest on the Obligations as the same respectively become due and payable. Reference should be made to the Official Statement prepared by the Obligor in relation to the Obligations for factual information which, in the judgment of the Obligor, could materially affect the ability of the Obligor to pay such principal and interest. While we have participated in the preparation of such Official Statement, we have not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the factual information contained therein and, accordingly, we express no opinion as to whether the Obligor, in connection with the sale of the Obligations, has made any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make any statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

Very truly yours,

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP