2025

County of Westchester
New York
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the year ended December 31, 2025

Kenneth W. Jenkins, County Executive
County Board of Legislators
Karin E. Hablow, Commissioner of Finance

2025

County of Westchester
New York

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the year ended December 31, 2025

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Kenneth W. Jenkins, County Executive
County Board of Legislators
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COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER, NEW YORK
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

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Kenneth W. Jenkins
County Executive

Department of Finance

Karin Hablow
Commissioner of Finance

June 25, 2026

To the Members of the County Board of Legislators and Taxpayers of the County of Westchester:

The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the County of Westchester, New York, (County) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 is herewith submitted in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 119 of the County's Charter. This report is presented in conformance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. Pursuant to the Charter requirement, we hereby issue the ACFR of the County for the year ended December 31, 2025.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the County. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all of the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the County has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the government's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the County's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the County's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

The County's financial statements have been audited by PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the County for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, are free from material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Based upon this audit, the independent auditor concluded that there was a reasonable basis for rendering unmodified opinions that the County's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 are fairly presented, in all material respects, in conformity with GAAP.

The independent auditors' report is presented as the first item in the financial section of this report. The financial section also includes a narrative introduction, overview and analysis of the December 31, 2025 financial statements to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of a Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal was designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditor.

The independent audit of the financial statements of the County was part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the audited government's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, with special emphasis on internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of federal awards. These reports will be available in the County's separately issued Single Audit Report.

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White Plains, New York 10601 Telephone: (914) 995-4715 Fax (914) 995-3230

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The County was incorporated in 1683 and operates in accordance with its charter, adopted in 1937, its administrative code, enacted into State Law in 1948, the State Constitution and the various other applicable laws of the State of New York. The County functions under a County Executive/Board of Legislators form of government. The Board of Legislators is the legislative body responsible for overall operation of the County. The County Executive serves as the chief executive officer and the Commissioner of Finance serves as the chief financial officer. The County provides the following services to its residents: education, public safety, health, transportation, economic assistance and opportunity, culture and recreation, home and community services and general and administrative support.

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the County's financial planning and control. All agencies of the County are required to submit requests for appropriation to the Budget Department in August each year. The Budget Department uses these requests as the starting point for developing a proposed budget. The County Executive then presents this proposed budget to the Board of Legislators for review no later than November 10th. The Board of Legislators is required to hold public hearings on the proposed budget and to adopt a final budget no later than December 27th. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function (e.g., public safety), and department (e.g., police). Department heads may make transfers of appropriations within a department with Budget Department approval. Transfers of appropriations between departments, however, require the approval of the Board of Legislators. Budget-to-actual comparisons are provided in this report for each individual governmental fund for which an appropriated annual budget has been adopted. The comparison of the General Fund, Combined Sewer Districts Fund, Refuse Disposal District Fund, and Airport Fund is presented as part of the basic financial statements for the governmental funds with appropriated annual budgets. The comparison of nonmajor governmental funds with appropriated annual budgets is presented in the governmental fund subsection of this report.

FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL CONDITION

The information presented in the financial statements is perhaps best understood when it is considered from the broader perspective of the specific environment within which the County operates.

Local Economy

Looking forward, the County's local economy in 2026 has mixed indications. The County's unemployment rate at March 2026 is 3.6%, as compared to 3.3% one year ago. The Federal Reserve began lowering interest rates in September 2024 with a total decrease of 1% by December 2024. Further reductions totaling 0.75% occurred in the fourth quarter of 2025 bringing the target rate to 3.50% - 3.75%. No rate changes have occurred in 2026, to date. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased at an annualized rate of 2% during the first quarter of 2026, up from the 0.5% growth rate recorded in the fourth quarter of 2025. Prior to the release of this latest reading, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) projected real GDP growth of approximately 2.4% for 2026 and for 2027 in its March Summary of Economic Projections (SEP). These projections reflect expectations for continued moderate economic growth despite persistent inflationary pressures and elevated economic uncertainty.

In order to quantify the economic effects of the above as measured by the County's key measurement on its economy (sales tax), a discussion of sales tax at April 30, 2026 is included below.

The County's gross sales tax receipts for the five months ended May 31 are $404.2 million and $380.7 million for 2026 and 2025, respectively. It should be noted that these figures are cash received, some of the proceeds are recorded in the previous year to match the underlying transactions. This increase of $23.5 million represents an increase of 6.2%. The 2026 Adopted Budget includes $969.4 million in gross sales tax. Gross sales tax receipts for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were $956.6 million and $930.3 million, respectively. This represents a year over year increase of 2.8%.

As noted above, the County's unemployment rate at March 2026 was 3.6%, as compared to 3.3% one year ago. The rate has increased from 3.0% which was a decade long historic low achieved in 2022. Labor market conditions remained relatively stable entering 2026, although unemployment rates increased modestly across most regions compared to the prior year. The national unemployment rate stood at 4.3% in March 2026, compared to 4.2% one year earlier. Within New York State, the statewide unemployment rate increased to 4.4% from 4.1% in March 2025. As of March 2026, Westchester County's labor force remained above pre-pandemic levels, reflecting continued labor market participation and employment demand within the region.

Financial Planning

During the past eight and half years, the administration has been focused on the future operating expenditures of the County and successfully reversed the previous drain on the County's fund balance. Some of the focuses have been on settling union contracts, reducing the health care costs burden of the County, and monitoring funding on Medicaid and other mandated programs by the State. With the County's necessary past 2018 and 2019 tax levy increases, the administration was mindful of the need to increase other revenues, such as the 2019 increased County sales tax, and is continuing to explore other revenues and reductions in expenditures. The 2026 budget contains $7.0 million of additional revenue from new or increased fees or fines. The General Fund property tax levy for 2025 ($542.2 million) was the same as 2024. The General Fund tax levy for 2026 is $562.3 million, an increase of 3.7%. The General Fund tax levy has decreased $8.3 million (1.5%) since 2019.

The total fund balance of the General Fund at December 31, 2017 was $134.0 million. The total fund balance of the General Fund at December 31, 2025 is $568.9 million.

After hitting a high of 9.1% in June 2022, the annualized change in Consumer Price Index (CPI) in April 2026 was 3.8%. This latest data indicated renewed inflationary pressures across several major spending categories. Persistent inflation continues to remain a key factor in Federal Reserve monetary policy decisions, as ongoing price pressures may delay additional interest rate reductions throughout 2026.

As stated above, the Federal Reserve began lowering interest rates in September 2024 with a total decrease of 1% by December 2024. Further reductions totaling 0.75% occurred in the fourth quarter of 2025 bringing the target rate to 3.50% - 3.75%. No rate changes have occurred in 2026, to date.

Ongoing tensions involving the United States and Iran continue to contribute to significant volatility within global energy markets. Gasoline prices increased sharply during the first quarter of 2026, with the April 2026 reading at approximately $3.98 per gallon.

The current County economic forecast (released May 15, 2026) reflects a more uncertain economic outlook compared to the assumptions utilized in the development of the County's adopted 2026 Budget. As of the County's First Quarter Update for Fiscal Year 2026, an operating gap of $16.6 million is projected. The following are some of the relevant factors as compared to the adopted 2026 budget:

- Net employee healthcare benefits are projected to increase by $9.4 million

- An increase in Daycare subsidies of $6.4 million are projected due to a higher than anticipated number of children in the program

- Other unfavorable items totaling $7.5 million for reduced bus fares, increased Children with Special Needs caseloads, overtime and other net adjustments

- Favorable items totaling $6.7 million for increased State Transportation Aid and vacancy savings.

On February 27, 2026, Fitch affirmed its rating of "AAA" with a stable outlook on the County's limited tax general obligation bonds and its issuer default rating. On March 10, 2026, Moody's affirmed the County's "Aa1" rating and assigned a stable outlook on its general obligation limited tax debt outstanding. On March 5, 2026, S&P Global Ratings affirmed the County's rating "AAA" and assigned a stable outlook to its general obligation debt outstanding.

Looking forward to the 2027 budget, the administration will continue its commitment to provide County operations with the necessary resources to carry out the services being provided by each department. As in the past, revenue sources as well as labor costs and related fringe benefits will be addressed.

Long-Term Projects

The following are some of the major capital programs for economic growth and public infrastructure approved as part of the 2026 $606.9 million Capital Budget (The 2025 Capital Budget was $452.7 million):

- $62.2 million for the continued rehabilitation of the County's network of parkways, roads and bridges.

- $122.0 million in Department of Planning initiatives including $85.0 million for the acquisition and construction of infrastructure and land necessary to support the development of affordable housing and $37.0 million for flood mitigation/stormwater management.

- $57.5 million related to the Westchester County Airport.

- $246.8 million for Sewer district facilities including $150.0 million for a comprehensive evaluation of the Yonkers Joint Treatment Plant.

The Westchester County Industrial Development Agency ("IDA") and Local Development Corporation ("LDC") stimulate growth in the County by providing tax abatements and facilitating conduit bond financing for profit and non-profit entity projects. Key benefits include Sales Tax Abatement, Mortgage Recording Tax Abatement and Payment in Lieu of Taxes ("PILOT") agreements. Entities must show that the project will create or retain local jobs. In 2025 the IDA authorized sales tax benefits of $5.4 million, Mortgage Recording Tax benefits of $1.1 million and facilitated conduit borrowing to non-profit entities in the amount of $345.5 million.

The County understands the need for more housing at all income levels. Numerous initiatives include the Westchester County Housing Flex Fund Program which was established in 2023 in order to make loans to eligible affordable housing projects. Through 2025, the County's IDA has administered $67.2 million of these loan closings on eleven projects and is forecasted in 2026 to administer loan closings of $23.5 million on four projects.

Relevant Financial Policies

The County maintains separate documented policy guidelines for cash management/investments, purchasing, capital assets and a five-year capital improvement program. These policies are reviewed and updated, if warranted, on an annual basis.

Debt Management

During 2025, the County's long-term bonded debt increased by $42.2 million. The County sold general obligation bonds totaling $175.6 million in Par Value ($189.1 million in proceeds) in the first quarter of 2025. Scheduled maturities totaled $133.3 million in 2025. The County sold general obligation bonds totaling $274.1 million in par value in March 2026 and received a premium of $30.1 million.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the County for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024. This was the eighteenth year that the County has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current annual comprehensive financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

I would like to thank all those who have contributed to the preparation of this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. This report could not have been possible without the diligent efforts of the Finance Department. Much appreciated assistance was received from the Budget and Law Departments and various other County departments and agencies. I would also like to thank the County officials and our Board of Legislators for their support and our independent auditor, PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP, for their efforts throughout this audit engagement.

A SPECIAL NOTE

Our cover for this year's annual report features a picture of the Gondola Wheel at Playland Park in Rye. This 90-foot-tall classic Ferris wheel features free swinging buckets (gondolas) that provide scenic, panoramic views of the park and the Long Island Sound coastline. This attraction first appeared in 1990. Rye Playland, first opened in 1928, is the most visited park in the County's esteemed portfolio of award-winning destinations. In the late 19th and early 20th century this waterfront area was attracting a growing number of recreational developments, including hotels, resorts and amusement ventures. Citizens who grew concerned about "unsavory crowds" petitioned to have the area replaced with a local government sponsored amusement park. Since then the park has endured "modified operations" in World War II (limited lighting after dark), a major fire in 1966, private management in 1981 and 1982, and a nor'easter in 1992, and yet another attempt at private management of the park beginning in 2022, which ended in 2025. Rye Playland is nothing if not resilient. The Dragon Coaster born in 1928 continues to breathe smoke and is better than ever after a complete renovation in 2026. Renovations of the 3,400 feet of track and all trains were in place for the May 23, 2026 opening day. The County is committed to this historic landmark located on 280 acres overlooking the Long Island Sound and is reclaiming the Playland Experience again.

Respectfully submitted,

Karin E. Hablow
Commissioner of Finance

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Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Westchester County
New York

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2024

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

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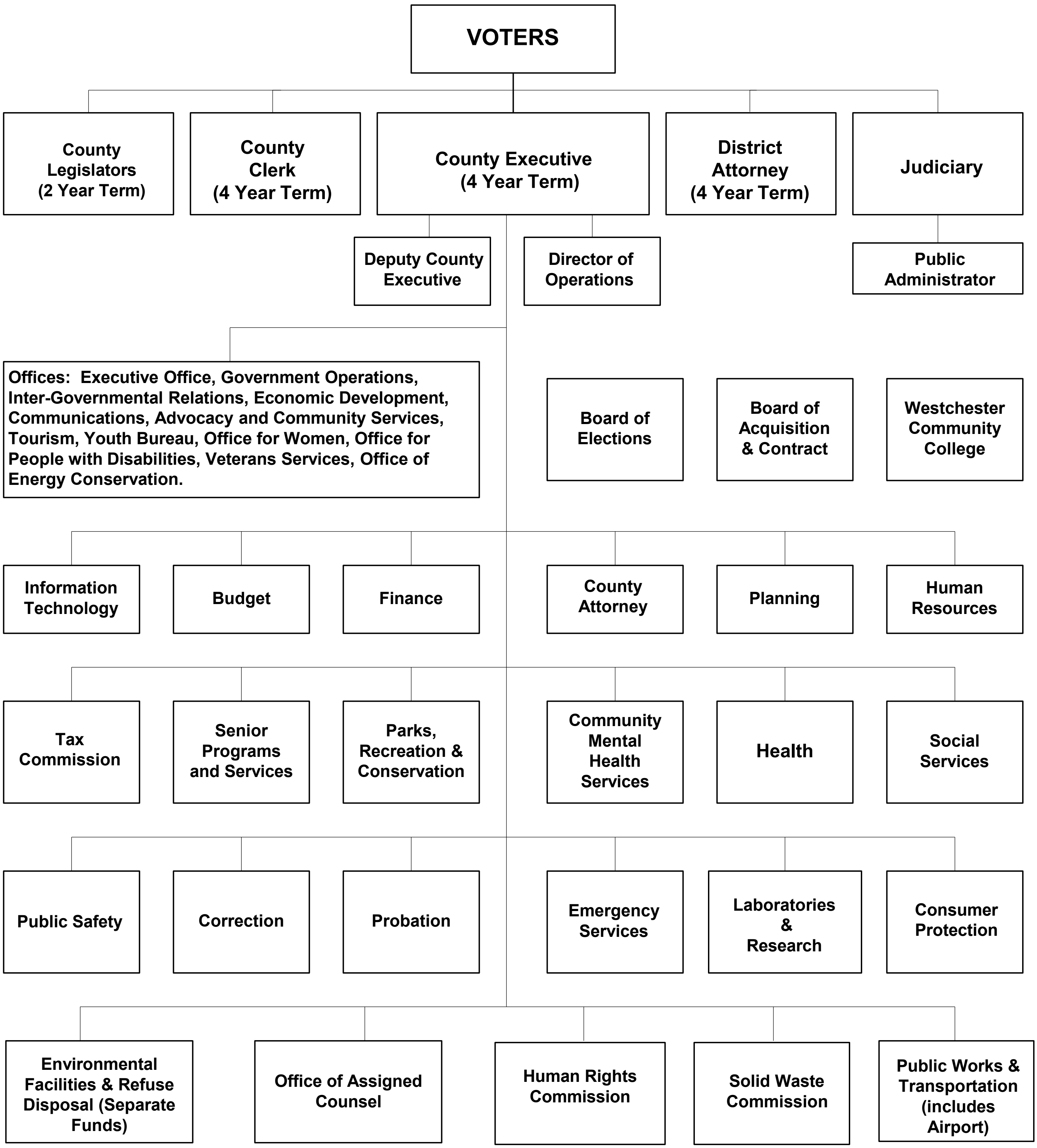
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER, NEW YORK

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Kenneth W. Jenkins

COUNTY BOARD OF LEGISLATORS
Vedat Gashi, Board Chair (District 4)

	District Number
José I. Alvarado, Board Vice Chair	17
Nancy E. Barr	6
Benjamin Boykin II	5
Terry Clements	11
Margaret A. Cunzio	3
Judah Holstein	10
David T. Imamura	12
James Nolan	15
Catherine F. Parker	7
Erika L. Pierce	2
Colin D. Smith	1
David J. Tubiolo	14
Emiljana Ulaj	9
Shanae Williams	16
Jewel Williams Johnson	8
Tyrae Woodson-Samuels	13

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Richard Wishnie

COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE
Karin E. Hablow

BUDGET DIRECTOR
Lawrence C. Soule

COUNTY ATTORNEY
John M. Nonna

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Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Board of Legislators
of the County of Westchester, New York

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Westchester, New York ("County") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, 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, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County, as of December 31, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General, Combined Sewer Districts, Refuse Disposal District and Airport funds for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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*, 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 Matters

As more fully disclosed in Note 4C in the notes to financial statements, the only significant resource of the Westchester Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation ("WTASC"), a blended component unit, is the right to receive tobacco revenues. A reduction in these revenues would affect debt service coverage on the tobacco bonds. If the reduction were material, it could impair the ability of the WTASC to make Turbo Redemption payments or even its ability to pay required bond structuring amounts as they are due. As a result, actual payments may not conform to the required bond structuring amounts or allow the WTASC to make advance Turbo Redemption payments prior to the Subordinate Bonds maturity dates. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Our report on Westchester Community College ("College"), a discretely presented component unit of the County, contained an emphasis of matter paragraph which is further discussed in Note 2D to the financial statements, regarding a change in accounting principle for the College's adoption of the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 101, "*Compensated Absences*". Accordingly, the net position has been restated as of September 1, 2024. 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 *Government Auditing Standards* 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 *Government Auditing Standards*, 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 judgement, 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis and the schedules included under Required Supplementary Information in the accompanying 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 have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual comprehensive financial report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 25, 2026 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 the County's 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.

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP
Harrison, New York
June 25, 2026

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Introduction

As management of the County of Westchester, New York ("County"), we offer readers of the County's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the County for the fiscal year that ended December 31, 2025. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2025 are as follows:

- As of December 31, 2025, on the government-wide financial statements for governmental activities, the liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the County exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources by $1.01 billion.

- In 2025, there is a net decrease in the fund balances of governmental funds of $127.2 million. This net decrease is comprised of the following increases and (decreases): General $5.7 million, Consolidated Sewer Districts $0.5 million, Refuse Disposal District $1.4 million, Airport $14.4 million, Grants $4.8 million, Capital Projects ($152.9) million and Nonmajor Governmental funds ($1.1) million. These results are discussed later in the "Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds" section.

- In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 34 "*Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments",* the presentation of government-wide financial statements requires adjustments to the fund financial statements using accrual accounting similar to commercial businesses. These accrual-based adjustments totaled a $327.9 million increase to net position in 2025 and are detailed in the Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities. For comparison, in 2024, these items resulted in an increase of $296.4 million to net position. This results in an increase of $31.5 million in 2025 as compared to 2024. This increase is primarily due to an increase of $118.9 million in capital outlay. Also, an increase of $77.9 million in net position with the reduction in the required accrual and related deferrals of the County's annual other post-employment benefit liability ("OPEB"), in compliance with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 75, *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions"* and an increase of $38.5 million in net position resulting from a decrease in accruals and related deferrals resulting from compliance with GASB Statement No. 68, *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions"*. Additionally, an increase of $49.3 million in net position for the reversal of deferred inflows related to loan commitments. Substantially offsetting this is a decrease to net position caused by the increase in 2025 of $175.6 million in general obligation bonds issued and $44.2 million in leases issued. Other items net to a decrease of $33.3 million.

- Unrestricted Governmental Activities net position, which is available to meet the ongoing obligations of the County, reflects a deficit of $3.12 billion as of December 31, 2025. The unrestricted net position deficit decreased by $49.4 million from the prior year balance of $3.17 billion.

- On May 29, 2021, the County received $94.0 million under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 ("ARPA"). The County received an additional $94.0 million under ARPA on June 29, 2022, for a total of $188.0 million. From 2022 through December 31, 2025, the County has expended $136.3 million in the General Fund, $45.4 million in the Sewer Districts Fund and $4.4 million in the Refuse Disposal District Fund. At December 31, 2025, $1.9 million of ARPA funds remain unexpended and are recorded as unearned revenues in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

- Each year, the Westchester County Health Care Corporation ("WCHCC") receives funding from the New York State Department of Health ("DOH") for medical assistance payments to major public general hospitals. In order for DOH to make this contribution, the County is responsible for its share of the assistance. The County contributes its share with payments to DOH and, in return, DOH remits to WCHCC the full contribution. These payments by the County to DOH are recorded in the County's General Fund under the Economic Assistance and Opportunity function as an expenditure. WCHCC then remits an Intergovernmental Transfer ("IGT") to the County in an equal amount to reimburse the County for its costs which is reflected in miscellaneous revenues in the General Fund. IGT's in 2025 and 2024 were $160.7 million and $139.4 million, respectively. Since the amount of revenue and expense/expenditure recorded is equal there is no impact on fund balance or net position. To the extent that IGT's are communicated and paid in a subsequent year, but relate to a prior year, the IGT is recorded in the reporting year along with corresponding accounts receivable and current liabilities.

- The County is committed to providing postemployment benefits to its employees in the form of healthcare and pension benefits. As a result, the County has recognized substantial liabilities in the government-wide financial statements for these benefits. As of December 31, 2025, the County had OPEB liabilities totaling $2.65 billion. Additionally, deferred inflows and outflows associated with OPEB further reduced net position by $482.6 million. At December 31, 2025, the County also reported $257.3 million for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the New York State and Local Retirement System ("ERS"), and $61.6 million for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS"). Partially offsetting this liability is the recording of net deferred inflows of $155.4 million and $50.9 million for ERS and PFRS, respectively. These pension amounts are recorded in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68. More detailed information about the County's OPEB and pension reporting is presented in Note 3 in the notes to the financial statements.

- Beginning in 2022, New York State received Opioid Settlement Funds from opioid manufacturers, distributors and other entities. In addition to these settlement funds, the NYS Office of Addiction Services and Supports ("OASAS") has distributed to the County funds that are restricted for opioid substance abuse prevention programs. The County is estimated to receive approximately $29.5 million of these Opioid Settlement Funds through 2040. To date, the County has received $13.0 million of Opioid Settlement funds and $15.4 million from OASAS. The County has spent $19.8 million to date on opioid substance abuse prevention programs. The unspent portion of $8.6 million is reflected as restricted fund balance in the Grants Fund at December 31, 2025. Additionally, the County has recorded a receivable and related deferred inflow of resources in the Grants Fund representing the uncollected portion of the settlement funds. In 2025, the receivable and related deferred inflows of resources decreased by a net $4.7 million, which includes an adjustment for additional opioid settlements of $328,000 offset by collections of $5.0 million.

- In August 2025 the County received funds related to the multistate settlement with JUUL Labs for their role in the youth vaping epidemic. The County's portion of the $112.7 million secured by New York State is $2.7 million. Funds are expected to be received annually through 2030.

To date, the County has received $1.0 million from this settlement fund. None of these funds were expended in 2025. Therefore, the $1.0 million is reflected as restricted fund balance in the Grants Fund at December 31, 2025. The County also has recorded a receivable and related deferred inflow of resources of $1.7 million in the Grants Fund representing the uncollected portion of the settlement funds.

- The County's total outstanding bonds payable at December 31, 2025 (including unamortized premium of $73.9 million), but exclusive of the Westchester Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation ("WTASC") blended component unit debt), was $1.47 billion.

- Internal Service Fund increases and (decreases) in net position for 2025, 2024, and 2023 are ($26.8) million, ($7.5) million and $18.4 million, respectively. The components of the decreases in 2025 are as follows: $19.5 million Health Insurance Fund and $7.9 million Casualty Reserve Fund. The Workers' Compensation Reserve Fund increased by $0.6 million.

- The business-type activities of the County reflect the operations of the WTASC. On the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities, the liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $125.3 million.

- The County continued to review the provisions of GASB Statement No. 96, *"Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements"* ("SBITA's") and its impact on the financial statements. The County evaluated the financial impact of GASB Statement No. 96 and determined that the implementation of this standard was not required as it did not have a material impact on its financial statements.

- The General Fund reported an ending total fund balance of $568.9 million which represents an increase of $5.7 million from fiscal year 2024. The unassigned portion of this total fund balance was $436.6 million, an increase of $6.3 million from the prior year.

- On February 27, 2026, Fitch affirmed its rating of "AAA" with a stable outlook on the County's limited tax general obligation bonds and its issuer default rating. On March 10, 2026, Moody's affirmed the County's "Aa1" rating and assigned a stable outlook on its general obligation limited tax debt outstanding. On March 5, 2026, S&P affirmed the County's rating "AAA" and assigned a stable outlook to its general obligation debt outstanding.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The County's financial statements are comprised of the Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") and the basic financial statements. This discussion and analysis serves as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The MD&A provides an analysis and overview of the County's financial activities. The basic financial statements include three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to financial statements. This report also contains combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules, in addition to the basic financial statements, along with statistical tables.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are presented in a manner similar to private-sector business financial statements. The statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The government-wide financial statements include two statements: Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities.

Fiduciary activities, whose resources are not available to finance County programs, are excluded from these statements.

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

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

Both the financial statements have separate sections for the two different types of activities.

These two types of activities are:

<u>Governmental activities</u> - The activities reflected in this section are general government, education, public safety, health services, transportation, economic assistance and opportunity, culture and recreation, home and community services and interest. These activities are principally supported by taxes, charges for services and operating grants and contributions.

<u>Business-type activities</u> - These activities are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs of operation primarily through user fees and charges. The business-type activities of the County reflect the operations of the WTASC.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the County itself (the *primary government*), and a business-type activity WTASC, but also the legally separate discretely presented component units of Westchester Community College, the County of Westchester Industrial Development Agency and the Westchester County Local Development Corporation. Financial information for these *component units* are reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government.

The Combining Statement of Net Position for these component units is reported separately in Exhibit D-1 from the financial information presented for the primary government itself, presented in Exhibit 1. The Combining Statement of Activities for these component units is reported separately in Exhibit D-2 from the financial information presented for the primary government itself on Exhibit 2.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on Exhibits 1 and 2 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is an entity with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balance/net position, revenues, and expenditures/expenses, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The County divides its funds into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

<u>Governmental funds</u> - Most of the basic services provided by the County are financed and accounted for through governmental funds. Governmental fund financial statements focus on

current inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as the available balances of these resources at the end of the fiscal year. This information is useful in determining the County's financing requirements for the subsequent fiscal period. Governmental funds use the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting.

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

The County has seven individual governmental funds: General, Combined Sewer Districts, Refuse Disposal District, Airport, Grants, Capital Projects and Combined Water Districts funds. Of these, the General, Combined Sewer Districts, Refuse Disposal District, Airport, Grants and Capital Projects funds are reported as major funds and are presented in separate columns on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance. Data for the Combined Water Districts, a non-major fund is provided elsewhere in this report as Exhibit J 1-4.

The County adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General, Combined Sewer Districts, Refuse Disposal District, Airport (major funds), and Water Districts funds (non-major fund). A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for these major funds to demonstrate compliance with the budgets

The governmental fund financial statements can be found in the basic financial statements section of this report.

Proprietary Funds – The blended component unit “WTASC” and the internal service funds are the proprietary funds maintained by the County. These funds are used to show activities that operate similarly to private business enterprises. Since these funds charge fees for services provided, they are known as proprietary funds. Proprietary fund financial statements use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, like the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide information for the blended component unit. In addition, the internal service funds are presented in the proprietary fund financial statements. Management reviews the need for Internal Service Funds which are used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the County’s various functions. The County uses internal service funds to account for the health benefits of its employees and retirees, to provide for claims made against the County by third parties and to provide workers’ compensation coverage for the employees of the County. All three of the internal service funds (individual fund data for the internal service funds are provided in the form of combining statements shown in Exhibits K-1 through K-3) benefit governmental activities and have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

The proprietary fund financial statements can be found in the basic financial statement section in Exhibit B-1 through B-3 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds - These funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside of the County. The funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements, because the assets of these funds are not available to support the activities of the County. The County maintains only one type of fiduciary fund that is known as a Custodial Fund. The Custodial Fund reports resources, not in a trust, that are held by the County for other parties outside of the

County's reporting entity and, in the case of the County, primarily to account for mortgage taxes, bail and adult use cannabis taxes collected for other governments and individuals.

The financial statements for the fiduciary fund can be found in the basic financial statements section in Exhibits C-1 and C-2 of this report.

Component Units - As discussed above, component units are legally separate entities for which the County is financially accountable. The component units addressed above are aggregated when reported in the government-wide financial statements. The combining statements for the component units can be found in the basic financial statements section of this report.

Notes to Financial Statements

The notes to financial statements 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 financial statements are located following the basic financial statements section of this report.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and notes to the financial statements, this report also presents required supplementary information ("RSI") concerning the changes in the County's total OPEB liability and related ratios and its contributions and proportionate share of the net pension liability for its net pension liabilities. RSI immediately follows the notes to financial statements.

This report also includes supplementary information ("SI"), which immediately follows RSI and gives the reader further detail on the information presented in the basic financial statements. Included in SI are the combining and individual fund financial statements, schedules of budget to actual comparisons, combined statements for the non-major governmental fund and proprietary funds, and the statistical tables.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the County's financial position. In the case of the County, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources of governmental activities by $1.01 billion for fiscal year end 2025. The County's overall net position of governmental activities increased by $200.7 million from the prior fiscal year.

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER
NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31,

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Other assets	$ 1,075,863,435	$ 1,304,966,296	$ 23,278,495	$ 25,339,970	$ 1,099,141,930	$ 1,330,306,266
Capital assets	3,506,594,484	3,366,052,370	—	—	3,506,594,484	3,366,052,370
Total assets	4,582,457,919	4,671,018,666	23,278,495	25,339,970	4,605,736,414	4,696,358,636
Deferred outflows of resources	236,601,994	449,203,597	3,404,840	3,538,799	240,006,834	452,742,396
Current liabilities	815,615,834	893,151,074	6,329,555	6,204,426	821,945,389	899,355,500
Long-term liabilities	4,454,854,214	4,400,650,157	145,673,738	150,119,216	4,600,527,952	4,550,769,373
Total liabilities	5,270,470,048	5,293,801,231	152,003,293	156,323,642	5,422,473,341	5,450,124,873
Deferred inflows of resources	558,771,923	1,037,268,627	—	—	558,771,923	1,037,268,627
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	1,923,889,193	1,829,993,302	—	—	1,923,889,193	1,829,993,302
Restricted	184,846,187	127,492,030	12,700,493	13,819,063	197,546,680	141,311,093
Unrestricted	(3,118,917,438)	(3,168,332,927)	(138,020,451)	(141,263,936)	(3,256,937,889)	(3,309,596,863)
Total net position	$ (1,010,182,058)	$ (1,210,847,595)	$ (125,319,958)	$ (127,444,873)	$ (1,135,502,016)	$ (1,338,292,468)

Other assets of governmental activities decreased by $229.1 million. This is primarily due to a decrease of cash and equivalents in the amount of $194.4 million. This reduced level of cash is primarily due to increased levels of capital spending in 2025. IGT receivables in 2025 decreased $79.3 million from $107.0 million in 2024 to $27.7 million in 2025. Non IGT Accounts receivable increased $27.3 million. Loans receivable increased $33.0 million. Other items net to a $15.7 million decrease in other assets in 2025.

Capital assets increased in governmental activities by $140.5 million in 2025. Net additions to capital assets in 2025 total $327.1 million. Depreciation and amortization of $186.6 million was recorded in 2025.

Deferred outflows of resources in governmental activities decreased $212.6 million in 2025 primarily due to a $128.8 million decrease of deferred outflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No.75 and a $82.1 million decrease of deferred pension related deferred outflows of resources recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68.

Current liabilities of governmental activities decreased $77.5 million in 2025 primarily due to a decrease of $111.9 million in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Included in the decrease in accrued liabilities is a decrease in IGT accruals. IGT accruals in 2025 decreased $79.3 million from $107.0 million in 2024 to $27.7 million in 2025. Other net items increased $34.4 million.

Long-term liabilities in governmental activities increased $54.2 million in 2025. This includes an increase of $37.2 million in pension liability recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68. A decrease of $28.0 million in the other post-employment benefit liability is recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No.75. There is also an increase in general obligation bonds payable of $28.3 million and an increase in leases payable of $14.1 million. Other items net to an increase of $2.6 million. Additional information on all these long-term liabilities can be found in Note 3 in the notes to financial statements.

Deferred inflows of resources in governmental activities decreased $478.6 million in 2025 primarily due to a decrease of $334.2 million in other post-employment benefit related items recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75. Additionally, a decrease of $127.5 million in pension related deferred inflows is recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68. Lease related deferred inflows decreased by $15.9 million. Deferred amounts from service concession agreements decreased $1.0 million.

The net investment in capital assets in governmental activities increased $93.9 million in 2025. Although the County's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Restricted net position for Grant items and Airport purposes increased $51.1 million and $14.6 million, respectively, in 2025. The increase in the Grants fund is primarily due to $33.0 million of loans related to affordable housing. The increase in the Airport restricted net position reflects a net addition to fund balance of $14.4 million from operating activities. Restricted net position amounts represent resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

The deficit in unrestricted net position in governmental activities decreased $49.4 million to $3.2 billion in 2025. This deficit at December 31, 2025 does not mean the County does not have resources available to meet its obligations in the ensuing year. It is partly the result of having long-term commitments that are greater than currently available resources. Such long-term liabilities include compensated absences of $75.4 million, landfill post closure costs of $14.4 million and claims payable of $128.8 million. Also included in the government wide-financial statements are net liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows of resources of $3.13 billion for other post-employment benefits and $112.7 million related to pensions recorded in accordance with GASB Statement Nos.75 and 68, respectively. Additional information on all these long-term liabilities can be found in Note 3 in the notes to financial statements.

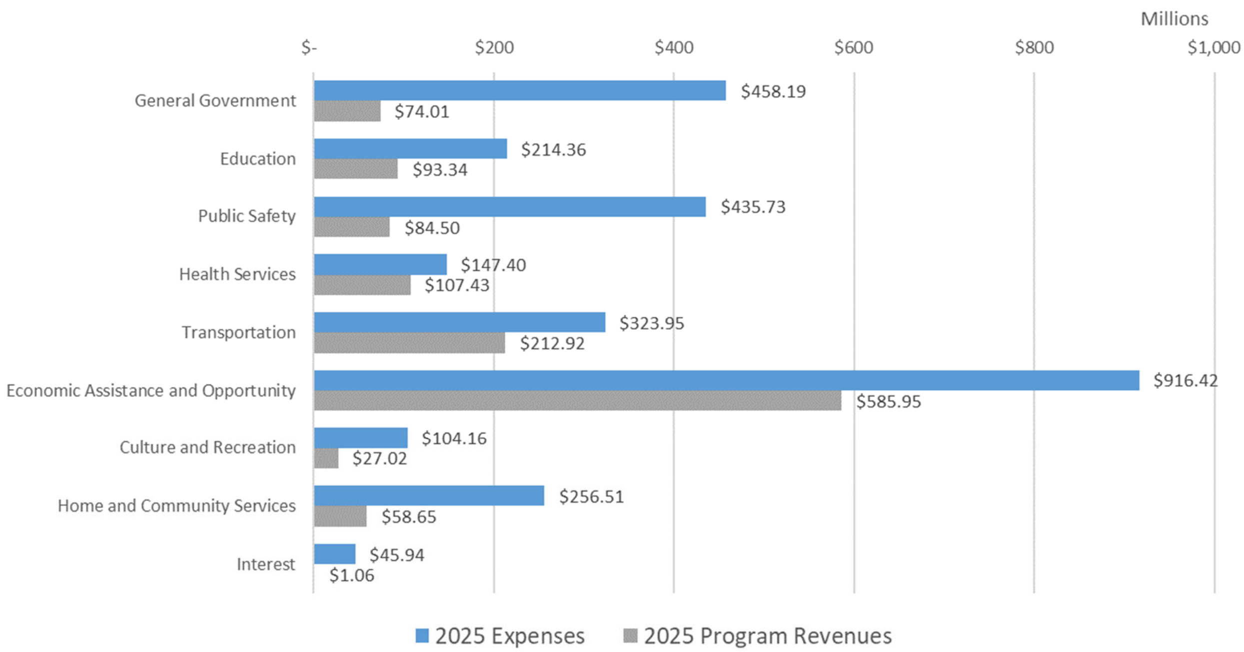
The activities of the WTASC are reflected as a business-type blended component unit. The County has no obligation for the debt of the WTASC. The business-type activities reflected a deficit balance in net position of $125.3 million at December 31, 2025, a decreased deficit of $2.1 million from the 2024 deficit balance of $127.4 million. The restricted portion at December 31, 2025 is $12.7 million, a decrease of $1.1 million from the balance of $13.8 million at December 31, 2024. The decrease in the restricted portion is due to an unscheduled drawdown of the liquidity reserve in December 2025.

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

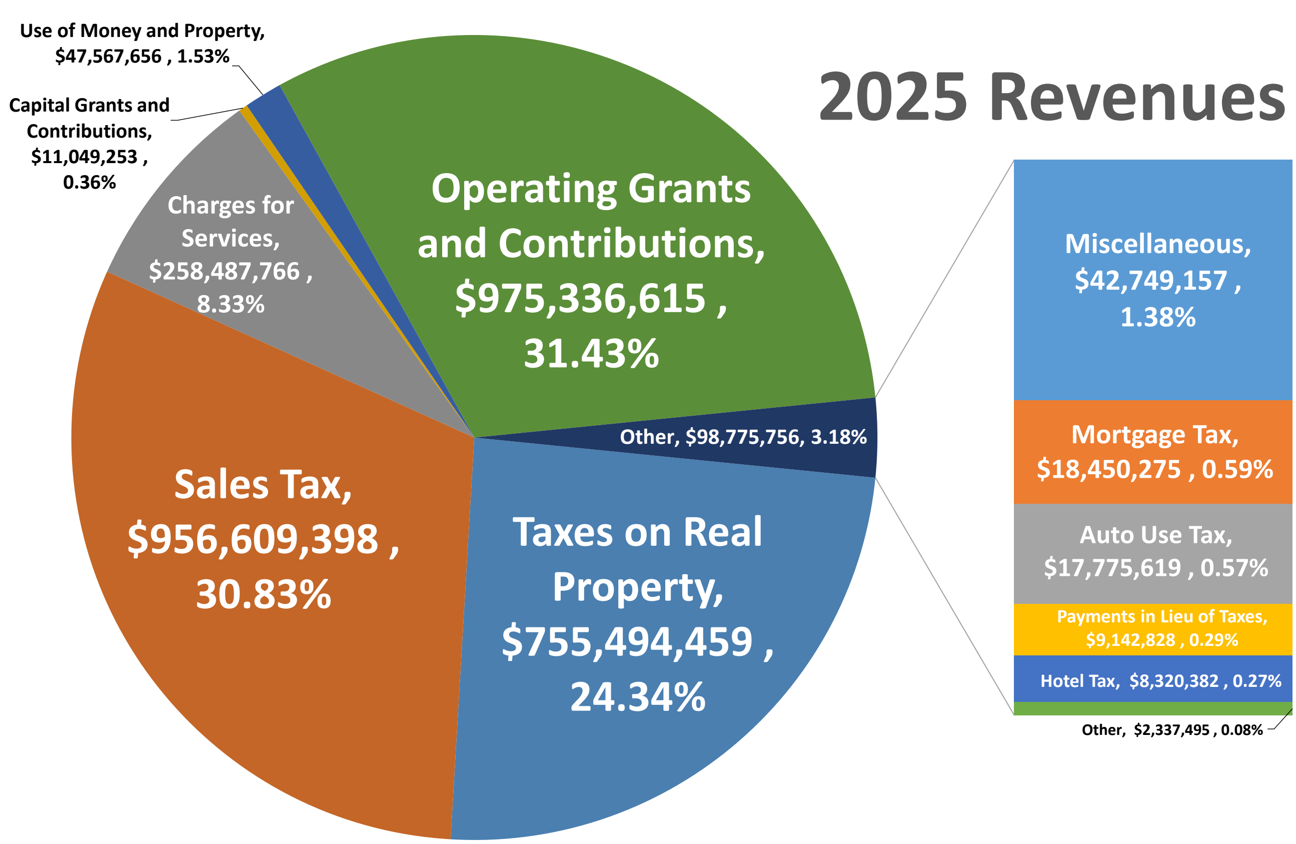
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	$ 258,487,766	$ 255,226,644	$ —	$ —	$ 258,487,766	$ 255,226,644
Operating Grants and Contributions	975,336,615	917,945,415	—	—	975,336,615	917,945,415
Capital Grants and Contributions	11,049,253	21,613,730	—	—	11,049,253	21,613,730
Total Program Revenues	1,244,873,634	1,194,785,789	—	—	1,244,873,634	1,194,785,789
General Revenues:						
Taxes on Real Property	755,494,459	738,544,647	—	—	755,494,459	738,544,647
Sales Tax	956,609,398	930,268,965	—	—	956,609,398	930,268,965
Auto Use Tax	17,775,619	17,143,815	—	—	17,775,619	17,143,815
Hotel Tax	8,320,382	7,696,060	—	—	8,320,382	7,696,060
Mortgage Tax	18,450,275	15,652,087	—	—	18,450,275	15,652,087
Adult Use Cannabis Tax	699,507	366,720	—	—	699,507	366,720
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	9,142,828	8,538,495	—	—	9,142,828	8,538,495
Use of Money and Property	47,567,656	57,886,746	648,135	609,869	48,215,791	58,496,615
Tobacco Settlement Revenues	—	—	10,338,146	11,223,939	10,338,146	11,223,939
Miscellaneous	42,749,157	34,462,125	—	—	42,749,157	34,462,125
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Assets	206,155	—	—	—	206,155	—
Total General Revenues	1,857,015,436	1,810,559,660	10,986,281	11,833,808	1,868,001,717	1,822,393,468
Total Revenues	3,101,889,070	3,005,345,449	10,986,281	11,833,808	3,112,875,351	3,017,179,257
Expenses:						
General Government	458,186,214	460,644,963	165,946	163,415	458,352,160	460,808,378
Education	214,356,157	201,879,612	—	—	214,356,157	201,879,612
Public Safety	435,732,268	483,451,750	—	—	435,732,268	483,451,750
Health Services	147,404,647	153,281,691	—	—	147,404,647	153,281,691
Transportation	323,948,655	308,650,757	—	—	323,948,655	308,650,757
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	916,416,964	854,893,755	—	—	916,416,964	854,893,755
Culture and Recreation	104,163,031	96,987,101	—	—	104,163,031	96,987,101
Home and Community Services	256,505,731	255,708,713	—	—	256,505,731	255,708,713
Interest	45,941,699	45,230,255	7,263,587	7,459,566	53,205,286	52,689,821
Total Expenses	2,902,655,366	2,860,728,597	7,429,533	7,622,981	2,910,084,899	2,868,351,578
Increase in Net Position Before Transfers	199,233,704	144,616,852	3,556,748	4,210,827	202,790,452	148,827,679
Transfers	1,431,833	1,554,516	(1,431,833)	(1,554,516)	—	—
Increase in Net Position	200,665,537	146,171,368	2,124,915	2,656,311	202,790,452	148,827,679
Net Position at Beginning of Year	(1,210,847,595)	(1,357,018,963)	(127,444,873)	(130,101,184)	(1,338,292,468)	(1,487,120,147)
Net Position at End of Year	$ (1,010,182,058)	$ (1,210,847,595)	$ (125,319,958)	$ (127,444,873)	$ (1,135,502,016)	$ (1,338,292,468)

The following charts provide comparisons of governmental activities, including sources, for expenses and program revenues.

Program Revenues and Expenses – Governmental Activities



Revenue by Source – Governmental Activities



Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the County's net position by $200.7 million in 2025.

For the fiscal year that ended December 31, 2025, revenues (including transfers) from governmental activities totaled $3.103 billion. Program revenue in 2025 totaled $1.25 billion. General revenue totaled $1.85 billion. Sales tax and property tax represent the largest general revenue sources in this category. Sales tax was $956.6 million and taxes on real property were $755.5 million in 2025. Total revenue from governmental activities in 2024 was $3.01 billion. The $96.4 million increase in total governmental activities revenues from the prior year is the result of a combination of the following factors:

- Charges for services increased by $3.3 million in 2025 to $258.5 million. This includes a $2.0 million increase in Culture and Recreation. The increase in Culture and Recreation is primarily due to the County again operating Rye Playland in 2025. Net other increases total $1.3 million.

- Operating grants and contributions increased by $57.4 million in 2025 to $975.3 million. Operating grants and contributions related to Economic Assistance and Opportunity increased $111.4 million in 2025. This includes the recording of loans of $49.3 million for affordable housing and other housing initiatives in 2025. Also included is an increase in IGT of $22.6 million. The IGT was $160.7 million and $139.4 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Other increases include $18.6 million in federal funds for community development block grant programs and $9.7 million in state funds related to Social Services Block Grants (Title XX). Other Economic Assistance and Opportunity increases net to $11.2 million. Public Safety increased $19.3 million primarily due to State Aid relating to juvenile delinquency and the office of assigned council. Partially offsetting these items is a decrease of $44.7 million in Health Services primarily related to $40.0 million of previously deferred ARPA funds being recognized in 2024. Home and Community Services decreased $10.2 million primarily due to $11.7 million of previously deferred ARPA funds being recognized in 2024. Transportation decreased $13.7 million in 2025 primarily due to reduced levels of Federal ARPA and Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act funds received in 2025 partially offset by increased State Operating Assistance. Other items net to a decrease of $4.7 million.

- Capital grants and contributions decreased by $10.6 million to $11.0 million in 2025. This includes a decrease of $6.5 million in Transportation and a decrease of $5.3 million in Culture and Recreation. Federal transportation capital related grants decreased $4.1 million in 2025 and State transportation capital grants decreased $2.4 million in 2025. Parks and Recreation included $5.3 million of State funding for Memorial Field in 2024.

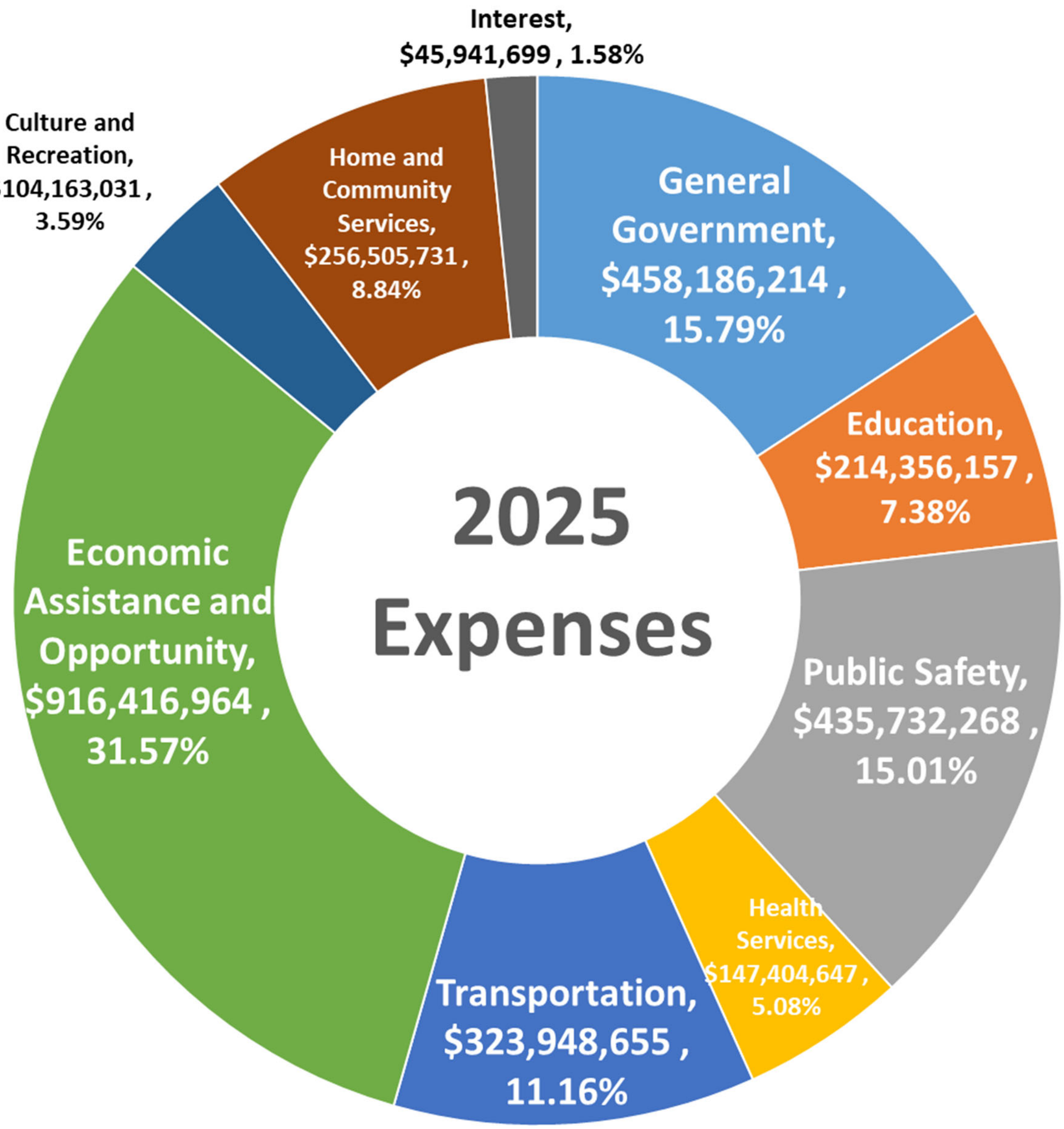
- Gross sales tax revenue (before distribution of municipal share) increased $26.3 million to $956.6 million in 2025. This is before the distribution of $226.7 million to municipalities (included in general government expenses). Net sales tax increased by $19.6 million in 2025.

- Taxes on Real Property revenue increased by $16.9 million in 2025, due to a planned increase of $15.3 million and $1.6 million in the combined sewer districts and refuse district, respectively.

- Use of Money and Property decreased $10.3 million in 2025 primarily due to lower interest rates earned on a reduced amount of investments.

- Mortgage tax revenue increased by $2.8 million in 2025 due to increased levels of home refinances and sales.

Expenses by Function – Governmental Activities



For the fiscal year that ended December 31, 2025, expenses from governmental activities totaled $2.90 billion. The components of governmental activities expenses (before interest) and their 2025 cost are economic assistance and opportunity (i.e., social services programs) $916.4 million, general government support (inclusive of $226.7 million in sales tax distributed to other municipalities) $458.1 million, public safety (i.e., County police and jail) $435.7 million, transportation $323.9 million, home and community services $256.5 million, education (i.e., community college support and education of handicapped children) $214.4 million, health services $147.4 million and culture and recreation $104.2 million. Interest expense was $46.0 million in 2025. Total expenses from governmental activities was $2.86 billion in 2024. The $41.9 million increase in total governmental activities expenses from the prior year is the result of a combination of the following factors:

- General Government – Expenses decreased by $2.5 million to $458.2 million in 2025. This includes decreased expenses in 2025 as compared to 2024 of $13.0 million in other post-employment benefit liabilities and deferred items recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No.75 and $8.7 million in net pension liabilities and deferred items recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68. Depreciation expense decreased $7.4 million in 2025. Additionally, Department of Information Technology expenses decreased $8.3 million. This is primarily due to certain E-911 personal service costs being transferred to the Department of Public Safety and increased charges to other departments for services. Offsetting these decreases, the health insurance and casualty internal service funds had increased net expenses of $18.4 million and $1.4 million, respectively. 2025 includes a one-time $8.8 million non-capital settlement payment to Standard Amusements made in 2025. Sales Tax paid to Municipalities increased $6.8 million from $220.0 million in 2024 to $226.7 million in 2025. This is a direct result of Gross sales tax revenue (before distribution of municipal share) increasing $26.3 million to $956.6 million in 2025. The General Fund contribution to the Casualty Reserve fund increased $4.2 million from $1.8 million in 2024 to $6.0 million in 2025. Other items net to a decrease of $4.7 million.

- Economic Assistance and Opportunity – Expenses increased by $61.5 million to $916.4 million in 2025. This includes an increase in IGT expenses of $22.6 million in 2025. Excluding IGT, expenses increased $38.9 million. Non-capitalized spending on affordable housing increased $17.5 million in 2025. Operational highlights include an increase of $17.6 million in child day care services as a result of New York State's expanded income eligibility, reduced family share and increased rates, an increase of $5.5 million in Foster Care/ Raise the Age costs due to an increased number of children placed and increased costs, an increase of $4.7 million associated with eviction prevention, child protection and food program services, and an increase of $3.4 million in family safety net assistance including shelter and transportation. Grant related expenses increased $3.2 million. There are also decreased expenses in 2025 as compared to 2024 of $13.4 million in other post-employment benefit liabilities and deferred items recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No.75 and $8.0 million in net pension liabilities and deferred items recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68. Other increases net to $8.4 million.

- Public Safety – Expenses decreased by $47.7 million to $435.7 million in 2025. This is primarily due to a reduction of $33.0 million in other post-employment benefit liabilities and deferred items recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No.75 and $15.6 million in net pension liabilities and deferred items recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68. Operationally, there were decreased expenses for the Department of Corrections of $6.1 million from $155.4 million in 2024 to $149.3 million in 2025. This is primarily due to a lower inmate population resulting in savings in personal services through vacancies and reduced overtime. Substantially offsetting this decrease is an increase of $2.3 million in the Department of Emergency Services. The increase in Emergency Services is primarily due to an increase in personal service costs of $4.1 million which is largely due to E-911 personal service costs previously reported under General Government expenses. Partially offsetting this is an increase in contractual services in the Department of Emergency Services of $1.7 million due to the end of a shared ambulance service. Additionally, a $1.7 million increase in District Attorney expenses primarily due to an increase in personal services of $1.1 million for retroactive salary adjustments paid in 2025. Other increases in expenses net to $3.0 million.

- Health Services – Expenses decreased by $5.9 million to $147.4 million in 2025. This is primarily due to a reduction of $5.2 million in other post-employment benefit liabilities and deferred items recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No.75 and $2.9 million in net pension liabilities and deferred items recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68. Community Mental Health Service expenses increased $1.9 million and

Department of Health expenses increased $2.2 million. Grant related expenses decreased $2.7 million from $83.8 million in 2024 to $81.1 million in 2025. Other net increases total $0.8 million.

- Transportation – Expenses increased by $15.3 million to $323.9 million in 2025. Contractual expenses increased $10.4 million from $207.8 million in 2024 to $218.2 million in 2025. The increase is primarily because in 2025 the County entered into a new 5-year contract with Liberty Lines (the operator of the bus routes). Airport operating expenses increased $4.3 million from $55.1 million in 2024 to $59.4 million in 2025. Other increases net to $0.6 million.

- Education – Expenses increased by $12.5 million to $214.4 million in 2025. This is primarily due to $11.4 million in increased expenses for children with disabilities due to increases cases and rates. Sponsorship of Westchester Community College was $25.9 million in 2025 versus $25.4 million in 2024, an increase of $0.5 million. Other net items increased $0.6 million.

- Culture and Recreation – Expenses increased by $7.2 million to $104.2 million in 2025. This is primarily due to an increase of $4.8 million of operational expenses associated with Rye Playland. In 2025, operations of Rye Playland were transitioned from Standard Amusements back to the County. Employee benefits increased $3.5 million in 2025, accordingly. Depreciation expense increased by $5.9 million from $25.2 million in 2024 to $31.1 million in 2025. Also included in 2025 is a $6.6 million reduction in other post-employment benefit liabilities and deferred items recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No.75 and $2.9 million in net pension liabilities and deferred items recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68. Other items net to a $2.5 million increase in expense.

- Home and Community Services – Expenses increased by $0.8 million to $256.5 million in 2025. Consolidated Sewer Districts operating expense increased $3.9 million from $80.0 million in 2024 to $83.9 million in 2025. Employee benefits increased $1.8 million. Partially offsetting these increases is a $5.9 million reduction in other post-employment benefit liabilities and deferred items recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No.75 and $0.2 million in net pension liabilities and deferred items recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68. Grant related expenses increased $1.2 million.

- Interest expense increased by $0.7 million to $46.0 million in 2025.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the County’s governmental funds reported combined fund balances of $410.0 million, a decrease of $127.2 million in comparison with the prior year balance of $537.2 million. This decrease is primarily due to a decrease in fund balance of the Capital

Projects Fund of $152.9 million. This reflects increased capital outlay in 2025. Capital outlay increased $132.1 million from $238.3 million in 2024 to $370.4 million in 2025. The County collected $304.2 million in proceeds from the sale of general obligation bonds in March 2026. Previously, the County had collected $189.1 million in February of 2025. Of the total combined fund balance in 2025, $106.8 million constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the County's discretion. The remainder of the fund balance is either non-spendable, restricted, or assigned to indicate that it is: 1) not in spendable form, 2) restricted for particular purposes or 3) assigned for particular purposes. At December 31, 2025, the fund balance not spendable was $36.2 million, the balance restricted was $45.3 million, and assigned fund balance was $221.6 million.

The **General Fund** is the primary operating fund of the County. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was $436.6 million, representing 76.7% of the total General Fund balance of $568.9 million. Two useful measures of liquidity are the percentage of unassigned fund balance to total expenditures and other financing uses, and total fund balance to total expenditures and other financing uses. At the end of the current fiscal year, the General Fund showed a 17.3% unassigned fund balance to total expenditures and other financing uses, while total fund balance represents 22.5% of that same amount.

General Fund revenues and other financing sources were $2.536 billion in 2025, an increase of $63.0 million compared to the prior year. Expenditures and other financing uses were $2.531 billion in 2025, an increase of $64.9 million compared to the prior year. This results in a decrease of $1.9 million in the net increase in fund balance when comparing the increase of $5.7 million in 2025 to the $7.6 million increase in 2024. Major changes in specific revenues and expenditures in comparison to the prior year are as follows:

- Gross sales tax revenue (before distribution of municipal share) increased $26.3 million to $956.6 million in 2025. This is before the distribution of $226.7 million to municipalities (included in general government expenditures). Net sales tax increased by $19.6 million in 2025.

- Federal Aid decreased by $34.1 million to $248.0 million in 2025. This is primarily due to $4.8 million of previously deferred ARPA proceeds realized in 2025 as compared to $48.9 million in 2024 – a decrease of $44.1 million. In 2024, $40 million of previously deferred ARPA proceeds were realized for children with special needs. Excluding the ARPA proceeds, Federal Aid increased $10.0 million in 2025. Federal Aid for the Department of Social Services increased $29.2 million from $194.5 million in 2024 to $223.7 million in 2025. Included in 2025 is an $18.6 million increase in Department of Social Services Community Development Block Grant funds. Other Department of Social Services items net to an increase of $10.6 million. A decrease of $21.8 million in Federal Transit Administration Aid was also experienced in 2025. Federal Transit Administration Aid was $16.6 million and $38.4 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively. This reflects reduced levels of Federal ARPA and Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act funds received in 2025. Other increases in Federal Aid net to $2.6 million.

- State Aid increased $31.9 million from $339.4 million in 2024 to $371.3 million in 2025. State aid for the Department of Social services was $99.4 million in 2024 and $105.1 million in 2025. This is a net increase of $5.7 million in Department of Social Service Programs. This is directly related to increased expenditures related to greater caseloads and services for items such as foster care, child protective services, day care services and eviction prevention as discussed below in the expenditures section of this document. Transit related State Revenue increased $8.2 million from $98.4 million in 2024 to $106.6 million in 2025. State Aid received by the Department of Probation increased $7.5 million from $12.8 million in 2024 to $20.3 million in 2025. This increase is primarily related to juvenile delinquency programs. Health Department revenue related to the Education of Children with Special needs increased $5.1 million from $80.1 million in 2024 to $85.2 million in 2025. Other items net to an increase of $5.4 million.

- Departmental Income decreased $1.8 million from $139.2 million in 2024 to $137.4 million in 2025. Bus fares decreased $2.1 million from $17.9 million in 2024 to $15.7 million in 2025 due to decreased ridership. Department of Probation revenues decreased $1.5 million from $1.7 million in 2024 to $0.2 million in 2025. This is due to decreased revenues from other counties for residence in a non-secure detention facility for youths. The extra bed space available in 2024 no longer exists. Partially offsetting these decreases is an increase in revenue for Parks and Recreation of $2.0 million from $24.2 million in 2024 to $26.2 million in 2025. This increase is primarily related to the County operating Rye Playland again beginning in the 2025 season. Other items net to an increase of $0.2 million.

- Use of Money and Property revenue decreased $6.3 million from $25.3 million in 2024 to $19.0 million in 2025. This is primarily due to lower interest rates on invested cash as well as decreased investments in 2025.

- Miscellaneous Revenues increased $36.8 million in 2025. Included in miscellaneous revenues is IGT revenue of $160.7 million and $139.4 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively. See below discussion of Economic Assistance and Opportunity for the offsetting decrease in expenditures. Excluding the IGT, miscellaneous revenue increased $15.5 million. Included in 2025 is $6.1 million of revenue related to the close out of old grants for which expenditures are no longer expected. Mortgage tax increased $2.8 million from $15.7 million in 2024 to $18.5 million in 2025. Included in 2025 is $1.7 million of new revenue related to traffic cameras placed on school buses. This new program is still expanding as more school districts come on board. Hotel tax increased $0.6 million from $7.7 million in 2024 to $8.3 million in 2025. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILOTS) increased $0.6 million from $8.5 million in 2024 to $9.1 million in 2025. Auto use tax increased $0.7 million from $17.1 million in 2024 to $17.8 million in 2025. Other net items increased $3.0 million.

- General Government expenditures increased $6.2 million from $341.4 million in 2024 to $347.6 million in 2025. This includes a one-time $8.8 million non-capital expenditure settlement payment to Standard Amusements made in 2025. Sales Tax paid to Municipalities increased $6.7 million from $220.0 million in 2024 to $226.7 million in 2025. This is a direct result of Gross sales tax revenue (before distribution of municipal share) increasing $26.3 million to $956.6 million in 2025. The General Fund contribution to the Casualty Reserve fund increased $4.2 million from $1.8 million in 2024 to $6.0 million in 2025. Department of Information Technology expenses decreased $8.3 million. This is primarily due to the transfer of approximately $4.0 million in E-911 personal service costs being transferred to the Department of Public Safety and $3.0 million in increased charges to other departments for services. Other reductions in expenditures net to $5.2 million across various departments.

- Education expenditures increased $12.7 million from $191.0 million in 2024 to $203.7 million in 2025. This is primarily due to $11.4 million in increased expenditures for children with disabilities due to increases in cases and rates.

- Public Safety expenditures decreased $0.5 million from $360.3 million in 2024 to $359.8 million in 2025. This includes decreased expenditures for the Department of Corrections of $6.1 million from $155.4 million in 2024 to $149.3 million in 2025. This is primarily due to a lower inmate population resulting in savings in personal services through vacancies and reduced overtime. Substantially offsetting this decrease is an increase of $2.4 million in the department of Emergency Services. The increase in Emergency Services is primarily due to an increase in personal service costs of $4.1 million which is largely due to E-911 personal service costs previously reported under General Government expenditures. Partially offsetting this is a decrease in contractual services in the department of Emergency Services of $1.7 million due to the end of a shared ambulance service. Additionally, a $1.7 million increase in District Attorney expenditures primarily due to an increase in personal services of $1.1 million for retroactive salary adjustments paid in 2025. Other increases in expenditures net to $1.5 million.

- Health services expenditures increased $4.2 million from $54.8 million in 2024 to $59.0 million in 2025. This includes a $1.9 million increase in Community Mental Health Service expenditures from $11.2 million in 2024 to $13.1 million in 2025, and an increase of $2.3 million in the Department of Health expenditures from $26.2 million in 2024 to $28.5 million in 2025.

- Transportation expenditures increased $10.5 million from $217.3 million in 2024 to $227.8 million in 2025. This increase is primarily in contractual expense as in 2025 the County entered into a new 5-year contract with Liberty Lines (the operator of the bus routes) causing an increase of approximately $7.0 million in 2025. Para Transit also increased by $1.4 million in 2025.

- Economic Assistance and Opportunity expenditures increased $59.2 million from $736.1 million in 2024 to $795.3 million in 2025. This includes an increase in IGT expenditures of $22.6 million in 2025. Excluding IGT, expenditures increased $36.6 million. Highlights include an increase of $17.6 million in child day care services as a result of New York State expanded income eligibility, reduced family share and increased rates, an increase of $5.5 million in Foster Care/ Raise the Age costs due to an increased number of children placed and increased costs, an increase of $4.7 million associated with eviction prevention, child protection and food program services, and an increase of $3.4 million in family safety net assistance including shelter and transportation. Other increases in expenditures net to $5.4 million.

- Culture and Recreation expenses increased $7.8 million from $57.6 million in 2024 to $65.4 million in 2025. This is primarily due to an increase of $4.8 million associated with Rye Playland. In 2025, operations of Rye Playland were transitioned from Standard Amusements back to the County. Other than Rye Playland, personal service cost increased $1.1 million and materials costs increased $1.2 million. Other increases net to $0.7 million.

- Home and Community Service expenditures increased by $0.3 million from $14.0 million in 2024 to $14.3 million in 2025. This includes a $0.9 million increase for the Department of Senior Programs and Services offset by other miscellaneous reductions.

- Employee Benefits expenditures increased by $8.3 million from $295.9 million in 2024 to $304.2 million in 2025. This is primarily due to increased pension costs of $5.6 million and increased employee health insurance of $2.4 million.

- Transfers in to the General Fund increased $10.2 million from $7.4 million in 2024 to $17.6 million in 2025. This is primarily due to an increase of $8.5 million from unspent bond proceeds transferred from the Capital Projects Fund. Transfers out of the General Fund decreased $40.7 million from $48.8 million in 2024 to $8.1 million in 2025. This is due to a transfer of $40 million to the Capital Projects Fund in 2024 for the Affordable Housing Investment Fund.

- Debt service decreased $3.0 million from $148.6 million in 2024 to $145.6 million in 2025. This is due to reduced interest expenditures in 2025 as no new debt was issued in 2024. Payments on debt issued in 2025 first becomes due in 2026.

The **Combined Sewer Districts Fund** (a major fund) had an ending fund balance of $27.2 million for fiscal year 2025. Fund balance increased $0.5 million in 2025 and $5.3 million in 2024. The decreased addition to fund balance of $4.8 million in 2025 includes a decrease in Federal Aid of $11.6 million. This is due to $11.5 million of previously deferred ARPA funds recognized in 2024 as federal aid. General government expenditures increased $2.0 million from $0.6 million in 2024 to $2.6 million in 2025. This is due to an increase of Tax Certiorari expenditures of $1.6 million and a legal settlement of $0.5 million paid in 2025. Home and Community Service expenditures increased by $3.8 million from $80.1 million in 2024 to $83.9 million in 2025. This is primarily due to an increase of $2.3 million in personal services related to a retroactive salary adjustment paid in 2025. Other Home and Community Service items include an increase in contractual expenditures of $2.1 million primarily related to sludge treatment and removal. Employee benefits increased $1.5 million from $18.8 million in 2024 to $20.3 million in 2025 primarily due to an increase of $1.1 million for retirement expenditures. Largely offsetting these increases in expenditures is an increase in Real Property Taxes of $15.3 million from $130.6 million in 2024 to $145.9 million in 2025. This was a planned increase. Other items net to a decrease of $1.2 million in 2025.

The **Refuse Disposal District Fund** (a major fund) had an ending fund balance of $23.0 million for fiscal year 2025. This represents an increase of $1.4 million for the fiscal year 2025 as compared to an increase in fund balance of $0.9 million in 2024. This increase of $0.5 million in net change in fund balance in 2025 as compared to 2024 is primarily due to an increase of $1.6 million in property taxes. This was a planned tax increase. State aid increased $0.6 million. Departmental income increased by $0.4 million. This includes $2.3 million in increased refuse fees partially offset by a $1.2 million reduction in recyclable sales and $0.5 million recorded as an allowance for doubtful accounts in 2025. Other revenue increases net to $0.3 million. Partially offsetting these increases is an increase of $1.0 million in Certiorari expenditures. Other items net to a decrease of $1.4 million.

The **Airport Fund** (a major fund) had an ending fund balance of $75.1 million for fiscal year 2025. This represents an increase of $14.4 million for the fiscal year 2025 as compared to an increase of $16.1 million in 2024. This results in a decrease of $1.7 million in net change to fund balance in 2025 as compared to 2024. Operating expenditures increased $4.6 million from $64.4 million in 2024 to $69.0 million in 2025. This is primarily salary related expenditures. Total revenues increased $1.2 million from $83.5 million in 2024 to $84.7 million in 2025.This includes an increase on rentals of $1.6 million from $28.7 million in 2024 to $30.3 million in 2025 resulting from a combination of normal “CPI or 3%” escalations and periodic adjustments for fair market value. Passenger count was essentially flat in 2025 as compared to 2024. Net transfers to capital decreased $1.7 million.

The **Grants Fund** (a major fund) had an ending fund balance of $22.5 million for fiscal year 2025. This represents an increase of $4.8 million in 2025 as compared to an increase of $3.1 million in 2024. The increase in net change to fund balance of $1.7 million is primarily due an increase of $12.6 million in Federal Aid. Federal aid increased from $55.8 million in 2024 to $68.4 million in 2025. Increases in Federal Aid include $5.8 million for Economic Assistance and Recovery and $1.8 million for Planning Department initiatives. Partially offsetting this is that miscellaneous revenue decreased by $11.9 million from $20.0 million in 2024 to $8.1 million in 2025. 2025 includes a reduction in revenue for $6.1 million for the recording of the close out of old Grants for which expenditures are no longer expected. State revenue increased $1.7 million from $75.2

million in 2024 to $76.9 million in 2025. Net transfer into the Grants fund decreased $1.7 million from $7.5 million in 2024 to $5.8 million in 2025. Other increases net to $1.1 million.

The **Capital Projects Fund** (a major fund) is used to account for capital project activity throughout the County. The Capital Projects Fund had an ending fund deficit of ($310.1) million for fiscal year 2025. This deficit is a decrease of $152.9 million from the deficit fund balance of ($157.2) million at December 31, 2024. The 2024 decrease in fund balance was $183.7 million. This represents an increase in the change to fund balance of $30.8 million in 2025. This is primarily due to the lack of general obligation bond proceeds in 2024. In 2024 a decision was made to not issue general obligation bonds until early in 2025. In February 2025, $189.1 million of bond proceeds were realized. Substantially offsetting this increase to the change in fund balance is an increase of capital expenditures, net of leases issued, of $97.3 million from $245.5 million in 2024 to $342.8 million in 2025. Included in capital expenditures in 2025 is $27.7 million in capital related items related to a settlement with Standard Amusements. Bonds sold in March 2026 realized proceeds of $305.0 million. Net transfers into the Capital Projects Fund decreased $50.3 million from $40.1 million in 2024 to ($10.2) million in 2025. This is primarily due to the transfer into the fund of $40.0 million in 2024 for the Affordable Housing Fund. Additionally, an increased amount of $8.5 million of unspent bond proceeds was transferred to the General Fund in 2025. Revenues decreased $10.6 million from $21.7 million in 2024 to $11.1 million in 2025. This reflects decreases of $8.1 million and $2.5 million in state and federal aid, respectively.

The **Combined Water District Fund** (a non-major fund) had an ending fund balance of $3.4 million at December 31, 2025. The balance at December 31, 2024 was $4.5 million. This represents a decrease of $1.1 million in 2025 as compared to an increase of $0.4 million in 2024. This nets to a decrease of $1.5 million in 2025 as compared to 2024. This includes an allowance for doubtful accounts provision of $1.3 million recorded in 2025. Other decreases net to $0.2 million.

Proprietary Funds

The **Internal Service Funds** net position decreased by $26.9 million, to a net deficit of $52.9 million at December 31, 2025. The decrease to the Health Insurance and Casualty Reserve funds, were $19.6 million and $7.9 million, respectively, in 2025. The increase to the Workers Compensation Fund was $0.6 million in 2025.The decreases to the Health Insurance, Casualty Reserve and Workers' Compensation funds in 2024 were $0.6 million, $6.8 million and $0.1 million, respectively. The Health Insurance Fund decrease in net position in 2025 was $19.6 million from $25.6 million in 2024 to $6.0 million in 2025. The decrease to net position in 2024 was $0.6 million. This is an increased change in the deficit of $19.0 million. This decrease in net position is due to an increase in claims of $40.1 million partially offset by an increase in contributions of $21.8 million. The Casualty Reserve fund decrease in net position in 2025 was $7.9 million from ($5.1) million in 2024 to ($12.9) million in 2025. The decrease in 2024 was $6.8 million. This is an increased change in the deficit of $1.1 million. This is due to increased claims of $5.6 million in 2025 partially offset by increased contributions of $4.2 million. The Workers' Compensation fund increase in net position was $0.5 million from ($46.5) million in 2024 to ($46.0) million in 2025. The 2024 decrease was $0.1 million. This is an increased change in net position of $0.6 million in 2025. This is due to decreased claims of $1.4 million in 2025 partially offset by a reduced contribution of $0.5 million.

The proprietary fund financial statements can be found in the basic financial statements section in Exhibit B-1 through B-3 of this report.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

When the fiscal 2025 budget was adopted it did not reflect any use of fund balance. As is normal procedure, it was modified for purchases on order at December 31, 2024 to reflect the use of $20.6 million of fund balance. This adopted budget as modified for purchases on order is referred to as the original budget in the financial statements. During the year, there was a net change/increase in appropriations between the original and final amended budget of an additional $36.6 million in net expenditures and other financing uses as well as $36.6 million of net revenues and other financing sources. The original budget contained revenues and other financing sources of $2.485 billion and expenditures and other financing uses of $2.505 billion. The final budget included total revenues and other financing sources of $2.521 billion and total expenditures and other financing uses of $2.542 billion. Actual General Fund revenues and other financing sources were $2.536 billion and actual expenditures and other financing uses were $2.531 billion. The actual 2025 addition to fund balance was $5.7 million. This represents an increase of $26.3 million as compared to the original budget and $26.3 million to the final budget.

Actual General Fund revenues and other financing sources in 2025 were $2.536 billion, which was $15.1 million greater than the final budget. Included in 2025 actual revenue is $160.7 million in IGT. The IGT was included in the final budget at $130.7 million. The IGT revenue is $30.0 million higher in 2025 than in the final budget. Excluding the impact of the IGT, revenues and other financing sources was $14.9 million lower than the final budget. This is primarily due to shortfalls of $13.2 million in sales tax, $6.4 million in federal aid, $3.8 million in departmental income and $3.8 million in Use of Money and Property. Partially offsetting these decreases is a surplus of $10.7 million in State aid. Other increases net to $1.6 million.

Actual General Fund expenditures and other financing uses in 2025 were $2.531 billion, which was $11.2 million less than the final budget, less than 0.5%.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The County's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of December 31, 2025 amounts to $3.51 billion (net of accumulated depreciation/amortization). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, building improvements, equipment, infrastructure, infrastructure improvements, land improvements, landmark improvements, construction-in-progress, and right-to-use leased assets. The net total increase in the County’s investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was 4.2%.

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER
CAPITAL ASSETS
(NET OF DEPRECIATION/AMORTIZATION)

	2025	2024 *
Land	$ 134,200,387	$ 134,200,387
Construction-in-Progress	424,051,433	348,870,054
Buildings	1,122,901,370	1,118,632,013
Building Improvements	68,615,019	67,660,439
Equipment	1,019,645,631	935,578,119
Infrastructure	2,885,453,860	2,763,952,935
Infrastructure Improvements	114,977,372	107,144,156
Land Improvements	310,992,569	306,241,405
Landmark Improvements	28,158,555	28,158,508
Right-to-Use Leased Assets	149,778,975	139,393,484
Total	6,258,775,171	5,949,831,500
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	2,752,180,687	2,583,779,130
Net Capital Assets	$ 3,506,594,484	$ 3,366,052,370

* Includes certain asset reclasifications from prior year presentation.

Depreciation/amortization expense was $186.5 million in 2025 as compared to $189.3 million in 2024.

The following highlights the amounts expended during the current fiscal year on major capital assets:

- Major capital asset expenditures during 2025 included the following: Net additions (before accumulated depreciation/amortization) total $327.1 million. This includes bonded and capitalized projects in March 2026 as follows: Upgrades to various County buildings and properties, $50.1 million; Glen Island Bridge Rehabilitation, $44.0 million; Rye Playland assets acquired as part of the Standard Amusements settlement, $27.7 million; various sewer improvements, $29.2 million; rehabilitate, reconstruct or recondition County roads and bridges, $23.4 million; improvements to various parks and recreation facilities $21.7 million; acquisition and improvements for transportation, $21.2 million and information technology, $21.0 million. Depreciation/amortization expense of $186.5 million was recorded in 2025.

Additional information on the County's capital assets can be found in Note 3, F in the notes to financial statements.

Long-term Debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the County had total bonded long-term debt outstanding of $1.471 billion ($1.397 billion at par value), and lease liabilities of $119.5 million for governmental activities. The decrease in the County's total debt at par value (exclusive of the WTASC blended component unit debt) was $42.2 million. This was the result of $133.3 million of scheduled debt payments. The County sold general obligation bonds totaling $175.5 million in par value in February 2025 and received a premium of $13.5 million. All of this debt (exclusive of the WTASC blended component unit debt) is backed by the full faith and credit of the County.

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

	Total Governmental Activities	
	2025	2024
General Obligation Bonds Payable:		
Capital Construction	$ 1,274,396,840	$ 1,239,180,480
Non-Capital Purposes	122,882,011	115,884,370
	1,397,278,851	1,355,064,850
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds	73,907,833	78,911,034
	1,471,186,684	1,433,975,884
Lease Payable	119,531,276	105,402,866
Compensated Absences	75,445,158	71,538,976
Landfill Post-Closure Costs	14,407,895	15,826,911
Claims Payable	128,779,930	120,189,933
Net Pension Liability - ERS	257,313,606	227,691,089
Net Pension Liability - PFRS	61,585,346	54,009,420
Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	2,652,135,561	2,667,176,887
Long-term Liabilities	$ 4,780,385,456	$ 4,695,811,966

Through sound financial management and manageable debt levels, the County has been successful in maintaining its high-grade rating for its general obligation bonds. On February 27, 2026, Fitch affirmed its rating of “AAA” with a stable outlook on the County’s limited tax general obligation bonds and its issuer default rating. On March 10, 2026, Moody’s affirmed the County’s “Aa1” rating and assigned a stable outlook on its general obligation limited tax debt outstanding. On March 5, 2026, S&P affirmed the County’s rating “AAA” and assigned a stable outlook to its general obligation debt outstanding.

The State Constitution limits the amount of indebtedness, both long-term and short-term, which the County may incur. The State Constitution provides that the County may not contract indebtedness in an amount greater than seven percent of the average full value of taxable real property in the County for the most recent five years. Certain indebtedness is excluded in ascertaining the County's authority to contract indebtedness within the constitutional limits; accordingly, debt of this kind, commonly referred to as “excluded debt,” may be issued without regard to the constitutional limits and without affecting the County’s authority to issue debt subject to the limit. As of December 31, 2025, the County had used $1.124 billion or 7.19% of the constitutional debt limit leaving $14.496 billion remaining to be used.

Additional information on the County's long-term debt can be found in Note 3, K in the notes to financial statements.

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITY

The WTASC is a special purpose corporation and a subsidiary corporation of WCHCC. The WTASC was organized under the New York State Not-for-Profit Corporation Law and pursuant to the Public Authorities Law of the State of New York. The By-Laws of WTASC specify that the Board of Directors of WTASC consists of three members; one director designated by WCHCC to be the Commissioner of Finance of the County, one director designated by WCHCC to be the

WCHCC board representative selected by the Majority Leader of the County Board of Legislators, and a third director who meets certain requirements of independence and shall be designated by the other two members.

An agreement among the attorney generals of 46 states and various territories (Settling States) and the four largest United States tobacco manufacturers was entered into on November 23, 1998. The agreement, known as the Master Settlement Agreement ("MSA"), resolved cigarette smoking-related litigation between the Settling States and U.S. Tobacco manufacturers. Pursuant to the MSA, the Settling States and the participating manufacturers agreed to settle all past, present and future smoking related claims in exchange for an agreement by the participating manufacturers to make certain payments. Under the MSA, the State of New York is entitled to receive approximately 12.76% of the initial and annual payments. The New York Consent Decree, which was entered into in the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the County of New York in December 1998, allocated 1.926% of this State-wide share of the initial and annual payments to the County and the remainder among the State, the City of New York and all other counties within the State.

The County and its blended component unit (WTASC) follow the guidance provided by GASB Statement No.48, as amended. Statement No. 48 provided for prospective, rather than retrospective treatment, of the intra-entity sale of future revenues. The original sale of the WTASC's future revenue stream was consummated several years prior to the effective date of GASB Statement No.48, and no additional sale of future revenues has occurred since that time. The revenue from the sale was recognized at that time based on existing guidance. Therefore, there is no deferred inflows of resources to be reported for this purpose on the County's financial statements or a deferred outflow of resources to be reported on the WTASC financial statements. The deferred outflows of resources reflected in the County's business-type activity relate to the refunding of the original debt of the WTASC and not to any new monies that would fall under the guidance promulgated in GASB Statement No.48.

WTASC's accounting principles are consistent with those applicable to proprietary funds; consequently, the activities of WTASC are reflected as a business-type blended component unit. The County has no obligation for the debt of WTASC.

Additional information on the WTASC debt can be found in Note 3, K of the report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

The following economic factors currently affect the County and were considered in developing the 2026 fiscal year budget.

- The unemployment rate for the County at March 2025 was 3.3%. The rate was 3.4% at March 2024. The comparable national data is 3.8%, 4.2% and 4.3% for 2024, 2025 and 2026, respectively.

- The 2020 Federal Census recorded that the County experienced a 5.8% population increase since the prior completed census in 2010. The U.S. Bureau of the Census estimated the County's 2025 population was 1,015,743 as compared to 1,004,457 at the 2020 census count.

- Total personal income of County residents was $137.3 billion in 2024. The County's 2024 per capita personal income was among the highest in the nation.

- As reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, the County's per capita personal income of $136,419 in 2024 placed it in the top 1% among the 3,113 counties nationwide. In addition, the County's 2024 per capita personal income compared favorably to New York State and the U.S., which were $85,552 and $73,204, respectively.

- The taxable assessed value of real property in the County increased from $71.9 billion in 2024 to $78.9 billion in 2025, with the median sales price for a single-family home in 2025 being approximately $1.0 million.

- The Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC") had aggressively increased interest rates in an effort to combat elevated inflation beginning in March 2022 through July 2023. Since late 2024, the FOMC has shifted toward a more accommodative monetary policy stance as inflationary pressures moderated from peak levels. The Federal funds target rate peaked at 5.25% to 5.50% on July 26, 2023. The rate was decreased to 3.50% - 3.75 effective December 10, 2025.

In this unprecedented environment of tariffs and the legal challenges against them, coupled with the United States and Iran conflict and associated elevated oil prices, the economy is showing signs of weakening. The economy is expanding again after a dip in the first quarter of 2025, but fourth quarter 2025 growth was lower than anticipated. The labor market is stagnant and inflation, though below its peak, is stubborn. While relatively high interest rates aim to reduce inflationary pressures, they translate directly into increased debt service costs for the County, and indirectly affect County revenues by slowing overall economic growth. This environment requires the County to monitor revenues and adjust expenditures accordingly in 2026 and into 2027.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the County of Westchester's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Commissioner of Finance, County of Westchester, 148 Martine Avenue, Room 720, White Plains, New York 10601.

Government-Wide
Financial Statements

County of Westchester, New York **Exhibit 1**
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2025

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash	$ 83,862,594	$ 184,661	$ 84,047,255	$ 146,877,295
Investments	263,464,736	43,395	263,508,131	5,000,000
Accounts Receivable, Net	205,570,015	10,338,146	215,908,161	10,386,944
Escrow Deposit Receivable	-	-	-	5,148
Leases Receivable	12,424,244	-	12,424,244	-
Accrued Interest Receivable	397,111	-	397,111	-
Loan Receivable	49,303,530	-	49,303,530	-
Interest Receivable on Investments	-	-	-	158,990
Current Portion of Promissory Note Receivable	-	-	-	1,000,000
Interest Receivable on Promissory Note	-	-	-	30,000
Due From Federal and State Governments	324,283,002	-	324,283,002	-
Due from Other Governments	51,452,385	-	51,452,385	-
Inventory	50,000	-	50,000	-
Asset Held For Sale - Land	-	-	-	125,000
Prepaid Expenses	26,283,655	-	26,283,655	80,734
Total Current Assets	1,017,091,272	10,566,202	1,027,657,474	163,664,111
Non-Current assets:				
Restricted Cash	19,695,373	11,800	19,707,173	-
Accounts Receivable Less Current Portion	-	-	-	738,308
Lease Receivable, Less Current Portion	39,076,790	-	39,076,790	-
Assets Limited As To Use	-	12,700,493	12,700,493	-
Promissory Note Receivable Less Current Portion	-	-	-	1,000,000
Net Pension Asset - TRS	-	-	-	4,913,623
Capital Assets				
Not Being Depreciated/Amortized	558,251,820	-	558,251,820	-
Being Depreciated/Amortized, Net	2,948,342,664	-	2,948,342,664	3,624,257
Other	-	-	-	144,363
Total Non-Current Assets	3,565,366,647	12,712,293	3,578,078,940	10,420,551
Total Assets	4,582,457,919	23,278,495	4,605,736,414	174,084,662
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Amounts on Refunding Bonds	2,465,551	3,404,840	5,870,391	-
Pension Related	224,987,606	-	224,987,606	11,393,774
OPEB Related	9,148,837	-	9,148,837	4,586,253
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	236,601,994	3,404,840	240,006,834	15,980,027
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	266,073,398	662,722	266,736,120	91,885,015
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable	76,562,206	-	76,562,206	-
Internal Balances	(1,431,833)	1,431,833	-	-
Accrued Interest Payable	15,345,652	-	15,345,652	-
Due to Other Governments	73,060,317	-	73,060,317	1,811,029
Unearned Revenue	60,474,852	-	60,474,852	-
Due Within One Year:				
General Obligation Bonds Payable	142,151,000	4,235,000	146,386,000	-
Leases Payable	11,161,614	-	11,161,614	-
Compensated Absences	7,545,000	-	7,545,000	1,849,381
Landfill Post-Closure Costs	1,440,898	-	1,440,898	-
Claims Payable	38,232,730	-	38,232,730	-
Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	125,000,000	-	125,000,000	5,400,000
Total Current Liabilities	815,615,834	6,329,555	821,945,389	100,945,425

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

County of Westchester, New York
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2025

Exhibit 1 (cont'd)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
LIABILITIES (continued)				
Non-Current liabilities:				
Due in More Than One Year:				
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	1,000,000
General Obligation Bonds Payable	1,329,035,684	145,673,738	1,474,709,422	-
Leases Payable	108,369,662	-	108,369,662	-
Compensated Absences	67,900,158	-	67,900,158	8,755,640
Landfill Post-Closure Costs	12,966,997	-	12,966,997	-
Claims Payable	90,547,200	-	90,547,200	-
Net Pension Liability - ERS	257,313,606	-	257,313,606	12,325,788
Net Pension Liability - PFRS	61,585,346	-	61,585,346	-
Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	2,527,135,561	-	2,527,135,561	106,429,725
Other Custodial Funds	-	-	-	218,143
Total Non-Current Liabilities	4,454,854,214	145,673,738	4,600,527,952	128,729,296
Total Liabilities	5,270,470,048	152,003,293	5,422,473,341	229,674,721
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Amounts from Service Concession Arrangements	1,002,477	-	1,002,477	-
Pension Related	18,757,945	-	18,757,945	4,870,545
OPEB Related	491,752,202	-	491,752,202	26,324,460
Lease Related	47,259,299	-	47,259,299	-
Deferred Amounts for Tuition Assistance Payments	-	-	-	1,213,658
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	558,771,923	-	558,771,923	32,408,663
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,923,889,193	-	1,923,889,193	3,624,257
Restricted for:				
TRS Pension	-	-	-	4,913,623
Special Revenue Funds:				
Grants	90,292,916	-	90,292,916	-
Airport	74,857,899	-	74,857,899	-
Debt Service	19,695,372	-	19,695,372	-
Senior Liquidity Reserve	-	7,645,487	7,645,487	-
Subordinate Liquidity Reserve	-	5,055,006	5,055,006	-
Unrestricted	(3,118,917,438)	(138,020,451)	(3,256,937,889)	(80,556,575)
Total Net Position	$ (1,010,182,058)	$ (125,319,958)	$ (1,135,502,016)	$ (72,018,695)

County of Westchester, New York
Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2025

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary government:				
Governmental activities:				
General Government	$ 458,186,214	$ 49,574,017	$ 22,331,466	$ 2,100,000
Education	214,356,157	-	92,987,600	356,382
Public Safety	435,732,268	29,396,269	55,100,353	-
Health Services	147,404,647	17,342,887	90,088,103	-
Transportation	323,948,655	81,613,368	128,642,550	2,668,932
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	916,416,964	3,963,361	581,984,286	-
Culture and Recreation	104,163,031	26,159,967	859,638	-
Home and Community Services	256,505,731	50,437,897	3,342,619	4,866,011
Interest	45,941,699	-	-	1,057,928
	2,902,655,366	258,487,766	975,336,615	11,049,253
Business-type activities -				
Westchester Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation	7,429,533	-	-	-
Total Primary Government	$ 2,910,084,899	$ 258,487,766	$ 975,336,615	$ 11,049,253
Component units:				
County of Westchester Industrial Development Agency	$ 916,221	$ 1,303,781	$ -	$ -
Westchester Community College	135,144,386	32,650,663	114,007,834	-
Westchester County Local Development Corporation	401,781	555,775	-	-
Total Component Units	$ 136,462,388	$ 34,510,219	$ 114,007,834	$ -

General Revenues:
- Taxes on Real Property
- Sales Tax
- Auto Use Tax
- Hotel Tax
- Mortgage Tax
- Adult Use Cannabis Tax
- Payments in Lieu of Taxes
- Use of Money and Property
- Tobacco Settlement Revenues
- Miscellaneous
- Gain (Loss) on Sale of Assets

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Position

NET POSITION

Beginning of Year, as Reported

Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle

Beginning of Year, as Restated

End of Year

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

Exhibit 2

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
$ (384,180,731)	$ -	$ (384,180,731)	$ -
(121,012,175)	-	(121,012,175)	-
(351,235,646)	-	(351,235,646)	-
(39,973,657)	-	(39,973,657)	-
(111,023,805)	-	(111,023,805)	-
(330,469,317)	-	(330,469,317)	-
(77,143,426)	-	(77,143,426)	-
(197,859,204)	-	(197,859,204)	-
(44,883,771)	-	(44,883,771)	-
(1,657,781,732)	-	(1,657,781,732)	-
-	(7,429,533)	(7,429,533)	-
$ (1,657,781,732)	$ (7,429,533)	$ (1,665,211,265)	$ -
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 387,560
-	-	-	11,514,111
-	-	-	153,994
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 12,055,665
755,494,459	-	755,494,459	-
956,609,398	-	956,609,398	-
17,775,619	-	17,775,619	-
8,320,382	-	8,320,382	-
18,450,275	-	18,450,275	-
699,507	-	699,507	-
9,142,828	-	9,142,828	-
47,567,656	648,135	48,215,791	3,607,977
-	10,338,146	10,338,146	-
42,749,157	-	42,749,157	-
206,155	-	206,155	-
1,431,833	(1,431,833)	-	-
1,858,447,269	9,554,448	1,868,001,717	3,607,977
200,665,537	2,124,915	202,790,452	15,663,642
(1,210,847,595)	(127,444,873)	(1,338,292,468)	(86,858,093)
-	-	-	(824,244)
(1,210,847,595)	(127,444,873)	(1,338,292,468)	(87,682,337)
$ (1,010,182,058)	$ (125,319,958)	$ (1,135,502,016)	$ (72,018,695)

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Fund Financial Statements

County of Westchester, New York
Governmental Funds -
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2025

	General	Combined Sewer Districts	Refuse Disposal District	Airport
ASSETS				
Cash	$ 42,158,182	$ 400	$ -	$ 3,306,358
Investments	249,809,424	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable, Net of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of $6,836,320	105,981,713	1,103,695	5,638,929	14,005,093
Leases Receivable	16,976,195	-	-	34,524,839
Accrued Interest Receivable	262,464	-	-	134,647
Loan Receivable	-	-	-	-
Due from Federal and State Governments	298,758,140	391,682	-	-
Due from Other Governments	-	-	-	-
Due from Other Funds	102,281,086	28,865,374	24,810,916	61,473,089
Inventory	50,000	-	-	-
Prepaid Expenditures	24,836,988	1,346,561	-	-
Restricted Cash	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	$ 841,114,192	$ 31,707,712	$ 30,449,845	$ 113,444,026
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 180,877,745	$ 4,472,120	$ 7,494,093	$ 6,762,466
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Governments	73,060,317	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Unearned Revenue	2,201,273	-	-	397,770
Total Liabilities	256,139,335	4,472,120	7,494,093	7,160,236
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Lease Related	16,035,885	-	-	31,223,414
Loan Commitments	-	-	-	-
Opioid and Related Settlement Funds	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	16,035,885	-	-	31,223,414
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	272,175,220	4,472,120	7,494,093	38,383,650
Fund Balances (Deficits):				
Nonspendable	34,886,988	1,346,561	-	-
Restricted	-	-	-	3,103,238
Assigned	97,423,280	25,889,031	22,955,752	71,957,138
Unassigned	436,628,704	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	568,938,972	27,235,592	22,955,752	75,060,376
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances (Deficits)	$ 841,114,192	$ 31,707,712	$ 30,449,845	$ 113,444,026

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

Exhibit A-1

Grants	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental Funds
$ 1,400,591	$ 5,583,644	$ -	$ 52,449,175
-	-	-	249,809,424
38,488,280	10,048,460	20,156,765	195,422,935
-	-	-	51,501,034
-	-	-	397,111
49,303,530	-	-	49,303,530
24,368,493	764,687	-	324,283,002
-	51,452,385	-	51,452,385
46,384,268	-	-	263,814,733
-	-	-	50,000
-	-	-	26,183,549
-	19,695,373	-	19,695,373
$ 159,945,162	$ 87,544,549	$ 20,156,765	$ 1,284,362,251
$ 11,776,437	$ 40,772,687	$ 4,842,981	$ 256,998,529
-	76,562,206	-	76,562,206
-	-	-	73,060,317
-	280,316,543	11,936,092	292,252,635
57,875,809	-	-	60,474,852
69,652,246	397,651,436	16,779,073	759,348,539
-	-	-	47,259,299
49,303,530	-	-	49,303,530
18,500,275	-	-	18,500,275
67,803,805	-	-	115,063,104
137,456,051	397,651,436	16,779,073	874,411,643
-	-	-	36,233,549
22,489,111	19,695,372	-	45,287,721
-	-	3,377,692	221,602,893
-	(329,802,259)	-	106,826,445
22,489,111	(310,106,887)	3,377,692	409,950,608
$ 159,945,162	$ 87,544,549	$ 20,156,765	$ 1,284,362,251

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County of Westchester, New York
Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Balance Sheet
To the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2025

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		$ 409,950,608
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Capital assets - non-depreciable	558,251,820	
Capital assets - depreciable/amortizable	5,700,523,351	
Accumulated depreciation/amortization	(2,752,180,687)	
		3,506,594,484
Other long-term assets that are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are either deferred or not reported in the funds:		
Deferred Amounts from Loan Commitments	49,303,530	
Deferred Amounts from Opioid Settlement Funds	18,500,275	
Receivables Related to Service Concession Arrangements	800,000	
		68,603,805
Differences between expected and actual experiences, assumption changes and net differences between projected and actual earnings and contributions subsequent to the measurement date for the postretirement benefits (pension and OPEB) are recognized as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources on the statement of net position:		
Deferred Outflows - Pension Related	224,987,606	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB Related	9,148,837	
Deferred Inflows - Pension Related	(18,757,945)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB Related	(491,752,202)	
		(276,373,704)
Governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, refundings and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities:		
Premium on General Obligation Bonds	(73,907,833)	
Deferred Amounts on Refunding Bonds	2,465,551	
		(71,442,282)
Long-term liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Accrued Interest Payable	(15,345,652)	
General Obligation Bonds Payable	(1,397,278,851)	
Leases Payable	(119,531,276)	
Compensated Absences Payable	(75,445,158)	
Landfill Post-Closure Costs	(14,407,895)	
Claims Payable	(571,930)	
Net Pension Liability - ERS	(257,313,606)	
Net Pension Liability - PFRS	(61,585,346)	
Total OPEB Liability	(2,652,135,561)	
		(4,593,615,275)
Deferred inflows of resources are an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as revenue in the funds:		
Deferred Amounts from Service Concession Arrangements	(1,002,477)	
		(1,002,477)
Internal Service funds are used by management to charge the costs of health benefits, workers' compensation claims and general liability claims to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statements of net position.		(52,897,217)
Net position of governmental activities		$ (1,010,182,058)

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

County of Westchester, New York
Governmental Funds -
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	General	Combined Sewer Districts	Refuse Disposal District	Airport
REVENUES				
Taxes on Real Property	$ 542,196,227	$ 145,883,131	$ 62,716,478	$ -
Sales Tax	956,609,398	-	-	-
Federal Aid	247,998,778	125,807	32,000	-
State Aid	371,263,958	20,968	872,129	-
Departmental Income	137,444,366	5,168,734	21,412,196	64,893,623
Use of Money and Property	19,033,081	9,555,158	734,027	14,996,885
Miscellaneous	244,389,592	702,320	420,403	4,824,531
Total Revenues	2,518,935,400	161,456,118	86,187,233	84,715,039
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General Government	347,629,872	2,582,099	5,664,926	-
Education	203,655,341	-	-	-
Public Safety	359,836,389	-	-	-
Health Services	59,018,233	-	-	-
Transportation	227,797,947	-	-	59,358,496
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	795,264,339	-	-	-
Culture and Recreation	65,446,873	-	-	-
Home and Community Services	14,339,498	83,854,598	75,410,988	-
Employee Benefits	304,152,037	20,334,305	1,667,674	4,792,532
Debt service:				
Principal	108,216,591	32,438,224	1,576,026	2,876,176
Interest	36,497,049	18,226,818	400,990	1,103,323
Costs of Issuance	857,729	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	-	1,244,708	-	911,969
Total Expenditures	2,522,711,898	158,680,752	84,720,604	69,042,496
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(3,776,498)	2,775,366	1,466,629	15,672,543
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Bonds Issued	-	-	-	-
Bonds Premium	-	-	-	-
Leases Issued	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	17,561,344	245,817	-	1,405,854
Transfers Out	(8,074,139)	(2,518,580)	(83,059)	(2,651,102)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	9,487,205	(2,272,763)	(83,059)	(1,245,248)
Net Change in Fund Balances	5,710,707	502,603	1,383,570	14,427,295
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)				
Beginning of Year	563,228,265	26,732,989	21,572,182	60,633,081
End of Year	$ 568,938,972	$ 27,235,592	$ 22,955,752	$ 75,060,376

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

Exhibit A-2

Grants	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental	Total Governmental Funds
$ -	$ -	$ 4,698,623	$ 755,494,459
-	-	-	956,609,398
68,426,494	4,651,556	-	321,234,635
76,895,615	4,564,905	-	453,617,575
12,272,296	-	19,216,932	260,408,147
-	1,057,928	87,314	45,464,393
8,078,104	851,000	475,558	259,741,508
165,672,509	11,125,389	24,478,427	3,052,570,115
1,753,921	-	-	357,630,818
-	-	-	203,655,341
27,555,808	-	-	387,392,197
81,094,946	-	-	140,113,179
757,975	-	-	287,914,418
51,419,788	-	-	846,684,127
1,473,741	-	-	66,920,614
2,661,286	-	22,465,936	198,732,306
-	-	600,750	331,547,298
-	-	1,661,225	146,768,242
-	-	684,186	56,912,366
-	140,451	-	998,180
-	370,259,860	139,685	372,556,222
166,717,465	370,400,311	25,551,782	3,397,825,308
(1,044,956)	(359,274,922)	(1,073,355)	(345,255,193)
-	175,540,000	-	175,540,000
-	13,511,230	-	13,511,230
-	27,570,653	-	27,570,653
7,739,714	2,978,457	7,070	29,938,256
(1,924,326)	(13,207,135)	(48,082)	(28,506,423)
5,815,388	206,393,205	(41,012)	218,053,716
4,770,432	(152,881,717)	(1,114,367)	(127,201,477)
17,718,679	(157,225,170)	4,492,059	537,152,085
$ 22,489,111	$ (310,106,887)	$ 3,377,692	$ 409,950,608

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County of Westchester, New York
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$ (127,201,477)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation/amortization expense:		
Capital Outlay Expenditures	327,744,522	
Depreciation/Amortization Expense	(186,544,243)	
		141,200,279
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets		
Sale of Assets	(549,990)	
Modification of Terms to Right-to-Use Leased Assets	(108,175)	
		(658,165)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds:		
Deferred Amounts from Loan Commitments	49,303,530	
Opioid and Related Settlement Funds	(2,984,065)	
Service Concession Arrangements	202,479	
		46,521,944
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) 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. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items:		
General Obligation Bonds Issued	(175,540,000)	
Bonds Premium	(13,511,230)	
Principal Paid on General Obligation Bonds	133,325,999	
Leases Issued	(27,570,653)	
Principal Paid on Leases	13,442,243	
		(69,853,641)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:		
Accrued Interest	(5,871,938)	
Compensated Absences	(3,906,182)	
Changes in Pension Liabilities and Related Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources	8,134,259	
Claims	465,003	
Landfill Post-Closure Costs	1,419,016	
Changes in OPEB Liabilities and Related Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources	220,446,662	
Amortization of Loss on Refunding Bonds and Issuance Premium	16,842,605	
		237,529,425
Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge the cost of risk to individual funds. The net revenue of certain activities of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.		(26,872,828)
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ 200,665,537

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

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit A-3

General, Combined Sewer Districts, Refuse Disposal District and Airport Funds - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

Year Ended December 31, 2025

	General			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes on Real Property	$ 542,196,227	$ 542,196,227	$ 542,196,227	$ -
Sales Tax	969,795,000	969,795,000	956,609,398	(13,185,602)
Federal Aid	254,447,878	254,447,878	247,998,778	(6,449,100)
State Aid	360,574,180	360,574,180	371,263,958	10,689,778
Departmental Income	141,089,194	141,089,194	137,444,366	(3,644,828)
Use of Money and Property	22,800,759	22,800,759	19,033,081	(3,767,678)
Miscellaneous	176,023,378	212,576,856	244,389,592	31,812,736
Total Revenues	2,466,926,616	2,503,480,094	2,518,935,400	15,455,306
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General Government	355,463,029	352,467,278	347,629,872	4,837,406
Education	190,689,976	203,655,342	203,655,341	1
Public Safety	388,802,711	363,293,303	359,836,389	3,456,914
Health Services	63,877,523	59,153,443	59,018,233	135,210
Transportation	230,572,047	229,685,763	227,797,947	1,887,816
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	752,409,649	795,421,758	795,264,339	157,419
Culture and Recreation	62,108,419	65,700,214	65,446,873	253,341
Home and Community Services	14,409,410	14,352,770	14,339,498	13,272
Employee Benefits	293,101,814	304,398,673	304,152,037	246,636
Debt service:				
Principal	108,216,589	108,216,593	108,216,591	2
Interest	36,497,050	36,497,051	36,497,049	2
Costs of Issuance	900,204	900,204	857,729	42,475
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,497,048,421	2,533,742,392	2,522,711,898	11,030,494
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(30,121,805)	(30,262,298)	(3,776,498)	26,485,800
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	17,899,249	17,899,249	17,561,344	(337,905)
Transfers Out	(8,410,904)	(8,270,411)	(8,074,139)	196,272
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	9,488,345	9,628,838	9,487,205	(141,633)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(20,633,460)	(20,633,460)	5,710,707	26,344,167
FUND BALANCES				
Beginning of Year	20,633,460	20,633,460	563,228,265	542,594,805
End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 568,938,972	$ 568,938,972

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

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit A-3

General, Combined Sewer Districts, Refuse Disposal District and Airport Funds - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (cont'd)

Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Combined Sewer Districts			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes on Real Property	$ 145,883,131	$ 145,883,131	$ 145,883,131	$ -
Sales Tax	-	-	-	-
Federal Aid	-	-	125,807	125,807
State Aid	-	-	20,968	20,968
Departmental Income	4,713,048	4,713,048	5,168,734	455,686
Use of Money and Property	9,232,521	9,232,521	9,555,158	322,637
Miscellaneous	500,000	500,000	702,320	202,320
Total Revenues	160,328,700	160,328,700	161,456,118	1,127,418
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General Government	665,000	2,616,987	2,582,099	34,888
Education	-	-	-	-
Public Safety	-	-	-	-
Health Services	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	-	-	-
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	-	-	-	-
Culture and Recreation	-	-	-	-
Home and Community Services	89,084,705	86,466,826	83,854,598	2,612,228
Employee Benefits	18,482,433	20,334,306	20,334,305	1
Debt service:				
Principal	32,953,225	32,555,380	32,438,224	117,156
Interest	18,447,284	18,483,708	18,226,818	256,890
Costs of Issuance	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
Capital Outlay	1,069,386	1,244,708	1,244,708	-
Total Expenditures	160,752,033	161,751,915	158,680,752	3,071,163
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(423,333)	(1,423,215)	2,775,366	4,198,581
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	245,817	245,817	245,817	-
Transfers Out	(2,520,580)	(2,520,580)	(2,518,580)	2,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,274,763)	(2,274,763)	(2,272,763)	2,000
Net Change in Fund Balances	(2,698,096)	(3,697,978)	502,603	4,200,581
FUND BALANCES				
Beginning of Year	2,698,096	3,697,978	26,732,989	23,035,011
End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 27,235,592	$ 27,235,592

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

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit A-3

General, Combined Sewer Districts, Refuse Disposal District and Airport Funds - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (cont'd)

Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Refuse Disposal District			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes on Real Property	$ 62,716,478	$ 62,716,478	$ 62,716,478	$ -
Sales Tax	-	-	-	-
Federal Aid	-	-	32,000	32,000
State Aid	-	-	872,129	872,129
Departmental Income	23,984,151	23,984,151	21,412,196	(2,571,955)
Use of Money and Property	572,619	572,619	734,027	161,408
Miscellaneous	89,999	89,999	420,403	330,404
Total Revenues	87,363,247	87,363,247	86,187,233	(1,176,014)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General Government	5,142,958	6,109,007	5,664,926	444,081
Education	-	-	-	-
Public Safety	-	-	-	-
Health Services	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	-	-	-
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	-	-	-	-
Culture and Recreation	-	-	-	-
Home and Community Services	80,233,908	79,142,810	75,410,988	3,731,822
Employee Benefits	1,602,941	1,727,990	1,667,674	60,316
Debt service:				
Principal	1,576,026	1,576,026	1,576,026	-
Interest	400,990	400,990	400,990	-
Costs of Issuance	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	88,956,823	88,956,823	84,720,604	4,236,219
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(1,593,576)	(1,593,576)	1,466,629	3,060,205
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	4,000	4,000	-	(4,000)
Transfers Out	(83,059)	(83,059)	(83,059)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(79,059)	(79,059)	(83,059)	(4,000)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(1,672,635)	(1,672,635)	1,383,570	3,056,205
FUND BALANCES				
Beginning of Year	1,672,635	1,672,635	21,572,182	19,899,547
End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 22,955,752	$ 22,955,752

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

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit A-3

General, Combined Sewer Districts, Refuse Disposal District and Airport Funds - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (cont'd)

Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Airport			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes on Real Property	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Sales Tax	-	-	-	-
Federal Aid	-	-	-	-
State Aid	-	-	-	-
Departmental Income	62,601,442	62,601,442	64,893,623	2,292,181
Use of Money and Property	14,716,622	14,716,622	14,996,885	280,263
Miscellaneous	4,829,000	4,829,000	4,824,531	(4,469)
Total Revenues	82,147,064	82,147,064	84,715,039	2,567,975
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General Government	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-
Public Safety	-	-	-	-
Health Services	-	-	-	-
Transportation	61,633,665	63,003,882	59,358,496	3,645,386
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	-	-	-	-
Culture and Recreation	-	-	-	-
Home and Community Services	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	4,411,835	4,792,532	4,792,532	-
Debt service:				
Principal	2,876,176	2,876,176	2,876,176	-
Interest	1,103,323	1,103,323	1,103,323	-
Costs of Issuance	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	3,402,817	1,651,903	911,969	739,934
Total Expenditures	73,427,816	73,427,816	69,042,496	4,385,320
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	8,719,248	8,719,248	15,672,543	6,953,295
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	1,405,854	1,405,854	1,405,854	-
Transfers Out	(4,829,000)	(4,829,000)	(2,651,102)	2,177,898
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(3,423,146)	(3,423,146)	(1,245,248)	2,177,898
Net Change in Fund Balances	5,296,102	5,296,102	14,427,295	9,131,193
FUND BALANCES				
Beginning of Year	(5,296,102)	(5,296,102)	60,633,081	65,929,183
End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 75,060,376	$ 75,060,376

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

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Proprietary Funds

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit B-1

Proprietary Funds -
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2025

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fund: Westchester Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation	Governmental Activities: Internal Service Funds
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash	$ 184,661	$ 31,413,419
Investments	43,395	13,655,312
Accounts Receivable	10,338,146	9,347,080
Due From Other Funds	-	30,808,723
Prepaid Expenses	-	100,106
Total Current Assets	10,566,202	85,324,640
Non-current assets:		
Restricted Cash	11,800	-
Assets Limited As to Use	12,700,493	-
Total Non-Current Assets	12,712,293	-
Total Assets	23,278,495	85,324,640
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Amounts on Refunding Bonds	3,404,840	-
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	662,722	9,074,869
Current Portion of Claims Payable	-	37,660,800
Bonds Payable	4,235,000	-
Due to Other Funds	1,431,833	938,988
Total Current Liabilities	6,329,555	47,674,657
Non-current liabilities:		
Claims Payable, less Current Portion	-	90,547,200
Bonds Payable	145,673,738	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities	145,673,738	90,547,200
Total Liabilities	152,003,293	138,221,857
NET POSITION		
Restricted for:		
Senior Liquidity Reserve	7,645,487	-
Subordinate Liquidity Reserve	5,055,006	-
Unrestricted	(138,020,451)	(52,897,217)
Total Net Position	$ (125,319,958)	$ (52,897,217)

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

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit B-2
Proprietary Funds -
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fund Westchester Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES		
Charges for Services	$ -	$ 288,865,903
Tobacco Settlement Revenues	10,338,146	-
Total Operating Revenues	10,338,146	288,865,903
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Professional Fees	89,899	-
Insurance Expense	76,047	-
Claims	-	26,306,985
Claims Adjustments	-	555,000
Employee Benefits	-	292,223,747
Total Operating Expenses	165,946	319,085,732
Income (Loss) from Operations	10,172,200	(30,219,829)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Use of Money and Property	648,135	3,161,191
Interest Expense	(7,263,587)	-
Net Change in Fair Value of Investments	-	185,810
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(6,615,452)	3,347,001
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	3,556,748	(26,872,828)
TRANSFERS OUT	(1,431,833)	-
Change in Net Position	2,124,915	(26,872,828)
NET POSITION		
Beginning of Year	(127,444,873)	(26,024,389)
End of Year	$ (125,319,958)	$ (52,897,217)

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

County of Westchester, New York

Exhibit B-3

Proprietary Funds -
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fund	Governmental Activities
	Westchester Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation	Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash Receipts from Customers	$ -	$ 282,673,043
Cash Receipts from Other	-	6,000,000
Cash Received from Tobacco Settlement Revenues	11,223,939	-
Payments to Vendors, Providers and Claimants	(111,446)	(309,083,528)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	11,112,493	(20,410,485)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of Bonds Payable	(4,005,000)	-
Interest Paid	(7,356,794)	-
Transfer to County of Westchester	(1,554,516)	-
Advances to Other Funds	-	10,423,587
Payments to Other Funds	-	(1,174,111)
Proceeds from Sale of Restricted Investments	1,118,570	-
Net Cash from Noncapital Financing Activities	(11,797,740)	9,249,476
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Use of Money and Property	724,390	3,291,251
Sale of Investments	-	3,000,000
Net Cash from Investing Activities	724,390	6,291,251
Net Change in Cash	39,143	(4,869,758)
CASH		
Beginning of Year	157,318	36,283,177
End of Year	$ 196,461	$ 31,413,419
Cash	$ 184,661	$ 31,413,419
Restricted Cash	11,800	-
Total Cash	$ 196,461	$ 31,413,419

County of Westchester, New York

Exhibit B-3

Proprietary Funds -

Statement of Cash Flows (cont'd)

Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fund	Governmental Activities
	Westchester Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation	Internal Service Funds
RECONCILIATION OF INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income (Loss) from Operations	$ 10,172,200	$ (30,219,829)
Adjustments to Reconcile Income (Loss) from Operations to Net Cash from Operating Activities		
Changes in Assets and Liabilities		
Accounts Receivable	885,793	(192,860)
Prepaid Expenses	20,000	31,566
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	34,500	915,638
Claims Payable	-	9,055,000
Net Cash from Operating Activities	$ 11,112,493	$ (20,410,485)
NONCASH NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease in Bonds Payable from Amortization of Net Original Issue Premium/Discount	$ 210,478	$ -
Decrease in Deferred Outflows of Resources from Amortization of Loss on Refunding Bonds	133,959	-
NONCASH INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Change in Fair Value of Investments	-	185,810

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

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Fiduciary Fund

Fiduciary Fund: This fund is used to account for assets held for others. The Custodial Fund is used to account for mortgage taxes, bail and miscellaneous other amounts collected for other governments.

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County of Westchester, New York

Fiduciary Fund -

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

December 31, 2025

Exhibit C-1

		Custodial Fund
ASSETS		
Cash	$	55,785,836
Accounts Receivable		8,899,254
Restricted Investments		2,012,174
Total Assets	$	66,697,264
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$	126,804
Due to Other Governments		9,128,621
Deposits Payable		2,670,235
Total Liabilities	$	11,925,660
NET POSITION		
Restricted for Other Entities and Individuals	$	54,771,604

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

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit C-2
Fiduciary Fund -
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Custodial Fund
ADDITIONS	
Mortgage Taxes Collected for Other Governments	$ 40,866,681
Bail / Court and Trust Deposits Collected for Individuals	5,967,374
Adult Use Cannabis Taxes Collected for Other Governments	2,089,292
Other Additions	9,595,134
Total Additions	58,518,481
DEDUCTIONS	
Payment of Mortgage Taxes to Other Governments	40,866,681
Payment of Bail / Court and Trust Deposits to Individuals	5,669,160
Payment of Adult Use Cannabis Taxes to Other Governments	2,089,292
Payment to Other Governments	621,584
Other Deductions	7,014,316
Total Deductions	56,261,033
Net Change in Fiduciary Net Position	2,257,448
NET POSITION	
Beginning of Year	52,514,156
End of Year	$ 54,771,604

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

Component Units

County of Westchester, New York
Component Units -
Combining Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2025

	County of Westchester Industrial Development Agency	Westchester Community College
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash	$ 240,341	$ 146,554,339
Investments	4,300,000	-
Accounts Receivable, Net	608,775	9,778,169
Escrow Deposit Receivable	5,148	-
Interest Receivable on Investments	146,176	-
Current Portion of Promissory Note Receivable	1,000,000	-
Interest Receivable on Promissory Note	30,000	-
Asset Held for Sale - Land	125,000	-
Prepaid Expenses	48,698	-
Total Current Assets	6,504,138	156,332,508
Non-current assets:		
Accounts Receivable, Less Current Portion	738,308	-
Promissory Note Receivable, Less Current Portion	1,000,000	-
Net Pension Asset - TRS	-	4,913,623
Equipment	-	33,264,318
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(29,640,061)
Other	144,363	-
Total Non-Current Assets	1,882,671	8,537,880
Total Assets	8,386,809	164,870,388
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension Related	-	11,393,774
OPEB Related	-	4,586,253
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	-	15,980,027
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	69,835	91,772,306
Due to Other Governments	1,615,564	-
Compensated Absences	-	1,849,381
Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	-	5,400,000
Total Current Liabilities	1,685,399	99,021,687
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Due in More Than One Year:		
Due to Other Governments	1,000,000	-
Compensated Absences	-	8,755,640
Net Pension Liability - ERS	-	12,325,788
Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	-	106,429,725
Other	218,143	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities	1,218,143	127,511,153
Total Liabilities	2,903,542	226,532,840
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension Related	-	4,870,545
OPEB Related	-	26,324,460
Deferred Amounts for Tuition Assistance Payments	-	1,213,658
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	32,408,663
NET POSITION		
Investment in Capital Assets	-	3,624,257
Restricted	-	4,913,623
Unrestricted	5,483,267	(86,628,968)
Total Net Position	$ 5,483,267	$ (78,091,088)

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

Exhibit D-1

Westchester County Local Development Corporation	Totals
$ 82,615	$ 146,877,295
700,000	5,000,000
-	10,386,944
-	5,148
12,814	158,990
-	1,000,000
-	30,000
-	125,000
32,036	80,734
827,465	163,664,111
-	738,308
-	1,000,000
-	4,913,623
-	33,264,318
-	(29,640,061)
-	144,363
-	10,420,551
827,465	174,084,662
-	11,393,774
-	4,586,253
-	15,980,027
42,874	91,885,015
195,465	1,811,029
-	1,849,381
-	5,400,000
238,339	100,945,425
-	1,000,000
-	8,755,640
-	12,325,788
-	106,429,725
-	218,143
-	128,729,296
238,339	229,674,721
-	4,870,545
-	26,324,460
-	1,213,658
-	32,408,663
-	3,624,257
-	4,913,623
589,126	(80,556,575)
$ 589,126	$ (72,018,695)

County of Westchester, New York
Component Units -
Combining Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Exhibit D-2

	County of Westchester Industrial Development Agency	Westchester Community College	Westchester County Local Development Corporation	Totals
EXPENSES				
Program Operations	$ 916,221	$ 135,144,386	$ 401,781	$ 136,462,388
PROGRAM REVENUES				
Charges for Services	1,303,781	32,650,663	555,775	34,510,219
Operating Grants and Contributions	-	114,007,834	-	114,007,834
Total Program Revenues	1,303,781	146,658,497	555,775	148,518,053
Net Program Revenues	387,560	11,514,111	153,994	12,055,665
GENERAL REVENUES				
Use of Money and Property	178,155	3,402,755	27,067	3,607,977
Change in Net Position	565,715	14,916,866	181,061	15,663,642
NET POSITION				
Beginning of Year, as Reported	4,917,552	(92,183,710)	408,065	(86,858,093)
Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle	-	(824,244)	-	(824,244)
Beginning of Year, as Restated	4,917,552	(93,007,954)	408,065	(87,682,337)
End of Year	$ 5,483,267	$ (78,091,088)	$ 589,126	$ (72,018,695)

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2025

NOTE 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The County of Westchester, New York (hereinafter referred to as the County) was incorporated in 1683 and operates in accordance with its charter, adopted in 1937, its administrative code, enacted into State Law in 1948, the State Constitution and the various other applicable laws of the State of New York. The County functions under a County Executive/Board of Legislators form of government. The Board of Legislators is the legislative body responsible for overall operation of the County. The County Executive serves as the chief executive officer and the Commissioner of Finance serves as the chief financial officer. The County provides the following services to its residents: education, public safety, health services, transportation, economic assistance and opportunity, culture and recreation, home and community services and general and administrative support.

The financial statements of the County have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental units and the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed by the State of New York. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The County's significant accounting policies are described below:

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists of: a) the primary government, which is the County, b) organizations for which the County is financially accountable and c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the County are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete as set forth by GASB.

In evaluating how to define the County, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the County's reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth by GASB Statement No. 14, "*The Financial Reporting Entity*," as amended by GASB Statement No. 61, "*The Reporting Entity: Omnibus-an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*," including legal standing, fiscal dependency and financial accountability.

Based upon the application of the above criteria, the following individual component units are included in the County's reporting entity as discretely presented component units because of their operational relationship with the County: The County of Westchester Industrial Development Agency, Westchester Community College, and the Westchester County Local Development Corporation.

The County of Westchester Industrial Development Agency (hereinafter referred to as the IDA) is a public benefit corporation created in 1977 by New York State legislation under provisions of Chapter 788 for the purpose of encouraging economic growth in the County. The IDA is a source of financial assistance available to for-profit organizations located and established in the County and for those for-profit organizations relocating to the County.

Westchester Community College (hereinafter referred to as the College) was established in 1953, with the County as the local sponsor under provisions of Article 126 of the Education Law of the State of New York. The College is administered by a board of trustees consisting of nine voting members; five are appointed by the Board of Legislators and four by the Governor. The College's budget is subject to the approval of the Board of Legislators. The County provides one-half of the capital costs and approximately one-fifth of the operating costs for the College. Title to real property of the College rests with the County, and bonds and notes for the College's capital costs are issued by the

County and are County debt. A fiscal year ending August 31st is mandated by State Law for the College. The College may also result in a financial burden to the primary government since the County is obligated for the debt of the College. The primary government has financial accountability for the College due to its ability to appoint a majority of the College's Board of Trustees and also the ability to impose its will as demonstrated by the College budget being subject to approval by the primary government.

The Westchester County Local Development Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the LDC) is a not-for-profit corporation that was created in 2012 to be an important source of financial assistance to not-for-profit organizations located or established in the County and for those not-for-profit organizations relocating to the County. Both the IDA and LDC boards of directors control the affairs, property and fiscal matters of each respective entity. All of the directors are elected and appointed by the primary government which is an indicator of financial accountability by the primary government.

Additional financial accountability is indicated by the primary governments' ability to 1) remove the appointed directors of the IDA and LDC boards at will and 2) to appoint, hire, reassign, or dismiss the County employees responsible for the daily operations of the IDA and LDC, both of which indicates that the primary government has the ability to impose its will on the IDA and LDC.

Financial statements for the component units are included as part of the basic financial statements. Complete financial statements can be obtained from their respective administrative offices at the following addresses:

County of Westchester Industrial Development Agency
Michaelian Office Building
148 Martine Avenue
White Plains, New York 10601

Westchester Community College
75 Grasslands Road
Valhalla, New York 10595

Westchester County Local Development Corporation
Michaelian Office Building
148 Martine Avenue
White Plains, New York 10601

B. Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the primary government as a whole and its component units. Except for interfund services provided and used, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these 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 for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from the legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial position of the County and its component units at the end of its fiscal year. The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods or services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment and (3) interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Taxes and other items not identified as program revenues are reported as general revenues. The County does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the Statement of Activities.

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 County's enterprise fund. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the Internal Service Funds are charges to customers for services. Operating expenses for the Internal Service Funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and benefit costs. The principal operating revenues of the blended component unit, Westchester Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (hereinafter referred to as WTASC), are settlement revenues (see Note 1,D), whereas operating expenses include general administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

C. Fund Financial Statements

The accounts of the County are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts which comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balances/net position, revenues and expenditures/expenses. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance related legal and contractual provisions. The County maintains the minimum number of funds consistent with legal and managerial requirements. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds as that term is defined in professional pronouncements. Each major fund is to be presented in a separate column, with non-major funds, if any, aggregated and presented in a single column. Proprietary and Fiduciary funds are reported by type. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements' governmental activities column, a reconciliation is presented which briefly explains the adjustments necessary to transform the fund based financial statements into the governmental activities column of the government-wide presentation. The County's resources are reflected in the fund financial statements in three broad fund categories, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, as follows:

Fund Categories

a. **Governmental Funds** - Governmental Funds are those through which most general government functions are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. Special Revenue Funds are governmental funds established to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for certain defined purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The following are the County's major governmental funds:

General Fund - The General Fund constitutes the primary operating fund of the County and it includes all revenues and expenditures not required by law to be accounted for in other funds.

Sewer Districts Fund - The Sewer Districts Fund is a Special Revenue Fund and is provided to account for and report the operations of the County's sewer districts. The major revenues of this fund are real property taxes, departmental income and earnings on investments.

Refuse Disposal District Fund - The Refuse Disposal District Fund is a Special Revenue Fund provided to account for and report the operations of the County's solid waste facilities. The major revenues of this fund are real property taxes and departmental income.

Airport Fund - The Airport Fund is a Special Revenue Fund used to account for the operations of the Westchester County Airport. The major revenues of this fund are departmental income.

Grants Fund - The Grants Fund is a Special Revenue Fund used to account for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures of Federal, State, and other grant funds received by various County departments.

Capital Projects Fund - The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for capital outlay, including the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities, other than those financed by proprietary funds.

The County also reports the following non-major governmental fund –

Water Districts Fund - The Water Districts Fund is a Special Revenue Fund used to account for the operations of the County's water districts.

b. **Proprietary Funds** — Proprietary funds consist of the WTASC blended component unit and internal service funds. Internal service funds account for operations that provide services to other departments or agencies of the government, or to other governments, on a cost reimbursement basis. The County reports its Health Insurance, Casualty Reserve and Workers' Compensation Reserve funds as internal service funds.

WTASC is a special purpose corporation and a subsidiary corporation of the Westchester County Health Care Corporation (hereinafter referred to as WCHCC). WTASC was organized under the provisions of Section 1411 of the New York State Not-for-Profit Corporation Law and pursuant to Section 3306(7) of the Public Authorities Law of the State of New York. The Board of Directors of WTASC consists of three members; one director designated by WCHCC to be the Commissioner of Finance of the County of Westchester, one director designated by WCHCC to be the WCHCC board representative, selected by the Majority Leader of the County Board of Legislators and a third director who meets certain requirements of independence and shall be designated by the other two members.

c. **Fiduciary Funds (Not included in Government-wide financial statements)** — The Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the County on behalf of others. The Custodial Fund is used to account for mortgage taxes, bail, adult use cannabis taxes and miscellaneous other amounts collected for other governments and individuals.

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

Primary Government

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

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized when they have been earned and 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. Property taxes are considered to be available if collected within sixty days of the fiscal year end. If expenditures are the prime factor for determining eligibility, revenues from Federal and State grants are recognized as revenues when the expenditure is made and the amounts are expected to be collected within one year of the fiscal year end. A ninety day availability period is generally used for revenue recognition for most other governmental fund revenues. 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, landfill post-closure costs, certain claims, net pension liability, and other post employment benefit liability are recognized later based on specific accounting rules applicable to each, generally when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuances of long-term debt are reported as other financing sources.

The County and its blended component unit, WTASC, follow the guidance provided by GASB Statement No. 48, *"Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues,"* as amended. GASB Statement No. 48 provided for prospective, rather than retrospective treatment, of the intra-entity sale of future revenues. The original sale of the WTASC's future revenue stream was consummated several years prior to the effective date of GASB Statement No. 48, and no additional sale of future revenues has occurred since that time. The revenue from the sale was recognized at that time based on existing guidance. Therefore, there is no deferred inflow of resources to be reported for this purpose on the County's financial statements or a deferred outflow of resources to be reported on the WTASC financial statements. The deferred outflows of resources reflected in the County's business-type activity relate to a refunding of the original debt of the WTASC and not to any new monies that would fall under the guidance promulgated in GASB Statement No. 48.

Component Units

Component units are presented on the basis of accounting that most accurately reflects their activities. The County's component units are the IDA, College, and LDC and are accounted for on the accrual basis. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

Westchester Community College

The College does not reflect land and buildings or right-to-use leased assets as assets of the fund and depreciation/amortization is not reflected. These tangible and intangible assets are owned by the County, and the debt related to these assets are obligations of the County. The College does have furniture and equipment which was purchased through its operating budget, which is capitalized and depreciated.

E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, Net Position or Fund Balances

Cash and Equivalents, Investments and Risk Disclosure

Cash and equivalents consist of funds deposited in demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and short-term investments with original maturities of less than three months from the date of acquisition.

The County's deposits and investment policies are governed by State statutes. The County 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 County is authorized to use demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, obligations of the United States of America, obligations of New York State or those issued pursuant to New York State Local Finance Law Sections 24 or 25 by any school district, district corporation or municipality other than the County itself, obligations of public authorities, public housing authorities, urban renewal agencies, industrial development agencies, and cooperative investment pools as defined in Articles 3-A and 5-G of the General Municipal Law.

In accordance with the provisions of General Municipal Law of the State of New York Section 10, all deposits of the County, including certificates of deposit and special time deposits in excess of the amount insured under the provision of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act will be secured by either: 1) a pledge of eligible securities with an aggregate market value as defined by General Municipal Law Section 10 for various defined categories of eligible securities at least equal to the aggregate amount of deposits or 2) an irrevocable letter of credit issued in favor of the County 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, as security for the payment of 100% of the aggregate amount of deposits and the agreed-upon interest, if any.

Investments

The County follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 72, *"Fair Value Measurement and Application"*, which defines fair value and establishes a fair value hierarchy organized into three levels based upon the input assumptions used in pricing assets. Level 1 inputs have the highest reliability and are related to assets with unadjusted quoted prices in active markets. Level 2 inputs relate to assets with other than quoted prices in active markets which may include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities or other inputs which can be corroborated by observable market data. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs and are used to the extent that observable inputs do not exist.

The County participates in the Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System ("CLASS"), a cooperative investment pool, established pursuant to Articles 3A and 5G of General Municipal Law of the State of New York. CLASS has designated Public Trust Advisors, LLC as its registered investment advisor. Public Trust Advisors, LLC is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is subject to all of the rules and regulations of an investment advisor handling public funds. As such, the SEC provides regulatory oversight of CLASS.

The pool is authorized to invest in various securities issued by the United States and its agencies, obligations of the State of New York and repurchase agreements. These investments are reported at fair value. CLASS issues separately available audited financial statements with a year end of June 30th.

The County's position in the pool at December 31, 2025 of $63,817 is equal to the value of the pool shares. The maximum maturity for any specific investment in the portfolio is 397 days.

CLASS is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's Rating Service. Local government investment cooperatives in this rating category meet the highest standards for credit quality, conservative investment policies and safety of principal. The cooperative invests in a high quality portfolio of investments legally permissible for municipalities and school districts in the State.

Additional information concerning the cooperative is presented in the annual report of CLASS, which may be obtained from Public Trust Advisors, LLC, 717 17th Street, Suite1850, Denver, CO 80202.

The County also participates in the NY MuniTrust ("Trust"), a local government investment pool, established pursuant to Articles 3A and 5G of General Municipal Law of the State of New York. Trust has designated Mellon Investments Corporation ("MIC") as its registered investment advisor. MIC is registered with the SEC and is subject to all of the rules and regulations of an investment advisor handling public funds. As such, the SEC provides regulatory oversight of MIC.

The pool is authorized to invest in various securities issued by the United States and its agencies, obligations of the State of New York and repurchase agreements. These investments are reported at fair value. Trust issues separately available audited financial statements annually.

The County's position in the pool at December 31, 2025 of $70,667 is equal to the value of the pool shares. The maximum maturity for any specific investment in the portfolio is 397 days.

Trust is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's Rating Service. Local government investment cooperatives in this rating category meet the highest standards for credit quality, conservative investment policies and safety of principal. The Trust invests in a high quality portfolio of investments legally permissible for municipalities and school districts in the State.

Additional information concerning the cooperative is presented in the annual report of Trust, which may be obtained from NY MuniTrust, 144 Glenn Curtiss Blvd, East Tower – 9th Floor, Uniondale, NY 11556.

Risk Disclosure

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that the government will incur losses in fair value caused by changing interest rates. The County does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from changing interest rates. Generally, the County does not invest in any long-term investment obligations.

Custodial Credit Risk - Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. GASB Statement No. 40, *"Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 3,"* 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 County's name. The County's aggregate bank balances that were not covered by depository insurance were not exposed to custodial credit risk at December 31, 2025.

Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty will not fulfill its specific obligation even without the entity's complete failure. The County does not have a formal credit risk policy other than restrictions to obligations allowable under General Municipal Law of the State of New York.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentration of credit risk is the risk attributed to the magnitude of a government's investments in a single issuer. The County's investment policy limits the amount on deposit at each of its banking institutions.

Real Property Taxes

Real property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on real property and are levied on January 1st. Real property taxes are generally payable to the collecting agents in April. The County-wide real property tax levy is collected by the cities and towns within the County. Pursuant to NYS law, payment of each city and town's share must be made to the County's Commissioner of Finance as collected and, in any event, not less than sixty percent must be paid by May 25th and the balance of the warrant by October 15th of the year for which such taxes are levied. The various cities and towns within the County are responsible for the billing and collection of taxes and foreclosure proceedings.

Other Receivables

Other receivables include amounts due from other governments and individuals for services provided by the County. Receivables are recorded and revenues recognized as earned or as specific program expenditures/expenses are incurred. Allowances are recorded when appropriate.

Lease Receivable

The County is a lessor for noncancellable leases of property. The County has recognized a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

At the commencement of the leases, the County initially measured the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease terms. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources was 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.

Key estimates and judgments include how the County determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease receipts to present value, (2) lease-term, and (3) lease receipts.

- The County uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the leases. Lease receipts included in the measurement of the lease receivable is comprised of fixed payments from the lessees.

The County monitors changes in circumstances that would require remeasurement of its leases and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflow of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

Due From/To Other Funds

During the course of its operations, the County has numerous transactions between funds to finance operations, provide services and construct assets. To the extent that certain transactions between funds had not been paid or received as of December 31, 2025, balances of interfund amounts receivable or payable have been recorded in the fund financial statements. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as internal balances.

Inventory

Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method and consist of expendable supplies, and are reported in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of such inventories is recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased (the consumption method). Amounts reported as inventories in the fund financial statements are offset by the same amount in the component of nonspendable fund balance – not in spendable form to indicate that these amounts do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of current assets.

Prepaid Expenses/Expenditures

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods, and are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. Prepaid expenses/expenditures consist of employee retirement and other costs which have been satisfied prior to the end of the fiscal year, but represent items which have been provided for in the subsequent year's budget and will benefit such periods. Reported amounts in governmental funds are equally offset by nonspendable fund balance, in the fund financial statements, which indicates that these amounts do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of current assets.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash in the Capital Projects Fund consists of funds held by a state agency. These funds are to be used for various sewer district upgrades.

Restricted cash in the WTASC Enterprise Fund of $11,800 consists of funds held by the debt service agent whose use is restricted for the payment of debt obligations on the WTASC bonds.

Assets Limited as to Use

WTASC

On June 15, 2005, WTASC issued $216,600,000 Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2005 (Series 2005). These bonds were issued primarily to refund all of WTASC's outstanding Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 1999, which were issued by WTASC to finance its purchase pursuant to a purchase and sale agreement, dated as of December 1, 1999, by and between WTASC and the County. The terms of the bond indenture provided for the establishment of a liquidity reserve. The Series 2005 bonds liquidity reserve requirement was $14,133,625, the maximum annual debt service requirement based on planned structured principal payments.

On December 22, 2016, WTASC issued $180,990,000 of Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds Series 2016 (Series 2016), comprised of Senior Bonds (federally taxable) of $7,165,000, Senior Bonds of $91,300,000 and Subordinate Bonds of $82,525,000, the proceeds of which were used to 1) refund the outstanding Series 2005 bonds, 2) pay certain costs of issuance related to the Series 2016 bonds and 3) distribute to the Residual Certificate Holder the remaining proceeds. As part of the 2016 bond indenture, the same liquidity reserve balance of $14,133,625 was required but separated into two components; $7,645,487 for the "Senior Liquidity Reserve Account" and $6,488,138 for the "Subordinate Liquidity Reserve Account".

On November 29, 2024 and November 28, 2025, $314,562 and $1,118,570, respectively, of the Subordinate Liquidity Reserve account was liquidated in unscheduled drawdowns in order to satisfy debt service requirements each year. As such, the balance of the Subordinate Liquidity Reserve was reduced to $5,055,006 at December 31, 2025. The bond indenture outlines that the interest credited will be used to replenish the account to the Liquidity Reserve Requirement before it will again be available for debt service.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are tangible and intangible assets, which include property, plant, and equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items) and construction-in-progress and are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the County as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $50,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets (except intangible right-to-use assets, which are discussed in Note 3F) are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. Acquisition value is the price that would be paid to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential on the date of the donation. Intangible assets follow the same capitalization policies as tangible assets and are reported with tangible assets in the appropriate capital asset class.

In the case of the initial capitalization of general infrastructure assets (i.e., those reported by governmental activities), the County chose to include all such items regardless of their acquisition date or amount. The County was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of these assets through back trending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the infrastructure to be capitalized and used an appropriate price level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year.)

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives is not capitalized.

Land and construction-in-progress are not depreciated. The other tangible and intangible property, plant and equipment, infrastructure and right-to-use assets of the primary government, as well as the component units, are depreciated/amortized using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives.

Class	Life in Years
Buildings	25-50
Building Improvements	5-30
Equipment	5-25
Infrastructure	20-50
Infrastructure Improvements	5-30
Land Improvements	10-50
Landmark Improvements	5-30
Right-to-Use Assets	10-50

The costs associated with the acquisition or construction of capital assets are shown as capital outlay expenditures on the governmental fund financial statements. Capital assets are not shown on the governmental fund balance sheets.

Unearned Revenues

Unearned revenues arise when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. In the government-wide financial statements, unearned revenues consist of revenue received in advance and/or amounts from grants received before the eligibility requirements have been met.

Unearned revenues in the fund financial statements are those where asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. The County has reported unearned revenues of $2,201,273 in the General Fund. This includes $1,880,875 for American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds and $320,398 of other amounts that have not met the revenue recognition criteria. There is $397,770 for revenue received in advance in the Airport special revenue fund that have not met the revenue recognition criteria. The County's Grants Fund also has $57,875,809 for advance funding to grants. Such amounts have been deemed to be measurable but not "available" pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that time.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Deferred outflows and inflows of resources have been reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position for the following:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Governmental Activities:		
New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System	$ 170,406,644	$ 15,055,431
New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System	54,580,962	3,702,514
Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	9,148,837	491,752,202
Refunding Bonds	2,465,551	—
Lease Related	—	47,259,299
Service Concession Arrangements	—	1,002,477
Governmental Activities Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	$ 236,601,994	$ 558,771,923
Business-type Activities-		
Refunding Bonds	$ 3,404,840	$ —
College (Component Unit):		
New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System	$ 6,464,118	$ 721,182
New York State Teachers' Retirement System	4,929,656	4,149,363
Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	4,586,253	26,324,460
Tuition Assistance Payments	—	1,213,658
College (Component Unit) Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	$ 15,980,027	$ 32,408,663

The amount reported as deferred inflows of resources from service concession arrangements result from an agreement with a third party to operate a parking garage at the Westchester County Airport. This amount results from the difference between the original cost of the garage and the rent receivable less the accumulated amortization of the cost of the garage and rental payments received to date. This amount is amortized over the shorter of the life of the asset or the term of the rental agreement. This amount is detailed in the discussion of the County's service concession arrangements in Note 3, J.

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources on refunding bonds in the government-wide Statement of Net Position for governmental and business-type activities results from the difference in the carrying value of the refunded debt and its reacquisition price. These amounts are deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

The County and College (component unit) report deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources in relation to their pension and other post employment benefit liabilities in the government-wide financial statements. These amounts are detailed in the discussion of the County's and College's pension and other post employment benefit liabilities in Note 3, K.

The County has reported lease related deferred inflows of $16,035,885 and $31,223,414 in the General and Airport funds, respectively, and in the government-wide financial statements. These amounts are deferred and recognized over the terms of the leases as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

The County has also reported a deferred inflow of resources of $67,803,805 in the Grants Fund. Of this amount, $49,303,530 is related to uncollected loans issued under the County's affordable housing programs and $18,500,275 is related to the national opioid and JUUL antitrust settlement agreements. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Long-Term Liabilities

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as governmental fund expenditures.

Leases and Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

The County is a lessee for noncancellable leases of equipment and building space. The County recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset ("lease asset") in the government-wide financial statements. The County recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of $50,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the County initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease terms. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Key estimates and judgements related to leases include how the County determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

The County uses the interest rate 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 term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised 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 leases and will remeasure the lease assets and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term liabilities on the Statement of Net Position.

Pursuant to the provisions of GASB Statement No. 96, *"Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements"* ("SBITA's") a SBITA is a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's information technology software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying assets), as specified in the agreements for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

The County is party to several agreements with vendor-provided information technology. GASB Statement No. 96 requires that a SBITA be recognized as a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use asset. Management conducted a detailed analysis of all such agreements and determined that the amounts related to these agreements individually and in aggregate are immaterial to the County's financial statements. The County will evaluate these agreements each year for financial reporting consideration.

Compensated Absences

The liability for compensated absences represents the vacation and sick time ("leave"/"leave days") and salary related payments which have been earned for services previously rendered by employees in accordance with the County's various collective bargaining agreements, accumulates, is allowed to be carried over to subsequent year(s) and is deemed more likely than not (by management) to be used for time off or otherwise paid/settled in the future. The liability is calculated based on each employees' rate of pay and the number of unused leave days accumulated as of year-end, management's assumption that the likelihood of future use (either by use during employment or settlement/payment upon separation from service) is probable, and the salary related payments are directly and incrementally associated with payments for the leave. The County utilizes historical data of past usage patterns to estimate the expected usage and payment of compensated absences. The liability for compensated absences is reflected in the government-wide and component unit financial statements as current and long-term liabilities. In the fund financial statements, only the compensated absences liability that has matured through employee resignation or retirement and is expected to be payable from expendable available financial resources is reported. The financial reporting of these amounts are presented in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 101, *"Compensated Absences"*.

Net Pension Liability (Asset)

The net pension liability (asset) represents the proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System, the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System and the New York State Teachers' Retirement System. The financial reporting of these amounts are presented in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68, *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*" and GASB Statement No. 71, *"Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date-An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 68"*.

Other Post Employment Benefit Liability (OPEB)

In addition to providing pension benefits, the County and College (component unit) provides health care benefits for certain retired employees and their survivors. The financial reporting of these amounts are presented in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75, *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions"*.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is comprised of three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/ amortization and reduced by outstanding balances of bonds and other debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt are also included in this component of net position.

Restricted net position consists of restricted assets and deferred outflows of resources reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Assets are reported as restricted when constraints are placed on asset use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the County or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Restricted net position for the County includes restricted for TRS pension, grants, airport, debt service, and senior and subordinate liquidity reserves.

Unrestricted net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

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

Fund Balance

Generally, fund balance represents the difference between current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund classifications that comprise a hierarchy based on the extent to which the County is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Under this standard, the fund balance classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form (inventories, prepaid amounts, long-term receivables including leases) or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (the corpus of a permanent fund).

Restricted fund balance is reported when constraints placed on the use of the resources are imposed by grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments or by law through enabling legislation. Enabling legislation includes a legally enforceable requirement that these resources be used only for the specific purposes as provided in the legislation. This fund balance classification is used to report funds that are restricted for debt service obligations and for other items contained in General Municipal Law of the State of New York.

Committed fund balance is reported for amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to formal action of the entity's highest level of decision making authority. The Board of Legislators (Board) is the decision-making authority that can, by adoption of an Act prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, these funds may only be used for the purpose specified unless the Board removes or changes the purpose by taking the same action that was used to establish the commitment. This classification includes certain amounts established and approved by the Board.

Assigned fund balance represents amounts constrained by the Finance Commissioner, who is authorized by the laws of the County contained in the County Charter, to assign amounts for a specific purpose. An assignment cannot result in a deficit in the unassigned fund balance in the General Fund. Assigned fund balance in all other governmental funds represents any positive remaining amount after classifying nonspendable, restricted or committed fund balance. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily, that is, no additional action needs to be taken for removal of an assignment.

Unassigned fund balance, in the General Fund, represents amounts not classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed or assigned. The General Fund is the only fund that would report a positive unassigned fund balance. For all governmental funds other than the General Fund, any deficit fund balance is reported as unassigned.

In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted and unrestricted 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. When both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the County's policy to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted amounts of fund balance, it is the County's policy to use fund balance in the following order: committed, assigned, and unassigned.

F. Encumbrances

In governmental funds, encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve applicable appropriations, is generally utilized as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the General and certain Special Revenue Funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are generally reported as assigned fund balance since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

G. Use of Estimates

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

H. Subsequent Events Evaluation by Management

Management has evaluated subsequent events for disclosure and/or recognition in the financial statements through the date that the financial statements were available to be issued, which date is June 25, 2026.

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NOTE 2

STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Data

The Department of Budget is responsible by County Charter for the internal formulation of the budget and for its execution. The Department also assists the County Executive in duties relating to formulation of the budget and presentation to the Board.

The County follows the procedures enumerated below in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

a) Budget formulation commences in August of each year with the submission of expenditure requirements for the next fiscal year by the administrative head of each department in the County.

b) The departmental estimates are reviewed and modified by the Department of Budget and the County Executive. The County Executive's Capital Projects Fund budget is presented to the Board no later than October 15th while the proposed operating budget (General, Sewer, Refuse, Airport and Water funds) are published and is then presented to the Board by November 10th.

c) Subsequent to November 10th, the Board's Committee on Budget and Appropriations holds various public hearings and makes recommendations to amend the budget. The budget is adopted no later than December 27th.

d) Formal budgetary integration is employed during the year as a management control device for General, Sewer, Airport, Water and Refuse funds.

e) Budgets for General, Sewer, Airport, Water and Refuse funds are legally adopted annually on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The Capital Projects Fund is budgeted on a project basis. Annual budgets are not adopted for Internal Service or Grants funds since other means control the use of these resources (e.g. grant awards) and sometimes span a period of more than one fiscal year.

f) Legal budgetary control is maintained at the appropriation level. Transfer of appropriations between departments require approval by the Board. Any modification to appropriations resulting from increases in revenue estimates or appropriations also requires a majority vote by the Board.

g) Appropriations in General, Sewer, Airport, Water and Refuse funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year, except that outstanding encumbrances are re-appropriated in the succeeding year, pursuant to the Uniform System of Accounts promulgated by the Office of the State Comptroller.

B. Property Tax Limitation

Chapter 97 of the New York State Laws of 2011 as amended (Tax Levy Limitation Law) modified previous law by imposing a further limit on the amount of real property taxes a local government may levy. The following is a brief summary of certain relevant provisions of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. The summary is not complete and the full text of the Tax Levy Limitation Law should be read in order to understand the details and implementations thereof.

The Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a limitation on increases in the real property tax levy, subject to certain exceptions. The Tax Levy Limitation Law permits the County to increase its overall real property tax levy over the tax levy of the prior year by no more than the "Allowable Levy Growth Factor," which is the lesser of two percent or the "Inflation Factor" provided, however, that in no case shall the levy growth factor be less than one. The Inflation Factor is the percentage change in the twelve month average National Consumer Price Indexes determined by the United States Department of Labor calculated six months before the start of the new fiscal year.

The County is required to calculate its tax levy limit for the upcoming year in accordance with the provision above and provide all relevant information to the New York State Comptroller prior to adopting its budget. The Tax Levy Limitation Law sets forth certain exclusions to the real property tax levy limitation of the County, including exclusions for certain portions of the expenditures for retirement system contributions and tort judgments payable by the County. The Board may adopt a budget that exceeds the tax levy limit for the coming fiscal year, only if the Board first enacts, by a vote of at least sixty percent of the total voting power of the Board, a local law to override such limit for such coming fiscal year.

In addition to the Tax Levy Limitation, the amount that may be raised by the Primary Government tax levy on real estate in any fiscal 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 State legislative enactment) of the average full valuation of taxable real estate of the County. In accordance with this definition, the maximum which could have been raised in 2025 was $3,168,269,860 which exceeded the actual levy by $2,577,470,610.

C. Fund Deficits

The following have unassigned/unrestricted deficits at December 31, 2025:

	Unassigned/ Unrestricted Deficits December 31, 2025
Capital Projects Fund	$ 329,802,259
WTASC	138,020,451
Casualty Reserve Fund	12,937,985
Workers' Compensation Reserve Fund	45,927,231
College (Component Unit)	86,628,968

The unassigned deficit in the Capital Projects Fund arises in-part because of the application of generally accepted accounting principles to the financial reporting of such funds. The proceeds of bond anticipation notes issued to finance construction of capital projects are not recognized as an “other financing source”. Liabilities for bond anticipation notes are accounted for in the Capital Projects Fund. Bond anticipation notes are recognized as revenue only to the extent that they are redeemed. These deficits will be reduced and eliminated as bond anticipation notes are redeemed from interfund transfers from other governmental funds or converted to permanent financing. Other deficits, where no bond anticipation notes were issued or outstanding to the extent of the project deficits, arise because of expenditures exceeding current financing or the projects. These deficits will be eliminated with the subsequent receipt or issuance of authorized financing.

The deficit in the WTASC will be reduced annually with the receipt of tobacco revenues.

The deficits in the Casualty Reserve and Workers’ Compensation Reserve funds is attributable to the accrual of claims including incurred but not reported claims which will be satisfied in subsequent years. These deficits will be addressed in future periods.

The deficit in the College (component unit) is primarily attributable to the accrual of its postemployment benefit liability in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75.

D. Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle

The College implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 101, *“Compensated Absences”*, for the year ended August 31, 2025. In addition to the value of unused leave time owed to employees upon separation from employment, the College now also recognizes as part of the compensated absences liability an estimated amount of unused leave earned as of the year-end that will be used by employees as time off in future years. As a result, the College has reported a cumulative effect of change in accounting principle to the September 1, 2024 net position of the College/ component unit of ($824,244).

E. New Accounting Pronouncement

GASB Statement No. 102. *"Certain Risk Disclosures"*, provides guidance on disclosures for risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. A concentration is defined as a lack of diversity related to an aspect of significant inflow of resources or outflow of resources. A constraint is a limitation imposed on a government by an external party or by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. Concentrations and constraints may limit a government's ability to acquire resources or control spending. Under this Statement, a government is required to assess whether an event or events associated with a concentration or constraints that could cause substantial impact have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued. The requirements of GASB Statement No. 102 are effective for the County's fiscal year ended December 31, 2025. Management has determined that no events have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued, except for the following:

The County administers the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program ("SNAP") through its social services operations. In 2025, federal legislation changed the funding structure for SNAP administration and benefits. Effective October 1, 2026, the federal share of eligible SNAP administrative costs is scheduled to decrease from 50% to 25%, increasing the non-federal share from 50% to 75%.

The New York State Association of Counties has estimated that this administrative funding change will result in approximately $168.2 million of additional annual costs for New York counties and New York City, including an estimated annual increase of approximately $6.5 million for the County. The actual impact to the County may differ from this estimate based on final federal and state implementation guidance, eligible administrative expenditures, caseload levels, staffing and system needs, and any future state or federal funding actions.

In addition, beginning in federal fiscal year 2028, states with SNAP payment error rates above specified thresholds may be required to fund a portion of SNAP benefit costs. New York State has reported payment error rates above the threshold that would require a state share of SNAP benefit costs if such rates continue to apply. Whether any portion of that state-level benefit cost would be passed through to counties has not been determined. Management is monitoring federal and state guidance and considering the potential impact of these changes in its budgetary planning.

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NOTE 3

DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Investments

Details of the County's investment portfolio as of December 31, 2025 were:

Investments	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Investment Maturities (in Years) Less Than 1	1-5	6-10
Governmental Funds:				
Cooperative Investment Pool	$ 134,484	$ 134,484	$ —	$ —
State and Local Government Series	147,784,797	147,784,797	—	—
Total Governmental Funds *	147,919,281	147,919,281	—	—
Internal Service Funds -				
US Treasuries	13,655,312	—	11,507,812	2,147,500
Enterprise Fund -				
Cash equivalent	43,395	43,395	—	—
Fiduciary Fund:				
Equity Securities	1,379,770	1,379,770	—	—
Bond Mutual Funds	524,040	524,040	—	—
Money Market	108,364	108,364	—	—
Total Fiduciary Fund	2,012,174	2,012,174	—	—
Total Primary Government *	$ 163,630,162	$ 149,974,850	$ 11,507,812	$ 2,147,500

* At December 31, 2005, the County, Corporation (component unit) and Agency (component unit) also held nonnegotiable certificates of deposit with financial institutions as follows:

	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Balance December 31,2025
Governmental Funds:	May 29, 2025	May 29, 2026	3.93%	$ 51,274,249
	September 8, 2025	September 8, 2026	3.92%	50,615,894
				$ 101,890,143
Agency:	January 24, 2025	January 26, 2026	4.16%	$ 3,500,000
	October 1, 2025	October 1, 2026	3.92%	800,000
				$ 4,300,000
Corporation:	January 24, 2025	January 26, 2026	4.16%	$ 200,000
	October 1, 2025	October 1, 2026	3.92%	500,000
				$ 700,000

These certificates of deposit are reported as investments and are carried at amortized cost which approximates fair value. Because the certificates of deposit are nonnegotiable deposit instruments and are not measured at fair value using quoted prices in active markets, they are not included in the fair value hierarchy disclosure.

B. Assets Limited As To Use

WTASC assets limited as to use at December 31, 2025 consisted of the following:

Security Benefit Life Insurance Company fixed annuity due April 2045; interest at 4.1%	$ 12,700,493

C. Loans Receivable

Loans receivable of $49,303,530 reported in the Grants Fund as of December 31, 2025 represent various loans issued to qualifying recipients under the County's Affordable Housing Programs. The repayment terms and interest rates of each loan vary. It is the County's policy to recognize monthly payments as revenue in the year payment is received in the fund financial statements.

D. Due From/To Other Funds

The balances reflected as due from/to other funds at December 31, 2025 were as follows:

	Due From	Due To
General Fund	$ 102,281,086	$ —
Combined Sewer Districts Fund	28,865,374	—
Refuse Disposal District Fund	24,810,916	—
Airport Fund	61,473,089	—
Grants Fund	46,384,268	—
Capital Projects Fund	—	280,316,543
Water Districts Fund	—	11,936,092
Health Insurance Fund	30,299,375	—
Casualty Reserve Fund	509,348	—
Workers' Compensation Reserve Fund	—	938,988
WTASC	—	1,431,833
	$ 294,623,456	$ 294,623,456

The outstanding balances between funds result mainly from the time lag between the dates that; 1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, 2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system and 3) payments between funds are made. The County utilizes a pooled cash method with centralized cash and investment accounts. All unrestricted cash balances within the special revenue funds, Capital Projects Fund, and internal service funds deposits and disbursements are swept into the General Fund.

E. Leases Receivable

As the lessor, the County leases County-owned properties such as buildings and infrastructure. The related receivables are presented in the Statement of Net Position for the amounts equal to the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term. The total amount of lease revenue, interest revenue, and other lease-related revenues recognized in the current reporting period from leases is $ 18,646,226 with $5,209,640 and $13,436,586 of this revenue reported in the General and Airport funds, respectively.

F. Capital Assets

Changes in the primary government's capital assets are as follows:

Class	Balance January 1, 2025*	Additions (Transfers)	Deletions	Balance December 31, 2025
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 134,200,387	$ 155,309	$ 155,309	$ 134,200,387
Construction-in-progress	348,870,054	143,932,998	68,751,619	424,051,433
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	483,070,441	144,088,307	68,906,928	558,251,820
Capital Assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Buildings	1,118,632,013	4,269,357	—	1,122,901,370
Building Improvements	67,660,439	954,580	—	68,615,019
Equipment	935,578,119	85,640,202	1,572,690	1,019,645,631
Infrastructure	2,763,952,935	121,500,925	—	2,885,453,860
Infrastructure Improvements	107,144,156	7,833,216	—	114,977,372
Land Improvements	306,241,405	4,751,164	—	310,992,569
Landmark Improvements	28,158,508	47	—	28,158,555
Right-to-use leased assets - Land	4,143,192	—	—	4,143,192
Right-to-use leased assets - Building	133,091,099	27,613,652	16,571,897	144,132,854
Right-to-use leased assets - Equipment	2,159,193	—	656,264	1,502,929
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated/amortized	5,466,761,059	252,563,143	18,800,851	5,700,523,351
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:				
Buildings	593,526,533	23,562,093	—	617,088,626
Building Improvements	26,945,137	4,945,803	—	31,890,940
Equipment	500,063,364	49,487,864	1,022,700	548,528,528
Infrastructure	1,212,615,140	71,727,748	—	1,284,342,888
Infrastructure Improvements	37,704,154	8,614,315	—	46,318,469
Land Improvements	150,536,331	12,135,279	—	162,671,610
Landmark Improvements	21,387,999	921,828	—	22,309,827
Right-to-use leased assets - Land	2,066,005	726,920	—	2,792,925
Right-to-use leased assets - Building	37,464,558	14,047,047	16,463,722	35,047,883
Right-to-use leased assets - Equipment	1,469,909	375,346	656,264	1,188,991
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	2,583,779,130	186,544,243	18,142,686	2,752,180,687
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	2,882,981,929	66,018,900	658,165	2,948,342,664
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, net	$ 3,366,052,370	$ 210,107,207	$ 69,565,093	$ 3,506,594,484

* Includes certain asset reclassifications from prior year presentation

Depreciation/Amortization expense was charged to the primary government's functions and programs as follows for the year ended December 31, 2025:

Governmental Activities:		
General Government	$	55,510,075
Education		8,627,591
Public Safety		8,197,113
Health Services		1,902,761
Transportation		29,807,157
Economic Assistance		2,146,294
Culture and Recreation		31,077,221
Home and Community Services		49,276,031
Total Depreciation/ Amortization Expense—Governmental Activities	$	186,544,243

G. Capital Assets — Component Unit

Changes in the College's capital assets are as follows:

Class	Balance September 1, 2024	Additions	Balance August 31, 2025
Capital Assets, being depreciated:			
Equipment	$ 31,370,513	$ 1,893,805	$ 33,264,318
Total Accumulated Depreciation	28,347,643	1,292,418	29,640,061
Capital Assets, net	$ 3,022,870	$ 601,387	$ 3,624,257

H. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2025 were as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Component Units
Payroll and employee benefits	$ 7,047,812	$ —	$ 9,413,565
Unpaid Claims	253,789,578	—	32,650,967
Other	5,236,008	662,722	49,820,483
Total Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 266,073,398	$ 662,722	$ 91,885,015

I. Short-Term Capital Borrowings

The following table summarizes the changes in the County's short-term capital borrowings for the year ended December 31, 2025. The Bond Anticipation Notes (BANS) for the financing of sewer improvements were issued by the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) for accepted, eligible sewer projects.

Purpose	Original Issue	Maturity	Interest Rate	January 1, 2025	New Issues	Redemption	December 31, 2025
Capital Projects Fund:							
Sewer Improvements *	2024	2029	2.75%	$ 38,281,103	$ -	$ -	$ 38,281,103
Sewer Improvements **	2024	2029	0.00%	38,281,103	-	-	38,281,103
				$ 76,562,206	$ -	$ -	$ 76,562,206

* As of December 31, 2025 the County has drawn down $8,452,240 of this note.

** As of December 31, 2025 the County has drawn down $16,657,578 of this note.

Liabilities for BANS are generally accounted for in the Capital Projects Fund. Principal payments on BANS must be made annually. State law requires that bond anticipation notes issued for capital purposes or judgments be converted to long-term obligations generally within five years after the original issue date. However, bond anticipation notes issued for assessable improvement projects may be renewed for periods equivalent to the maximum life of the permanent financing, provided that stipulated annual reductions of principal are made.

Interest expenditures of $35,168 were recorded in the fund financial statements in the Sewer Districts Fund and as interest expense in the government-wide financial statements for governmental activities.

J. Service Concession Arrangements

The County follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 94, *"Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements"* in accounting for and reporting its service concession arrangements (SCAs), a type of public-private partnership entered into by state and local governments.

The County has determined that there is a service concession arrangement which is reported in the County's Statement of Net Position as of December 31, 2025. The County has recorded receivables of $800,000, capital assets of $202,477, and deferred inflows of $1,002,477 in the Statement of Net Position.

Operator	Asset	Date Constructed	County Possession Date	Term (yrs)	Total SCA Construction Cost Deferred	Total Capital Construction Cost Amortized	SCA Construction Cost Deferred Balance	Total Minimum Lease Payments Deferred	Total Minimum Lease Payments Made	SCA Minimum Lease Payments Deferred Balance	Combined SCA Deferred Balance
Westchester Airport Associates LP	Airport Garage	8/1/1994	8/1/2026	32	$ 18,223,074	$ 18,020,597	$ 202,477	$ 13,200,000	$ 12,400,000	$ 800,000	$ 1,002,477

The County's agreement with Westchester Airport Associates LP (WAA) granted WAA the use of airport non-aeronautical space to construct a parking garage for passenger use. The agreement runs from August 1, 1994 through August 1, 2026. Pursuant to the agreement, ownership of the facility becomes the County's, at the County's option, at the end of the agreement. The agreement also calls for minimum lease payments from WAA to the County for base rent. The rent is increased by $25,000 each year until the end of the agreement.

K. Long-term Liabilities

The following table summarizes changes in the County's long-term liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2025.

	Balance as reported January 1, 2025	Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle*	Balance as restated January 1, 2025	New Issues/ Additions	Amortization, Defeasance and/or Payments	Balance December 31, 2025	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:							
General Obligation Bonds Payable:							
Capital Construction	$ 1,239,180,480	$ —	$ 1,239,180,480	$ 158,888,087	$ (123,671,727)	$ 1,274,396,840	$ 131,553,958
Non-Capital Purposes	115,884,370	—	115,884,370	16,651,913	(9,654,272)	122,882,011	10,597,042
	1,355,064,850	—	1,355,064,850	175,540,000	(133,325,999)	1,397,278,851	142,151,000
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds	78,911,034	—	78,911,034	13,511,230	(18,514,431)	73,907,833	—
	1,433,975,884	—	1,433,975,884	189,051,230	(151,840,430)	1,471,186,684	142,151,000
Leases Payable	105,402,866	—	105,402,866	27,570,653	(13,442,243)	119,531,276	11,161,614
Compensated Absences	71,538,976	—	71,538,976	3,906,182 **	—	75,445,158	7,545,000
Landfill Post-Closure Costs	15,826,911	—	15,826,911	—	(1,419,016)	14,407,895	1,440,898
Claims Payable	120,189,933	—	120,189,933	38,732,230	(30,142,233)	128,779,930	38,232,730
Net Pension Liability - ERS	227,691,089	—	227,691,089	29,622,517	—	257,313,606	—
Net Pension Liability - PFRS	54,009,420	—	54,009,420	7,575,926	—	61,585,346	—
Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	2,667,176,887	—	2,667,176,887	110,393,177	(125,434,503)	2,652,135,561	125,000,000
Governmental Activities Long-term Liabilities	$ 4,695,811,966	$ —	$ 4,695,811,966	$ 406,851,915	$ (322,278,425)	$ 4,780,385,456	$ 325,531,242
Business Type Activities:							
General Obligation Bonds Payable	$ 151,430,000	$ —	$ 151,430,000	$ —	$ (4,005,000)	$ 147,425,000	$ 4,235,000
Add: Unamortized premium on bonds	2,694,216	—	2,694,216	—	(210,478)	2,483,738	—
Business type Activities Long-term Liabilities	$ 154,124,216	$ —	$ 154,124,216	$ —	$ (4,215,478)	$ 149,908,738	$ 4,235,000
Component Units:							
Compensated Absences	$ 8,720,761	$ 824,244	$ 9,545,005	$ 1,060,016 **	$ —	$ 10,605,021	$ 1,849,381
Net Pension Liability - ERS	11,898,574	—	11,898,574	427,214	—	12,325,788	—
Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	122,280,319	—	122,280,319	7,884,295	(18,334,889)	111,829,725	5,400,000
Component Units Long-term Liabilities	$ 142,899,654	$ 824,244	$ 143,723,898	$ 9,371,525	$ (18,334,889)	$ 134,760,534	$ 7,249,381

* See Note 2D

** The change in compensated absences liability is presented as a net change

Governmental fund liabilities for costs related to claims payable, net pension liability and other post employment benefit liability will be primarily liquidated by the General Fund and the Sewer Districts Fund. The liabilities for landfill post-closure costs and leases will be liquidated by the Refuse Disposal District and General funds, respectively.

General Obligation Bonds Payable

The primary government issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for major capital projects. Bonds payable at December 31, 2025 are comprised of the following individual issues:

Year/Name of Issue	(if applicable) EFC Designation	Original Issue	Final Maturity	Range of Interest Rates*		Outstanding December 31, 2025
2003A	EFC 2003F	$ 38,454,487	January, 2033	4.581%	4.612%	$ 10,095,000
2004A	EFC 2004D	43,491,552	August, 2033	5.080%	5.150%	11,830,000
2005A	EFC 2005A	27,033,150	November, 2034	4.471%	4.569%	7,939,000
2006A	EFC 2006C	223,215	October, 2035	4.769%	4.861%	50,000
2006B	EFC 2006C	4,211,710	October, 2036	4.731%	4.861%	1,485,000
2008A	EFC 2008 DIRECT	15,212,688	April, 2038	4.270%		7,000,000
2009D	EFC 2009 DIRECT	2,991,715	April, 2034	4.270%		1,070,000
2010D	EFC 2010C	4,293,666	April, 2037	3.988%	4.603%	1,895,000
2010E	EFC 2010C	27,976,578	October, 2039	3.988%	4.603%	13,020,000
2011E	EFC 2011 DIRECT	100,470,000	June, 2040	3.925%	4.746%	51,720,000
2012B		55,410,000	July, 2026	2.125%		5,115,000
2012C		14,425,000	July, 2030	2.000%	2.500%	4,855,000
2012D	EFC 2012E	8,317,595	May, 2042	2.959%	4.098%	4,675,000
2013A	EFC 2013B	127,039,000	May, 2043	3.849%	4.756%	71,415,000
2014B	EFC 2014B	85,957,000	May, 2044	2.942%	4.293%	40,775,000
2015A	EFC 2015B	14,252,000	September, 2044	2.642%	4.267%	9,165,000
2015B		81,530,000	November, 2027	2.500%	5.000%	12,975,000
2015D		3,660,000	November, 2032	2.250%	3.000%	1,865,000
2016A		109,980,000	January, 2029	5.000%		3,485,000
2016B	EFC 2016B	26,494,000	February, 2044	1.480%	3.532%	17,770,000
2017A		135,870,000	July, 2029	4.000%	5.000%	58,005,000
2017B		23,090,000	July, 2029	2.730%	3.100%	9,160,000
2017C		18,930,000	July, 2034	4.000%	5.000%	12,340,000
2017D	EFC 2017C	19,549,660	February, 2047	1.821%	3.976%	13,840,000
2018A		163,715,000	December, 2029	4.000%	5.000%	73,370,000
2018B		8,630,000	November, 2031	3.500%	4.000%	4,555,000
2018C		9,810,000	December, 2036	3.000%	5.000%	6,955,000
2019A		32,325,000	January, 2040	4.000%	5.000%	14,845,000
2019C	EFC 2019A	8,816,104	August, 2048	1.517%	3.799%	6,920,000
2019D		111,370,000	December, 2031	4.000%	5.000%	67,775,000
2019F		21,960,000	December, 2038	2.000%	5.000%	17,270,000
2020A		62,245,000	October, 2033	2.000%	5.000%	45,185,000
2020C		50,920,000	July, 2031	0.900%	1.710%	25,290,000
2020D	EFC 2020B	35,470,627	October, 2050	0.400%	2.917%	28,440,000
2021A		118,080,000	October, 2034	2.000%	5.000%	92,795,000
2021B		30,065,000	October, 2048	2.000%	5.000%	27,670,000
2021C		19,180,000	October, 2035	1.400%	2.250%	15,105,000
2021D	EFC 2021B	36,454,614	August, 2051	0.680%	3.007%	31,640,000
2022A		129,505,000	December, 2036	4.000%	5.000%	114,315,000
2022B		24,775,000	December, 2035	4.000%	5.000%	21,570,000
2022C		71,050,000	December, 2036	4.350%	5.000%	62,770,000
2022D	EFC 2022D	16,643,457	September, 2052	3.267%	4.886%	14,419,851
2023A		114,220,000	December, 2038	4.000%	5.000%	108,290,000
2023B		25,065,000	December, 2041	4.000%	6.000%	24,120,000
2023C		34,005,000	December, 2036	5.000%	5.250%	31,870,000
2023D		15,610,000	December, 2041	5.000%	5.500%	15,025,000
2025A		118,380,000	February, 2039	4.000%	5.000%	118,380,000
2025B		27,765,000	February, 2042	4.000%	5.000%	27,765,000
2025C		29,395,000	February, 2037	4.650%	5.250%	29,395,000
						$ 1,397,278,851
				Bonds Sold to EFC		$ 345,163,851
				Bonds Sold to Other		1,052,115,000
						$ 1,397,278,851

* The interest rates in the above table are the coupon rates. The coupon rates do not reflect interest subsidies that may be applicable to EFC bonds. Bonds may have been sold at a premium or a discount.

Interest expenditures of $53,658,108 was recorded in the fund financial statements in the funds identified below. Interest expense of $42,644,018 was recorded in the government-wide financial statements for governmental activities.

Fund	Amount
Governmental Fund:	
General	$ 33,332,062
Combined Sewer Districts	18,191,650
Refuse Disposal District	346,887
Airport Fund	1,103,323
Combined Water Districts	684,186
	$ 53,658,108

Blended Component Unit Debt

WTASC

The WTASC debt is an obligation of WTASC and is not County debt. This debt is payable from future tobacco revenues.

A schedule of WTASC planned structured principal maturities as of December 31, 2025 is below:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total	
2026	$ 4,235,000	$ 7,150,794	$ 11,385,794	*
2027	4,405,000	6,934,794	11,339,794	
2028	4,400,000	6,714,669	11,114,669	
2029	4,490,000	6,492,419	10,982,419	
2030	4,645,000	6,264,044	10,909,044	
2031-2051	125,250,000	77,174,070	202,424,070	
	147,425,000	$ 110,730,790	$ 258,155,790	
Unamortized Original Issue Net Premium	2,483,738			
	$ 149,908,738			

*Based on projected cash flows in 2026, approximately $2,600,000 of these maturities will need to be funded by the Subordinate Liquidity Reserve account.

Leases Payable

Leases payable as of December 31, 2025 are comprised of the following individual agreements:

Purpose:	Year of Issue	Original Issue Amount	Final Maturity	Outstanding December 31, 2025
Land - 75 Brockway Pl	2022	$ 3,750,137	12/31/2027	$ 1,378,730
Land - S Columbus Ave	2022	345,786	8/13/2026	48,952
Buildings - 130 Mt Vernon Ave	2022	3,774,656	1/31/2043	3,413,510
Buildings - 131 Warburton Ave	2022	38,270,523	5/31/2037	31,729,945
Buildings - 140 Grand St (6th FL Only)	2022	3,882,203	8/31/2029	2,026,419
Buildings - 15 S 5th Ave	2022	4,963,211	12/31/2033	3,251,823
Buildings - 26 Garden St	2022	35,961,140	6/30/2051	34,018,328
Buildings - 27-35 N Division St	2022	1,545,833	8/31/2027	509,753
Buildings - 3010 Westchester Ave	2022	267,970	12/31/2026	58,386
Buildings - 375 Executive Blvd	2022	1,994,068	12/31/2026	445,093
Buildings - 4510 Mall Walk	2022	20,211,449	12/31/2032	14,157,309
Equipment - 148 Martine Ave	2022	770,277	3/7/2026	36,096
Equipment - 148 Martine Ave	2022	660,468	12/8/2027	267,019
Equipment - 2199 Saw Mill River Road	2022	21,475	6/30/2037	47,511
Equipment - 3001 Summer St	2022	50,709	11/18/2027	19,937
Buildings - 101 N Broadway	2023	1,363,087	2/28/2026	82,702
Buildings - 1940 Commerce St	2023	359,134	1/31/2028	162,618
Buildings - 235 Main St, Suite 540	2023	275,173	12/31/2027	117,762
Buildings - 270 N Ave	2023	2,269,063	3/31/2028	1,103,644
Buildings - 10 County Center Road	2024	450,604	12/31/2029	362,363
Buildings - 120 Bloomingdale Rd	2024	526,615	4/30/2029	315,781
Buildings - One Gateway Plaza	2024	447,471	5/31/2034	393,539
Buildings - 11 Martine Ave	2025	19,347,473	7/31/2036	18,388,896
Buildings - 205 South Waverly St	2025	812,127	7/31/2027	646,545
Buildings - 21 Fountain Pl	2025	2,667,783	12/31/2028	2,308,983
Buildings - 445 Hamilton Ave	2025	4,463,403	7/31/2030	4,121,399
Buildings - Westchester Medical Center	2025	279,868	12/31/2026	118,234
				$ 119,531,276

Interest expenditures of $3,164,987 and $54,103 were recorded in the General and Refuse Disposal District funds, respectively. Interest expense of $3,262,513 was recorded in the government-wide financial statements for governmental activities.

The annual requirements to amortize all issued bonded debt and leases outstanding as of December 31, 2025 are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Governmental Activities Principal	Governmental Activities Interest	Business-type Activities Principal	Business-type Activities Interest	Total Principal	Total Interest
2026	$ 153,312,614	$ 63,252,593	$ 4,235,000	$ 7,150,794	$ 157,547,614	$ 70,403,387
2027	149,743,994	52,847,652	4,405,000	6,934,794	154,148,994	59,782,446
2028	141,745,634	46,699,863	4,400,000	6,714,669	146,145,634	53,414,532
2029	145,925,192	40,618,075	4,490,000	6,492,419	150,415,192	47,110,494
2030	110,916,573	34,508,832	4,645,000	6,264,044	115,561,573	40,772,876
2031-2035	493,624,083	110,619,349	22,885,000	27,841,720	516,509,083	138,461,069
2036-2040	238,206,059	33,616,919	21,585,000	22,484,149	259,791,059	56,101,068
2041-2045	53,317,000	8,335,904	43,875,000	16,445,605	97,192,000	24,781,509
2046-2050	27,000,317	2,566,410	—	9,456,905	27,000,317	12,023,315
2051-2052	3,018,661	87,981	36,905,000	945,691	39,923,661	1,033,672
	$ 1,516,810,127	$ 393,153,578	$ 147,425,000	$ 110,730,790	$ 1,664,235,127	$ 503,884,368

Interest Expenditures/Expense (Bonds, Bond Anticipation Notes and Leases)

Interest expenditures/expense for governmental funds on a fund basis and for governmental activities on the Statement of Activities were as follows:

General	$ 36,497,049	
Sewer Districts	18,226,818	
Refuse Disposal District	400,990	
Airport	1,103,323	
Total Major Funds		$ 56,228,180
Water Districts - Non-Major Fund		684,186
Total Governmental Funds		56,912,366
Statement of Activities:		
Change in Accrued Interest Payable	5,871,938	
Amortization of Bond Premium and Loss on Refunding	(16,842,605)	(10,970,667)
Total Statement of Activities		$ 45,941,699

The above general obligation bonds and bond anticipation notes are direct borrowings of the County for which its full faith and credit are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable real property within the County.

Legal Debt Margin

The County is subject to legal limitations on the amount of debt that it may issue. The County's legal debt margin is 7% of the five-year average full valuation of taxable real property. At December 31, 2025, that amount was $15,619,071,748. As of December 31, 2025 the total outstanding debt applicable to the limit was $1,123,533,931, which is 7.19% of the total debt limit.

Compensated Absences

County employees earn sick and vacation leave at various rates subject to certain maximum limitations based upon the terms of the respective collective bargaining agreements. At December 31, 2025, the value of the accumulated sick and vacation leave was $63,868,199 and $11,576,959 respectively, for a total of $75,445,158. These amounts have been reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Accumulated sick and vacation leave of the component units has been recorded as an expense and liability, as the benefits accrue to those employees.

Landfill Post-Closure Costs

State and Federal laws and regulations require the Refuse Disposal District to cover its Sprout Brook Ash Landfill and Croton Point Landfill as both areas have been filled for quite some time. Current estimates for the costs to close and cover all areas at the Croton Point landfill are $4,137,481. The County anticipates funding this cost through the issuance of bonds. The revised estimated post-closure maintenance and monitoring functions will cost approximately $10,270,414 over the years 2026 through 2037. The Refuse Disposal District will fund the post-closure operating costs through tipping fees and tax levies. The current cost of landfill closure and post-closure care is an estimate based on landfill capacity used to date and is subject to changes resulting from inflation, deflation, technology, or changes in applicable laws or regulations.

Croton Point Landfill has estimated capital closure costs of $4,137,481, with revised estimated post-closure costs of $4,591,914 for the years 2026 through 2031, for a total of $8,729,395.

Sprout Brook Ash Landfill has completed its closure and does not have future capital closure costs. It has revised estimated post-closure costs of $5,678,500 for the years 2026 through 2037.

Claims Payable

Unpaid Claim Liabilities

The Internal Service Funds reflect health benefit liabilities, workers' compensation benefit liabilities and general liability claims. The Health Insurance Fund estimates are accrued based on actuarial computations. The Casualty Reserve and Workers' Compensation Reserve funds establish claim liabilities based upon estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) that have been reported, but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR's). The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the coverage involved. Because actual claim costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liability and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claim liabilities are recomputed periodically using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claim frequency and other economic and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claim costs is implicit in the calculation because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflects past inflation and other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience.

Claim liabilities, at December 31, 2025 are reported at their present value using an expected future investment rate of return of 4% for the Casualty Reserve Fund and 3% for the Workers' Compensation Reserve Fund. Adjustments to claim liabilities are charged or credited to expense in the periods in which they are made. An analysis of the activity of unpaid claim liabilities is as follows:

Fiscal 2025	Health Insurance	Casualty Reserve	Workers' Compensation
Unpaid claims - Beginning of Year	$ 19,100,000	$ 38,253,000	$ 61,800,000
Incurred claims including IBNR's	292,223,747	15,611,454	11,250,531
Claims paid	(283,723,747)	(12,656,454)	(13,650,531)
Unpaid claims - End of Year	$ 27,600,000	$ 41,208,000	$ 59,400,000
Due within one year	$ 27,600,000	$ 4,120,800	$ 5,940,000

Fiscal 2024	Health Insurance	Casualty Reserve	Workers' Compensation
Unpaid claims - Beginning of Year	$ 20,350,000	$ 40,742,000	$ 62,900,000
Incurred claims including IBNR's	252,113,280	10,045,704	12,625,560
Claims paid	(253,363,280)	(12,534,704)	(13,725,560)
Unpaid claims - End of Year	$ 19,100,000	$ 38,253,000	$ 61,800,000
Due within one year	$ 19,100,000	$ 3,825,300	$ 6,180,000

Tax certiorari payable in the amount of $571,930 is included in the current portion of claims payable in the Statement of Net Position.

Pension Plans – Primary Government and Component Unit

The County and College (component unit) participate in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS) which are collectively referred to as the New York State and Local Retirement System (System). These are cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans. 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 (Fund), which was established to hold all assets and record changes in fiduciary net position. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the System. The Comptroller is an elected official determined in a direct statewide election and serves a four year term. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired.

Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The County and College (component unit) also participate in the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan, which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The System is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. That report, including information with regard to benefits provided may be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retirement/publications 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 after July 27, 1976, who contribute 3% of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010, who generally contribute between 3% and 6% of their salary for their entire length of service. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, 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. The employer contribution rates for the plan's year ending in 2026 are as follows:

	Tier	Plan	Rates
ERS	1	75I	25.4%
	2	75I	23.0%-23.2%
	3	89E	26.3%
	3	A14	19.5%-21.6%
	4	89E	26.1%-26.3%
	4	A15	19.5%-21.6%
	4	WCI	30.8%
	5	89E	23.2%
	5	A15	16.5%-16.6%
	5	WCI	27.9%
	6	89E	17.2%-19.3%
	6	A15	12.7%-14.8%
	6	WCI	24.5%

	Tier	Plan	Rates
PFRS	2	384D	36.7%
	5	384D	31.6%
	6	384D	28.5%

The County and the College (component unit) reported liabilities as follows for their proportionate share of the net pension liability:

	Primary Government December 31, 2025		College (Component Unit) August 31, 2025
	ERS	**PFRS**	**ERS**
Measurement Date	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Net pension liability	$ 257,313,606	$ 61,585,346	$ 12,325,788
County/College's proportion of the net pension liability	1.5007452 %	1.0134402 %	0.0718884 %
Change in proportion since the prior measurement date	(0.0463735) %	(0.1253204) %	(0.0081927) %

The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2025, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County and the College (component unit) proportion of the net pension liability was based on a computation of the actuarially determined indexed present value of future compensation by employer relative to the total of all participating members.

For the year ended December 31, 2025 and the year ended August 31, 2025, the County and College (component unit), respectively, recognized their proportionate share of pension expense in the government-wide financial statements and pension expenditures in the County's fund financial statements as follows:

	Primary Government December 31, 2025			College (Component Unit) August 31, 2025
	ERS	**PFRS**	**Total**	**ERS**
Pension Expense	$ 67,126,033	$ 21,492,071	$ 88,618,104	$ 1,530,032
Pension Expenditures	80,006,400	16,745,963	96,752,363	N/A

The County and the College (component unit) reported their proportionate share of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Primary Government December 31, 2025			
	ERS		**PFRS**	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**	**Deferred Outflows of Resources**	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 63,866,969	$ 3,012,643	$ 20,513,263	$ —
Changes of assumptions	10,791,220	—	9,247,743	—
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	20,188,107	—	2,367,142	—
Changes in proportion and differences between County/College contributions and proportionate share of contributions	6,810,208	12,042,788	10,055,477	3,702,514
County/College contributions subsequent to the measurement date	68,750,140	—	12,397,337	—
	$ 170,406,644	$ 15,055,431	$ 54,580,962	$ 3,702,514

	Total Primary Government December 31, 2025		College (Component Unit) August 31, 2025	
	Totals		**ERS**	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**	**Deferred Outflows of Resources**	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 84,380,232	$ 3,012,643	$ 3,059,344	$ 144,311
Changes of assumptions	20,038,963	—	516,919	—
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	22,555,249	—	967,047	—
Changes in proportion and differences between County/ College contributions and proportionate share of contributions	16,865,685	15,745,302	326,221	576,871
County/ College contributions subsequent to the measurement date	81,147,477	—	1,594,587	—
	$ 224,987,606	$ 18,757,945	$ 6,464,118	$ 721,182

The amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to ERS and PFRS, respectively, resulting from the County/ College's accrued contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the plans' year ended March 31, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to ERS and PFRS will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	ERS		PFRS
Years Ended March 31,	**Primary Government**	**College (Component**	**Primary Government**
2026	$ 43,829,276	$ 2,099,502	$ 17,923,969
2027	65,112,055	3,118,986	11,979,722
2028	(23,635,385)	(1,132,178)	1,986,610
2029	1,295,127	62,039	4,736,809
2030	—	—	1,854,001
	$ 86,601,073	$ 4,148,349	$ 38,481,111

The total pension liability for the March 31, 2025 measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2024, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liabilities to March 31, 2025. Significant actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2024 valuation were as follows:

	Primary Government		College (Component Unit)
	ERS	**PFRS**	**ERS**
Investment rate of return	5.9 % *	5.9 %	5.9 % *
Salary scale	4.3 %	6.0 %	4.3 %
Inflation rate	2.9 %	2.9 %	2.9 %
Cost of living adjustments	1.5 %	1.5 %	1.5 %

*Compounded annually, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation.

Annuitant mortality rates are based on the System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2021.

The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2020.

The long-term expected 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 return, net of investment expenses 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 the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation are summarized below.

Asset Type	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return*
Domestic Equity	25 %	3.54 %
International Equity	14	6.57
Private Equity	15	7.25
Real Estate	12	4.95
Opportunistic/ARS Portfolio	3	5.25
Credit	4	5.40
Real Assets	4	5.55
Fixed Income	22	2.00
Cash	1	0.25
	100 %	

* The real rate of return is net of the long-term inflation assumption of 2.9%

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 determined. Based upon those 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.

The following presents the County's/ College's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 5.9%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (4.9%) or 1 percentage point higher (6.9%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (4.9%)	Current Assumption (5.9%)	1% Increase (6.9%)
Primary Government's proportionate share of the ERS net pension liability (asset)	$ 744,697,962	$ 257,313,606	$ (149,652,653)
Primary Government's proportionate share of the PFRS net pension liability	$ 129,855,307	$ 61,585,346	$ 5,238,308
College's (component unit) proportionate share of the ERS net pension liability (asset)	$ 35,672,383	$ 12,325,788	$ (7,168,633)

The components of the collective net pension liability as of the March 31, 2025 measurement date were as follows:

	ERS	PFRS	Total
Total pension liability	$ 247,600,239,000	$ 48,718,477,000	$ 296,318,716,000
Fiduciary net position	230,454,512,000	42,641,620,000	273,096,132,000
Employers' net pension liability	$ 17,145,727,000	$ 6,076,857,000	$ 23,222,584,000
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	93.08%	87.53%	92.16%

Employer contributions to ERS and PFRS are paid annually and cover the period through the end of the System's fiscal year, which is March 31st. Retirement contributions as of December 31, 2025 represent the employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025 based on prior year ERS and PFRS wages multiplied by the employers' contribution rate, by tier. Retirement contributions for the primary government to ERS and PFRS for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 were $68,750,140 and $12,397,337, respectively. Retirement contributions for the College (component unit) to ERS for the five months ended August 31, 2025 were $1,594,587.

Voluntary Defined Contribution Plan

The primary government can offer a defined contribution plan to all non-union employees hired on or after July 1, 2013 and earning at the annual full-time salary rate of $75,000 or more. The employee contribution is between 3% and 6% depending on salary and the County will contribute 8%. Employer contributions vest after 366 days of service. No current employees participated in this program.

Pension Plans – Component Unit

College

Teachers' Retirement System

The College, in addition to ERS, participates in the New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS). This is a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. TRS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The TRS is governed by a ten member Board of Trustees, which sets policy and oversees operations consistent with its fiduciary obligations under applicable law. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the Education Law of the State of New York. Once a public employer elects to participate in the 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. The TRS issues a stand-alone financial report which may be found at www.nystrs.org or obtained by writing to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System, 10 Corporate Woods Drive, Albany, NY 12211-2395.

The TRS is noncontributory except for employees who joined after July 27, 1976, who contribute 3% of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010, who generally contribute between 3% and 6% depending on salary levels for their entire length of service. Pursuant to Article 11 of the Education Law of the State of New York, actuarially determined employer contributions are established annually for the TRS by its Board of Trustees. The employer contribution rate for the plan's year ending in 2025 was 10.11%.

At August 31, 2025, the College reported the following for its proportionate share of the net pension asset for TRS:

	College (Component Unit) TRS
Measurement Date	June 30, 2025
Net pension asset	$ (4,913,623)
College's proportion of the net pension asset	0.082986 %
Change in proportion since the prior measurement date	0.005470 %

The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2025, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The College's proportion of the net pension asset was based on the College's contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating members.

For the year ended August 31, 2025, the College recognized pension expense for TRS of ($186,270). At August 31, 2025, the College reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to TRS from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 2,575,834	$ —
Changes of assumptions	1,945,150	52,977
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	—	3,837,527
Changes in proportion and differences College contributions and proportionate share of contributions	134,114	258,859
College contributions subsequent to the measurement date	274,558	—
	$ 4,929,656	$ 4,149,363

The $274,558 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to TRS resulting from the College's accrued contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an increase of the net pension asset in the plan’s year ended June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to TRS will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	
2026	$ 2,444,896
2027	(1,042,960)
2028	(1,113,718)
2029	(257,237)
2030	394,620
Thereafter	80,134
	$ 505,735

The total pension liability for the June 30, 2025 measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2024, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2025. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

	College (Component Unit) TRS	
Investment rate of return	6.95 %	*
Salary scale	2.04 % - 5.80 %	
Inflation rate	2.5 %	
Cost of living adjustments	1.4 %	

*Compounded annually, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation.

Annuitant mortality rates are based on plan member experience, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2021, applied on a generational basis. Active member mortality rates are based on plan member experience.

The actuarial assumptions were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard 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 expense and inflation) for each major asset class as well as historical investment data and plan performance.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in TRS's target asset allocation are summarized in the following table:

Asset Type	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return*
Domestic Equity	33 %	6.70 %
International Equity	15	7.40
Global Equity	4	7.00
Private Equity	9	9.80
Real Estate	11	6.50
Domestic Fixed Income Securities	16	2.60
Global Fixed Income Securities	2	2.40
Private Debt	2	6.10
Real Estate Debt	6	3.80
High Yield Fixed Income Securities	1	4.70
Cash Equivalents	1	0.60
	100 %	

*The real rate of return is net of the long-term inflation assumption of 2.5% for TRS.

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.95%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based upon those assumptions, TRS'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.

The following presents the College's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 6.95%, as well as what the College's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.95%) or one percentage point higher (7.95%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.95%)	Current Assumption (6.95%)	1% Increase (7.95%)
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 9,441,588	$ (4,913,623)	$ (16,992,786)

The components of the collective net pension liability of TRS as of the June 30, 2025 measurement date were as follows:

Total pension liability	$ 148,272,068,018
TRS fiduciary net position	154,193,125,241
Employers' net pension (asset)	$ (5,921,057,223)
TRS fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	103.99%

Employer and employee contributions for the year ended June 30, 2025 are paid to TRS in the following fiscal year through a state aid intercept or, if state aid is insufficient, through a payment by the College to TRS. Accrued retirement contributions as of August 31, 2025 represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2025 based on paid TRS wages multiplied by the employers' contribution rate plus employee contributions for the fiscal year as reported to TRS. Accrued retirement contributions to TRS as of August 31, 2025 were $274,558.

Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association College Retirement Equities Fund

The College participates in the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF). TIAA-CREF is a cost sharing multiple-employer defined contribution pension plan. TIAA-CREF provides retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law. TIAA-CREF issues publicly available financial reports that include financial statements and required supplementary information. These reports may be obtained by writing the Teacher's Insurance and Annuity Association - College Retirement Equities Fund, 730 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

TIAA-CREF is a privately operated defined contribution retirement plan which provides benefits to certain employees of the College. Under the plan, the College is required to make contributions based on gross salaries of the participants as follows:

Tier	Dates	Contribution
Tier 1	Membership prior to July 1, 1973	12% of the first $16,500 of salary per calendar year, and 15% of all salary above $16,500
Tier 2	July 1,1973 - July 26, 1976	12% of the first $16,500 of salary per calendar year, and 15% of all salary above $16,500
Tier 3	July 27, 1976 - August 31, 1983	9% of the first $16,500 of salary per calendar year, and 12% of all salary above $16,500
Tier 4	September 1, 1983 - July 16, 1992	9% of the first $16,500 of salary per calendar year, and 12% of all salary above $16,500
Tier 5	July 17, 1992 - March 31, 2012	8% for the first seven years of service, and 10% thereafter
Tier 6	April 1, 2012 and after	8% for the first seven years of service, and 10% thereafter

Upon the completion of 366 days of service a lump sum contribution is made by the College for this initial vesting period and each pay period thereafter. An employee contribution of 3% of pay is required for Tiers 3, 4 and 5 which is eliminated after 10 years of service when the College will make an additional 3% contribution for these employees. The Tier 6 employee contribution is required for the duration of their membership as follows:

Wages of $45,000 or less	3.00%
Wages of $45,000.01 - $55,000	3.50%
Wages of $55,000.01 - $75,000	4.50%
Wages of $75,000.01 - $100,000	5.75%
Wages greater than $100,000	6.00%

For the year ended August 31, 2025, employee contributions totaled $458,065 and the College recognized pension expense of $2,647,162. At August 31, 2025, the College reported prepayments to the defined contribution pension plan of $163,859 for legally required employer contributions and $254,747 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to TIAA-CREF.

Other Post Employment Benefit Liability (OPEB)

In addition to providing pension benefits, the County and College (component unit) provide certain health care benefits for retired employees through a single employer defined benefit OPEB plan. The various collective bargaining agreements stipulate the employees covered and the percentage of contribution. Contributions by the County and College (component unit) may vary according to length of service. The cost of providing post employment health care benefits is shared between the County and their retired employee or the College (component unit) and their retired employee as noted below. Substantially all employees may become eligible for those benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for either of the entities. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75, *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions"*, so the net OPEB liability is equal to the total OPEB liability. Separate financial statements are not issued for the plan.

The following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

	Primary Government December 31, 2025	**College (Component Unit) August 31, 2025**
Inactive employees currently receiving benefit payments	4,723	446
Active employees	4,482	493
	9,205	939

The County's total OPEB liability of $2,652,135,561 was measured as of December 31, 2025, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2025. The College's (component unit) total OPEB liability of $111,829,725 was measured as of August 31, 2025 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 1, 2024.

The total OPEB liability in the actuarial valuations was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified.

	Primary Government	**College (Component Unit)**
Salary increases	3.00%	2.00%
Discount rate	4.43%	4.79%
Healthcare cost trend rates (County/College)	7.0%/5.0% for 2025, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.50%/4.037% for 2033/2075 and later years	
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs (County/College)	Varies from 0% to 100%/75%, depending on applicable retirement year and bargaining unit	

The discount rate for the County was based on the S&P Municipal Bond 20-year High Grade Bond Index. The discount rate for the College (component unit) was based on the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year AA Municipal Bond Index.

Mortality rates for the County were based on the PUB-2016 Mortality Tables with MP-2021 projection. Mortality rates for the College (component unit) were based on the Public Retirement Plans Mortality Tables and MP-2021 Mortality Improvement Scale.

The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation for turnover are based on the Sarasson T-5 table, and for retirement are based on rates from age 55, or from 20 or 25 years of service.

The change in the total OPEB liability for the year ended December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	County December 31, 2025	College (Component Unit) August 31, 2025
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning of Year	$ 2,667,176,887	$ 122,280,319
Service cost	76,207,714	3,250,679
Interest	114,732,563	4,633,616
Differences between expected and actual experience	(1,298,474)	(6,707,029)
Changes in assumption or other inputs	(79,248,626)	(6,241,453)
Benefit payments	(125,434,503)	(5,386,407)
Total OPEB Liability - End of Year	$ 2,652,135,561	$ 111,829,725

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County and College, as well as what the County and College's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (3.43%)	Current Discount Rate (4.43%)	1% Increase (5.43%)
Primary Government Total OPEB Liability	$ 3,092,897,705	$ 2,652,135,561	$ 2,300,124,606

	1% Decrease (3.79%)	Current Discount Rate (4.79%)	1% Increase (5.79%)
College (Component Unit) Total OPEB Liability	$ 126,951,353	$ 111,829,725	$ 99,347,990

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County and College, as well as what the County and College's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease (6.0% decreasing to 3.5%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (7.0% decreasing to 4.5%)	1% Increase (8.0% decreasing to 5.5%)
Primary Government Total OPEB Liability	$ 2,283,625,404	$ 2,652,135,561	$ 3,118,073,351

	1% Decrease (4.0% decreasing to 3.037%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (5.0% decreasing to 4.037%)	1% Increase (6.0% decreasing to 5.037%)
College (Component Unit) Total OPEB Liability	$ 97,492,780	$ 111,829,725	$ 129,582,956

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the County recognized OPEB expense of ($95,012,159) in the government-wide financial statements. For the year ended August 31, 2025, the College (component unit) recognized

OPEB expense of ($4,869,665). At December 31, 2025 and August 31, 2025, the County and College, respectively, reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Primary Government		College (Component Unit)	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	$ —	$ 397,827,600	$ 4,015,155	$ 17,530,188
Differences between expected and actual experience	9,148,837	93,924,602	571,098	8,794,272
	$ 9,148,837	$ 491,752,202	$ 4,586,253	$ 26,324,460

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

Primary Government Year Ended December 31,		College (Component Unit) Year Ended August 31,	
2026	$ (338,636,528)	2026	$ (9,583,250)
2027	(70,090,922)	2027	(6,401,265)
2028	(57,766,495)	2028	(3,453,873)
2029	(16,109,420)	2029	(1,718,394)
2030	—	2030	(581,425)
	$ (482,603,365)		$ (21,738,207)

L. Transfers

Interfund transfers are defined as the flow of assets, such as cash or goods and services, without equivalent flows of assets in return. The following have been reported as interfund transfers:

	Transfers In						
Transfers Out	General	Sewer Districts	Airport	Grants	Capital Projects	Non-Major Governmental	Total
General	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 7,739,714	$ 327,355	$ 7,070	$ 8,074,139
Sewer Districts	2,518,580	—	—	—	—	—	2,518,580
Refuse Disposal District	83,059	—	—	—	—	—	83,059
Airport	—	—	—	—	2,651,102	—	2,651,102
Grants Fund	1,924,326	—	—	—	—	—	1,924,326
Capital Projects	11,555,464	245,817	1,405,854	—	—	—	13,207,135
Non-Major Governmental	48,082	—	—	—	—	—	48,082
Business-type - WTASC	1,431,833	—	—	—	—	—	1,431,833
	$ 17,561,344	$ 245,817	$ 1,405,854	$ 7,739,714	$ 2,978,457	$ 7,070	$ 29,938,256

Transfers are used to: 1) move amounts earmarked in the operating funds to fulfill commitments for the Sewer Districts Fund, the Refuse Disposal District Fund, the Airport Fund, and the Capital Projects Fund expenditures, 2) move unexpended Capital Projects Fund balances to the operating funds that originally provided the funding, and 3) move funds due to the General Fund from WTASC.

M. Encumbrances

As discussed in Note 1, F encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. At year end the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next year were as follows:

General Fund	$ 16,423,280
Sewer Districts	2,605,945
Refuse Disposal District	144,859
Airport	904,519
Non-Major Governmental Funds	186,176
	$ 20,264,779

N. Net Position

Net Investment in Capital Assets: the component of net position that reports the difference between capital assets less both the accumulated depreciation/amortization and the outstanding balance of debt, excluding unexpended proceeds, that is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Restricted for TRS Pension: the component of net position that reports the amount of the TRS net pension asset in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 63, *"Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position".*

Restricted for Special Revenue Funds: the component of net position that represents funds restricted for specific purposes under New York State law or by external parties and/or statutes.

Restricted for Debt Service: the component of net position that reports the difference between assets and liabilities with constraints placed on their use by the Local Finance Law of the State of New York.

Restricted for Senior Liquidity Reserve: to be used to pay the principal and interest on Senior Bonds in the event there are insufficient available resources to make those payments.

Restricted for Subordinate Liquidity Reserve: to be used to pay the principal and interest on Subordinate Bonds in the event there are insufficient available resources to make those payments.

Unrestricted: all other amounts of net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

O. Fund Balances (Deficits)

Certain elements of fund balance are described in Note 3, N. Those additional elements which are not reflected in the statement of net position but are reported in the governmental funds balance sheet are described on the following pages.

	General Fund	Combined Sewer Districts Fund	Refuse Disposal District Fund	Airport Fund	Grants Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Fund	Total
Nonspendable:								
Inventory	$ 50,000	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 50,000
Federal and State Receivables	10,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000,000
Prepaid Expenditures	24,836,988	1,346,561	—	—	—	—	—	26,183,549
Total Nonspendable	34,886,988	1,346,561	—	—	—	—	—	36,233,549
Restricted:								
Debt service	—	—	—	—	—	19,695,372	—	19,695,372
Opioid and Related Settlement Funds	—	—	—	—	9,675,383	—	—	9,675,383
Grant Funds	—	—	—	—	12,813,728	—	—	12,813,728
Passenger Facility Charges	—	—	—	3,103,238	—	—	—	3,103,238
Total Restricted	—	—	—	3,103,238	22,489,111	19,695,372	—	45,287,721
Assigned:								
Purchases on order:								
General Government	7,900,883	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,900,883
Public Safety	5,842,176	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,842,176
Health Services	1,148,301	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,148,301
Transportation	341,934	—	—	904,519	—	—	—	1,246,453
Economic Assistance Opportunity	368,023	—	—	—	—	—	—	368,023
Culture and Recreation	821,963	—	—	—	—	—	—	821,963
Home and Community Services	—	2,605,945	144,859	—	—	—	186,176	2,936,980
	16,423,280	2,605,945	144,859	904,519	—	—	186,176	20,264,779
Capital Projects	22,500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,500,000
Environmental Contingency	17,500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,500,000
GASB 75 (OPEB)	41,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,000,000
For subsequent year's expenditures, reported in-								
Special Revenue Funds	—	4,386,585	—	—	—	—	619,012	5,005,597
Major Funds	—	18,896,501	22,810,893	71,052,619	—	—	—	112,760,013
Non-major Fund-								
Water Districts	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,572,504	2,572,504
Total Assigned	97,423,280	25,889,031	22,955,752	71,957,138	—	—	3,377,692	221,602,893
Unassigned	436,628,704	—	—	—	—	(329,802,259)	—	106,826,445
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	$ 568,938,972	$ 27,235,592	$ 22,955,752	$ 75,060,376	$ 22,489,111	$ (310,106,887)	$ 3,377,692	$ 409,950,608

Nonspendable fund balances

Inventory: Inventory represents funds authorized by the Board to be invested in inventory type items.

Federal and State Receivables: represents the Administration's estimate of Federal and State aid amounts which will not be remitted to the County within the period "available" for income recognition by the County in 2025 and other Federal and State aid that may not be remitted within the "available" period. These funds are not "available" for appropriation or expenditure even though they are a component of current assets.

Prepaid Expenditures: has been established to account for retirement payments made in advance. The amount is classified as nonspendable to indicate that the funds are not "available" for appropriation or expenditure even though they are a component of current assets.

Restricted fund balances

Debt Service: This fund balance classification is used to report funds that are restricted for debt service obligations and for other items contained in General Municipal Law of the State of New York.

Opioid and Related Settlement Funds: A portion of the fund balance of the Grant Fund that is restricted pursuant to the New York State Attorney General's settlement with opioid manufacturers and distributors as well as the JUUL class action antitrust lawsuit settlement.

Passenger Facility Charges: A portion of the fund balance of the Airport in the amount of $3,103,238 has been restricted for use. The Airport charges a Passenger Facility Charge ("PFC") of $4.50 per enplaned passenger. The PFC is collected by ticket-issuing airlines and remitted to the Airport. The PFC fees can only be used for eligible improvements approved by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA").

Assigned fund balances

Purchases on order: Represent the County's intention to honor the contracts in process at year-end. The subsequent year's appropriations will be amended to provide authority to complete the transactions.

Capital Projects: The County has assigned fund balance of $22,500,000 for County infrastructure and technology improvements adopted under the capital budget and five-year capital program.

Environmental Contingency: The County has assigned $17,500,000 for coordinating future remedial actions related to disaster occurrences and recovery of environmental, human health, and natural resources.

Other Post-Employment Benefits (GASB 75): The County has assigned $41,000,000 to provide funding for post-retirement health care employee benefits effective for the fiscal year 2025.

Subsequent Year's Expenditures: At December 31, 2025, the County has assigned $4,386,585 of the Sewer Districts Fund and $619,012 of the Water Districts Fund to be used to fund 2026 operations.

The components of fund balance for the Sewer Districts and Water Districts funds are as follows:

		Assigned			
	Nonspendable	Available	Purchases on Order	Subsequent Year's Expenditures	Total
SEWER DISTRICTS FUND					
Blind Brook	$ 105,571	$ 2,725,566	$ 204,306	$ 368,897	$ 3,404,340
Bronx Valley	354,011	3,596,053	685,103	1,090,352	5,725,519
Central Yonkers	23,699	163,391	45,865	43,979	276,934
Hutchinson Valley	105,570	1,298,282	204,306	306,698	1,914,856
Mamaroneck Valley	207,505	2,158,811	401,576	741,123	3,509,015
New Rochelle	112,438	3,365,177	217,596	445,172	4,140,383
North Yonkers	63,423	1,036,503	122,740	147,802	1,370,468
Ossining	41,070	247,508	79,482	131,927	499,987
Peekskill	58,710	623,677	113,618	179,820	975,825
Port Chester	26,662	965,631	51,599	127,215	1,171,107
Saw Mill Valley	197,137	1,955,575	381,510	643,734	3,177,956
South Yonkers	29,759	500,186	57,591	93,643	681,179
Upper Bronx Valley	21,006	260,141	40,653	66,223	388,023
	$ 1,346,561	$ 18,896,501	$ 2,605,945	$ 4,386,585	$ 27,235,592

	Assigned			
	Available	Purchases on Order	Subsequent Year's Expenditures	Total
WATER DISTRICTS FUND				
Water District No. 1	$ 1,431,199	$ 161,147	$ 123,703	$ 1,716,049
Water District No. 2	505	—	—	505
Water District No. 3	760,277	25,029	495,309	1,280,615
Water District No. 4	380,523	—	—	380,523
	$ 2,572,504	$ 186,176	$ 619,012	$ 3,377,692

SUMMARY DISCLOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

The County, its officers and employees are defendants in a number of lawsuits. The County is self-insured for general negligence, public officials' liability losses and workers' compensation. The Department of Law, headed by the County Attorney, has reviewed the status of pending lawsuits and reports that an adverse decision in the following cases could have the potential for expenditure in excess of any applicable insurance or has not been provided for in the self-insurance reserves.

Management has reviewed the outstanding lawsuits and has determined that all claims, except those noted below, have been reviewed by the various claims administrators and actuary and has indicated that the appropriate reserve has been established within the risk retention program included in the financial statements.

White Plains Transfer Station/Brockway Place. On or about December 28, 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") issued an order alleging violations of the Clean Water Act in excess of State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") permit limits. Following negotiations, a revised order was received on or about May 12, 2018. Following further discussions with the EPA, the order was again revised on June 21, 2022, requiring certain best management practices be implemented, which they have. The County is currently in compliance with all aspects of the order.

Daniel P. Thomas Materials Recycling Facility/Yonkers Thruway Transfer Station. On or about January 27, 2019, the County entered into a Consent Order regarding alleging Multi-Sector General ("MSG") permit violations stemming from concerns regarding leachate controls. The County paid a fine of $7,000 related thereto. The Refuse Disposal District hired a consultant to redesign the leachate collection system, construction of which has been completed and appears to be functioning successfully. The Consent Order remains open while the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("DEC") assesses the leachate control system.

Westchester County Airport Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances ("PFAS"). The County has been contacted by the DEC with respect to the recent classification of perfluorooctanoic acid ("PFOA") and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid ("PFOS") as hazardous substances. The County has been advised through on-site testing that these chemical compounds may have impacted the groundwater of certain portions of the airport and two off-site private drinking water wells. The County has negotiated a consent order with DEC.

At this time, the source of the contamination appears to be linked to the use of Aqueous Fire-Fighting Foam by the New York State Air National Guard, which was formerly located at the airport. The County and DEC had entered into an order on consent (the "Order.") Pursuant to the Order, the County has submitted a Site Investigation Work Plan and Plans for Interim Remedial Measures which have been accepted by the DEC. The Order was subsequently converted into a Brownfields Agreement, with which the County is in compliance. Remediation is ongoing.

White Plains Aviation Partners, LLC v. County of Westchester. On June 16, 2021, White Plains Aviation Partners, LLC, a company doing business under the name Million Air White Plains ("Million Air") commenced a breach of contract action against the County regarding a thirty-year lease at the Westchester County Airport that the parties entered into on June 1, 2016 (the "Subject Lease"). Following motion practice, on October 11, 2022, Million Air amended its complaint to proceed under slightly different legal theory. On October 25, 2022, the County answered the amended complaint and asserted five counterclaims.

On December 2, 2024, the parties stipulated and agreed to dismiss (i) four of the counterclaims with prejudice; and (ii) the remainder of the action without prejudice. In conjunction with that stipulation, the parties entered a tolling agreement whereby the applicable statute of limitations is tolled until and unless the County provides 30 days' notice of termination of same. During the tolling period, Million Air may commence new litigation based on the allegations in the amended complaint.

Risk Management

Since 1986, the County has self-insured its exposure for general negligence, auto and public official's liability losses and in 1989 included workers' compensation as a self-insurance program. The County established self-insurance funds, pursuant to Sections 6n and 6j of General Municipal Law of the State of New York. The provisions of the law provide for unencumbered general liability reserve contributions not to exceed 1-2/3% of the respective operating budgets and a maximum accumulation of not more than 5% of such operating budgets. The County has retained the services of an independent actuary to evaluate its loss history and provide data to be used in establishing ultimate losses to be incurred. The actuary has certified as to the adequacy of the amount accrued as of December 31, 2025 for claims arising from 1986 through 2025 occurrences.

Other Contingencies

a) The County participates in numerous Federal Grant programs, principal of which are programs of the Department of Health and Human Services. These programs are subject to program compliance audits pursuant to the Uniform Grant Guidance. This audit is currently in progress and the report will be issued under separate cover. Accordingly, the County's compliance with applicable grant requirements will be established at a future date. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time. The County anticipates such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

b) The primary government has eight labor organizations which represent most of the County work force for collective bargaining purposes. Of the eight union contracts, four are expired and four are settled.

The following contracts are expired as of December 31, 2023:
Westchester County Police Officers Benevolent Association, Inc.
Westchester County Police Officers Benevolent Association, Superior Officers Unit

The following contract is expired as of December 31, 2024-
District Attorney Investigators PBA of Westchester County

The following contract is expired as of December 31, 2025-
Local 456, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen and Helpers of America, AFL-CIO

The contract with the New York State Nurses Association is settled and will expire December 31, 2026.

The contract with the Civil Service Employees Association, Local 1000 will expire December 31, 2027.

The contract with the Westchester County Correction Officers Benevolent Association will expire December 31, 2027.

The contract with the Westchester County Correction Department Superior Officers Association will expire December 31, 2027.

c) *Westchester Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation*

The enforceability of the rights and remedies of the State (and thus the bondholders) and of the obligations of a participating manufacturer under the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) are subject to the Bankruptcy Code and the other applicable insolvency, moratorium or similar laws relating to or affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights. Some of the risks include risks of delay in or reduction of amounts of payment or of non-payment under the MSA and the risk that the State (and thus the County and/or WTASC) may be stayed for an extended time from enforcing any rights under the MSA and the Consent Decree or with respect to the payments owed by the bankrupt participating manufacturer or from commencing legal proceedings against the bankrupt participating manufacturer. As a result, if a participating manufacturer becomes a debtor in a bankruptcy case and defaults in making payment, funds available to WTASC to pay bondholders may be reduced or eliminated.

The bonds are payable only from the assets of WTASC. The bonds are neither legal nor moral obligations of WCHCC, the County or the State of New York, and no recourse may be had thereto for payment of amounts owing on the bonds. WTASC's only source of funds for payments on the bonds is the collections and amounts on deposit in pledged accounts pursuant to the indenture. WTASC has no taxing power and no significant assets other than the rights to receive tobacco settlement revenues and amounts on deposit in pledged accounts (Senior Liquidity and Subordinate Liquidity Reserve accounts) amounting to $12,700,493.

d) Wastewater Services

The County, through its Department of Environmental Facilities, operates a wastewater collection, conveyance, and treatment system facilities and infrastructure that consists of seven water resource recovery facilities, 42 pumping stations, and 194 miles of trunk sewers serving 13 County Sanitary Sewer Districts.

On December 9, 2008, the County of Westchester Board of Legislators (the "Board") by Act No. 240-2008, authorized the County to enter into an Order on Consent (the "2008 Consent Order") with the State of New York Department of Environmental Conservation ("NYSDEC"), which was fully executed on December 30, 2008. The 2008 Consent Order replaced a prior Order on Consent entered into on December 24, 2004 ("2004 Consent Order") settling the administrative claims of the NYSDEC relating to, among other things, the County's anticipated noncompliance with state and federally mandated nitrogen removal standards to be imposed in the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") permits. The Consent Orders involve the four County-owned Water Resource Recovery Facilities ("WRRFs") that discharge into the Long Island Sound ("LIS"), namely: (1) the New Rochelle WRRF; (2) the Mamaroneck Valley WRRF; (3) the Blind Brook WRRF; and (4) the Port Chester WRRF. The matter stemmed from a multi-year study of nitrogen-based pollution in the Long Island Sound, the Long Island Sound Study ("LISS"), which began in 1985, and the subsequent agreement of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA"), and the States of New York and Connecticut to impose mandatory nitrogen discharge reductions on all municipal WRRFs that discharge into the Long Island Sound. The 2008 Consent Order required improvements be undertaken at the larger two of the four LIS WRRFs, namely the Mamaroneck Valley and New Rochelle WRRFs (the "Project"), to meet nitrogen discharge standards set forth in the NYSDEC-issued SPDES permits for all four Long Island Sound WRRFs, in the aggregate, by 2017. It further required the equitable apportionment of all the costs associated with the Project among the four (4) Long Island Sound Sanitary Sewer Districts ("SSDs"), namely: (1) the New Rochelle SSD; (2) the Mamaroneck Valley SSD; (3) the Blind Brook SSD; and (4) the Port Chester SSD, as the Board determined that all of the properties in the four LIS SSDs are benefited thereby. This had a substantial financial impact on those SSDs. During construction to upgrade the Mamaroneck Valley WRRF (the "Plant"), there were unintended releases of plastic media disks from the Plant into the Long Island Sound, which constituted violations of Environmental Conservation Law Section 17-0803. As a consequence of the violations, and subsequent work to prevent future occurrences, the Plant suffered setbacks with respect to implementation of its plan to upgrade the treatment facilities in accordance with the 2008 Consent Order. In October 2012, the 2008 Consent Order was modified to extend interim deadlines to "Complete Construction at the Mamaroneck WRRF" and to "Operate to Meet the 12 Month Rolling Average" in addition to a "Green Beaches, Clean Beaches Media Disk Recovery Program" (the 2004 Consent Order and 2008 Consent Order, as modified are collectively referred to as the "Consent Order"), noting that said amendment does not change the termination date of the Consent Order. The County met its obligations for total nitrogen removal under the Consent Order by achieving the 12-month rolling average limit by May 2015, ahead of the required August 2017 deadline. The Consent Order remains open for continued monitoring.

The County originally authorized approximately $407.7 million in bonds in order to meet its obligations under the 2008 Consent Order. Pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the County received an award of $22,944,000. The New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation ("EFC") which administered and financed the subject debt, forgave the outstanding debt in this amount which reduced the authorized amount by $22.9 million to $384.8 million on November 6, 2014. As of December 31, 2025, the County has issued $382.8 million of which $22.9 million was forgiven as described above. On September 11, 2024, $7.2 million of unspent proceeds related to bonds previously sold to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation were removed from the outstanding balance as a part of a refunding transaction reducing the amount issued to $375.6 million. At December 31, 2025, there remains $22.6 million in authorized but unissued bonds for this initiative.

On August 10, 2015, the Board, by Act No. 142-2015, authorized the County to enter into an Order on Consent with the NYSDEC to settle administrative claims concerning alleged violations of SPDES Permit No. NY 0026697 (the "Permit") for the New Rochelle WRRF. The Permit, in relevant part, required the County to eliminate discharges from Overflow Retention Facilities ("ORF") or to comply with the effluent limitation specified in 40 CFR Part 133 by August 1, 2014. The NYSDEC alleged that, from August 1, 2014, and continuing, the County did not eliminate discharges from the ORFs, nor did it comply with the effluent limitation, in violation of the Permit. The Order on Consent contains a Compliance Schedule that was agreed upon between the County and NYSDEC. Further, on August 10, 2015, the Board, by Act No. 141-2015, authorized the County to enter into inter-municipal agreements with the four municipalities that discharge wastewater to the New Rochelle WRRF for the development and implementation of studies and plans so that the County can comply with the Compliance Schedule contained in the Order on Consent. On September 3, 2015, the County Board of Acquisition and Contract authorized the County to enter into the inter-municipal agreements and all four of these inter-municipal agreements have been fully executed. The four municipalities in the New Rochelle SSD are performing investigation and remediation work as required by the inter-municipal agreements and the Compliance Schedule contained in the Order on Consent, which has been amended from time to time as necessary for compliance.

e) Water Services

The County receives most of its public water from the Croton, Delaware, and Catskill aqueduct systems of The City of New York (the "City"). These systems are fed partly by approximately 177 square miles of watershed lands and reservoirs in the County and, in addition, receive water by aqueduct from the upstate Catskill and Delaware systems. The County operates two water districts, County Water Districts 1 and 3.

The County has two additional districts which are not operated by the County. Effective January 1, 2002, Water District No. 2, which had previously been operated by the County, was leased to Northern Westchester Joint Water Works pursuant to State legislation and an inter-municipal agreement. Under this agreement, the lessee made lease payments to the County that covered the County's remaining annual debt service for prior capital projects at Water District No. 2. The County is reviewing the possible transfer of District assets to the lessee. Water District No. 4 is not active. Also, there are a variety of private and municipal reservoir and well systems which supply the remainder of public water needs.

In January 1997, the County entered into the New York City Watershed Memorandum of Agreement ("Watershed MOA") with the City, the State, the USEPA, Putnam County, the Coalition of Watershed Towns, the Catskill Watershed Corporation, certain municipal corporations located within the New York City Watershed and certain environmental organizations. The Watershed MOA provides for (i) a Land Acquisition Program pursuant to which the City will purchase land within the New York City Watershed, (ii) the promulgation of new Watershed Regulations, (iii) Watershed Protection and Partnership Programs pursuant to which the City will fund infrastructure and improvements within the New York City Watershed and has paid $38 million to the County to create a fund known as the East of Hudson Water Quality Investment Program Fund ("EOH WQIP Fund") to support the implementation of water quality investments in the East of Hudson Watershed to protect the City's drinking water supply, and (iv) the creation of the Watershed Protection and Partnership Council.

Since 1997, the County has exercised fiduciary and administrative responsibilities for the EOH WQIP Fund, which as of December 31, 2025 had a fund balance of $40.5 million. Expenditures of the EOH WQIP Fund must be approved by the Board. The 12 municipalities that have land area within the NYC water supply watershed, with the partnership of the County, established an ad hoc organization known as the Northern Westchester Watershed Committee ("NWWC") to be a regional forum to oversee implementation of the Watershed MOA and its programs. While the NWWC has advised the Board on spending priorities for the EOH Fund, NWWC recommendations are not required for EOH Fund allocations. Many projects, large and small, have been approved by the Board for funding through the EOH WQIP Fund. Sample projects eligible for funding include: sewer diversion projects, water quality measures identified in the Croton Plan, rehabilitation or replacement of septic systems that are failing or likely to fail in certain areas, connections to sewer systems, storm water best management practices to correct or reduce existing erosion or pollution and new or upgraded sand and salt storage facilities.

On May 6, 1997, the USEPA issued a 1997 Filtration Avoidance Determination for the Catskill and Delaware Water Supply Systems ("1997 FAD"). The 1997 FAD remained in effect until April of 2002. In May of 2002, USEPA approved a new Filtration Avoidance Determination (“2002 FAD”) and, therein, determined that the City has an adequate long-term watershed protection program for its Catskill/Delaware water supply which meets the established standards for unfiltered water systems. The 2002 FAD established milestones for the City’s construction of Ultraviolet (“UV”) Light Disinfection Facilities, to commence operation on August 31, 2009. In 2005, the City requested an extension of the construction schedule contained in the 2002 FAD. Pursuant thereto, the USEPA prepared the 2005 Draft Modification to the 2002 FAD which extended the date for commencement of operation at the UV Facility to August 31, 2010. The required UV disinfection plant at Eastview became operational at the end of 2012. The USEPA released a 10-year New York City Filtration Avoidance Determination (“2007 FAD”) for the Catskill/Delaware Water Supply in July 2007. After the 2007 FAD was issued, USEPA transferred primacy for regulatory oversight of the City’s FAD to the New York State Department of Health (“NYSDOH”). In May 2014, NYSDOH, in consultation with USEPA, issued the Revised 2007 FAD, which defined the City’s requirements for the remaining period of the 2007 FAD. In accordance with NYSDOH’s certification of the 2007 FAD, the next FAD was scheduled to be issued in 2017. The 2017 FAD supersedes the Revised 2007 FAD and will remain effective until a further determination is made, currently scheduled for July 2027.

On July 18, 2022, USEPA issued an Administrative Order No.: SDWA-02-2022-8057 (“AO”) against Water District No. 3 (“WD3”) related to Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts rule. WD3 timely responded to the AO and is working with the USEPA to complete items identified in the action plan. On March 9, 2026, USEPA issued an Administrative Order No.: SDWA-02-2026-8079 (“AO”) against Water District No. 3 (“WD3”) which essentially revised the required completion date to October 1, 2026 to complete the water tank rehabilitation work. WD3 is currently on schedule to complete the work by the revised date.

f) Refuse Disposal & Recycling

The County provides refuse disposal services to approximately 90% of the County’s population through the County Refuse Disposal District No. 1 (the “District”). The District has four transfer stations, a Material Recovery Facility, and a Household-Hazardous Material Recovery Facility. In 2021, the District added a compost and education facility (“CompostED”), which acts as a demonstration and education site for food scrap composting.

Originally established through an agreement with the County of Westchester Industrial Development Agency in 1985, since October 2009, the County, on behalf of the District, has had a solid waste disposal agreement with WIN/Waste Innovations f/k/a Wheelabrator Westchester, L.P. to bring all municipal solid waste collected under inter-municipal agreements with District municipalities (“IMAs”) to the Charles Point Facility in the City of Peekskill, New York. The Agreement was renewed and extended in October 2019 through October 2029 (the “2019 Agreement”), and the County has executed IMAs with District municipalities. Under the 2019 Agreement, the District is not obligated to supply a minimum tonnage of solid waste and the agreement allows the District to divert up to 62,500 tons annually to explore new waste disposal technologies.

In addition to the processing of curbside recyclable and household hazardous waste, the District also manages programs for the recycling of organic yard waste, electronic waste, transportation and disposal of residential food scraps and various other programs to reduce waste.

On December 28, 2016, USEPA issued an Administrative Order under various provisions of the Clean Water Act for compliance with the Multi-Sector General Permit (“MSGP”) (Order No.: CWA-02-2017-3022) at the Brockway Solid Waste Transfer Station in White Plains. The Administrative Order was revised on or about May 12, 2017, under Order No.: CWA-02-2017-3050, and again on or about June 21, 2022, under Order No.: CWA-02-2022-3030. During the first quarter of 2026, the Board of Legislators authorized DEF to execute a Consent Agreement with USEPA that continues the requirements for certain reporting, interim measures to control leachate, and the installation of a leachate filtering system at the site. DEF continues to take steps to address leachate concerns at the Brockway Place facility, including the cleaning of the stormwater piping system, and the piloting of alternative filters.

On January 27, 2020, the County and the NYSDEC entered into a Consent Order, wherein the County agreed to undertake an upgrade to the stormwater system to address stormwater runoff and leachate concerns at the Yonkers Transfer Station and Material Recovery Facility located in the City of Yonkers (NYSDEC CO No.: R3-20170505-87). The construction is completed and enhanced sampling, pursuant to the order, is ongoing. The County is awaiting documentation from NYSDEC to close the Consent Order.

g) Electrical Services

Except for its northeastern portion, the County receives electrical delivery service from Consolidated Edison of New York ("Con Edison"). The cost of electricity in the Con Edison service territory is the highest in the continental United States. These high-power costs may accelerate the current trend in the County away from manufacturing production. Con Edison also supplies natural gas service to the County. The northeastern portion of the County receives its electric power from New York State Gas and Electric at rates substantially below those of Con Edison. Since the latter part of 1976, both the County and the majority of municipalities within the County have received their electricity from the Power Authority of the State of New York over Con Edison distribution lines. The New York State Public Service Commission embarked on a program whereby the current utilities would continue to operate, under a regulatory scheme, the distribution system for electricity, but the utilities have divested themselves of most of their generation facilities. The generation facilities have been acquired by independent operators, with the electricity generated at these and other facilities sold under market conditions. However, to date, the majority of residential customers continue to buy their electricity from the regulated utilities.

NOTE 5

TAX ABATEMENTS

The County, through its IDA and LDC programs, to attract and/or maintain companies in the County, has the ability to induce developers with a sales tax and/or mortgage tax abatement as well a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT). These programs stimulate economic growth and are seen as a benefit to all the residents and business owners of the County. Some of the factors considered are the jobs created during the development of the project, the permanent jobs that will remain after the completion of the project, the cost of the improvements to the property and the amount of sales tax that is expected to be abated.

Each project agreement entered into by the IDA and LDC contains very detailed sections of the remedies in the event of a default and the recapture provisions of benefits given to the developer. The recapture provisions include annual reporting of the number of jobs created and the cost of materials that would be subject to sales tax. The recapture provision also includes an interest component.

Mortgage Tax Abatement

In 2025 there was one IDA project and two LDC projects that received a mortgage tax abatement. The tax is specific to the local municipality where the property is located. The breakdown of the abatement is as follows:

County share	$	**372,781**
New York State share		372,781
Metropolitan Transit Authority share		108,000
Local municipality share		745,562
	$	1,599,124

Sales Tax Abatement

In 2025 there were sixteen projects that received sales tax abatements. The breakdown of the abatements are as follows:

County share	$	**4,774,506**
New York State share		7,049,642
Metropolitan Transit Authority share		660,904
Local municipality share		1,231,728
Local school district share		486,533
City of White Plains share		556,875
	$	14,760,188

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NOTE 6

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The County sold general obligation bonds of $274.1 million in par value in March 2026 and received a premium of $30.1 million. The par values are $222,860,000; $27,615,000; $23,670,000 for Series A, Series B and Series C (Federally Taxable), respectively. Series A matures in 2041 with interest rates of 4.0% - 5.0%. Series B matures in 2041 with interest rates of 4.0 – 5.0%. Series C matures in 2038 with interest rates of 4.0% - 5.0%.

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NOTE 7

RECENTLY ISSUED GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

GASB Statement No. 103, *"Financial Reporting Model Improvements"*, has been issued to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2025.

GASB Statement No. 104, *"Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets"*, has been issued to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about certain types of capital assets. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2025.

GASB Statement No. 105, *"Subsequent Events"*, has been issued to improve the financial reporting requirements for subsequent events, thereby enhancing consistency in their application and better meeting the information needs of financial statement users. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2026.

This is not an all-inclusive list of recently issued GASB pronouncements but rather a listing of Statements that the County believes will most impact its financial statements. The County will evaluate the impact these and other pronouncements may have on its financial statements and will implement them as applicable and when material.

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Required Supplementary Information

County of Westchester, New York
Required Supplementary Information - Schedule of Changes in the Primary Government's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
Last Ten Fiscal Years(1)(2)

	2025	2024	2023
Total OPEB Liability:			
Service cost	$ 76,207,714	$ 80,736,807	$ 80,217,883
Interest	114,732,563	109,660,405	116,964,469
Changes of benefit terms	—	—	—
Differences between expected and actual experience	(1,298,474)	(144,834,005) (4)	22,872,091
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(79,248,626)	(63,451,366)	(84,494,235)
Benefit payments	(125,434,503)	(112,890,135)	(102,795,643)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(15,041,326)	(130,778,294)	32,764,565
Total OPEB Liability – Beginning of Year	2,667,176,887	2,797,955,181	2,765,190,616
Total OPEB Liability – End of Year	$ 2,652,135,561	$ 2,667,176,887	$ 2,797,955,181
County's covered-employee payroll	$ 533,000,000	$ 550,000,000	$ 506,000,000
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	497.59%	484.94%	552.96%
Discount Rate	4.43%	4.28%	4.00%

Notes to Schedule:
(1) Data not available prior to fiscal year 2018 implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions".*
(2) No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of this Statement to pay related benefits.
(3) Restated for the implementation of the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75.
(4) The experience gain is primarily due to actual premium increases less than expected.

See independent auditors' report

Exhibit E-1

	2022		2021		2020		2019		2018	
$	102,598,125	$	108,934,670	$	86,875,250	$	66,480,551	$	60,879,625	
	89,180,217		81,472,563		109,678,414		108,209,772		105,991,755	
	—		—		—		—		—	
	(29,927,100)		(188,544,215)		26,398,305		99,612,512		(27,510,574)	
	(1,312,800,929)		(169,223,412)		719,027,446		199,367,361		—	
	(94,849,817)		(86,051,618)		(83,891,649)		(80,303,543)		(76,548,984)	
	(1,245,799,504)		(253,412,012)		858,087,766		393,366,653		62,811,822	
	4,010,990,120		4,264,402,132		3,406,314,366		3,012,947,713		2,950,135,891	(3)
$	2,765,190,616	$	4,010,990,120	$	4,264,402,132	$	3,406,314,366	$	3,012,947,713	
$	497,000,000	$	472,000,000	$	421,000,000	$	450,000,000	$	411,000,000	
	556.38%		849.79%		1012.92%		756.96%		733.08%	
	4.31%		2.25%		1.93%		3.26%		3.64%	

County of Westchester, New York
Required Supplementary Information—
New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Schedule of the Primary Government's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (1)

	2025(2)	2024(3)	2023 (2)	2022 (3)
Primary Government's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	1.5007452%	1.5471187%	1.5807987%	1.4789388%
Primary Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 257,313,606	$ 227,691,089	$ 338,992,263	$ (120,896,268)
Primary Government's covered payroll	$ 478,545,906	$ 431,983,446	$ 414,065,651	$ 416,130,955
Primary Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	53.77%	52.71%	81.87%	(29.05%)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.08%	93.88%	90.78%	103.65%
Discount Rate	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%

Schedule of Contributions

	2025	2024	2023	2022
Contractually required contribution	$ 87,459,642	$ 71,569,134	$ 58,434,224	$ 58,477,072
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	87,459,642	71,569,134	58,434,224	58,477,072
Contribution excess	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Primary Government's covered payroll	$ 471,654,823	$ 473,360,654	$ 387,122,114	$ 411,078,427
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	18.54%	15.12%	15.09%	14.23%

(1) The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the March 31 measurement date within the current fiscal year.
(2) Increase in County's proportionate share of the net pension liability mainly attributable to decrease in plan fiduciary net position due to investment losses.
(3) Decrease in County's proportionate share of the net pension liability mainly attributable to increase in plan fiduciary net position due to investment gains.

See independent auditors' report

Exhibit E-2

2021 (3)	2020 (2)	2019	2018	2017	2016
1.4677217%	1.6377986%	1.4648378%	1.5131856%	1.5446506%	1.5786907%
$ 1,461,522	$ 433,698,554	$ 103,788,214	$ 48,837,233	$ 145,134,069	$ 253,384,265
$ 393,101,619	$ 388,074,876	$ 408,806,562	$ 356,765,012	$ 353,251,620	$ 361,751,213
0.37%	111.76%	25.39%	13.69%	41.09%	70.04%
99.95%	86.39%	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.70%
5.90%	6.80%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%

2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
$ 69,503,348	$ 60,774,185	$ 64,452,825	$ 56,742,492	$ 57,432,735	$ 59,639,210
69,503,348	60,774,185	64,452,825	56,742,492	57,432,735	59,639,210
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
$ 397,747,165	$ 392,963,345	$ 386,881,488	$ 403,861,874	$ 356,638,853	$ 353,887,652
17.47%	15.47%	16.66%	14.05%	16.10%	16.85%

County of Westchester, New York
Required Supplementary Information—
New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Schedule of the Primary Government's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (1)

	2025(2)	2024(3)	2023 (2)	2022 (3)
Primary Government's proportion of the net pension liability	1.0134402%	1.1387606%	1.0880383%	1.0494946%
Primary Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 61,585,346	$ 54,009,420	$ 59,956,042	$ 5,961,597
Primary Government's covered payroll	$ 54,644,043	$ 56,247,106	$ 61,041,362	$ 54,566,490
Primary Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	112.70%	96.02%	98.22%	10.93%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	87.53%	89.72%	87.43%	98.66%
Discount Rate	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%

Schedule of Contributions

	2025	2024	2023	2022
Contractually required contribution	$ 17,394,507	$ 17,565,936	$ 16,981,994	$ 14,771,879
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	17,394,507	17,565,936	16,981,994	14,771,879
Contribution excess	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Primary Government's covered payroll	$ 56,313,811	$ 54,754,440	$ 56,293,080	$ 60,465,210
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	30.89%	32.08%	30.17%	24.43%

(1) The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the March 31 measurement date within the current fiscal year.
(2) Increase in the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability mainly attributable to decrease in plan fiduciary net position due to investment losses.
(3) Decrease in County's proportionate share of the net pension liability mainly attributable to increase in plan fiduciary net position due to investment gains.

See independent auditors' report

Exhibit E-3

2021 (3)	2020 (2)	2019	2018	2017	2016
0.9919670%	1.2084793%	1.0083993%	0.9993144%	1.0244298%	1.0801746%
$ 17,223,285	$ 64,592,461	$ 16,911,493	$ 10,100,639	$ 21,232,864	$ 31,981,669
$ 52,483,296	$ 49,591,438	$ 53,486,255	$ 43,421,015	$ 42,259,950	$ 41,671,605
32.82%	130.25%	31.62%	23.26%	50.24%	76.75%
95.79%	84.86%	95.09%	96.93%	93.50%	90.20%
5.90%	6.80%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%

2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
$ 15,025,973	$ 11,914,978	$ 12,477,922	$ 10,134,837	$ 10,245,241	$ 9,892,964
15,025,973	11,914,978	12,477,922	10,134,837	10,245,241	9,892,964
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
$ 52,663,222	$ 51,578,394	$ 49,596,244	$ 52,913,720	$ 42,265,356	$ 42,469,381
28.53%	23.10%	25.16%	19.15%	24.24%	23.29%

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Combining and Individual Fund Financial Statements and Schedules

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General Fund

General Fund: This fund is the principal operating fund of the County which includes all operations not required to be recorded in other funds.

County of Westchester, New York **Exhibit F-1**

General Fund -

Schedule of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Compared to Budget

Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
TAXES				
Taxes on Real Property	$ 542,196,227	$ 542,196,227	$ 542,196,227	$ -
Sales Tax	969,795,000	969,795,000	956,609,398	(13,185,602)
Total Taxes	1,511,991,227	1,511,991,227	1,498,805,625	(13,185,602)
FEDERAL AID				
Department of Social Services:				
Medical Assistance	2,058,000	2,058,000	912,180	(1,145,820)
Family Assistance	32,000,000	32,000,000	26,186,216	(5,813,784)
Safety Net	-	-	86,060	86,060
Child Care	12,804,000	12,804,000	11,015,348	(1,788,652)
Indirect Social Services	78,465,000	78,465,000	83,423,235	4,958,235
Emergency Assistance to Families	21,024,000	21,024,000	12,251,680	(8,772,320)
Salaries and Administration	80,634,000	80,634,000	89,560,383	8,926,383
Other Recovery Relief Funds	-	-	292,357	292,357
Total Department of Social Services	226,985,000	226,985,000	223,727,459	(3,257,541)
Other:				
County Executive:				
Office of Economic Development	-	-	42,500	42,500
Office of Tourism	1,026,920	1,026,920	891,983	(134,937)
Emergency Services	358,600	358,600	275,265	(83,335)
Community Mental Health	909,434	909,434	2,414,705	1,505,271
Parks, Recreation and Conservation	-	-	12,705	12,705
Corrections	691,900	691,900	9,400	(682,500)
District Attorney	50,000	50,000	50,000	-
Planning	140,000	140,000	878,251	738,251
Probation	-	-	3,000	3,000
Public Safety	162,024	162,024	114,083	(47,941)
Human Rights Commission	220,000	220,000	181,048	(38,952)
Transportation	21,904,000	21,904,000	16,554,794	(5,349,206)
Miscellaneous	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,843,585	843,585
Total Other	27,462,878	27,462,878	24,271,319	(3,191,559)
Total Federal Aid	254,447,878	254,447,878	247,998,778	(6,449,100)

County of Westchester, New York Exhibit F-1
General Fund -
Schedule of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
STATE AID				
Department of Social Services:				
Medical Assistance	$ 2,058,000	$ 2,058,000	$ 1,034,249	$ (1,023,751)
Family Assistance	2,603,000	2,603,000	5,954	(2,597,046)
Safety Net	17,670,000	17,670,000	15,876,011	(1,793,989)
Child Care	7,703,000	7,703,000	11,461,831	3,758,831
Adolescent Offender Services	4,691,000	4,691,000	3,144,983	(1,546,017)
Emergency Assistance to Adults	684,000	684,000	725,008	41,008
Indirect Social Services	8,065,000	8,065,000	11,532,099	3,467,099
Committee on the Handicap	10,883,000	10,883,000	7,795,310	(3,087,690)
Salaries and Administration	45,346,000	45,346,000	53,495,791	8,149,791
Total Department of Social Services	99,703,000	99,703,000	105,071,236	5,368,236
Other:				
Board of Elections	-	-	1,953,707	1,953,707
County Executive:				
Youth Bureau	119,434	119,434	266,011	146,577
Economic Development	199,397	199,397	-	(199,397)
Tourism	148,750	148,750	119,345	(29,405)
Office for Women	22,000	22,000	60,486	38,486
Community Mental Health	2,236,958	2,236,958	2,115,216	(121,742)
Corrections	399,726	399,726	399,726	-
District Attorney	4,119,053	4,119,053	4,155,983	36,930
Health - Operations	9,610,579	9,610,579	8,114,089	(1,496,490)
Health - Services for Children with Disabilities	80,218,260	80,218,260	85,192,290	4,974,030
Information Technology	247,000	247,000	206,766	(40,234)
Laboratories and Research	2,517,050	2,517,050	3,116,840	599,790
Miscellaneous Budget:				
Indigent Defendants Reimbursement	8,889,722	8,889,722	9,218,671	328,949
Court Facilities Aid	3,060,000	3,060,000	2,870,618	(189,382)
Electric Generation Cessation Mitigation Program	1,777,597	1,777,597	1,777,597	-
Office of Assigned Counsel	12,683,300	12,683,300	10,177,619	(2,505,681)
Parks, Recreation and Conservation	45,000	45,000	52,118	7,118
Planning	60,000	60,000	60,000	-
Probation	21,729,950	21,729,950	20,299,413	(1,430,537)
Public Safety	4,820,930	4,820,930	4,386,293	(434,637)
Public Works	4,879,834	4,879,834	5,061,634	181,800
Transportation	103,086,640	103,086,640	106,588,300	3,501,660
Total Other	260,871,180	260,871,180	266,192,722	5,321,542
Total State Aid	360,574,180	360,574,180	371,263,958	10,689,778

General Fund -
Schedule of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
DEPARTMENTAL INCOME				
Acquisition and Contract	$ -	$ -	$ 21,037	$ 21,037
Board of Elections	1,887,838	1,887,838	1,882,429	(5,409)
Budget	1,040,000	1,040,000	832,457	(207,543)
Community Mental Health	301,000	301,000	-	(301,000)
Corrections	8,659,730	8,659,730	9,299,849	640,119
County Clerk	6,904,001	6,904,001	8,006,661	1,102,660
County Executive:				
Youth Bureau	-	-	150,000	150,000
Office of Economic Development	489,082	489,082	498,679	9,597
Office of Economic Development-Tourism	1,252,929	1,252,929	1,184,517	(68,412)
District Attorney	-	-	109	109
Emergency Services	992,865	992,865	706,274	(286,591)
Finance:				
Fiscal Management	1,777,487	1,777,487	2,185,209	407,722
Bureau of Purchase and Supply	802,000	802,000	225,811	(576,189)
Health:				
Operations	5,680,300	5,680,300	5,834,610	154,310
Services for Children with Disabilities	8,774,274	8,774,274	9,038,507	264,233
Human Resources	561,600	561,600	609,004	47,404
Information Technology:				
Records Center	7,000	7,000	7,233	233
Information Technology	3,967,049	3,967,049	3,669,823	(297,226)
Support Services	24,262	24,262	14,047	(10,215)
E911	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,151,382	(148,618)
Wireless Cellphone	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,964,528	364,528
Laboratories and Research	2,662,432	2,662,432	2,470,070	(192,362)
Law:				
Law	3,611,283	3,611,283	3,605,391	(5,892)
Risk Management	800,000	800,000	1,129,298	329,298
Parks, Recreation and Conservation	24,598,416	24,598,416	26,159,967	1,561,551
Planning	307,138	307,138	404,945	97,807
Probation	697,314	697,314	204,953	(492,361)
Public Administrator	400,000	400,000	418,214	18,214
Public Safety:				
Sheriff—Civil Division	812,000	812,000	709,240	(102,760)
County Police	16,666,016	16,666,016	16,895,662	229,646
Taxi and Limousine Commission	1,666,875	1,666,875	1,580,182	(86,693)
Public Works:				
Administration	-	-	222,268	222,268
Engineering	3,189,208	3,189,208	3,197,579	8,371
White Plains	646,555	646,555	661,034	14,479
Leased and Owned Property	228,395	228,395	799,641	571,246
Valhalla Campus	468,196	468,196	696,890	228,694
Transportation	140,100	140,100	175,703	35,603
Central County Garage	511,328	511,328	473,472	(37,856)
Fleet Management	40,327	40,327	85,055	44,728
Social Services	4,805,000	4,805,000	3,813,361	(991,639)
Solid Waste Commission	3,170,240	3,170,240	3,305,853	135,613
Human Rights Commission	-	-	171,824	171,824
Tax Commission	100	100	-	(100)
Transportation:				
Administration	602,854	602,854	602,854	-
Bus Operations	22,724,500	22,724,500	15,738,709	(6,985,791)
Weights, Measures, Consumer Protection	4,319,500	4,319,500	4,640,035	320,535
Total Departmental Income	141,089,194	141,089,194	137,444,366	(3,644,828)

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit F-1
General Fund -
Schedule of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY				
Earnings on Investments	$ 17,451,000	$ 17,451,000	$ 13,823,441	$ (3,627,559)
Lease Related	5,349,759	5,349,759	5,209,640	(140,119)
Total Use of Money and Property	22,800,759	22,800,759	19,033,081	(3,767,678)
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES				
Auto Use Tax	17,948,000	17,948,000	17,775,619	(172,381)
Harness Racing Admissions Tax	1,000	1,000	-	(1,000)
Hotel Tax	8,503,000	8,503,000	8,320,382	(182,618)
Mortgage Tax	17,003,183	17,003,183	18,450,275	1,447,092
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	8,848,572	8,848,572	9,142,828	294,256
Services to WCHCC	10,429,779	10,429,779	10,907,906	478,127
Intergovernmental Transfer	103,000,000	130,744,184	160,683,298	29,939,114
Adult Use Cannabis	1,250,000	1,250,000	699,507	(550,493)
Traffic Safety Programs	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,711,137	(88,863)
Other	7,239,844	16,049,138	16,698,640	649,502
Total Miscellaneous Revenues	176,023,378	212,576,856	244,389,592	31,812,736
Total Revenues	2,466,926,616	2,503,480,094	2,518,935,400	15,455,306
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers in:				
Sewer Districts Fund	2,518,580	2,518,580	2,518,580	-
Refuse Disposal District	83,059	83,059	83,059	-
Capital Projects Fund	11,278,209	11,278,209	11,555,464	277,255
Grants Fund	2,271,319	2,271,319	1,924,326	(346,993)
Water Districts Fund	48,082	48,082	48,082	-
Westchester Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,431,833	(268,167)
Total Other Financing Sources	17,899,249	17,899,249	17,561,344	(337,905)
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	$ 2,484,825,865	$ 2,521,379,343	$ 2,536,496,744	$ 15,117,401

See independent auditors' report

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit F-2
General Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
GENERAL GOVERNMENT				
Board of Legislators:				
Personal services	$ 5,543,036	$ 5,543,036	$ 5,452,534	$ 90,502
Equipment	30,218	30,218	27,373	2,845
Materials and supplies	348,496	348,496	344,478	4,018
Contractual	493,901	493,901	486,386	7,515
	6,415,651	6,415,651	6,310,771	104,880
County Executive:				
Office of the County Executive, Governmental Relations and Communications:				
Personal services	4,203,724	3,822,544	3,819,000	3,544
Materials and supplies	38,457	41,470	41,278	192
Contractual	292,652	250,283	250,282	1
Less services to other departments	(110,000)	(110,000)	(110,000)	-
	4,424,833	4,004,297	4,000,560	3,737
Office for People with Disabilities:				
Personal services	537,996	549,352	549,352	-
Materials and supplies	8,100	8,587	8,586	1
Contractual	265,187	248,941	240,067	8,874
Less services to other departments	(232,624)	(232,624)	(232,624)	-
	578,659	574,256	565,381	8,875
Office of Economic Development:				
Personal services	755,172	767,298	767,297	1
Materials and supplies	9,000	6,416	6,415	1
Contractual	1,851,891	1,766,184	1,763,502	2,682
	2,616,063	2,539,898	2,537,214	2,684
Office of Economic Development-Tourism:				
Personal services	604,135	626,807	626,807	-
Materials and supplies	6,800	6,800	5,418	1,382
Contractual	2,015,244	1,690,811	1,687,956	2,855
Less transfers out	(54,000)	(53,449)	(52,533)	(916)
	2,572,179	2,270,969	2,267,648	3,321
Advocacy and Community Services:				
Personal services	912,075	867,670	862,669	5,001
Materials and supplies	11,682	13,672	12,456	1,216
Contractual	102,559	109,793	108,508	1,285
	1,026,316	991,135	983,633	7,502

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit F-2
General Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
County Executive (cont'd):				
Office for Women:				
Personal services	$ 1,154,421	$ 1,087,297	$ 1,087,297	$ -
Materials and supplies	3,000	3,000	2,800	200
Contractual	2,029,341	1,855,433	1,855,067	366
Less services to other departments	(878,384)	(878,384)	(874,601)	(3,783)
	2,308,378	2,067,346	2,070,563	(3,217)
Office of Energy Conservation:				
Personal services	177,565	177,566	177,565	1
Materials and supplies	100	100	16	84
Contractual	7,500	7,500	2,293	5,207
	185,165	185,166	179,874	5,292
Total County Executive	13,711,593	12,633,067	12,604,873	28,194
Board of Acquisition and Contract:				
Personal services	331,565	352,408	352,407	1
Materials and supplies	1,500	603	602	1
Contractual	67,689	68,334	68,332	2
	400,754	421,345	421,341	4
Board of Elections:				
Personal services	12,615,412	11,556,563	11,556,563	-
Equipment	77,700	77,700	-	77,700
Materials and supplies	3,037,745	1,891,168	1,891,168	-
Contractual	15,460,654	12,024,877	12,024,876	1
	31,191,511	25,550,308	25,472,607	77,701
Department of Human Resources:				
Personal services	5,130,742	5,130,742	4,978,459	152,283
Materials and supplies	23,000	23,000	19,568	3,432
Contractual	2,255,696	2,255,696	1,820,460	435,236
Less services to other departments	(758,087)	(758,087)	(564,492)	(193,595)
	6,651,351	6,651,351	6,253,995	397,356
Department of Budget:				
Personal services	2,109,599	2,109,599	1,922,176	187,423
Materials and supplies	3,650	3,650	839	2,811
Contractual	797,656	797,656	668,034	129,622
	2,910,905	2,910,905	2,591,049	319,856
Department of Finance:				
Administration:				
Personal services	3,406,590	3,262,451	3,167,146	95,305
Materials and supplies	34,029	34,906	34,175	731
Contractual	1,283,343	1,319,505	1,319,504	1
	4,723,962	4,616,862	4,520,825	96,037

County of Westchester, New York Exhibit F-2
General Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Department of Finance (cont'd):				
Bureau of Purchase and Supply:				
Personal services	$ 955,211	$ 955,211	$ 942,250	$ 12,961
Materials and supplies	6,400	5,523	2,859	2,664
Contractual	118,782	118,759	114,438	4,321
	1,080,393	1,079,493	1,059,547	19,946
Financial Compliance:				
Personal services	587,740	695,740	695,636	104
Contractual	1,845	1,845	-	1,845
	589,585	697,585	695,636	1,949
Total Department of Finance	6,393,940	6,393,940	6,276,008	117,932
Department of Information Technology:				
E911:				
Personal services	277,555	277,779	206,757	71,022
Materials and supplies	200	200	-	200
Contractual	2,774,035	2,496,393	2,463,379	33,014
Less transfer to debt service	(847,079)	(847,079)	(847,079)	-
	2,204,711	1,927,293	1,823,057	104,236
Wireless Cellphone:				
Personal services	2,354,129	2,200,907	2,198,382	2,525
Equipment	187,641	187,641	86,978	100,663
Materials and supplies	26,331	26,331	16,953	9,378
Contractual	6,104,711	5,187,345	5,187,345	-
Less transfer to debt service	(3,165,071)	(3,165,071)	(3,165,071)	-
	5,507,741	4,437,153	4,324,587	112,566
Records Center:				
Personal services	931,831	906,436	750,928	155,508
Equipment	1,498	1,498	1,498	-
Materials and supplies	14,223	14,223	10,681	3,542
Contractual	1,149,682	1,142,791	1,129,889	12,902
Less services to other departments	(2,732,494)	(2,732,494)	(2,659,362)	(73,132)
	(635,260)	(667,546)	(766,366)	98,820
Information Technology:				
Personal services	11,796,457	11,335,147	11,328,415	6,732
Equipment	99,552	99,552	19,366	80,186
Materials and supplies	231,975	231,975	173,741	58,234
Contractual	35,232,875	33,696,334	32,016,627	1,679,707
Less services to other departments	(48,522,935)	(48,522,935)	(48,843,598)	320,663
Less transfer to debt service	(5,578,418)	(5,578,418)	(5,578,420)	2
	(6,740,494)	(8,738,345)	(10,883,869)	2,145,524

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit F-2

General Fund -

Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)

Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Department of Information Technology (cont'd):				
Support Services:				
Personal services	$ 699,491	$ 725,585	$ 720,808	$ 4,777
Materials and supplies	5,500	5,500	772	4,728
Contractual	11,200	-	-	-
Less services to other departments	(458,401)	(458,401)	(247,368)	(211,033)
	257,790	272,684	474,212	(201,528)
Total Department of Information Technology	594,488	(2,768,761)	(5,028,379)	2,259,618
Department of Law:				
Law:				
Personal services	10,584,931	11,116,916	11,116,916	-
Equipment	80,000	80,000	78,653	1,347
Materials and supplies	69,603	69,603	60,467	9,136
Contractual	2,660,978	2,200,034	2,182,689	17,345
Less services to other departments	(11,628,357)	(11,628,357)	(12,775,354)	1,146,997
	1,767,155	1,838,196	663,371	1,174,825
Risk Management:				
Personal services	549,063	641,388	641,388	-
Equipment	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Materials and supplies	2,750	2,750	1,674	1,076
Contractual	1,601,036	1,437,670	1,435,625	2,045
	2,157,849	2,086,808	2,078,687	8,121
Total Department of Law	3,925,004	3,925,004	2,742,058	1,182,946
Department of Planning:				
Personal services	3,209,454	3,209,454	2,874,615	334,839
Materials and supplies	34,948	34,948	30,913	4,035
Contractual	3,778,008	2,874,967	2,874,966	1
Less transfers out	(477,203)	(476,369)	(390,244)	(86,125)
	6,545,207	5,643,000	5,390,250	252,750
County Clerk:				
Personal services	4,792,465	4,792,465	4,646,673	145,792
Equipment	16,077	16,077	11,760	4,317
Materials and supplies	101,584	101,584	96,413	5,171
Contractual	2,024,930	2,024,930	1,984,026	40,904
	6,935,056	6,935,056	6,738,872	196,184
Human Rights Commission:				
Personal services	868,662	868,662	862,327	6,335
Equipment	7,500	9,257	9,256	1
Materials and supplies	8,568	6,811	2,737	4,074
Contractual	425,195	425,195	209,216	215,979
	1,309,925	1,309,925	1,083,536	226,389

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit F-2
General Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Tax Commission:				
Personal services	$ 279,185	$ 279,193	$ 279,193	$ -
Materials and supplies	590	582	252	330
Contractual	170,186	170,186	166,544	3,642
	449,961	449,961	445,989	3,972
Public Administrator:				
Personal services	794,337	795,962	795,962	-
Equipment	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Materials and supplies	5,980	5,980	2,708	3,272
Contractual	196,450	194,825	193,507	1,318
	997,767	997,767	992,177	5,590
Department of Public Works:				
Administration -				
Personal services	1,732,895	1,607,195	1,607,194	1
Engineering:				
Personal services	6,522,514	6,501,919	6,457,464	44,455
Materials and supplies	39,988	37,688	26,527	11,161
Contractual	2,231,090	2,114,699	2,101,070	13,629
Less transfers out	(100,000)	(213,000)	(212,013)	(987)
	8,693,592	8,441,306	8,373,048	68,258
Operations - White Plains:				
Personal services	2,991,480	2,735,070	2,735,068	2
Materials and supplies	4,517,891	4,794,631	4,790,185	4,446
Contractual	6,873,935	5,685,375	5,685,374	1
Less services to other departments	(8,425,400)	(8,425,400)	(8,319,902)	(105,498)
	5,957,906	4,789,676	4,890,725	(101,049)
Leased and Owned Property:				
Personal services	1,001,098	1,016,291	1,011,291	5,000
Equipment	60,000	-	-	-
Materials and supplies	1,498,896	1,419,716	1,406,646	13,070
Contractual	6,361,911	3,801,799	3,801,797	2
Less services to other departments	(18,791,365)	(18,791,365)	(18,454,306)	(337,059)
	(9,869,460)	(12,553,559)	(12,234,572)	(318,987)
Operations - Valhalla:				
Personal services	3,300,517	2,843,647	2,843,645	2
Equipment	305,073	9,350	9,349	1
Materials and supplies	13,270,100	15,453,408	15,453,353	55
Contractual	6,064,904	5,041,014	5,041,014	-
Less services to other departments	(23,736,610)	(23,736,610)	(22,837,812)	(898,798)
	(796,016)	(389,191)	509,549	(898,740)

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit F-2
General Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Department of Public Works (cont'd):				
Garage Operations:				
Personal services	$ 2,202,778	$ 2,335,310	$ 2,313,539	$ 21,771
Equipment	183,000	236,957	123,502	113,455
Materials and supplies	1,357,364	1,387,116	1,356,083	31,033
Contractual	1,134,161	898,604	898,604	-
Less services to other departments	(2,908,721)	(2,908,721)	(3,022,426)	113,705
	1,968,582	1,949,266	1,669,302	279,964
Fleet Operations:				
Personal services	417,074	431,730	389,560	42,170
Equipment	100,000	100,000	77,460	22,540
Materials and supplies	132,000	122,000	115,089	6,911
Contractual	205,780	266,969	207,188	59,781
Less services to other departments	(1,220,741)	(1,220,741)	(1,494,316)	273,575
	(365,887)	(300,042)	(705,019)	404,977
Total Department of Public Works	7,321,612	3,544,651	4,110,227	(565,576)
Solid Waste Commission:				
Personal services	1,164,678	1,164,678	1,106,309	58,369
Equipment	55,000	55,000	88	54,912
Materials and supplies	39,000	39,000	20,961	18,039
Contractual	384,044	384,044	285,754	98,290
	1,642,722	1,642,722	1,413,112	229,610
Other:				
Certiorari proceedings	3,500,000	3,363,857	3,363,857	-
Judgments	-	8,812,475	8,812,475	-
Casualty Reserve	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
County membership fees	110,000	108,204	108,204	-
Ethics Commission	5,000	-	-	-
Independent audit and control	568,000	550,000	550,000	-
In rem proceedings	1,000	-	-	-
Municipal sales tax distribution	229,841,415	226,739,973	226,739,973	-
Public Employment Relations Board	1,000	-	-	-
Services to WCHCC	10,429,779	10,879,237	10,879,237	-
Statutory charges	111,973	47,677	47,677	-
Tax on County property	2,244,465	2,084,406	2,084,406	-
Tourism	1,252,950	1,225,557	1,225,557	-
Workers' compensation	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-
	258,065,582	269,811,386	269,811,386	-
Total General Government	355,463,029	352,467,278	347,629,872	4,837,406

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit F-2

General Fund -

Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)

Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
EDUCATION				
Department of Health -				
Education/Services for Children with Disabilities	$ 158,405,180	$ 171,377,908	$ 171,377,907	$ 1
Other:				
Employee tuition	500,000	472,535	472,535	-
Resident tuition—other community colleges	9,560,000	9,580,103	9,580,103	-
Westchester Community College	25,850,000	25,850,000	25,850,000	-
Less Westchester Community College - Lease Related Debt Service	(3,625,204)	(3,625,204)	(3,625,204)	-
	32,284,796	32,277,434	32,277,434	-
Total Education	190,689,976	203,655,342	203,655,341	1
PUBLIC SAFETY				
Department of Corrections:				
Administration:				
Personal services	11,430,580	10,684,373	10,684,372	1
Materials and supplies	288,522	288,522	265,860	22,662
Contractual	32,964,112	28,348,106	28,348,105	1
	44,683,214	39,321,001	39,298,337	22,664
Jail Division:				
Personal services	79,913,154	75,482,118	75,482,117	1
Equipment	1,233,369	505,818	505,818	-
Materials and supplies	1,094,196	962,787	948,562	14,225
Contractual	9,319,214	6,871,887	6,747,812	124,075
Less transfers out	-	(2,685)	(2,684)	(1)
	91,559,933	83,819,925	83,681,625	138,300
Penitentiary:				
Personal services	27,604,034	24,609,462	24,609,462	-
Materials and supplies	616,525	616,525	545,809	70,716
Contractual	228,493	1,359,324	1,351,993	7,331
Less services to other departments	(170,404)	(170,404)	(170,645)	241
	28,278,648	26,414,907	26,336,619	78,288
Total Department of Corrections	164,521,795	149,555,833	149,316,581	239,252
District Attorney:				
Personal services	29,445,568	29,665,460	29,665,459	1
Equipment	128,606	92,972	91,972	1,000
Materials and supplies	300,086	300,086	236,713	63,373
Contractual	5,397,555	5,213,296	5,094,165	119,131
Less transfers out	(2,016,890)	(2,016,890)	(2,016,890)	-
	33,254,925	33,254,924	33,071,419	183,505

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit F-2
General Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
PUBLIC SAFETY (cont'd):				
Department of Public Safety				
Services Division:				
Personal services	$ 5,613,768	$ 4,569,390	$ 4,569,388	$ 2
Equipment	10,794	7,914	-	7,914
Materials and supplies	115,583	99,205	99,157	48
Contractual	383,966	722,553	716,532	6,021
	6,124,111	5,399,062	5,385,077	13,985
Police Division:				
Personal services	47,263,497	45,057,515	45,057,514	1
Equipment	3,553,278	2,638,662	2,638,662	-
Materials and supplies	2,282,232	2,022,560	2,022,560	-
Contractual	11,370,394	10,667,113	10,667,112	1
Less services to other departments	(14,468,380)	(14,468,380)	(13,802,139)	(666,241)
Less transfers out	-	(565)	(565)	-
	50,001,021	45,916,905	46,583,144	(666,239)
County Police Academy:				
Personal services	1,984,173	1,945,972	1,945,972	-
Equipment	528,503	99,573	89,506	10,067
Materials and supplies	378,663	312,663	263,871	48,792
Contractual	2,049,801	802,849	802,849	-
Less services to other departments	(199,151)	(199,151)	(118,796)	(80,355)
	4,741,989	2,961,906	2,983,402	(21,496)
Parkway Patrol -				
Personal services	3,441,156	3,442,746	3,442,746	-
Taxi and Limousine Commission:				
Personal services	1,417,180	1,146,941	1,146,939	2
Equipment	8,200	7,000	6,936	64
Materials and supplies	42,487	17,987	9,748	8,239
Contractual	282,363	282,363	203,377	78,986
	1,750,230	1,454,291	1,367,000	87,291
Total Department of Public Safety	66,058,507	59,174,910	59,761,369	(586,459)
Department of Emergency Services:				
Personal services	7,338,754	7,508,260	7,508,260	-
Equipment	144,791	144,791	59,307	85,484
Materials and supplies	975,672	754,975	732,186	22,789
Contractual	11,165,361	9,048,230	9,048,228	2
Less services to other departments	(708,456)	(708,456)	(571,657)	(136,799)
	18,916,122	16,747,800	16,776,324	(28,524)

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit F-2
General Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
PUBLIC SAFETY (cont'd):				
Department of Probation:				
Personal services	$ 19,803,806	$ 18,488,631	$ 18,480,920	$ 7,711
Equipment	163,913	163,913	105,173	58,740
Materials and supplies	235,948	235,948	148,060	87,888
Contractual	26,324,920	26,324,919	23,056,188	3,268,731
	46,528,587	45,213,411	41,790,341	3,423,070
Office of Assigned Counsel:				
Personal services	874,055	874,055	701,453	172,602
Equipment	51,944	51,944	10,881	41,063
Materials and supplies	19,000	19,000	6,609	12,391
Contractual	29,272,681	28,852,207	28,852,194	13
	30,217,680	29,797,206	29,571,137	226,069
Other:				
Court ordered medical examinations	1,000	-	-	-
Legal Aid Society of Westchester	18,738,331	19,122,447	19,122,446	1
Legal services-Hudson Valley	876,021	872,841	872,841	-
Legal services-Peekskill	217,915	217,915	217,915	-
State and court facilities	9,471,828	9,336,016	9,336,016	-
	29,305,095	29,549,219	29,549,218	1
Total Public Safety	388,802,711	363,293,303	359,836,389	3,456,914
HEALTH SERVICES				
Community Mental Health Services:				
Personal services	4,943,633	4,233,881	4,233,881	-
Equipment	98,395	86,936	86,936	-
Materials and supplies	67,821	26,020	26,019	1
Contractual	10,341,410	11,385,644	11,385,642	2
Less services to other departments	(1,343,927)	(1,343,927)	(1,239,403)	(104,524)
Less transfers out	(1,690,517)	(1,398,693)	(1,398,693)	-
	12,416,815	12,989,861	13,094,382	(104,521)
Department of Health:				
Personal services	16,233,375	14,808,287	14,808,286	1
Equipment	162,500	24,399	24,399	-
Materials and supplies	325,816	218,616	218,614	2
Contractual	175,492,030	184,832,414	184,832,411	3
Less transfer to education	(158,405,180)	(171,377,908)	(171,377,907)	(1)
Less services to other departments	(4,900)	(4,900)	-	(4,900)
	33,803,641	28,500,908	28,505,803	(4,895)

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit F-2
General Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
HEALTH SERVICES (cont'd):				
Department of Laboratories and Research:				
Personal services	$ 10,300,175	$ 10,435,429	$ 10,435,427	$ 2
Equipment	182,451	128,162	128,161	1
Materials and supplies	1,426,492	1,334,856	1,332,590	2,266
Contractual	5,868,679	5,879,350	5,635,940	243,410
Less services to other departments	(6,000)	(6,000)	(4,949)	(1,051)
Less transfers out	(114,730)	(109,123)	(109,121)	(2)
	17,657,067	17,662,674	17,418,048	244,626
Total Health Services	63,877,523	59,153,443	59,018,233	135,210
TRANSPORTATION				
Department of Transportation:				
Personal services	2,320,999	2,320,999	2,188,425	132,574
Equipment	460,984	460,984	119,372	341,612
Materials and supplies	2,288,197	2,318,181	2,318,181	-
Contractual	220,054,440	220,024,456	218,260,884	1,763,572
Less services to other departments	(877,547)	(877,547)	(485,532)	(392,015)
Less transfers out	(140,000)	(140,000)	(140,000)	-
	224,107,073	224,107,073	222,261,330	1,845,743
County Road Maintenance:				
Personal services	2,634,941	2,886,215	2,853,575	32,640
Equipment	150,703	164,746	163,568	1,178
Materials and supplies	1,042,704	708,003	699,755	8,248
Contractual	3,450,375	2,633,475	2,633,469	6
Less services to other departments	(813,749)	(813,749)	(813,750)	1
	6,464,974	5,578,690	5,536,617	42,073
Total Transportation	230,572,047	229,685,763	227,797,947	1,887,816
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE AND OPPORTUNITY				
County Executive - Youth Bureau:				
Personal services	932,581	810,167	809,530	637
Materials and supplies	5,860	2,954	2,569	385
Contractual	3,671,735	3,442,375	3,417,463	24,912
Less services to other departments	(743,332)	(743,332)	(692,230)	(51,102)
	3,866,844	3,512,164	3,537,332	(25,168)
Department of Social Services:				
Personal services	90,267,802	86,567,503	86,551,483	16,020
Equipment	317,860	290,129	288,753	1,376
Materials and supplies	894,769	790,346	667,180	123,166
Contractual	71,567,525	66,188,918	66,038,744	150,174
Relief	586,294,849	638,872,698	638,872,698	-
Less transfers out	(800,000)	(800,000)	(691,851)	(108,149)
	748,542,805	791,909,594	791,727,007	182,587
Total Economic Assistance and Opportunity	752,409,649	795,421,758	795,264,339	157,419

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit F-2
General Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
CULTURE AND RECREATION				
Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation:				
General Services:				
Personal services	$ 7,900,383	$ 8,017,224	$ 8,017,220	$ 4
Equipment	72,253	86,611	70,177	16,434
Materials and supplies	654,407	664,675	662,624	2,051
Contractual	7,208,945	6,693,096	6,572,165	120,931
Less services to other departments	(447,271)	(447,271)	(198,308)	(248,963)
Less transfers out	(70,000)	(112,073)	(112,083)	10
	15,318,717	14,902,262	15,011,795	(109,533)
Golf Courses:				
Personal services	5,702,877	5,476,419	5,476,409	10
Equipment	92,769	70,714	61,758	8,956
Materials and supplies	3,621,206	3,817,743	3,808,911	8,832
Contractual	982,095	1,023,903	1,015,961	7,942
	10,398,947	10,388,779	10,363,039	25,740
Parks:				
Personal services	11,809,716	11,385,787	11,385,758	29
Equipment	250,318	248,391	221,663	26,728
Materials and supplies	3,606,958	3,420,309	3,376,374	43,935
Contractual	1,458,202	1,352,188	1,253,053	99,135
	17,125,194	16,406,675	16,236,848	169,827
Playland:				
Personal services	1,127,055	4,626,293	4,626,289	4
Equipment	8,908	32,971	10,307	22,664
Materials and supplies	1,273,425	1,899,357	1,899,354	3
Contractual	17,985,809	18,186,120	18,084,913	101,207
Less transfer to debt service	(14,891,600)	(14,891,603)	(14,891,602)	(1)
	5,503,597	9,853,138	9,729,261	123,877
Parkways:				
Personal services	1,246,305	1,274,531	1,274,527	4
Equipment	16,690	15,928	15,928	-
Materials and supplies	293,524	303,956	303,777	179
Contractual	190,392	144,217	140,709	3,508
	1,746,911	1,738,632	1,734,941	3,691
Recreation:				
Personal services	2,771,429	3,466,826	3,466,819	7
Equipment	38,325	25,197	25,197	-
Materials and supplies	1,065,934	1,006,015	1,001,495	4,520
Contractual	3,207,108	3,081,387	3,052,961	28,426
Less transfer to debt service	(1,663,891)	(1,663,893)	(1,663,891)	(2)
	5,418,905	5,915,532	5,882,581	32,951

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit F-2
General Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Culture and Recreation (cont'd):				
Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation (cont'd):				
Conservation:				
Personal services	$ 814,606	$ 724,729	$ 724,722	$ 7
Equipment	8,521	7,972	7,967	5
Materials and supplies	161,220	147,589	142,953	4,636
Contractual	87,494	56,142	54,002	2,140
	1,071,841	936,432	929,644	6,788
Other:				
Arts in Westchester	2,986,603	3,021,060	3,021,060	-
Hudson River Museum	984,467	984,467	984,467	-
Westchester Historical Society	210,112	210,112	210,112	-
Westchester Library System	1,343,125	1,343,125	1,343,125	-
	5,524,307	5,558,764	5,558,764	-
Total Culture and Recreation	62,108,419	65,700,214	65,446,873	253,341
HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES				
Department of Senior Programs and Services:				
Personal services	99,755	99,755	95,593	4,162
Contractual	4,933,625	4,933,625	4,708,618	225,007
Less services to other departments	(290,720)	(290,720)	-	(290,720)
Less transfers out	(2,940,494)	(2,940,494)	(2,940,392)	(102)
	1,802,166	1,802,166	1,863,819	(61,653)
Weights, Measures, Consumer Protection:				
Personal services	2,081,003	2,084,079	2,084,078	1
Equipment	8,000	4,924	982	3,942
Materials and supplies	63,000	63,000	43,991	19,009
Contractual	541,551	541,551	489,578	51,973
	2,693,554	2,693,554	2,618,629	74,925
Other:				
Westchester County Extension Service	983,830	927,190	927,190	-
Community Based Initiatives	5,046,953	5,046,953	5,046,953	-
Not-for-Profit Programs	3,882,907	3,882,907	3,882,907	-
	9,913,690	9,857,050	9,857,050	-
Total Home and Community Services	14,409,410	14,352,770	14,339,498	13,272
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS				
State retirement system	86,123,217	86,589,948	86,589,948	-
Social security	34,207,318	34,284,826	34,284,826	-
Metropolitan commuter transportation mobility tax	1,719,510	913,233	885,783	27,450
Employee health insurance	164,420,648	175,979,545	175,979,545	-
Unemployment and union benefits	6,631,121	6,631,121	6,411,935	219,186
Total Employee Benefits	293,101,814	304,398,673	304,152,037	246,636

County of Westchester, New York
Exhibit F-2
General Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
DEBT SERVICE				
Principal:				
Bonds	$ 95,511,049	$ 95,511,053	$ 95,511,051	$ 2
Leases	12,705,540	12,705,540	12,705,540	-
Total Debt Service Principal	108,216,589	108,216,593	108,216,591	2
Interest:				
Bonds	33,332,063	33,332,064	33,332,062	2
Leases	3,164,987	3,164,987	3,164,987	-
Total Debt Service Interest	36,497,050	36,497,051	36,497,049	2
Costs of Issuance	900,204	900,204	857,729	42,475
Total Debt Service	145,613,843	145,613,848	145,571,369	42,479
Total Expenditures	2,497,048,421	2,533,742,392	2,522,711,898	11,030,494
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Transfers Out:				
Department Transfers to Other Funds:				
Grants Fund for:				
County Executive - Tourism	54,000	53,449	52,533	916
Planning	477,203	476,369	390,244	86,125
Community Mental Health	1,690,517	1,398,693	1,398,693	-
Laboratories and Research	114,730	109,112	109,111	1
District Attorney	2,016,890	2,016,890	2,016,890	-
Transportation	140,000	140,000	140,000	-
Social Services	800,000	800,000	691,851	108,149
Senior Programs and Services	2,940,494	2,940,494	2,940,392	102
	8,233,834	7,935,007	7,739,714	195,293
Other:				
Capital Projects Fund	170,000	328,334	327,355	979
Water Districts	7,070	7,070	7,070	-
	177,070	335,404	334,425	979
Total Other Financing Uses	8,410,904	8,270,411	8,074,139	196,272
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	$ 2,505,459,325	$ 2,542,012,803	$ 2,530,786,037	$ 11,226,766

See independent auditors' report

Sewer Districts Fund

Sewer Districts Fund: These funds are used to account for the planning, operation and maintenance of the wastewater treatment facilities and wastewater collection systems within or on the borders of Westchester County.

County of Westchester, New York
Sewer Districts Fund -
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Department of Environ-mental Facilities	North Yonkers Pumping Station	Yonkers Joint Treatment Plant	Blind Brook	Bronx Valley	Central Yonkers	Hutchinson Valley	Mamaroneck Valley
REVENUES	$ 5,650,822	$ 124,840	$ 821,281	$12,311,953	$ 33,213,365	$ 2,373,173	$ 10,228,557	$ 23,954,228
EXPENDITURES	105,446,777	1,865,351	13,921,192	11,518,176	34,156,773	2,483,999	10,120,400	23,651,880
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(99,795,955)	(1,740,511)	(13,099,911)	793,777	(943,408)	(110,826)	108,157	302,348
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers In	99,988,040	1,837,952	13,790,330	-	156,160	-	-	-
Transfers Out	(192,085)	(97,441)	(690,419)	(339,743)	(20,279)	-	-	(402,265)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	99,795,955	1,740,511	13,099,911	(339,743)	135,881	-	-	(402,265)
Net Change in Fund Balances	-	-	-	454,034	(807,527)	(110,826)	108,157	(99,917)
FUND BALANCES								
Beginning of Year	-	-	-	2,950,306	6,533,046	387,760	1,806,699	3,608,932
End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,404,340	$ 5,725,519	$ 276,934	$ 1,914,856	$ 3,509,015

See independent auditors' report

Exhibit G-1

New Rochelle	North Yonkers	Ossining	Peekskill	Port Chester	Saw Mill Valley	South Yonkers	Upper Bronx Valley	Eliminations	Totals
$ 23,785,988	$ 6,597,877	$ 5,628,672	$ 7,019,060	$ 4,376,899	$ 20,629,456	$ 2,778,877	$ 1,961,070	$ -	$ 161,456,118
23,052,992	6,370,484	5,662,649	6,940,454	4,231,596	20,155,647	2,731,159	1,923,596	(115,552,373)	158,680,752
732,996	227,393	(33,977)	78,606	145,303	473,809	47,718	37,474	115,552,373	2,775,366
-	12,627	915	12,166	-	-	-	-	(115,552,373)	245,817
(318,044)	(62,066)	(102,161)	(108,156)	(57,116)	(128,805)	-	-	-	(2,518,580)
(318,044)	(49,439)	(101,246)	(95,990)	(57,116)	(128,805)	-	-	(115,552,373)	(2,272,763)
414,952	177,954	(135,223)	(17,384)	88,187	345,004	47,718	37,474	-	502,603
3,725,431	1,192,514	635,210	993,209	1,082,920	2,832,952	633,461	350,549	-	26,732,989
$ 4,140,383	$ 1,370,468	$ 499,987	$ 975,825	$ 1,171,107	$ 3,177,956	$ 681,179	$ 388,023	$ -	$ 27,235,592

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit G-2
Combined Sewer Districts Fund -
Schedule of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Compared to Budget
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes on Real Property:				
Blind Brook	$ 11,248,615	$ 11,248,615	$ 11,248,615	$ -
Bronx Valley	32,502,913	32,502,913	32,502,913	-
Central Yonkers	2,330,942	2,330,942	2,330,942	-
Hutchinson Valley	9,975,015	9,975,015	9,975,015	-
Mamaroneck Valley	22,467,931	22,467,931	22,467,931	-
New Rochelle	20,130,744	20,130,744	20,130,744	-
North Yonkers	6,456,816	6,456,816	6,456,816	-
Ossining	5,372,604	5,372,604	5,372,604	-
Peekskill	6,711,096	6,711,096	6,711,096	-
Port Chester	3,880,307	3,880,307	3,880,307	-
Saw Mill Valley	20,155,623	20,155,623	20,155,623	-
South Yonkers	2,725,017	2,725,017	2,725,017	-
Upper Bronx Valley	1,925,508	1,925,508	1,925,508	-
	145,883,131	145,883,131	145,883,131	-
Federal Aid -				
Environmental Facilities	-	-	125,807	125,807
State Aid -				
Environmental Facilities	-	-	20,968	20,968
Departmental Income:				
Environmental Facilities	4,463,048	4,463,048	4,800,083	337,035
Blind Brook	250,000	250,000	281,785	31,785
Bronx Valley	-	-	86,866	86,866
	4,713,048	4,713,048	5,168,734	455,686
Use of Money and Property:				
Environmental Facilities	1,514	1,514	1,644	130
North Yonkers Pumping Station	233,377	233,377	124,840	(108,537)
Yonkers Joint Treatment Plant	1,763,891	1,763,891	821,281	(942,610)
Blind Brook	754,637	754,637	781,553	26,916
Bronx Valley	142,779	142,779	623,586	480,807
Central Yonkers	7,818	7,818	42,231	34,413
Hutchinson Valley	126,324	126,324	253,542	127,218
Mamaroneck Valley	1,520,788	1,520,788	1,486,297	(34,491)
New Rochelle	3,365,042	3,365,042	3,655,244	290,202
North Yonkers	34,360	34,360	141,061	106,701
Ossining	259,971	259,971	256,068	(3,903)
Peekskill	354,174	354,174	307,964	(46,210)
Port Chester	468,748	468,748	496,592	27,844
Saw Mill Valley	178,778	178,778	473,833	295,055
South Yonkers	13,348	13,348	53,860	40,512
Upper Bronx Valley	6,972	6,972	35,562	28,590
	9,232,521	9,232,521	9,555,158	322,637

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit G-2
Combined Sewer Districts Fund -
Schedule of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Miscellaneous Revenues - Environmental Facilities	$ 500,000	$ 500,000	$ 702,320	$ 202,320
Total Revenues	160,328,700	160,328,700	161,456,118	1,127,418
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers from Capital Projects Fund to:				
Environmental Facilities	10,077	10,077	10,077	-
Yonkers Joint Treatment Plant	53,872	53,872	53,872	-
Bronx Valley	15,278	15,278	156,160	140,882
North Yonkers	12,627	12,627	12,627	-
Ossining	141,797	141,797	915	(140,882)
Peekskill	12,166	12,166	12,166	-
Total Other Financing Sources	245,817	245,817	245,817	-
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	$ 160,574,517	$ 160,574,517	$ 161,701,935	$ 1,127,418

See independent auditors' report

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit G-3
Combined Sewer Districts Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
EXPENDITURES				
General Government:				
Blind Brook	$ 45,000	$ 151,205	$ 151,205	$ -
Bronx Valley	170,000	1,549,851	1,549,850	1
Central Yonkers	15,000	160,975	160,974	1
Hutchinson Valley	60,000	38,262	37,218	1,044
Mamaroneck Valley	95,000	287,237	287,236	1
New Rochelle	45,000	170,568	170,568	-
North Yonkers	45,000	45,000	25,640	19,360
Ossining	20,000	33,118	33,118	-
Peekskill	15,000	2,362	2,362	-
Port Chester	25,000	43,387	41,109	2,278
Saw Mill Valley	95,000	116,926	116,926	-
South Yonkers	20,000	10,644	5,893	4,751
Upper Bronx Valley	15,000	7,452	-	7,452
Total General Government	665,000	2,616,987	2,582,099	34,888
Home and Community Services:				
Personal Services -				
Environmental Facilities	27,508,403	28,874,304	28,874,304	-
Equipment -				
Environmental Facilities	2,356,715	2,356,715	1,426,129	930,586
Materials and Supplies -				
Environmental Facilities	26,892,223	26,892,221	25,331,683	1,560,538
Contractual:				
Environmental Facilities	31,008,710	27,615,616	27,339,021	276,595
North Yonkers Pumping Station	23,667	27,399	27,399	-
Yonkers Joint Treatment Plant	178,875	184,734	184,734	-
Blind Brook	7,972,102	8,114,787	7,906,467	208,320
Bronx Valley	32,963,715	32,432,939	32,432,939	-
Central Yonkers	2,381,651	2,321,055	2,321,055	-
Hutchinson Valley	9,829,162	9,850,900	9,673,157	177,743
Mamaroneck Valley	15,674,209	15,565,889	15,565,889	-
New Rochelle	8,752,616	8,831,191	8,760,946	70,245
North Yonkers	6,421,061	6,421,061	6,209,273	211,788
Ossining	3,098,002	3,084,772	3,075,210	9,562
Peekskill	4,423,704	4,435,975	4,407,148	28,827
Port Chester	2,044,903	2,077,338	2,022,493	54,845
Saw Mill Valley	19,767,280	19,744,890	19,200,444	544,446
South Yonkers	2,773,785	2,783,142	2,725,264	57,878
Upper Bronx Valley	1,956,724	1,964,272	1,923,416	40,856
	149,270,166	145,455,960	143,774,855	1,681,105

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit G-3
Combined Sewer Districts Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Less Services to Sewer District by:				
Environmental Facilities	$ (100,783,918)	$ (100,783,918)	$ (99,977,963)	$ (805,955)
North Yonkers Pumping Station	(1,858,238)	(1,858,238)	(1,837,952)	(20,286)
Yonkers Joint Treatment Plant	(12,624,277)	(12,793,849)	(13,736,458)	942,609
Bronx Valley	(667,008)	(667,008)	-	(667,008)
Central Yonkers	(59,861)	(59,861)	-	(59,861)
Hutchinson Valley	(197,848)	(197,848)	-	(197,848)
North Yonkers	(159,844)	(159,844)	-	(159,844)
Saw Mill Valley	(496,498)	(496,498)	-	(496,498)
South Yonkers	(55,886)	(55,886)	-	(55,886)
Upper Bronx Valley	(39,424)	(39,424)	-	(39,424)
	(116,942,802)	(117,112,374)	(115,552,373)	(1,560,001)
Total Home and Community Services	89,084,705	86,466,826	83,854,598	2,612,228
Employee Benefits -				
Environmental Facilities	18,482,433	20,334,306	20,334,305	1
Debt Service:				
Principal -				
Serial Bonds:				
Environmental Facilities	598,949	598,949	598,949	-
North Yonkers Pumping Station	1,324,689	1,324,689	1,240,675	84,014
Yonkers Joint Treatment Plant	8,972,665	9,056,679	9,056,679	-
Blind Brook	2,401,111	2,152,227	2,122,766	29,461
Bronx Valley	125,839	125,839	125,839	-
Central Yonkers	1,950	1,950	1,950	-
Hutchinson Valley	257,212	257,212	257,212	-
Mamaroneck Valley	5,020,988	4,989,295	4,989,295	-
New Rochelle	8,675,067	8,505,759	8,505,759	-
North Yonkers	113,206	113,206	113,206	-
Ossining	1,737,186	1,737,186	1,737,186	-
Peekskill	1,809,869	1,809,869	1,809,869	-
Port Chester	1,387,902	1,355,467	1,352,247	3,220
Saw Mill Valley	525,953	526,414	526,414	-
South Yonkers	461	461	-	461
Upper Bronx Valley	178	178	178	-
	32,953,225	32,555,380	32,438,224	117,156

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit G-3
Combined Sewer Districts Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Interest -				
Serial Bonds:				
Environmental Facilities	$ 297,698	$ 297,698	$ 297,678	$ 20
North Yonkers Pumping Station	645,818	642,086	597,277	44,809
Yonkers Joint Treatment Plant	4,600,081	4,648,622	4,648,621	1
Blind Brook	1,495,296	1,493,860	1,336,307	157,553
Bronx Valley	48,145	48,145	48,145	-
Central Yonkers	20	20	20	-
Hutchinson Valley	152,813	152,813	152,813	-
Mamaroneck Valley	2,796,257	2,807,484	2,807,484	-
New Rochelle	5,705,059	5,670,100	5,615,596	54,504
North Yonkers	22,365	22,365	22,365	-
Ossining	817,023	817,023	817,023	-
Peekskill	720,707	720,707	720,707	-
Port Chester	834,134	815,747	815,747	-
Saw Mill Valley	311,861	311,863	311,863	-
South Yonkers	5	5	2	3
Upper Bronx Valley	2	2	2	-
	18,447,284	18,448,540	18,191,650	256,890
Interest -				
Bond Anticipation Notes:				
Yonkers Joint Treatment Plant	-	31,158	31,158	-
Blind Brook	-	1,431	1,431	-
Mamaroneck Valley	-	1,976	1,976	-
New Rochelle	-	123	123	-
Ossining	-	112	112	-
Peekskill	-	368	368	-
	-	35,168	35,168	-
Total Debt Service Interest	18,447,284	18,483,708	18,226,818	256,890
Cost of Issuance -				
Environmental Facilities	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
Total Debt Service	51,450,509	51,089,088	50,665,042	424,046
Capital Outlay -				
Non-Recurring Repairs -				
Environmental Facilities	1,069,386	1,244,708	1,244,708	-
Total Expenditures	160,752,033	161,751,915	158,680,752	3,071,163

County of Westchester, New York

Exhibit G-3

Combined Sewer Districts Fund -

Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)

Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Transfers out -				
General Fund for:				
Environmental Facilities	$ 192,085	$ 192,085	$ 192,085	$ -
North Yonkers Pumping Station	97,441	97,441	97,441	-
Yonkers Joint Treatment Plant	690,419	690,419	690,419	-
Blind Brook	339,743	339,743	339,743	-
Bronx Valley	20,279	20,279	20,279	-
Mamaroneck Valley	402,265	402,265	402,265	-
New Rochelle	318,044	318,044	318,044	-
North Yonkers	62,066	62,066	62,066	-
Ossining	102,161	102,161	102,161	-
Peekskill	108,156	108,156	108,156	-
Port Chester	57,116	57,116	57,116	-
Saw Mill Valley	130,805	130,805	128,805	2,000
Total Other Financing Uses	2,520,580	2,520,580	2,518,580	2,000
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	$ 163,272,613	$ 164,272,495	$ 161,199,332	$ 3,073,163

See independent auditors' report

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Refuse Disposal District Fund

Refuse Disposal District Fund: This fund is used to account for the planning, operation, and maintenance of the solid waste facilities within or on the borders of Westchester County.

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit H-1
Refuse Disposal District Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
EXPENDITURES				
General Government -				
Administration:				
Personal services	$ 452,258	$ 449,398	$ 449,398	$ -
Materials and supplies	22,800	22,800	19,658	3,142
Contractual	4,667,900	5,636,809	5,195,870	440,939
Total General Government	5,142,958	6,109,007	5,664,926	444,081
Home and Community Services:				
Mount Vernon Transfer Station:				
Personal services	62,925	61,964	61,964	-
Materials and supplies	98,102	98,846	93,513	5,333
Contractual	4,061,094	3,884,332	3,599,186	285,146
	4,222,121	4,045,142	3,754,663	290,479
Yonkers Transfer Station:				
Personal services	91,550	42,106	42,106	-
Materials and supplies	300,549	425,083	424,314	769
Contractual	6,104,399	6,104,099	5,558,747	545,352
	6,496,498	6,571,288	6,025,167	546,121
White Plains:				
Personal services	57,300	52,802	52,802	-
Materials and supplies	121,979	119,765	116,180	3,585
Contractual	3,204,540	3,201,240	2,964,523	236,717
	3,383,819	3,373,807	3,133,505	240,302
Recovery and Disposal:				
Personal services	345,294	391,653	391,653	-
Materials and supplies	108,904	91,513	86,054	5,459
Contractual	45,448,443	45,780,929	44,715,492	1,065,437
	45,902,641	46,264,095	45,193,199	1,070,896
Recycling:				
Personal services	1,288,637	1,177,574	1,177,574	-
Materials and supplies	85,341	64,873	63,803	1,070
Contractual	1,408,913	902,928	444,527	458,401
	2,782,891	2,145,375	1,685,904	459,471

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit H-1
Refuse Disposal District Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Material Recovery Facility:				
Materials and supplies	$ 321,494	$ 236,290	$ 231,607	$ 4,683
Contractual	17,124,444	16,506,813	15,386,943	1,119,870
	17,445,938	16,743,103	15,618,550	1,124,553
Total Home and Community Services	80,233,908	79,142,810	75,410,988	3,731,822
Employee Benefits:				
Administration	212,436	275,154	255,806	19,348
Mount Vernon Transfer Station	51,173	71,000	64,551	6,449
Yonkers Transfer Station	98,601	30,892	28,575	2,317
White Plains	49,931	68,498	62,049	6,449
Recovery and Disposal	306,012	344,115	318,363	25,752
Recycling	884,788	938,331	938,330	1
Total Employee Benefits	1,602,941	1,727,990	1,667,674	60,316
Debt Service:				
Principal:				
Serial Bonds	839,323	839,323	839,323	-
Leases	736,703	736,703	736,703	-
	1,576,026	1,576,026	1,576,026	-
Interest:				
Serial Bonds	346,887	346,887	346,887	-
Leases	54,103	54,103	54,103	-
	400,990	400,990	400,990	-
Total Debt Service	1,977,016	1,977,016	1,977,016	-
Total Expenditures	88,956,823	88,956,823	84,720,604	4,236,219
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Transfers Out				
General Fund for:				
Refuse Disposal District	83,059	83,059	83,059	-
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	$ 89,039,882	$ 89,039,882	$ 84,803,663	$ 4,236,219

See independent auditors' report

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Airport Fund

Airport Fund: This fund is used to account for the operations of the Westchester County Airport.

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit I-1
Airport Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Transportation:				
Personal services	$ 12,594,460	$ 12,927,272	$ 12,927,271	$ 1
Equipment	1,056,367	1,056,367	696,369	359,998
Materials and supplies	3,409,379	3,409,379	3,052,158	357,221
Contractual	44,573,459	45,610,864	42,682,698	2,928,166
	61,633,665	63,003,882	59,358,496	3,645,386
Employee Benefits	4,411,835	4,792,532	4,792,532	-
Debt Service:				
Serial Bonds:				
Principal	2,876,176	2,876,176	2,876,176	-
Interest	1,103,323	1,103,323	1,103,323	-
Total Debt Service	3,979,499	3,979,499	3,979,499	-
Capital Outlay	3,402,817	1,651,903	911,969	739,934
Total Expenditures	73,427,816	73,427,816	69,042,496	4,385,320
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Transfers Out -				
Capital Projects Fund	4,829,000	4,829,000	2,651,102	2,177,898
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	$ 78,256,816	$ 78,256,816	$ 71,693,598	$ 6,563,218

See independent auditors' report

Nonmajor Governmental Fund

Combined Water District Fund: These funds are used to account for the water filtration facilities and water distribution systems within or on the borders of Westchester County.

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit J-1
Nonmajor Governmental Fund
Water Districts Fund -
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	County Water District No. 1	County Water District No. 2	County Water District No. 3	County Water District No. 4	Totals
REVENUES	$ 21,749,627	$ 7,087	$ 2,711,874	$ 9,839	$ 24,478,427
EXPENDITURES	22,637,054	7,090	2,907,638	-	25,551,782
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(887,427)	(3)	(195,764)	9,839	(1,073,355)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers In	7,070	-	-	-	7,070
Transfers Out	-	-	(48,082)	-	(48,082)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	7,070	-	(48,082)	-	(41,012)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(880,357)	(3)	(243,846)	9,839	(1,114,367)
FUND BALANCES					
Beginning of Year	2,596,406	508	1,524,461	370,684	4,492,059
End of Year	$ 1,716,049	$ 505	$ 1,280,615	$ 380,523	$ 3,377,692

See independent auditors' report

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit J-2
Nonmajor Governmental Fund
Combined Water Districts Fund -
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes on Real Property	$ 4,698,623	$ 4,698,623	$ 4,698,623	$ -
Departmental Income	20,085,000	20,085,000	19,216,932	(868,068)
Use of Money and Property	58,367	58,367	87,314	28,947
Miscellaneous	457,492	457,492	475,558	18,066
Total Revenues	25,299,482	25,299,482	24,478,427	(821,055)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Home and Community Services	23,236,337	23,165,343	22,465,936	699,407
Employee Benefits	568,445	639,438	600,750	38,688
Debt service:				
Principal	1,661,225	1,661,225	1,661,225	-
Interest	684,186	684,187	684,186	1
Capital Outlay	250,315	250,315	139,685	110,630
Total Expenditures	26,400,508	26,400,508	25,551,782	848,726
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(1,101,026)	(1,101,026)	(1,073,355)	27,671
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	-	-	7,070	7,070
Transfers Out	(48,082)	(48,082)	(48,082)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(48,082)	(48,082)	(41,012)	7,070
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,149,108)	(1,149,108)	(1,114,367)	34,741
FUND BALANCE				
Beginning of Year	1,149,108	1,149,108	4,492,059	3,342,951
End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 3,377,692	$ 3,377,692

See independent auditors' report

County of Westchester, New York
Exhibit J-3

Nonmajor Governmental Fund
Combined Water Districts Fund -
Schedule of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Compared to Budget
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes on Real Property -				
County Water District No. 1	$ 4,698,623	$ 4,698,623	$ 4,698,623	$ -
Departmental Income:				
County Water District No. 1	17,250,000	17,250,000	16,551,026	(698,974)
County Water District No. 3	2,835,000	2,835,000	2,665,906	(169,094)
	20,085,000	20,085,000	19,216,932	(868,068)
Use of Money and Property:				
County Water District No. 1	30,484	30,484	52,487	22,003
County Water District No. 3	26,883	26,883	24,988	(1,895)
County Water District No. 4	1,000	1,000	9,839	8,839
	58,367	58,367	87,314	28,947
Miscellaneous:				
County Water District No. 1	447,492	447,492	447,491	(1)
County Water District No. 2	10,000	10,000	7,087	(2,913)
County Water District No. 3	-	-	20,980	20,980
	457,492	457,492	475,558	18,066
Total Revenues	25,299,482	25,299,482	24,478,427	(821,055)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers from General Fund to -				
County Water District No. 1	-	-	7,070	7,070
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	$ 25,299,482	$ 25,299,482	$ 24,485,497	$ (813,985)

See independent auditors' report

County of Westchester, New York
Exhibit J-4
Nonmajor Governmental Fund
Combined Water Districts Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
EXPENDITURES				
Home and Community Services:				
County Water District No. 1:				
Personal services	$ 474,603	$ 486,742	$ 486,742	$ -
Equipment	62,971	62,971	60,639	2,332
Materials and supplies	18,517,591	18,899,389	18,899,388	1
Contractual	1,792,244	1,327,314	1,142,701	184,613
	20,847,409	20,776,416	20,589,470	186,946
County Water District No. 2 -				
Contractual	10,000	10,000	7,090	2,910
County Water District No. 3:				
Personal services	487,311	487,311	337,773	149,538
Equipment	66,402	66,402	44,023	22,379
Materials and supplies	911,850	911,850	854,634	57,216
Contractual	912,365	912,364	632,946	279,418
	2,377,928	2,377,927	1,869,376	508,551
County Water District No. 4 -				
Contractual	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Total Home and Community Services	23,236,337	23,165,343	22,465,936	699,407
Employee Benefits:				
County Water District No. 1	282,927	353,920	353,919	1
County Water District No. 3	285,518	285,518	246,831	38,687
	568,445	639,438	600,750	38,688
Debt Service:				
Principal-				
Serial Bonds:				
County Water District No. 1	1,055,617	1,055,617	1,055,617	-
County Water District No. 3	605,608	605,608	605,608	-
	1,661,225	1,661,225	1,661,225	-
Interest-				
Serial Bonds:				
County Water District No. 1	578,077	578,077	578,076	1
County Water District No. 3	106,109	106,110	106,110	-
	684,186	684,187	684,186	1
Total Debt Service	2,345,411	2,345,412	2,345,411	1

County of Westchester, New York
Nonmajor Governmental Fund
Combined Water Districts Fund -
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (cont'd)
Year Ended December 31, 2025

Exhibit J-4

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Capital Outlay:				
County Water District No. 1	$ 160,000	$ 160,000	$ 59,972	$ 100,028
County Water District No. 3	90,315	90,315	79,713	10,602
	250,315	250,315	139,685	110,630
Total Expenditures	26,400,508	26,400,508	25,551,782	848,726
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Transfers out				
General Fund for -				
County Water District No. 3	48,082	48,082	48,082	-
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	$ 26,448,590	$ 26,448,590	$ 25,599,864	$ 848,726

See independent auditors' report

Internal Service Funds

Internal Service Funds: These funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the County on a cost reimbursement basis.

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County of Westchester, New York

Exhibit K-1

Internal Service Funds -
Combining Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2025

	Health Insurance	Casualty Reserve	Workers' Compensation Reserve	Total
ASSETS				
Cash	$ 2,733,783	$ 13,950,878	$ 14,728,758	$ 31,413,419
Investments	-	13,655,312	-	13,655,312
Accounts Receivable	9,187,358	159,722	-	9,347,080
Due from Other Funds	30,299,375	509,348	-	30,808,723
Prepaid Expenses	100,106	-	-	100,106
Total Assets	42,320,622	28,275,260	14,728,758	85,324,640
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	8,752,623	5,245	317,001	9,074,869
Current Portion of Claims Payable	27,600,000	4,120,800	5,940,000	37,660,800
Due to Other Funds	-	-	938,988	938,988
Total Current Liabilities	36,352,623	4,126,045	7,195,989	47,674,657
Non-Current Liabilities -				
Claims Payable, Less Current Portion	-	37,087,200	53,460,000	90,547,200
Total Liabilities	36,352,623	41,213,245	60,655,989	138,221,857
NET POSITION				
Unrestricted	$ 5,967,999	$ (12,937,985)	$ (45,927,231)	$ (52,897,217)

See independent auditors' report

County of Westchester, New York — Exhibit K-2
Internal Service Funds -
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Health Insurance	Casualty Reserve	Workers' Compensation Reserve	Total
OPERATING REVENUES				
Charges for Services	$ 271,672,654	$ 6,125,000	$ 11,068,249	$ 288,865,903
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Claims	-	12,656,454	13,650,531	26,306,985
Claims Adjustments	-	2,955,000	(2,400,000)	555,000
Employee Benefits	292,223,747	-	-	292,223,747
Total Operating Expenses	292,223,747	15,611,454	11,250,531	319,085,732
Income (Loss) from Operations	(20,551,093)	(9,486,454)	(182,282)	(30,219,829)
NONOPERATING REVENUES				
Use of Money and Property	971,337	1,410,243	779,611	3,161,191
Net Change in Fair Value of Investments	-	185,810	-	185,810
Total Nonoperating Revenues	971,337	1,596,053	779,611	3,347,001
Change in Net Position	(19,579,756)	(7,890,401)	597,329	(26,872,828)
NET POSITION				
Beginning of Year	25,547,755	(5,047,584)	(46,524,560)	(26,024,389)
End of Year	$ 5,967,999	$ (12,937,985)	$ (45,927,231)	$ (52,897,217)

See independent auditors' report

County of Westchester, New York

Exhibit K-3

Internal Service Funds -
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Health Insurance	Casualty Reserve	Workers' Compensation Reserve	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash Receipts from Customers	$ 271,479,794	$ 125,000	$ 11,068,249	$ 282,673,043
Cash Receipts from Other	-	6,000,000	-	6,000,000
Payments to Providers and Claimants	(282,815,888)	(12,651,644)	(13,615,996)	(309,083,528)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	(11,336,094)	(6,526,644)	(2,547,747)	(20,410,485)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Advances to Other Funds	10,423,587	-	-	10,423,587
Payments to Other Funds	-	(1,459,858)	285,747	(1,174,111)
Net Cash from Noncapital Financing Activities	10,423,587	(1,459,858)	285,747	9,249,476
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Use of Money and Property	971,337	1,540,303	779,611	3,291,251
Sale of Investments	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Net Cash from Investing Activities	971,337	4,540,303	779,611	6,291,251
Net Change in Cash	58,830	(3,446,199)	(1,482,389)	(4,869,758)
CASH				
Beginning of Year	2,674,953	17,397,077	16,211,147	36,283,177
End of Year	$ 2,733,783	$ 13,950,878	$ 14,728,758	$ 31,413,419
RECONCILIATION OF INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Income (Loss) from Operations	$ (20,551,093)	$ (9,486,454)	$ (182,282)	$ (30,219,829)
Adjustments to Reconcile Income (Loss) from Operations to Net Cash from Operating Activities				
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
Accounts Receivable	(192,860)	-	-	(192,860)
Prepaid Expenses	31,566	-	-	31,566
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	876,293	4,810	34,535	915,638
Claims Payable	8,500,000	2,955,000	(2,400,000)	9,055,000
Net Cash from Operating Activities	$ (11,336,094)	$ (6,526,644)	$ (2,547,747)	$ (20,410,485)
Noncash Investing Activities-				
Change in Fair Value of Investments	$ -	$ 185,810	$ -	$ 185,810

See independent auditors' report

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Statistical Section
(Unaudited)

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Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the County's financial performance and well-being have changed over time. These schedules include:

Net Position by Component

Changes in Net Position

Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

Changes in Fund Balance, Governmental Funds

County of Westchester, New York
Net Position by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2016	2017	2018 (1)	2019 (2)
Governmental Activities				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 1,753,165,275	$ 1,793,471,564	$ 1,880,534,602	$ 1,980,284,625
Restricted	62,249,420	60,388,898	34,501,162	30,097,777
Unrestricted	(1,170,056,203)	(1,328,488,962)	(3,164,438,586)	(3,307,350,462)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	645,358,492	525,371,500	(1,249,402,822)	(1,296,968,060)
Business-Type Activities				
Restricted	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	(156,694,176)	(154,052,677)	(151,947,383)	(148,268,300)
Total Business-Type Activities Net Position	(156,694,176)	(154,052,677)	(151,947,383)	(148,268,300)
Primary Government				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,753,165,275	1,793,471,564	1,880,534,602	1,980,284,625
Restricted	62,249,420	60,388,898	34,501,162	30,097,777
Unrestricted	(1,326,750,379)	(1,482,541,639)	(3,316,385,969)	(3,455,618,762)
Total Primary Government Net Position	$ 488,664,316	$ 371,318,823	$ (1,401,350,205)	$ (1,445,236,360)

(1) Reflects initial implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75 *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions".*

(2) Reflects initial implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 84 *"Fiduciary Activities".*

(3) Reflects initial implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87 *"Leases".*

(4) Governmental activities net position was restated by $(704,185,723) due to an error correction related to capital assets and service concession arrangements. Prior year amounts on this statistical schedule have not been restated.

Source: County of Westchester ACFR

EXHIBIT L-1

2020	2021	2022 (3)	2023	2024(4)	2025
$ 2,055,783,142	$ 2,183,669,402	$ 2,320,062,738	$ 2,381,470,380	$ 1,829,993,302	$ 1,923,889,193
27,138,577	24,836,023	44,569,444	78,029,668	127,492,030	184,846,187
(3,533,662,350)	(3,552,812,734)	(3,256,432,103)	(3,097,071,616)	(3,168,332,927)	(3,118,917,438)
(1,450,740,631)	(1,344,307,309)	(891,799,921)	(637,571,568)	(1,210,847,595)	(1,010,182,058)
-	-	14,133,625	14,133,625	13,819,063	12,700,493
(143,510,055)	(138,238,694)	(147,581,602)	(144,234,809)	(141,263,936)	(138,020,451)
(143,510,055)	(138,238,694)	(133,447,977)	(130,101,184)	(127,444,873)	(125,319,958)
2,055,783,142	2,183,669,402	2,320,062,738	2,381,470,380	1,829,993,302	1,923,889,193
27,138,577	24,836,023	58,703,069	92,163,293	141,311,093	197,546,680
(3,677,172,405)	(3,691,051,428)	(3,404,013,705)	(3,241,306,425)	(3,309,596,863)	(3,256,937,889)
$ (1,594,250,686)	$ (1,482,546,003)	$ (1,025,247,898)	$ (767,672,752)	$ (1,338,292,468)	$ (1,135,502,016)

County of Westchester, New York
Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2016	2017	2018 (1)	2019(2)
Expenses				
Governmental Activities				
General Government	$ 311,773,179	$ 288,564,954	$ 319,930,591	$ 342,175,705
Education	171,190,010	159,818,491	165,254,135	168,827,834
Public Safety	448,688,871	480,357,652	456,177,132	490,515,841
Health Services	116,543,351	118,089,095	120,399,430	124,126,260
Transportation	223,791,919	232,512,770	244,765,103	250,904,153
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	700,290,920	684,303,902	745,686,456	755,486,005
Culture and Recreation	73,889,592	78,834,849	78,484,794	84,093,278
Home and Community Services	189,701,196	188,991,665	196,276,530	197,892,409
Interest	37,527,890	37,942,396	33,042,017	55,883,817
	2,273,396,928	2,269,415,774	2,360,016,188	2,469,905,302
Business-Type Activities				
Westchester Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation	38,596,754	8,728,233	8,697,730	8,628,940
Total Primary Government Expenses	2,311,993,682	2,278,144,007	2,368,713,918	2,478,534,242
Program Revenues				
Governmental Activities				
Charges for Services				
General Government	37,364,775	36,009,695	35,706,676	40,469,426
Public Safety	25,390,895	22,063,692	24,612,479	26,418,349
Health Services	10,096,264	9,384,388	9,828,811	13,970,218
Transportation	84,035,603	85,879,669	85,496,348	91,424,823
Economic Assistance and Oppurtunity	4,298,336	3,850,878	4,103,142	8,816,965
Culture and Recreation	35,225,385	32,887,568	31,930,833	34,426,611
Home and Community Services	42,888,530	43,438,390	41,191,968	41,652,527
Operating Grants and Contributions	590,933,112	568,444,946	649,192,392	660,638,246
Capital Grants and Contributions	21,366,320	18,293,306	33,260,876	61,798,896
Total Primary Government Program Revenues	851,599,220	820,252,532	915,323,525	979,616,061
Net Expense				
Governmental Activities	(1,421,797,708)	(1,449,163,242)	(1,444,692,663)	(1,490,289,241)
Business-Type Activities	(38,596,754)	(8,728,233)	(8,697,730)	(8,628,940)
	(1,460,394,462)	(1,457,891,475)	(1,453,390,393)	(1,498,918,181)
General Revenues				
Governmental Activities				
Taxes on Real Property	694,597,306	694,597,306	705,565,775	719,674,814
Sales Tax	507,445,900	525,230,119	551,883,494	630,288,471
Auto Use Tax	15,855,777	16,168,942	16,382,152	16,423,208
Harness Racing Admissions Tax	4,153	3,048	4,176	3,219
Hotel Tax	6,325,138	6,449,824	6,825,805	6,881,646
Mortgage Tax	19,718,700	20,141,856	18,414,553	20,135,934
Adult Use Cannabis Tax	—	—	—	—
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	10,601,482	10,375,346	9,934,442	10,413,195
Use of Money and Property	11,097,588	11,474,311	13,203,368	13,805,222
Miscellaneous	36,983,553	43,000,796	32,072,072	22,680,110
Transfers	8,707,915	1,734,702	1,643,586	1,885,516
Gain on Sale of Real Property	16,253,319	—	—	—
Total Governmental Activities	1,327,590,831	1,329,176,250	1,355,929,423	1,442,191,335
Business-Type Activities				
Use of Money and Property	587,886	579,510	579,562	579,708
Tobacco Revenues	11,566,206	12,524,923	11,867,048	13,613,831
Transfers	(8,707,915)	(1,734,702)	(1,643,586)	(1,885,516)
Total Business-Type Activities	3,446,177	11,369,731	10,803,024	12,308,023
Total General Revenues	1,331,037,008	1,340,545,981	1,366,732,447	1,454,499,358
Changes in Net Position				
Governmental Activities	(94,206,877)	(119,986,992)	(88,763,240)	(48,097,906)
Business-Type Activities	(35,150,577)	2,641,498	2,105,294	3,679,083
	$ (129,357,454)	$ (117,345,494)	$ (86,657,946)	$ (44,418,823)

(1) Reflects initial implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75 *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions"*.
(2) Reflects initial implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 84 *“Fiduciary Activities”*.
(3) Reflects initial implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87 *“Leases”*.

Source: County of Westchester ACFR

EXHIBIT L-2

2020	2021	2022 (3)	2023	2024	2025
$ 434,555,962	$ 399,205,169	$ 398,591,779	$ 416,338,199	$ 460,644,963	$ 458,186,214
150,398,862	153,336,300	164,334,722	184,495,585	201,879,612	214,356,157
602,945,426	516,715,020	426,691,996	494,321,975	483,451,750	435,732,268
146,000,833	137,140,542	136,926,530	144,363,061	153,281,691	147,404,647
257,589,767	256,105,188	277,598,826	289,722,662	308,650,757	323,948,655
852,685,122	769,648,206	712,701,156	940,811,212	854,893,755	916,416,964
92,861,369	87,456,456	69,524,275	81,858,390	96,987,101	104,163,031
214,849,783	211,128,643	207,076,575	222,382,958	255,708,713	256,505,731
25,063,992	37,957,422	39,117,857	43,299,397	45,230,255	45,941,699
2,776,951,116	2,568,692,946	2,432,563,716	2,817,593,439	2,860,728,597	2,902,655,366
8,504,791	8,316,808	8,079,167	7,835,545	7,622,981	7,429,533
2,785,455,907	2,577,009,754	2,440,642,883	2,825,428,984	2,868,351,578	2,910,084,899
37,790,748	50,518,103	51,514,913	40,565,085	48,357,341	49,574,017
28,804,947	35,435,492	38,811,904	36,976,183	29,769,882	29,396,269
16,665,079	20,680,748	15,505,266	17,020,547	17,824,733	17,342,887
48,359,598	65,673,975	56,210,074	72,053,998	81,450,406	81,613,368
4,298,703	6,121,658	3,154,086	3,674,415	3,625,574	3,963,361
17,493,803	25,151,635	20,494,148	22,100,647	24,179,451	26,159,967
44,981,583	45,811,123	45,270,280	46,010,647	50,019,257	50,437,897
911,657,362	780,001,923	838,541,576	1,064,763,716	917,945,415	975,336,615
30,862,085	12,445,944	84,836,458	20,221,387	21,613,730	11,049,253
1,140,913,908	1,041,840,601	1,154,338,705	1,323,386,625	1,194,785,789	1,244,873,634
(1,636,037,208)	(1,526,852,345)	(1,278,225,011)	(1,494,206,814)	(1,665,942,808)	(1,657,781,732)
(8,504,791)	(8,316,808)	(8,079,167)	(7,835,545)	(7,622,981)	(7,429,533)
(1,644,541,999)	(1,535,169,153)	(1,286,304,178)	(1,502,042,359)	(1,673,565,789)	(1,665,211,265)
718,674,814	717,674,814	710,674,814	724,159,047	738,544,647	755,494,459
671,223,684	813,965,453	890,762,206	882,699,005	930,268,965	956,609,398
16,019,449	17,028,577	16,199,305	17,485,416	17,143,815	17,775,619
—	—	—	—	—	—
3,178,221	4,908,847	6,398,882	7,092,996	7,696,060	8,320,382
21,763,719	30,195,879	27,212,223	15,721,838	15,652,087	18,450,275
—	—	—	—	366,720	699,507
11,013,725	10,782,677	10,633,990	9,845,151	8,538,495	9,142,828
10,694,152	10,174,251	42,100,018	61,353,035	57,886,746	47,567,656
27,657,792	26,463,815	24,545,434	27,141,377	34,462,125	42,749,157
2,039,081	2,091,354	1,976,227	1,704,496	1,554,516	1,431,833
—	—	229,300	1,232,806	—	206,155
1,482,264,637	1,633,285,667	1,730,732,399	1,748,435,167	1,812,114,176	1,858,447,269
579,508	579,491	577,325	580,004	609,869	648,135
14,722,609	15,100,032	14,268,786	12,306,830	11,223,939	10,338,146
(2,039,081)	(2,091,354)	(1,976,227)	(1,704,496)	(1,554,516)	(1,431,833)
13,263,036	13,588,169	12,869,884	11,182,338	10,279,292	9,554,448
1,495,527,673	1,646,873,836	1,743,602,283	1,759,617,505	1,822,393,468	1,868,001,717
(153,772,571)	106,433,322	452,507,388	254,228,353	146,171,368	200,665,537
4,758,245	5,271,361	4,790,717	3,346,793	2,656,311	2,124,915
$ (149,014,326)	$ 111,704,683	$ 457,298,105	$ 257,575,146	$ 148,827,679	$ 202,790,452

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019 (1)
General Fund				
Nonspendable	$ 26,187,109	$ 25,793,700	$ 29,530,674	$ 32,683,995
Restricted	—	—	—	—
Assigned	83,083,190	86,417,318	46,997,501	47,960,422
Unassigned	56,944,177	21,825,361	17,921,922	27,642,805
Total General Fund	166,214,476	134,036,379	94,450,097	108,287,222
All Other Governmental Funds				
Nonspendable	850,000	850,000	850,000	1,459,198
Restricted	6,138,844	3,720,725	3,333,436	22,792,978
Assigned	148,789,170	141,897,065	115,393,271	91,498,654
Unassigned	(138,735,253)	(68,995,115)	(1,453,387)	—
Total All Other Governmental Funds	17,042,761	77,472,675	118,123,320	115,750,830
Total Governmental Funds	$ 183,257,237	$ 211,509,054	$ 212,573,417	$ 224,038,052
General Fund Unrestricted Fund Balance as a Percentage of General Fund Expenditures	7.85%	6.05%	3.42%	3.83%
Governmental Funds Unrestricted Non-capital Fund Balance as a Percentage of Non-capital Governmental Funds Expenditures	13.33%	11.56%	7.85%	7.06%

(1) Reflects initial implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 84 *"Fiduciary Activities"*.

(2) Reflects initial implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87 *"Leases"*.

Source: County of Westchester ACFR

EXHIBIT L-3

	2020	2021	2022 (2)	2023	2024	2025
	$ 28,034,072	$ 31,088,018	$ 26,544,587	$ 28,033,819	$ 31,308,961	$ 34,886,988
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	144,633,585	55,079,029	102,007,989	98,681,824	101,633,460	97,423,280
	75,934,713	327,451,906	402,259,202	428,912,678	430,285,844	436,628,704
	248,602,370	413,618,953	530,811,778	555,628,321	563,228,265	568,938,972
	935,000	899,000	855,000	890,000	981,000	1,346,561
	9,582,942	12,771,838	21,240,619	46,384,228	47,409,375	45,287,721
	80,920,398	65,319,739	67,959,449	89,182,445	110,819,501	124,179,613
	(83,885,140)	(87,756,585)	(57,409,562)	(4,685,500)	(185,286,056)	(329,802,259)
	7,553,200	(8,766,008)	32,645,506	131,771,173	(26,076,180)	(158,988,364)
	$ 256,155,570	$ 404,852,945	$ 563,457,284	$ 687,399,494	$ 537,152,085	$ 409,950,608
	10.64%	18.17%	22.90%	21.16%	22.01%	21.17%
	12.23%	17.81%	21.64%	20.97%	22.10%	21.74%

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019 (1)
Revenues				
Taxes on Real Property	$ 694,597,306	$ 694,597,306	$ 705,565,775	$ 719,674,814
Sales Tax	507,445,900	525,230,119	551,883,494	630,288,471
Federal Aid	241,643,092	226,580,659	242,957,439	245,428,421
State Aid	287,777,139	296,151,380	318,545,265	364,528,855
Departmental Income	243,021,433	240,497,892	241,966,750	253,197,117
Use of Money and Property	9,223,767	9,610,582	11,057,489	11,814,664
Miscellaneous Revenues	167,903,926	153,505,728	196,800,695	187,892,424
Total Revenues	2,151,612,563	2,146,173,666	2,268,776,907	2,412,824,766
Expenditures				
Current				
General Government	216,527,136	216,381,353	235,442,312	251,319,883
Education	161,350,743	149,666,455	155,795,752	160,306,636
Public Safety	261,306,306	277,545,282	287,280,735	295,819,577
Health Services	90,341,575	91,722,256	96,821,308	97,568,395
Transportation	198,122,971	204,147,119	216,668,422	224,191,666
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	629,596,633	613,480,432	681,954,970	683,403,729
Culture and Recreation	45,068,400	46,539,775	50,423,538	51,949,155
Home and Community Services	144,947,792	142,867,017	152,427,988	149,168,944
Employee Benefits	263,344,808	271,763,947	263,779,157	278,368,039
Debt Service				
Principal	110,126,986	102,710,754	104,698,999	114,923,105
Interest	42,361,572	43,660,740	44,751,222	53,634,494
Costs of Issuance	1,415,537	1,516,186	898,226	1,163,786
Advance Refunding Escrow	—	—	—	1,394,683
Capital Outlay	162,499,270	183,513,640	180,968,501	217,671,188
Total Expenditures	2,327,009,729	2,345,514,956	2,471,911,130	2,580,883,280
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenditures	(175,397,166)	(199,341,290)	(203,134,223)	(168,058,514)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Sale of Real Property	20,400,000	—	—	—
Bonds Issued	26,494,000	197,439,660	182,155,000	148,857,652
Refunding Bonds Issued	109,980,000	—	—	46,775,000
Bond Premium	22,802,961	28,418,745	20,400,000	23,618,258
Premium on Refunding Bonds	—	—	—	5,265,278
Bond Anticipation Note Premium	—	—	—	—
Tax Anticipation Note Premium	—	—	—	—
Leases Issued	—	—	—	—
Transfers In	27,393,071	19,435,965	20,620,276	20,352,936
Transfers Out	(18,685,156)	(17,701,263)	(18,976,690)	(18,467,420)
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	(131,480,682)	—	—	(53,134,328)
Total Other Financing Sources	56,904,194	227,593,107	204,198,586	173,267,376
Net Change in Fund Balances	$ (118,492,972)	$ 28,251,817	$ 1,064,363	$ 5,208,862
Debt Service as a Percentage of Non-capital Expenditures	7.02%	6.72%	6.59%	7.13%

(1) Reflects initial implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 84 *"Fiduciary Activities"*.

(2) Reflects initial implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87 *"Leases"*.

Source: County of Westchester ACFR

EXHIBIT L-4

2020	2021	2022 (2)	2023	2024	2025
$ 718,674,814	$ 717,674,814	$ 710,674,814	$ 724,159,047	$ 738,544,647	$ 755,494,459
671,223,684	813,965,453	890,762,206	882,699,005	930,268,965	956,609,398
456,853,083	276,713,094	380,866,281	349,885,347	356,774,104	321,234,635
308,158,559	338,865,673	376,096,830	414,355,495	427,583,573	453,617,575
197,722,437	239,204,641	226,378,352	237,318,993	259,685,028	260,408,147
9,712,646	8,612,381	40,430,705	58,475,440	55,176,886	45,464,393
253,223,437	275,820,582	237,262,334	398,091,191	234,204,781	259,741,508
2,615,568,660	2,670,856,638	2,862,471,522	3,064,984,518	3,002,237,984	3,052,570,115
300,861,335	316,153,681	346,491,800	351,572,722	349,280,879	357,630,818
140,675,320	146,793,675	154,846,710	175,334,629	191,012,401	203,655,341
309,009,723	321,623,048	341,834,781	363,848,774	387,688,608	387,392,197
104,728,899	111,631,382	126,514,468	128,828,119	138,596,356	140,113,179
226,111,834	232,547,298	254,446,895	261,067,681	273,642,831	287,914,418
740,993,254	705,708,648	686,701,954	896,152,238	784,394,687	846,684,127
47,268,677	54,059,091	52,869,035	58,024,875	59,744,865	66,920,614
147,600,698	155,928,696	169,046,948	181,028,240	192,683,337	198,732,306
265,265,602	276,070,692	299,615,686	314,008,163	320,999,314	331,547,298
120,453,440	134,612,580	152,755,433	147,320,725	152,646,659	146,768,242
56,027,545	54,419,831	53,255,356	59,704,982	62,164,530	56,912,366
1,922,685	1,461,599	1,199,837	930,467	559,383	998,180
—	—	—	—	—	—
237,830,339	238,268,183	343,606,480	217,962,455	240,626,059	372,556,222
2,698,749,351	2,749,278,404	2,983,185,383	3,155,784,070	3,154,039,909	3,397,825,308
(83,180,691)	(78,421,766)	(120,713,861)	(90,799,552)	(151,801,925)	(345,255,193)
—	—	—	—	—	—
101,472,897	203,779,614	241,973,457	188,900,000	—	175,540,000
50,920,000	—	—	—	—	—
11,153,797	18,495,000	16,171,218	13,708,286	—	13,511,230
441,003	—	—	—	—	—
—	487,523	—	—	—	—
—	2,265,650	—	—	—	—
—	—	19,197,298	10,429,000	—	27,570,653
24,262,294	21,526,190	17,603,199	67,801,310	60,752,111	29,938,256
(22,223,213)	(19,434,836)	(15,626,972)	(66,096,814)	(59,197,595)	(28,506,423)
(50,728,569)	—	—	—	—	—
115,298,209	227,119,141	279,318,200	214,741,782	1,554,516	218,053,716
$ 32,117,518	$ 148,697,375	$ 158,604,339	$ 123,942,230	$ (150,247,409)	$ (127,201,477)
7.16%	7.52%	7.79%	7.05%	7.29%	6.63%

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Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the County's most significant local revenue source, the property tax. These schedules include:

Assessed Valuation of Taxable Real Property, Average Equalization Rate and Full Valuation

Top Ten Property Taxpayers

Property Tax Levies and Collections

Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates, Per $1,000 of Assessed Valuation

County of Westchester, New York

EXHIBIT L-5

Assessed Valuation of Taxable Real Property, Average Equalization Rate and Full Valuation

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	Assessed Valuation (a)	Average Equalization Rate	Full Valuation (a)	County Direct Rate (a)
2016	$ 34,219,580,766	20.89%	$ 163,815,785,746	$ 3.35
2017	57,932,203,645 (b)	34.53%	167,758,214,049	3.27
2018	60,430,784,749 (c)	34.69%	174,189,428,026	3.21
2019	61,378,271,540	34.03%	180,383,474,053	3.16
2020	62,158,175,371	32.22%	185,037,881,544	3.08
2021	63,171,825,671	33.69%	187,487,527,225	3.03
2022	64,621,704,920	33.86%	190,866,449,724	2.87
2023	68,456,953,427	31.41%	209,995,464,095	2.58
2024	71,899,177,264	30.55%	230,656,380,857	2.35
2025	76,058,644,373	30.39%	237,078,655,198	2.29

(a) *Source: County of Westchester Tax Commission*

(b) For the 2017 tax year the Town of Greenburgh and the Town of Ossining reassessed their properties to full value
(c) For the 2018 tax year the Town of North Salem reassessed their properties to full value
Note:The data represents the Assessment Rolls from the notated years. Taxes are based on previous year Assessments

County of Westchester, New York

EXHIBIT L-6

Top Ten Property Taxpayers

Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Fiscal Year 2016

Taxpayer	**Equalized Full Value**	**Percentage of County Equalized Full Value**
Con Edison	$ 5,697,625,054	3.48%
City of New York (Water)	2,099,867,632	1.28%
Mack-Cali	467,974,945	0.29%
Verizon	394,458,124	0.24%
Reckson	367,821,437	0.22%
Westchester Mall	319,740,909	0.20%
City of New York (Aqueduct)	292,804,348	0.18%
United Water New Rochelle	287,133,419	0.18%
Avalon	249,899,022	0.15%
IBM	234,779,267	0.14%
Total:	$ 10,412,104,157	6.36%
County of Westchester	$ 163,815,785,746	100%

Fiscal Year 2025

Taxpayer	**Equalized Full Value**	**Percentage of County Equalized Full Value**
Con Edison	$ 9,835,860,997	4.15%
City of NY	2,843,055,917	1.20%
Westchester County	503,487,724	0.21%
Westchester Mall LLC	480,018,987	0.20%
Veolia	477,209,459	0.20%
Verizon	396,099,983	0.17%
NYIP	388,513,994	0.16%
Brooks Shopping Center	305,769,663	0.13%
BA Leasing	293,227,158	0.12%
Azure HGI Elmsford Gardens LP	209,162,700	0.09%
Total:	$ 15,732,406,582	6.63%
County of Westchester	$ 237,078,655,198	100%

Source: County of Westchester, New York Tax Commission

County of Westchester, New York
Property Tax Levies And Collections

EXHIBIT L-7

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Tax Levy: County General Fund Purposes	Tax Levy: Sewer, Water and Refuse Disposal Districts	Tax Levy: Total County and District Purposes	Actual Total Collection	Uncollected at End of Fiscal Year		% Collected *
2016	$ 548,423,468	$ 146,173,838	$ 694,597,306	$ 694,597,306	$ —		100%
2017	548,423,468	146,173,838	694,597,306	694,597,306	—		100%
2018	559,391,937	146,173,838	705,565,775	705,565,775	—		100%
2019	570,579,000	149,095,814	719,674,814	719,674,814	—		100%
2020	569,579,000	149,095,814	718,674,814	718,674,814	—		100%
2021	568,579,000	149,095,814	717,674,814	717,674,814	—		100%
2022	548,196,227	162,478,587	710,674,814	710,674,814	—		100%
2023	542,196,227	181,962,820	724,159,047	720,676,014	3,483,033	**	99.5%
2024	542,196,227	196,348,420	738,544,647	738,544,647	—		100%
2025	542,196,227	213,298,232	755,494,459	755,494,459	—		100%

* The County-wide real property tax levy is collected by the cities and towns within the County. Payment of each city and town's share must be 60% on May 25, and 40% on October 15, thereby allowing the County to collect 100% of each year's levy. The various cities and towns within the County are responsible for the billing and collection of taxes and foreclosure proceedings.

Source: County of Westchester, New York Property Tax Legislation.

** *On February 6, 2023, the tax warrants for fiscal year 2023 were approved by the Board of Legislators. The City of Rye made its sixty percent payment of $21,112,505 on May 25, 2023 but unlawfully withheld its 40 percent payment of $14,075,004 in County taxes that were due and owing on October 16, 2023. The City claimed, through legal action, that Rye Playland which is designated parkland, was eligible to be taxed. The County strongly disagreed with the City of Rye's position and the County's position was upheld by the NYS Supreme Court who opined that parkland is tax exempt. The City of Rye had appealed that decision but the appeal was unsuccessful. The City paid $10,591,971 in 2024 to the County and the remainder of $3,483,033 in 2025.*

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County of Westchester, New York
Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates
Last Ten Years
(rate per $1,000 of assessed value, year taxes are payable)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
County Rates				
General	3.35	3.27	3.21	3.16
(equalized full value rate)				
City Rates				
Mount Vernon	391.76	395.97	395.98	403.62
New Rochelle	210.95	225.21	229.68	234.23
Peekskill	259.27	260.71	266.56	271.03
Rye	157.16	167.74	172.83	176.76
White Plains	200.95	205.37	211.36	217.07
Yonkers	238.97	234.12	283.07	295.20
Town Rates	.03-338.86	.03-342.98	.03-353.22	.11-363.60
Village Rates	3.06-545.79	3.10-540.42	3.17-562.81	3.28-576.15
School Districts	12.13-1544.89	9.24-1517.74	9.10-1590.45	9.21-1622.33

Source: County of Westchester, New York Tax Commission

EXHIBIT L-8

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3.08	3.03	2.87	2.58	2.35	2.29
410.80	426.67	440.64	465.39	501.26	519.30
235.43	243.24	248.11	252.64	258.51	263.23
273.67	282.15	287.90	289.25	289.25	307.19
180.06	187.88	190.85	198.43	203.99	214.34
224.52	224.52	234.51	238.29	244.18	250.27
300.86	278.44	278.44	307.92	345.17	372.29
.49-370.78	.25-370.78	.38-381.43	.36-387.86	.36-390.83	.42-395.57
3.39-580.26	3.49-597.06	3.51-614.72	3.59-632.40	3.66-659.93	3.54-686.72
9.24-1641.23	9.32-1662.34	9.23-1694.40	8.82-1734.43	8.48-1773.92	7.89-1815.14

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Debt Capacity

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the County's current levels of outstanding debt and the County's ability to issue additional debt in the future. These schedules include:

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type

Ratios of Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding

Legal Debt Margin Information

County of Westchester, New York

EXHIBIT L-9

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities			
Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Leases	Tobacco Securitization Bonds	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income (1)	Per Capita (2)
2016	$ 1,085,166,947	$ 68,532,567	$ 185,368,041	$ 1,339,067,555	1.42%	$ 1,374.05
2017	1,205,666,790	63,521,240	182,947,563	1,452,135,593	1.46%	1,481.40
2018	1,302,229,151	47,453,633	180,142,085	1,529,824,869	1.45%	1,581.03
2019	1,353,645,386	37,769,030	177,846,607	1,569,261,023	1.43%	1,621.97
2020	1,343,083,783	27,589,106	173,931,129	1,544,604,018	1.39%	1,594.20
2021	1,424,028,600	16,886,663	168,870,650	1,609,785,913	1.35%	1,613.18
2022	1,535,235,604	129,332,788 (3)	163,250,172	1,827,818,564	1.49%	1,845.49
2023	1,591,056,874	121,991,829	158,134,694	1,871,183,397	1.44%	1,888.53
2024	1,433,975,884	105,402,866	154,124,216	1,693,502,966	1.23%	1,682.65
2025	1,471,186,684	119,531,276	149,908,738	1,740,626,698	*	1,713.65

(1) Personal Income data can be found in Exhibit L-12.
(2) Population data can be found in Exhibit L-12.
(3) Reflects initial implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87 "*Leases*".

* Data not yet available.

County of Westchester, New York

EXHIBIT L-10

Ratios of Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	General Bonded Debt Outstanding					
Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds (1)	Less: Amounts Restricted to Repaying Principal	Total	Percentage of Personal Income (2)	Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value of Property (3)	Per Capita (2)
2016	$ 1,085,166,947	$ 6,138,844	$ 1,079,028,103	1.15%	3.15%	$ 1,107.22
2017	1,205,666,790	3,720,725	1,201,946,065	1.21%	2.07%	1,226.17
2018	1,302,229,151	3,333,436	1,298,895,715	1.23%	2.15%	1,342.37
2019	1,353,645,386	7,244,344	1,346,401,042	1.23%	2.19%	1,391.62
2020	1,343,083,783	9,353,831	1,333,729,952	1.20%	2.15%	1,376.55
2021	1,424,028,600	12,516,368	1,411,512,232	1.18%	2.23%	1,414.49
2022	1,535,235,604	11,183,649	1,524,051,955	1.24%	2.36%	1,538.78
2023	1,591,056,874	31,200,743	1,559,856,131	1.20%	2.28%	1,574.31
2024	1,433,975,884	28,060,886	1,405,914,998	1.02%	1.96%	1,396.91
2025	1,471,186,684	19,695,372	1,451,491,312	*	1.91%	1,428.99

(1) - Presented net of original issuance discounts and premiums
(2) - Personal Income data can be found in Exhibit L-12.
(3) - Assessed Value data can be found in Exhibit L-5.

* Data not yet available.

County of Westchester, New York
Legal Debt Margin Information

Last Ten Fiscal Years
(as of December 31)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Five-year Average Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property (a)	$ 157,944,893,640	$ 162,253,383,832	$ 168,422,062,734	$ 174,236,956,684
Debt Limit (7% thereof)	$ 11,056,142,555	$ 11,357,736,868	$ 11,789,544,391	$ 12,196,586,968
Total Net Debt Applicable to Limit	554,454,798	666,093,039	743,890,152	808,279,636
Legal Debt Margin	$ 10,501,687,757	$ 10,691,643,829	$ 11,045,654,239	$ 11,388,307,332
Total Net Debt Applicable to the Limit as a Percentage of the Debt Limit	5.01%	5.86%	6.31%	6.63%

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2025

Five Year Average Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property (a)	$ 223,129,596,396
Debt Limit (7% thereof)	15,619,071,748
Outstanding Indebtedness - Bonds	1,397,278,851
Outstanding Indebtedness - Notes	76,562,206
	1,473,841,057
Less Exclusions:	
2026 Debt Service Appropriation (Principal Only):	
- General Fund and Special Revenue Fund - Airport	106,282,481
- District Funds	14,983,118
Certain Sewer District Debt	209,379,520
Water District Debt	19,662,156
	350,307,275
Total Net Indebtedness	1,123,533,782
Net Debt Contracting Margin	$ 14,495,537,966
Percentage of Debt Contracting Power Exhausted as of December 31, 2025	7.19%

(a) Source: New York State Equalization Tables, as established by the New York State Board of Equalization and Assessment.

EXHIBIT L-11

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
$ 178,971,304,979	$ 183,592,952,114	$ 190,754,159,328	$ 200,762,740,689	$ 211,217,990,658	$ 223,129,596,396
$ 12,527,991,349	$ 12,851,506,648	$ 13,352,791,153	$ 14,053,391,848	$ 14,785,259,346	$ 15,619,071,748
900,221,427	930,276,435	1,050,056,009	1,119,976,737	1,071,341,662	1,123,533,782
$ 11,627,769,922	$ 11,921,230,213	$ 12,302,735,144	$ 12,933,415,111	$ 13,713,917,684	$ 14,495,537,966
7.19%	7.24%	7.86%	7.97%	7.25%	7.19%

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Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the County's financial activities take place. These schedules include:

Demographic and Economic Statistics

Employment and Wages by Sector

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County of Westchester, New York

EXHIBIT L-12

Demographic and Economic Statistics

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Population (1)	Personal Income (2) *(in thousands)*	Per Capita Personal Income (2)	Median Age (3)	Percent High School Graduate or Higher (4)	PK-12 School Enrollment (5)	Unemploy-ment Rate (6)
2016	974,542	$ 94,100,550	$ 96,158	40.5	87.6%	149,332	4.4%
2017	980,244	99,536,199	101,542	40.6	87.6%	149,081	4.5%
2018	967,612	105,446,410	108,976	40.9	87.8%	148,033	3.9%
2019	967,506	109,790,050	113,477	39.2	88.1%	146,888	3.6%
2020	968,890	111,440,026	115,018	38.0	88.6%	142,895	8.0% **
2021	997,895	119,452,645	119,705	41.6	89.7%	142,740	4.8%
2022	990,427	122,841,607	124,029	42.0	89.5%	138,198	3.1%
2023	990,817	129,632,286	130,834	40.1	89.4%	138,107	3.4%
2024	1,006,447	137,298,028	136,419	42.0	89.4%	138,073	3.2%
2025	1,015,743	*	*	*	*	137,729	3.1%

* Information not yet available.
** Significant increase due to COVID-19 outbreak

(1) Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (The population estimate as of July 1st is used for all years.)
(2) Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
(3) Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
(4) Source: U.S. Census Bureau—American Community Survey.
(5) Source: New York State Education Department. Figures represent public school enrollment for all School Districts located in the County.
(6) Source: New York State Department of Labor.

County of Westchester, New York
Employment and Wages by Sector
2025 and 2020

Employment Sector	2025 Average Employment	2025 Total Wages	2025 Average Wages	2025 Percentage of Total Employment
Total, All Industries	**433,084**	**$ 41,151,610,848**	**$ 95,020**	**100 %**
Total, All Private	370,856	34,594,147,539	93,282	85.63
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	419	24,105,769	57,532	0.10
Utilities, Mining	19	3,467,601	182,505	0.004
Construction	27,005	2,520,728,892	93,343	6.24
Manufacturing	10,294	1,552,356,317	150,802	2.38
Wholesale Trade	10,801	1,339,557,174	124,022	2.49
Retail Trade	44,348	2,266,680,079	51,111	10.24
Transportation and Warehousing	18,099	1,645,511,199	90,917	4.18
Information	4,956	737,103,158	148,729	1.14
Finance and Insurance	16,745	4,065,039,160	242,761	3.87
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	10,149	911,617,035	89,823	2.34
Professional and Technical Services	30,326	5,264,669,246	173,602	7.00
Management of Companies and Enterprises	9,488	1,939,348,378	204,400	2.19
Administrative and Waste Services	22,901	1,436,734,527	62,737	5.29
Educational Services	16,397	985,551,627	60,106	3.79
Health Care and Social Assistance	83,253	6,623,193,249	79,555	19.22
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	11,407	650,345,226	57,013	2.63
Accommodation and Food Services	30,312	1,134,802,750	37,437	7.00
Other Services	19,381	1,006,071,591	51,910	4.48
	366,300	$ 34,106,882,978	$ 93,112	84.58 %
Government:				
Federal Government	3,879	356,855,929	91,997	0.90
State Government	6,690	1,007,405,926	150,584	1.54
Local Government	51,659	5,193,201,454	100,528	11.93
Total Government	62,228	$ 6,557,463,309	$ 105,378	14.37 %
Unclassified/Not Disclosed *	4,556	$ 487,264,561	$ 106,950	1.05 %
Totals	**433,084**	**$ 41,151,610,848**	**$ 95,020**	**100 %**

Source: New York State Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

* In New York State, QCEW report data are confidential. In order to ensure the anonymity of individual employers, employment and wage data are not released for any industry level in any location that a) consists of fewer than three reporting units; or b) contains a single unit that accounts for 80 percent or more of the industry's employment.

** no data available for 2020

EXHIBIT L-13

2020			
Average Employment	***Total Wages***	***Average Wages***	***Percentage of Total Employment***
386,761	**$ 32,801,216,454**	**$ 84,810**	**100 %**
328,325	27,569,008,282	83,969	84.89
381	18,346,203	48,153	0.10
2,446	368,664,023	150,721	0.63
25,726	2,063,374,228	80,206	6.65
11,447	1,280,783,950	111,888	2.96
12,545	1,263,302,873	100,702	3.24
43,284	1,849,127,795	42,721	11.19
8,726	581,997,301	66,697	2.26
7,215	800,370,478	110,931	1.87
17,118	3,359,993,778	196,284	4.43
9,479	773,827,567	81,636	2.45
25,865	4,817,785,878	186,267	6.69
8,660	1,646,902,689	190,174	2.24
21,476	1,142,677,876	53,207	5.55
14,982	812,888,849	54,258	3.87
71,111	4,925,626,302	69,267	18.39
7,364	350,573,957	47,606	1.90
22,556	694,317,054	30,782	5.83
17,057	759,919,674	44,552	4.41
327,438	$ 27,510,480,475	84,017	84.66 %
4,513	337,858,590	74,863	1.17
6,818	546,744,823	80,191	1.76
47,105	4,347,604,759	92,296	12.18
58,436	$ 5,232,208,172	89,537	15.11 %
887	$ 58,527,807	65,984	0.23 %
386,761	**$ 32,801,216,454**	**$ 84,810**	**100 %**

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Operating Information

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the County's financial report relates to the services the County provides and the activities it performs. These schedules include:

County Government Annual Positions by Function/ Department

Operating Indicators by Function

Capital Asset Statistics by Function

County of Westchester, New York
County Government Annual Positions By Function/Department
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2016	2017	2018	2019
General Government				
Board of Legislators	58	58	60	60
County Executive	64	63	63	63
Board of Acquisitions and Contract	3	3	3	3
Board of Elections	90	90	104	104
Department of Human Resources	42	42	42	43
Department of Budget	13	13	14	14
Department of Finance	49	50	50	49
Department of Information Technology	128	128	129	130
Department of Law	87	87	87	91
Department of Planning	27	24	24	26
County Clerk	72	71	70	68
Human Rights Commission	5	6	6	6
Tax Commission	2	2	2	2
Public Administrator	7	8	8	8
Department of Public Works	142	147	141	143
Solid Waste Commission	8	8	8	8
Education				
Department of Health	43	42	42	42
Public Safety				
Department of Corrections	877	877	877	877
District Attorney	238	238	238	242
Department of Public Safety	368	369	369	375
Department of Emergency Services	55	55	54	54
Department of Probation	202	202	217	228
Office of Assigned Counsel	-	-	-	-
Health Services				
Community Mental Health Services	71	71	69	70
Department of Health	248	248	245	243
Department of Laboratories and Research	103	103	103	104
Transportation				
Department of Transportation	32	32	34	35
County Road Maintenance	35	35	35	35
Economic Assistance				
County Executive	6	6	7	7
Department of Social Services	1,115	1,140	1,159	1,137
Culture and Recreation				
Department of Parks Recreation and Conservation	237	238	243	247
Home and Community Services				
Senior Program Services	28	31	28	30
Weights Measures and Consumer Protection	21	21	21	22
Sewer	302	302	302	302
Water	7	7	9	8
Refuse	26	26	26	26
Total	**4,811**	**4,843**	**4,889**	**4,902**

Source: County Operating and Special District Budgets
Note: Position counts are inclusive of grant funded positions

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
60	60	60	60	60	60
58	58	59	65	65	66
3	3	3	3	3	3
106	106	106	106	106	106
46	46	46	52	52	52
14	14	14	14	15	15
49	49	49	49	49	49
131	131	131	133	133	133
91	91	91	91	91	91
39	40	42	42	42	42
67	64	64	62	61	60
7	7	7	8	8	8
2	2	2	2	2	2
8	8	8	8	8	8
152	152	155	196	197	197
9	9	9	9	9	10
42	42	42	42	42	42
877	856	856	875	875	876
252	251	259	260	261	263
377	377	378	387	389	391
55	55	62	68	70	72
228	217	217	198	198	198
-	-	5	6	8	9
70	70	73	95	99	102
242	242	258	240	239	231
106	106	106	109	109	109
32	32	32	32	32	32
31	31	31	31	31	31
8	8	8	8	8	8
1,114	1,114	1,113	1,114	1116	1123
247	247	247	259	259	259
32	32	36	37	37	37
23	23	23	23	23	23
302	301	303	322	322	322
8	8	8	10	10	10
27	28	28	29	29	29
4,915	**4,880**	**4,931**	**5,045**	**5,058**	**5,069**

County of Westchester, New York
Operating Indicators by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public Safety				
Emergency Services: Number of 911 Calls	18,440	18,203	20,297	19,736
Arrests for DWI	224	227	227	204
Average County Police Training Hours (per Officer)	28	28	28	28
Basic Recruits Trained	76	103	131	159
Department of Correction				
Average Daily Population	1,041	1,048	1,034	923
Average Yearly Admissions	5,946	5,746	5,849	5,191
Department of Social Services				
Medical Assistance—Medicaid Eligible (monthly avg.)	208,841	203,831	205,581	177,722
Medical Assistance—Children (monthly avg.)	58,164	62,558	62,112	51,358
Medical Assistance—Home Care Cases (monthly avg.)	5,373	5,570	6,196	6,523
Child Protective Services—Reports Investigated	7,118	7,118	7,255	7,514
Child Preventive Services—Children Served (monthly avg.)	1,286	1,200	1,153	1,022
Children in Foster Care (monthly average)	547	527	477	469
Child Support Collections (in millions)	$78.4	$77.9	$79.0	$79.5
Veterans: Contacts	44,070	44,470	44,043	44,820
Veterans: Follow-up Services	18,025	18,065	18,069	18,500
Transportation				
Total Transit Passengers	29,216,300	28,639,782	27,373,048	26,474,087
Airport				
Total Operations (including General Aviation)	147,516	161,146	151,368	153,331
General Aviation Operations	124,380	138,878	129,231	45,129
Passengers	1,468,808	1,480,589	1,521,708	1,713,447
Typical Number of Airlines	8	8	8	8
Parks				
Number of paid admissions	3,149,888	3,133,055	3,031,027	3,111,017
Total revenues realized	$35,218,572	$32,887,568	$31,929,842	$33,629,432
Public Works: Roads and Bridges Maintenance				
Miles of roads maintained	136	136	136	136
Number of bridges maintained	165	165	165	165
Sewer Systems (County operated)				
Average daily sewage treatment (thousands of gallons)	114,900	118,200	139,397	134,500
Water Systems (County operated)				
Maximum daily capacity of plants (millions of gallons)	62	62	62	62

* 2025 figures are estimated.

** Significant decrease due to COVID-19 outbreak.

Source: County of Westchester, New York Departments and County Operating Budgets.

EXHIBIT L-15

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
17,561	21,068	19,207	20,968	14,763	18,727
204	202	238	269	269	250
28	28	28	28	28	28
159	98	160	117	91	95
574	684	776	722	594	599
1,890	2,117	3,025	3,025	2,986	3,127
226,281	253,545	279,900	257,839	241,184	235,250
66,251	67,504	73,700	56,550	56,314	62,750
6,798	6,849	7,290	7,551	8,293	8,875
5,914	6,203	6,056	6,516	6,385	6,130
980	940	1,087	1,168	1,128	1,240
427	369	303	284	315	330
$83.7	$78.2	$71.0	$71.6	$72.0	$72.0
44,860	44,600	44,088	46,910	46,993	47,050
18,239	18,050	20,001	19,952	19,940	21,310
16,641,134	16,426,295	20,586,620	21,894,125	24,443,994	25,100,000
100,463	142,336	159,796	158,764	162,093	170,000
31,005	128,710	134,457	131,103	135,335	144,000
464,750	913,488	1,732,589	2,231,608	2,298,406	2,300,000
8	5	6	5	5	5
1,462,429	2,332,995	1,795,612	1,945,842	2,102,165	2,571,647
$16,931,265	$24,390,177	$20,494,148	$22,100,647	$24,185,451	$26,159,967
136	136	136	136	136	136
165	165	165	165	165	165
115,400	126,000	118,100	132,000	126,400	123,200
62	62	62	62	62	62

County of Westchester, New York
Capital Asset Statistics by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Parks				
Total acreage	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Number of parks	53	53	53	53
Number of historical sites	9	9	9	9
Number of golf courses	6	6	6	6
Number of nature centers	6	6	6	6
Number of beaches	3	3	3	3
Number of pools	4	5	5	5
Number of farms	2	2	2	2
Education				
Westchester Community College (main campus)	1	1	1	1
Health				
Health Department Clinics/in County-owned buildings	4/1	4/1	4/1	4/1
Boat (used for water sampling)	2	2	2	2
Home and Community Services				
Sewer Systems (County operated):				
Miles of sanitary sewers	194	194	194	194
Number of treatment plants	7	7	7	7
Water Systems (County operated)				
Miles of water mains	17	17	17	17
Transportation				
Buses	329	326	326	327
ParaTransit Vans	59	59	59	63
Transit Connect/Prius/Rav4/Chrysler Pacifica	38	40	42	43

Source: County Departments or Operating Budget

EXHIBIT L-16

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
53	53	53	53	53	53
9	9	9	9	9	9
6	6	6	6	6	6
6	6	6	6	6	6
3	3	3	3	3	3
5	5	5	5	5	5
2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1
4/1	4/1	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1
2	2	2	0	0	0
194	194	194	194	194	194
7	7	7	7	7	7
17	17	17	17	17	17
327	327	328	324	326	326
62	62	69	71	66	81
43	40	38	38	47	52

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Additional Report

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PKF O'CONNOR DAVIES
ACCOUNTANTS AND ADVISORS

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*

Independent Auditors' Report

**The Honorable Board of Legislators
of the County of Westchester, New York**

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Westchester, New York ("County") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 25, 2026.

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.

PKF O'CONNOR DAVIES, LLP
500 Mamaroneck Avenue, Harrison, NY 10528 I Tel: 914.381.8900 I Fax: 914.381.8910 I www.pkfod.com

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.

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP
Harrison, New York
June 25, 2026

Continuing Disclosure Information

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THE COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

Here follows a brief description of the County, together with certain information concerning its economy and governmental organization, its indebtedness, current major revenue sources and expenditures of the General and Special Revenue funds.

General Information

The County of Westchester, incorporated in 1683, is a suburban county located in the northern sector of the New York City metropolitan area. It is bordered on the south by New York City, on the east by the State of Connecticut and Long Island Sound, on the north by Putnam County and on the west by the Hudson River. The County has a 2020 Federal census population of 1,004,457 and an area of 431 square miles.

The County has a large and varied economic base containing many corporate headquarters, research facilities, manufacturing firms and well-developed trade and service sectors. Approximately 38% of employed County residents are employed outside the County, primarily in New York City. Approximately 32% of Westchester residents live within a 15-minute walk of a Metro-North station, facilitating commutes into New York City.

Population Characteristics

The 2020 Federal census recorded that the County experienced a 5.8% population increase since the prior completed census in 2010. The U.S. Bureau of the Census estimated the County's 2024 population was 1,006,447.

TABLE 1

Population (in thousands)

Year	Westchester	New York City	New York State	United States
1960	809	7,782	16,782	179,323
1970	894	7,895	18,237	203,212
1980	867	7,072	17,558	226,546
1990	875	7,323	17,990	248,710
2000	923	8,008	18,976	283,868
2010	950	8,175	19,378	308,746
2020	1,004	8,804	20,201	331,449

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census as of most recent adjustment.

The County's 48 municipalities vary greatly in population size and density. Four cities: Yonkers, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon and White Plains (the County seat), contain over 46% of Westchester's population and have about 10,000 people per square mile encompassing approximately 42 square miles. The northern portion of the County which encompasses approximately 245 square miles has about 770 people per square mile. The southern portion which encompasses approximately 185 square miles and contains the four cities has about 4,410 people per square mile. The County overall population density in 2020 was 2,331 people per square mile. The County is approximately eight percent as densely populated as New York City (29,303 per square mile) and less than one-half as densely populated as Nassau County (4,897 per square mile). However, it is more densely populated than Rockland County (1,950 per square mile), Suffolk County (1,637 per square mile), Putnam County (424 per square mile) and Dutchess County (373 per square mile).

Personal Income

Total personal income of County residents was $137.3 billion in 2024. The County's 2024 per capita personal income was among the highest in the nation. As reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, the County's per capita personal income of $136,419 in 2024 placed it in the top 1% among the 3,115 counties nationwide. In addition, the County's 2024 per capita personal income of $136,419 compared favorably to New York State and the U.S., which were $85,552 and $73,204, respectively.

Economy

Employment

Since 2015, employment in the County has for the most part increased along with the County population. In addition, the County's rate of unemployment has generally been lower than the State and the United States for this period. Table 2a reflects monthly employment and unemployment for the most recent 12-month period available.

TABLE 2

Annual Employment and Unemployment, 2016-2025
(Employment figures in thousands)

	Westchester[(a)]		New York State		United States	
	Employment	Unemployment Rate	Employment	Unemployment Rate	Employment	Unemployment Rate
2016	470	4.3%	9,292	4.9%	151,436	4.9%
2017	474	4.4	9,378	4.6	153,337	4.4
2018	483	3.8	9,426	4.1	155,761	3.9
2019	493	3.5	9,480	3.9	157,538	3.7
2020	461	7.9	8,631	9.8	147,795	8.1
2021	484	4.7	8,914	7.1	152,581	5.3
2022	511	3.0	9,266	4.3	158,291	3.6
2023	520	3.0	9,453	4.0	161,037	3.6
2024	520	3.3	9,515	4.2	161,346	4.0
2025	521	3.4	9,575	4.3	163,493	4.3

Sources: New York State Department of Labor and United States Labor Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Annual Averages, not seasonally adjusted.
Most recent updated data.
(a) Statistical data represents employment of the County's residents employed either within the County or outside the County.

TABLE 2a

Monthly Employment and Unemployment, Most Recent 12-Month Period Available
(Employment figures in thousands)

	Westchester[(a)]		New York State		United States	
	Employment	Unemployment Rate	Employment	Unemployment Rate	Employment	Unemployment Rate
April 2026	521	3.1%	9,543	4.4%	163,992	4.1%
March 2026	524	3.3	9,565	4.5	163,760	4.0
February 2026	519	3.6	9,500	4.7	163,656	4.2
January 2026	522	3.7	9,442	4.7	163,370	4.2
December 2025	523	3.4	9,487	4.6	163,140	4.2
November 2025	524	2.9	9,548	3.8	163,327	4.3
October 2025	519	2.7	9,474	3.5	163,244	4.1
September 2025	528	2.6	9,515	3.7	163,898	4.3
August 2025	518	3.4	9,481	4.1	163,509	4.3
July 2025	518	3.9	9,416	4.3	163,338	4.5
June 2025	517	3.6	9,328	4.6	163,831	4.4
May 2025	519	3.0	9,354	4.2	161,586	4.3

Sources: New York State Department of Labor and United States Labor Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Monthly Averages, not seasonally adjusted. October 2025 data unavailable due to lapse in Federal appropriations.
(a) Statistical data represents employment of the County's residents employed either within the County or outside the County

TABLE 3

Non-Farm Average Employment in Westchester
2021 – 2025
(Figures in thousands)

	Total Non-Farm	Trade Transportation and Utilities	Education & Health Services	Government	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Manufacturing	Construction/ Mining	Other
2021	411.7	71.5	90.4	63.3	88.5	11.6	27.0	59.4
2022	428.7	73.1	93.4	63.5	92.7	12.2	28.1	65.7
2023	437.8	72.6	99.8	62.7	93.8	11.6	29.3	68.0
2024	442.7	73.1	102.9	63.5	95.2	10.9	28.7	68.4
2025	446.3	73.6	104.5	64.5	95.5	10.7	27.8	69.7

Source: New York State Department of Labor.
Annual Averages, not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 4

Select Listing of Major Employers (Non-Municipal) in the County of Westchester
(In Excess of 1,000 Employees)

Employee	Business Activity
Westchester Medical Center	Hospital and Healthcare Services
IBM	Multinational Technology
PepsiCo	Multinational Food, Snack and Beverage
White Plains Hospital	Hospital and Healthcare Services
Regeneron	Biotechnology
Saint John's Riverside Hospital	Hospital and Healthcare Services
Morgan Stanley	Financial Services
Northern Westchester Hospital	Hospital and Healthcare Services
New York Presbyterian Hospital	Hospital and Healthcare Services
Saint Joseph's Medical Center	Hospital and Healthcare Services
Montefiore New Rochelle Hospital	Hospital and Healthcare Services

Source: Recent Official Statements of Towns located within the County.

Economic Activity and Development

Approximately 98% of the wage and salary jobs in the County in 2025 were with firms whose major activity was other than manufacturing. During 2025, employment in all sectors showed increased levels as compared to the previous year, except for manufacturing and construction/mining.

Housing affordability continues to be a significant concern within Westchester County and throughout the downstate region. Elevated interest rates have continued to place upward pressure on mortgage borrowing costs, reducing affordability for many prospective homebuyers. Despite higher financing costs, limited housing supply throughout the County has continued to support elevated residential sales prices, particularly within the single-family housing market.

Comparing first quarter 2026 median residential sales prices to the same period one-year earlier, median sale prices for single-family homes increased from approximately $875,000 to $935,000, or 6.9%. Co-op median sale prices increased from approximately $220,000 to $235,00, while condominium median sales prices declined modestly from approximately $555,000 to $525,000.

The healthcare sector in the County is a major, rapidly growing economic driver, generating approximately $18 billion in impact and providing over 50,000 jobs. It features a robust network of top-tier hospitals like Westchester Medical Center (the only public/Level 1 trauma center in the Hudson Valley) and White Plains Hospital, alongside a large life sciences cluster. Major investments are fueling expansions in advanced care robotics and outpatient services.

Retail highlights include:

- Shopping attractions in the County include Ridge Hill, The Westchester Mall, Rivertowns, New Roc City, Jefferson Valley Mall and the Cross-County Mall.

- Major department stores in the County include Bloomingdale's, Kohl's, Neiman Marcus, Nordstrom, Macys, Burlington, and Target.

- In August 2020 Wegman's, the Rochester-based grocery store, opened in Harrison.

- The Westchester, an upscale retail center in White Plains, celebrated its 30^{th} anniversary in 2025.

Other development highlights include:

- Westchester County is experiencing significant development, particularly in residential construction, with over 12,500 units delivered since late 2021 and another 15,000 currently underway. This growth is addressing the region's increasing housing demand and is supported by investments in infrastructure and affordable housing initiatives. Recently in June 2025, the first wave of tenants has begun moving into Hudson Piers, one of Westchester's largest housing developments with more than 1,000 units along the Yonkers waterfront. The City of White Plains has more than 3,300 units of new construction either recently completed or under construction, and an additional 2,477 units approved for development. Redevelopment of the 12-acre Galleria site is proposed to include the largest residential project in the city's history.

- "The North 60" is a proposed $1.2 billion project involving 80 acres of land centrally located in the Town of Mount Pleasant. The North 60 is in close proximity to Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, the nation's fastest growing biotech company. The project's aim is to feature nearly 3 million square feet of cutting-edge biotech research labs, start-up incubators, and eco-friendly office/medical and retail spaces.

Transportation

The County has three commuter train lines operated by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), providing service into Manhattan. Approximately three-quarters of the County's population live within a 40-minute ride to Grand Central Terminal. Freight service is provided on some rail lines. The MTA has made investments in new rolling stock and improved station facilities for the County's three commuter lines and is implementing a program to expand parking facilities at various stations on all three lines.

The County is served by the New York State Thruway, three interstate highways (I-95, I-287, and I-684), and a network of scenic parkways dating back to the 1920s. The parkway system includes the Bronx River Parkway, Saw Mill River Parkway, Hutchinson River Parkway, Sprain Brook Parkway, Cross County Parkway and Taconic State Parkway.

All parkways are owned and operated by the New York State Department of Transportation except for the Bronx River Parkway, which is owned and patrolled by the County. Pursuant to an agreement with the State, the County patrols the Saw Mill, Hutchinson River, and Cross County Parkways and is reimbursed by the State for a portion of those patrol costs.

The County is served by the Bee-Line Transit System which is administered by the County Department of Public Works and Transportation and several private bus companies. The County provides operating assistance to the companies under contract and obtains State and Federal aid for acquisition of new buses and other capital improvements in bus transportation. The Bee-Line Transit System operates over 900 route miles and on average carries over 20 million passengers annually.

Westchester County Airport is owned by Westchester County. The airport is managed under contract by Avports LLC, a leader in airport and aviation facilities management. The airport currently provides nonstop commercial airline service to 23 destinations in the United States, Puerto Rico and Bermuda on five airlines (American, Breeze, BermudAir, Delta and JetBlue). In 2025 over 2.3 million passengers flew through Westchester County Airport on scheduled flights.

The airport is home base for over 250 aircraft and is a major operating base for both NetJets and Flexjet. Corporate jet traffic accounted for 57% of aircraft movements in 2025.

Utility Services

Wastewater Services

The County, through its Department of Environmental Facilities, operates wastewater collection, conveyance, and treatment system facilities and infrastructure that consists of seven water resource recovery facilities, 42 pumping stations, and 194 miles of trunk sewers serving 13 County Sanitary Sewer Districts.

On December 9, 2008, the County of Westchester Board of Legislators (the "Board") by Act No. 240-2008, authorized the County to enter into an Order on Consent (the "2008 Consent Order") with the State of New York Department of Environmental Conservation ("NYSDEC"), which was fully executed on December 30, 2008. The 2008 Consent Order replaced a prior Order on Consent entered into on December 24, 2004 ("2004 Consent Order") settling the administrative claims of the NYSDEC relating to, among other things, the County's anticipated noncompliance with state and federally mandated nitrogen removal standards to be imposed in the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") permits. The Consent Orders involve the four County-owned Water Resource Recovery Facilities ("WRRFs") that discharge into the Long Island Sound ("LIS"), namely: (1) the New Rochelle WRRF; (2) the Mamaroneck Valley WRRF; (3) the Blind Brook WRRF; and (4) the Port Chester WRRF. The matter stemmed from a multi-year study of nitrogen-based pollution in the Long Island Sound, the Long Island Sound Study ("LISS"), which began in 1985, and the subsequent agreement of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA"), and the States of New York and Connecticut to impose mandatory nitrogen discharge reductions on all municipal WRRFs that discharge into the Long Island Sound. The 2008 Consent Order required improvements be undertaken at the larger two of the four LIS WRRFs, namely the Mamaroneck Valley and New Rochelle WRRFs (the "Project"), to meet nitrogen discharge standards set forth in the NYSDEC-issued SPDES permits for all four Long Island Sound WRRFs, in the aggregate, by 2017. It further required the equitable apportionment of all the costs associated with the Project among the four (4) Long Island Sound Sanitary Sewer Districts ("SSDs"), namely: (1) the New Rochelle SSD; (2) the Mamaroneck Valley SSD; (3) the Blind Brook SSD; and (4) the Port Chester SSD, as the Board determined that all of the properties in the four LIS SSDs are benefited thereby. This had a substantial financial impact on those SSDs. During construction to upgrade the Mamaroneck Valley WRRF (the "Plant"), there were unintended releases of plastic media disks from the Plant into the Long Island Sound, which constituted violations of Environmental Conservation Law Section 17-0803. As a consequence of the violations, and subsequent work to prevent future occurrences, the Plant suffered setbacks with respect to implementation of its plan to upgrade the treatment facilities in accordance with the 2008 Consent Order. In October 2012, the 2008 Consent Order was modified to extend interim deadlines to "Complete Construction at the Mamaroneck WRRF" and to "Operate to Meet the 12 Month Rolling Average" in addition to a "Green Beaches, Clean Beaches Media Disk Recovery Program" (the 2004 Consent Order and 2008 Consent Order, as modified are collectively referred to as the "Consent Order"), noting that said amendment does not change the termination date of the Consent Order. The County met its obligations for total nitrogen removal under the Consent Order by achieving the 12-month rolling average limit by May 2015, ahead of the required August 2017 deadline. The Consent Order remains open for continued monitoring.

The County originally authorized approximately $407.7 million in bonds in order to meet its obligations under the 2008 Consent Order. Pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the County received an award of $22,944,000. The New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation ("EFC") which administered and financed the subject debt, forgave the outstanding debt in this amount which reduced the authorized amount by $22.9 million to $384.8 million on November 6, 2014. As of December 31, 2025, the County has issued $382.8 million of which $22.9 million was forgiven as described above. On September 11, 2024, $7.2 million of unspent proceeds related to bonds previously sold to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation were removed from the outstanding balance as a part of a refunding transaction reducing the amount issued to $375.6 million. At December 31, 2025, there remains $22.6 million in authorized but unissued bonds for this initiative.

On August 10, 2015, the Board, by Act No. 142-2015, authorized the County to enter into an Order on Consent with the NYSDEC to settle administrative claims concerning alleged violations of SPDES Permit No. NY 0026697 (the "Permit") for the New Rochelle WRRF. The Permit, in relevant part, required the County to eliminate discharges from Overflow Retention Facilities ("ORF") or to comply with the effluent limitation specified in 40 CFR Part 133 by August 1, 2014. The NYSDEC alleged that, from August 1, 2014, and continuing, the County did not eliminate discharges from the ORFs, nor did it comply with the effluent limitation, in violation of the Permit. The Order on Consent contains a Compliance Schedule that was agreed upon between the County and NYSDEC. Further, on August 10, 2015, the Board, by Act No. 141-2015, authorized the County to enter into inter-municipal agreements with the four municipalities that discharge wastewater to the New Rochelle WRRF for the development and implementation of studies and plans so that the County can comply with the Compliance Schedule contained in the Order on Consent. On September 3, 2015, the County Board of Acquisition and Contract authorized the County to enter into the inter-municipal agreements and all four of these inter-municipal agreements have been fully executed. The four municipalities in the New Rochelle SSD are performing investigation and remediation work as required by the inter-municipal agreements and the Compliance Schedule contained in the Order on Consent, which has been amended from time to time as necessary for compliance.

Electrical Services

Except for its northeastern portion, the County receives electrical delivery service from Consolidated Edison of New York ("Con Edison"). The cost of electricity in the Con Edison service territory is the highest in the continental United States. These high-power costs may accelerate the current trend in the County away from manufacturing production. Con Edison also supplies natural gas service to the County. The northeastern portion of the County receives its electric power from New York State Electric and Gas (NYSEG) at rates substantially below those of Con Edison. Since the latter part of 1976, both the County and the majority of municipalities within the County have received their electricity from the Power Authority of the State of New York over Con Edison distribution lines. The New York State Public Service Commission embarked on a program whereby the current utilities would continue to operate, under a regulatory scheme, the distribution system for electricity, but the utilities have divested themselves of most of their generation facilities. The generation facilities have been acquired by independent operators, with the electricity generated at these and other facilities sold under market conditions. However, to date, the majority of residential customers continue to buy their electricity from the regulated utilities.

Recharge New York ("RNY") is a statewide economic development power program for qualified businesses and not-for-profit corporations and was signed into law on April 14, 2011. The RNY program merges all existing NYPA Economic Development Programs into one program directly administered by NYPA. RNY provides benefits for businesses and non-profits including: a permanent and dedicated funding source for the low-cost energy economic development programs; long term contracts for a term of up to seven years so that program participants can make appropriate business decisions to re-locate, remain, and/or expand; and the ability to add new program participants and provide additional allocations to existing program participants.

Water Services

The County receives most of its public water from the Croton, Delaware, and Catskill aqueduct systems of The City of New York (the "City"). These systems are fed partly by approximately 177 square miles of watershed lands and reservoirs in the County and, in addition, receive water by aqueduct from the upstate Catskill and Delaware systems. The County operates two water districts, County Water Districts 1 and 3.

The County has two additional districts which are not operated by the County. Effective January 1, 2002, Water District No. 2, which had previously been operated by the County, was leased to Northern Westchester Joint Water Works pursuant to State legislation and an inter-municipal agreement. Under this agreement, the lessee made lease payments to the County that covered the County's remaining annual debt service for prior capital projects at Water District No. 2. The County is reviewing the possible transfer of District assets to the lessee. Water District No. 4 is not active. Also, there are a variety of private and municipal reservoir and well systems which supply the remainder of public water needs.

In January 1997, the County entered into the New York City Watershed Memorandum of Agreement ("Watershed MOA") with the City, the State, the USEPA, Putnam County, the Coalition of Watershed Towns, the Catskill Watershed Corporation, certain municipal corporations located within the New York City Watershed and certain environmental organizations. The Watershed MOA provides for (i) a Land Acquisition Program pursuant to which the City will purchase land within the New York City Watershed, (ii) the promulgation of new Watershed Regulations, (iii) Watershed Protection and Partnership Programs pursuant to which the City will fund infrastructure and improvements within the New York City Watershed and has paid $38 million to the County to create a fund known as the East of Hudson Water Quality Investment Program Fund ("EOH WQIP Fund") to support the implementation of water quality investments in the East of Hudson Watershed to protect the City's drinking water supply, and (iv) the creation of the Watershed Protection and Partnership Council.

Since 1997, the County has exercised fiduciary and administrative responsibilities for the EOH WQIP Fund, which as of December 31, 2025 had a fund balance of $40.5 million. Expenditures of the EOH WQIP Fund must be approved by the Board. The 12 municipalities that have land area within the NYC water supply watershed, with the partnership of the County, established an ad hoc organization known as the Northern Westchester Watershed Committee ("NWWC") to be a regional forum to oversee implementation of the Watershed MOA and its programs. While the NWWC has advised the Board on spending priorities for the EOH Fund, NWWC recommendations are not required for EOH Fund allocations. Many projects, large and small, have been approved by the Board for funding through the EOH WQIP Fund. Sample projects eligible for funding include: sewer diversion projects, water quality measures identified in the Croton Plan, rehabilitation or replacement of septic systems that are failing or likely to fail in certain areas, connections to sewer systems, storm water best management practices to correct or reduce existing erosion or pollution and new or upgraded sand and salt storage facilities.

On May 6, 1997, the USEPA issued a 1997 Filtration Avoidance Determination for the Catskill and Delaware Water Supply Systems ("1997 FAD"). The 1997 FAD remained in effect until April of 2002. In May of 2002, USEPA approved a new Filtration Avoidance Determination ("2002 FAD") and, therein, determined that the City has an adequate long-term watershed protection program for its Catskill/Delaware water supply which meets the established standards for unfiltered water systems. The 2002 FAD established milestones for the City's construction of Ultraviolet ("UV") Light Disinfection Facilities, to commence operation on August 31, 2009. In 2005, the City requested an extension of the construction schedule contained in the 2002 FAD. Pursuant thereto, the USEPA prepared the 2005 Draft Modification to the 2002 FAD which extended the date for commencement of operation at the UV Facility to August 31, 2010. The required UV disinfection plant at Eastview became operational at the end of 2012. The USEPA released a 10-year New York City Filtration Avoidance Determination ("2007 FAD") for the Catskill/Delaware Water Supply in July 2007. After the 2007 FAD was issued, USEPA transferred primacy for regulatory oversight of the City's FAD to the New York State Department of Health ("NYSDOH"). In May 2014,

NYSDOH, in consultation with USEPA, issued the Revised 2007 FAD, which defined the City's requirements for the remaining period of the 2007 FAD. In accordance with NYSDOH's certification of the 2007 FAD, the next FAD was scheduled to be issued in 2017. The 2017 FAD supersedes the Revised 2007 FAD and will remain effective until a further determination is made, currently scheduled for July 2027.

On July 18, 2022, USEPA issued an Administrative Order No.: SDWA-02-2022-8057 ("AO") against Water District No. 3 ("WD3") related to Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts rule. WD3 timely responded to the AO and is working with the USEPA to complete items identified in the action plan. On March 9, 2026, USEPA issued an Administrative Order No.: SDWA-02-2026-8079 ("AO") against Water District No. 3 ("WD3") which essentially revised the required completion date to October 1, 2026 to complete the water tank rehabilitation work. Water District #3 is currently on schedule to complete the work by the revised date.

Refuse Disposal

The County provides refuse disposal and recyclables processing services to approximately 90% of the County's population through the County Refuse Disposal District No. 1 (the "District"). The District operates four transfer stations, a Material Recovery Facility, and a Household-Hazardous Material Recovery Facility. In 2021, the District added a compost and education facility ("CompostED"), which acts as a demonstration and education site for food scrap composting.

Originally established through an agreement with the County of Westchester Industrial Development Agency in 1985, since October 2009, the County, on behalf of the District, has had a solid waste disposal agreement with WIN/Waste Innovations f/k/a Wheelabrator Westchester, L.P., to bring all municipal solid waste collected under inter-municipal agreements with District municipalities ("IMAs") to the Charles Point Resource Recovery Facility in the City of Peekskill, New York. The Agreement was renewed and extended in October 2019 through October 2029 (the "2019 Agreement"). Under the 2019 Agreement, the District is not obligated to supply a minimum tonnage of solid waste and the agreement allows the District to divert up to 62,500 tons annually to explore new waste disposal technologies.

In addition to the processing of curbside recyclable and household hazardous waste, the District also manages programs for the recycling of organic yard waste, electronic waste, textiles, transportation and disposal of residential food scraps and various other programs to reduce waste.

On December 28, 2016, USEPA issued an Administrative Order under various provisions of the Clean Water Act for compliance with the Multi-Sector General Permit ("MSGP") (Order No.: CWA-02-2017-3022) at the Brockway Solid Waste Transfer Station in White Plains. The Administrative Order was revised on or about May 12, 2017, under Order No.: CWA-02-2017-3050, and again on or about June 21, 2022, under Order No.: CWA-02-2022-3030. During the First Quarter of 2026, the Board of Legislators authorized DEF to execute a Consent Agreement with USEPA that continues the requirements for certain reporting, interim measures to control leachate, and the installation of a leachate filtering system at the site. DEF continues to take steps to address leachate concerns at the Brockway Place facility, including the cleaning of the stormwater piping system, and the piloting of alternative filters.

On January 27, 2020, the County and the NYSDEC entered into a Consent Order, wherein the County agreed to undertake an upgrade to the stormwater system to address stormwater runoff and leachate concerns at the Yonkers Transfer Station and Material Recovery Facility located in the City of Yonkers (NYSDEC CO No.: R3-20170505-87). The construction is completed and enhanced sampling, pursuant to the order, is ongoing. The County is awaiting documentation from NYSDEC to close the Consent Order.

Recreational and Cultural Facilities

The nationally accredited Westchester County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation ("Westchester County Parks") operates and manages more than 50 parks and recreational facilities spanning 18,000 acres of publicly-owned parkland. Westchester County Parks has earned the distinction of being accredited by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) since 2003. Westchester County Parks is the only agency in New York State to be nationally accredited, and the distinction makes the parks system a member of an elite group of 192 agencies that have been accredited since the program was introduced in 1994. National Accreditation is the highest honor that can be bestowed on a parks system, and sets it apart from thousands of other parks systems throughout the nation.

Westchester County Parks includes six golf courses, four swimming pools, two beaches, six nature preserves and various historic sites. Westchester County Parks also operates a number of flagship parks, e.g.: Ladson Park Arboretum and Veterans Memorial, Camp Morty at Mountain Lakes Park, Muscoot Farm, the Westchester County Center (a public assembly and entertainment facility), the Bronx River Parkway Reservation, the North and South County Trailways and Kensico Dam Plaza, known as the County's "Central Park."

On or about July 22, 2021 the County entered into a Second Restated and Amended Playland Management Agreement (the "Second Restated Agreement") with Standard Amusements LLC ("Standard") for the management and operation of Playland Park. On January 21, 2025, the County received a Notice of Termination from Standard effective February 20, 2025, which purported to terminate the Second Restated Agreement. Thereafter on February 4, 2025 the County sent a letter to Standard's attorneys escalating the dispute to arbitration pursuant to Section 43(ii) of the Second Restated Agreement. The arbitration resulted in decisions that: (i) the County was entitled to notice and opportunity to cure any default; (ii) Standard's termination was invalid for failure to provide said notice and opportunity; (iii) Standard was in default for abandoning Playland; (iv) the County validly terminated the Second Restated Agreement on February 22, 2025; and (v) Standard was only entitled to liquidated damages as a result of its default under Section 23B(ii)(a) of the Second Restated Agreement. Separately, the arbitrators held that the County could not bring a separate claim against Standard relating to ride maintenance or the conditions of Playland, finding that any such claim was subsumed by the liquidated damages provision.

Based upon the arbitrators' decision, it was established that the termination date was February 22, 2025 and that payment of liquidated damages was required to be made within 90 days from the date of termination, *to wit:* May 23, 2025, otherwise pursuant to Section 23B of the Second Restated Agreement, interest would accrue at eighteen (18%) percent compounding annually. In order to reduce interest exposure, the County made a payment on or about

May 20, 2025 of $24,000,000 toward the liquidated damages. On November 21, 2025, the County made another payment of $12,000,000 toward the balance of the liquidated damages. These two payments covered all remaining liquidated damages, including credits for monies owed to the County by Standard (and interest thereon), and a portion of the interest owed to Standard under Section 23B, representing interest that accrued between May 23, 2025 and November 21, 2025. As a result of the foregoing, the County owed Standard a remaining balance of $519,294 representing remaining interest on the liquidated damages. This remaining balance has been paid.

State and local agencies provide an additional 17,000 acres of parkland and preserves for public use. There are also a considerable number of landmarks and historic sites throughout the County dating back to the 17th century, reflecting the rich architectural and historic heritage of the area. The County houses an array of colleges and universities, theaters, museums, private golf courses, yacht clubs, marinas, country clubs, equestrian clubs, and skating rinks, all of which combine to provide a wide range of educational, cultural and recreational opportunities.

Governmental Organization

Subject to the State Constitution, the County operates pursuant to the County Charter (the "Charter") and Administrative Code and in accordance with other laws governing the County generally to the extent that such laws are applicable to counties operating under a charter form of government. The Charter in its present form was originally enacted into law by the State Legislature after its approval by the electors of the County at a general election held in November 1937. The Administrative Code was enacted into State law in 1948.

County Board of Legislators. The legislative power of the County is vested in the County Board of Legislators (the "Board") which in its present form has been in existence since January 1, 1970. Its 17 members are elected for two-year terms by the voters in their respective legislative districts. Vacancies occurring on the Board are to be filled at a special election in the legislative district of the vacated office. However, if a vacancy occurs within seven (7) months prior to the regular expiration of such term of office, the vacancy may be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term by an appointment of the majority of the remaining members of the Board. Both the number of members and boundaries of legislative districts may vary from time to time in accordance with requirements of the Federal and State Constitution or by Charter amendment. Since 1974 the Board has retained the services of PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP to review and report projections of revenues and expenditures as contained in proposed budgets. This firm or its predecessors has been the independent certified public accountants of the County since 1966.

The County Executive. The County Executive is elected every four years in the year of the presidential election. The County Executive must be a resident of the County for at least five years prior to election, is required to devote the County Executive's full time to the duties of the office and may hold no other public office. Subject to certain exceptions hereafter described, no act of the Board can take effect unless approved by the County Executive. If any act is not returned to the County Board by the County Executive with a written reason for not approving it within ten days of its presentation to the County Executive, it is deemed approved; further any act disapproved by the County Executive nevertheless becomes effective if upon reconsideration it is passed by at least two-thirds vote of all the members of the Board. Pursuant to the Charter, there are several departments of the County established, including the Department of the Budget, responsible for preparation of the budget for submission to the County Executive, and such other duties in regard thereto as the County Executive may direct. Also pursuant to the Charter, the Department of Finance is charged with the administration of the financial affairs of the County, including collection of all taxes and other revenues due to the County, the custody and safekeeping of all funds belonging to the County and the disbursement of all County funds including the keeping and supervision of all accounts.

Westchester County Executive Kenneth Jenkins was sworn into office on January 1, 2026. Mr. Jenkins was elected to a three-year term commencing January 1, 2026 and such term will end on December 31, 2028. The three-year term is as per New York State Law to align certain elections for County and Town offices with even year elections for State and Federal Offices.

Chief Fiscal Officer. The Commissioner of Finance is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the County Executive and is confirmed by the Board. By the Charter, the Commissioner of Finance is responsible for the administration of the financial affairs of the County, including the management of $2.4 billion in general County funds, collection of all taxes, assessments, license fees and other revenues due the County; custody and safekeeping of all funds belonging to or by law deposited with, distributed to or handled by the County; the disbursement of County funds; the keeping and supervision of all accounts; the supervision of such similar functions of local units of government as may be transferred or entrusted to the County; and such other duties as may be prescribed by law, by the County Executive or the Board.

In addition, since 1961 the Charter has required that all financial dealings, transactions and records of the County shall be subject annually to a complete independent audit. The auditors' report is required to be filed with the Board and is open to public inspection.

Karin Hablow is Commissioner of Finance for the County. The Commissioner is responsible for the administration of the Finance Department and the financial reporting for the County. Prior to her appointment as Commissioner of Finance in June of 2022, Ms. Hablow was the Commissioner of Finance in Orange County, New York since May of 2016.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS

Nature of County Indebtedness and Procedure for Authorization

Constitutional Requirements

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

Purpose and Pledge. 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. However, the County in its discretion has the legal authority to do so for the Westchester County Health Care Corporation ("WCHCC").

The County may contract indebtedness only for County purposes or, in its discretion for WCHCC purposes, and shall pledge its faith and credit for the payment of principal of and interest thereon.

Payment and Maturity. The County is authorized by the State Constitution to contract debt for objects or purposes which the State Legislature has determined to have a "period of probable usefulness" and the maximum maturity of such debt may not exceed the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose or, in the alternative, the weighted average period of probable usefulness of the several objects or purpose for which the debt is contracted. Bonds must mature in annual installments. No annual installment of a serial bond may be more than 50% in excess of the smallest prior installment unless the Board provides for substantially level or declining debt service payments in the manner prescribed by the State Legislature. 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 is required to be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness has been contracted and ending no later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose determined by statute.

Debt Limit. The County has the power to contract indebtedness for any lawful County purpose so long as the aggregate outstanding principal amount thereof shall not exceed seven per centum of the five-year 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 average full valuation is calculated by taking the assessed valuations of taxable real estate for the last five completed assessment rolls and applying thereto the ratio which such assessed valuation bears to the full valuation; full valuation is determined by the New York State Office of Real Property Services or such other State agency or officer as the State Legislature shall direct. The Legislature also is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratio shall be determined by such authority.

The following table sets forth the debt limit of the County and its debt contracting margin under such constitutional standard.

TABLE 5

Summary of Constitutional Debt Statement Prepared as of December 31, 2025

Five-year average full valuation of taxable real property	$223,129,596,396
Debt limit (7% thereof)	15,619,071,748
Outstanding indebtedness:	
Bonds	$1,397,278,997
Bond Anticipation Notes[a]	76,562,206
Less Exclusions:	
Current year Debt Service Appropriation (principal only)	
General Fund and Special Revenue Fund Airport	106,282,480
District Funds	14,983,118
Certain Sewer District Debt	209,379,521
Water District Debt	19,662,156
Total Exclusions	350,307,275
Total Net Indebtedness	1,123,533,928
Net Debt — contracting margin	$14,495,537,820
Percentage of Debt Contracting Power Exhausted as of December 31, 2025	7.19%

(a) Includes the maximum principal amount available to be drawn down on EFC Notes that closed in any such year, even if such notes have not been drawn.

There is no constitutional limitation on the amount that may be raised by the County by tax on real estate in any fiscal year to pay interest and principal on all indebtedness. However, the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limit on the amount of taxes the County may levy. See “FINANCIAL FACTORS - Tax Levy Limitation Law” herein.

In prior years, the County has advance refunded various County bonds by placing the proceeds of the refunding bonds in irrevocable trusts to provide for all future debt service payments. These bonds continued to be general obligations of the County. However, inasmuch as moneys held in an escrow fund will be sufficient to meet all debt service requirements for such bonds, it is not anticipated that any other source of payment will be required. As of December 31, 2026, there is no remaining future debt service for advance refunded bonds.

General. The County is further subject to constitutional limitation by the general constitutionally imposed duty on the State Legislature to restrict the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting indebtedness and loaning the credit of the County so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessments and in contracting indebtedness; however, the State Legislature is prohibited by a specific constitutional provision from restricting the power of the County to levy taxes on real property for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. However, the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limit on the power of the County to increase its annual tax levy. (See “FINANCIAL FACTORS - Tax Levy Limitation Law” herein).

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 to the constitutional provisions set forth above. The power to spend money, however, generally derives from other law, including County Law and General Municipal Law of New York State and the County Charter.

The Local Finance Law also provides that where a bond act is published, in summary or in full, 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. the provisions of law which should have been complied with at the date of such publication were not substantially complied with; 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.

The Board, as the finance board of the County, has the power to enact bond acts and acts authorizing bond anticipation notes to be issued in anticipation of the bonds authorized by such bond acts. In addition, in that capacity, the Board has the power to authorize the sale and issuance of bonds and notes. However, the Board may delegate its powers in relation to the sale and issuance of the bonds or notes of the County to the Commissioner of Finance, the chief fiscal officer of the County under its Charter.

The Local Finance Law also contains provisions providing the County with power to issue general obligation revenue and tax anticipation notes and general obligation budget, deficiency and capital notes (see "COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS").

Outstanding Long-Term Indebtedness

TABLE 6

County Long-Term Bond Indebtedness
Principal Amount Outstanding as of December 31, 2025

Buildings and Related	$ 311,504,202
Parks and Recreation	303,997,796
Roads and Bridges	126,635,321
Transportation	54,443,384
Airport	33,899,752
Community College	12,254,783
Correctional Facilities	11,681,980
Tax Certiorari and other legal matters	3,408,642
Laboratories and Research	8,116,414
Refuse Disposal District	13,154,416[(a)]
Water District 1	13,060,306[(a)]
Water District 3	6,601,850[(a)]
Sewer Districts	498,520,005[(a)]
Total Net Indebtedness	$1,397,278,851
Deduct District debt	(531,336,576)
Net Long-Term debt	$ 865,942,275

(a) Debt service and operating costs of sewer, water and refuse disposal districts, established pursuant to law, primarily funded by a special annual ad valorem tax or assessment for each district as well as by fees or charges. (See "FINANCIAL FACTORS - Assessed and Full Valuation, County Tax Levy and Rates" herein).

In addition to the foregoing debt, the County has contractual obligations to make payments such as the solid waste service fees paid to WIN Waste Innovations (formerly Wheelabrator) (see "THE COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER - Utility Services -- *Refuse Disposal*" herein) and lease payments for the courthouse project (see "COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS - Summary of Significant Contingencies and Commitments" herein).

Debt Ratios

TABLE 7

Debt Ratios as of December 31, 2025

	Amount	Per Capita [(a)]	Estimated Percentage Full Value [(b)]
Gross Long-Term Bond Debt	$1,397,278,851	$1,388	0.56%
Net Long-Term Bond Debt	865,942,275	860	0.35

(a) County of Westchester's 2024 population estimate was 1,006,447, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
(b) Calculated using 2026 Full Value of taxable real estate of $248,214,554,396.

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Debt Service Schedule

The following schedule sets forth all principal and interest payments presently required on all outstanding long-term bond indebtedness of the County:

TABLE 8

Summary of Principal and Interest on County Long-Term Bond Indebtedness
As of January 31, 2026

	Principal [a]	Interest [a][b]	Total
2026	142,151,000	59,864,937	202,015,9
2027	139,070,851	49,785,092	188,856,092
2028	132,361,000	43,926,755	176,287,755
2029	137,266,000	38,122,728	175,388,728
2030	102,686,000	32,265,649	134,951,649
2031	105,016,000	27,991,146	133,007,146
2032	92,606,000	23,870,003	114,476,003
2033	94,826,000	20,416,826	115,242,826
2034	88,236,000	16,935,812	105,171,812
2035	76,195,000	13,633,500	89,828,500
2036	74,105,000	10,535,947	84,640,947
2037	50,960,000	7,470,372	58,430,372
2038	48,255,000	5,508,133	53,763,133
2039	31,555,000	3,673,140	35,228,140
2040	19,415,000	2,645,007	22,060,007
2041	14,610,000	1,974,082	16,584,082
2042	11,190,000	1,411,112	12,601,112
2043	8,465,000	1,055,940	9,520,940
2044	6,165,000	807,930	6,972,930
2045	4,140,000	646,728	4,786,728
2046	4,170,000	526,030	4,696,030
2047	4,205,000	405,629	4,610,629
2048	3,820,000	291,106	4,111,106
2049	2,015,000	188,476	2,203,476
2050	2,015,000	124,432	2,139,432
2051	1,505,000	63,859	1,568,859
2052	275,000	13,437	288,437
Total	$1,397,278,851	$364,153,808	$1,761,432,659

(a) Includes $343,163,851 in bonds sold to New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC). See Table 11 herein detailing the ten-year history of bond anticipation notes issued by the County, including notes sold to EFC. Notes are not included above.

(b) Interest does not reflect any applicable subsidies for EFC debt.

Trend of Outstanding Long-Term County Indebtedness

The following schedule sets forth the total long-term bond indebtedness outstanding at the end of each of the last ten fiscal years:

TABLE 9

Outstanding Long-Term County Indebtedness[(a)]
As of December 31:

Fiscal Year	Amount	Fiscal Year	Amount
2016	$ 1,020,539,000	2021	$ 1,323,780,511
2017	1,122,593,660	2022	1,435,280,071
2018	1,211,674,675	2023	1,494,629,305
2019	1,249,373,825	2024	1,355,064,850
2020	1,243,911,018	2025	1,397,278,851

(a) See Table 11 for Bond Anticipation Note history over the past ten years.

Future Issuance of General Obligation Indebtedness

The County Charter establishes a capital program procedure to provide the County with five-year projections of capital projects and estimates of expenditures required. These expenditures are financed from current annual appropriations, the proceeds of bonds and notes and other sources, such as Federal and State funds. (See "COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS - Statutory Procedure" herein).

A Capital Projects Committee, composed of the County Executive as Chairman, the Budget Director and other designated heads of Executive Departments, the Chairman of the Board and the Chairman of its Budget and Appropriations Committee, meet to prepare the proposed capital plan for the ensuing five years. They are required to consider the feasibility of all proposed capital projects in reference to their necessity, priority, location, costs and method of financing, and the plan is required to be printed with the County budget.

The County is required by its Charter to adopt a capital budget annually. Each capital project which is either contemplated or commenced is reflected in either the capital plan or the capital budget. Whenever the County determines to finance the costs of a capital project by borrowing, it adopts acts authorizing bonds and bond anticipation notes. Notwithstanding the inclusion of a capital project in the capital plan or budget or in a bond act, the County may at any time eliminate or terminate such project, subject to any contract liabilities theretofore incurred.

In general, the County has provided for capital projects in accordance with the foregoing capital program procedure, although the County may adopt a bond act even though the project for which it is adopted has not been in any previous capital plan so long as the capital budget is amended.

The current County capital project plan will necessitate further financing by the issuance of bonds and/or bond anticipation notes. General improvement and reconstruction of County roads and bridges will continue as required. Additional building construction and capital improvements at various County facilities including the Westchester Community College and correctional facilities on the Valhalla Campus are anticipated. Recreational improvements and improvements of public transportation facilities, including acquisition of new equipment, may be financed during the next several years. In addition, financing will be required for the expansion of County sewer districts, nutrient removal from the Long Island Sound and for expansion of County Refuse Disposal District No. 1 facilities.

The County sold general obligation bonds of $274.1 million in par value in March 2026 and received a premium of $30.1 million. The par values are $222,860,000; $27,615,000; $23,670,000 for Series A, Series B and Series C (Federally Taxable), respectively. Series A matures in 2041 with interest rates of 4.0% - 5.0%. Series B matures in 2041 with interest rates of 4.0 – 5.0%. Series C matures in 2038 with interest rates of 4.00% - 5.00%.

The County expects to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the New York State Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS), the Comptroller of the State of New York and the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) pursuant to Section 1680 of the Public Authorities Law for the purpose of financing a new Specialized Secure Youth Detention Facility to replace the existing Woodfield Cottage juvenile detention facility in Valhalla, New York. The total project costs are estimated to be in excess of $300 million. It is proposed that DASNY will issue special limited obligation bonds to finance the project pursuant to a financing agreement by and between the County and DASNY, and the County will agree to pledge certain amounts to be received from OCFS to the payment of the bonds.

TABLE 10

Capital Budget Projection
For Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2026
(Dollars in Thousands)

		---------------Funding Sources[c]--------------------				
	Estimated Total Cost[a]	Cumulative Appropriations[b]	Operating Budgets[d]	Non-County Share[e]	Aggregate Bonding Authorized And Anticipated[f]	Bonds Authorized[g]
Buildings, Land & Misc.	$ 2,540,858	$ 1,671,504	$ 102,750	$ 46,675	$ 1,522,079	$ 756,718
Parkways	137,481	102,535	-	-	102,535	56,100
Roads & Bridges	372,650	322,829	-	32,687	290,142	164,469
Recreation Facilities	1,263,388	947,972	333	8,002	939,637	638,456
Transportation	1,102,597	356,957	100	171,617	185,241	158,631
Total County	**$ 5,416,974**	**$ 3,401,797**	**$ 103,183**	**$ 258,981**	**$ 3,039,634**	**$ 1,774,374**
Airport	$ 500,172	$ 255,734	$ 2,632	$ 75,397	$ 177,705	$ 69,668
Refuse Disposal District No. 1	153,930	81,330	3,250	100	77,980	55,580
Sewer and Water Districts [h]	3,454,848	11,795,334	7,413	74,421	1,713,499	1,241,607
Grand Total	**$ 9,525,924**	**$ 15,534,195**	**$ 116,478**	**$ 408,899**	**$5,008,818**	**$ 3,141,229**

[a] As estimated in the capital plan, but not necessarily appropriated. Includes projects not yet under the capital budget or the subject of a Bond Act. No assurance can be given that the actual cost will not be greater than estimated, in part because of the anticipatory nature of capital planning.

[b] As provided in the capital budgets, which provide for the authorization to spend and the plan of financing. Such appropriations remain in effect until the project is completed or terminated.

[c] As provided in the capital budgets, the County is not committed to the issuance of such bonds and, generally, reduces the final amount of the issue by transfers from the operating budgets and from other sources such as Federal and State funds.

[d] Reflects contribution from operating budgets.

[e] Reflects other revenues, primarily Federal and State funds.

[f] As provided in the capital budget. Includes all bonds issued or anticipated to be issued for the capital projects. Bond anticipation notes may be issued pending the sale of the bonds.

[g] Bonds in the amounts indicated have been authorized in prior years. Certain of these bonds have matured and been retired. Completed projects and bonds issued therefor are not shown since they are not in the capital budget.

[h] The Sewer and Water Districts costs include system, pump stations and treatment plants upgrades, and rehabilitations as well as biological nutrient removal projects. The County charges and receives the full amount of debt service due on the financing of such projects to the Sewer and Water Districts.

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Short-Term Borrowing

Bond Anticipation Notes. The following table sets forth the ten-year history of bond anticipation notes ("County BANs") and EFC draw-down notes ("EFC Notes") issued by the County.

TABLE 11

	County BANs and EFC Notes			Balance December 31	
	Issued [(a)]	Retired	December 31 Balance [(a)]	EFC Notes [(a)]	County BANs
2016	$79,426,000	$27,200,000	$125,262,800	$52,852,800	$72,410,000
2017	78,940,000	97,956,000	106,246,800	36,836,800	69,410,000
2018	17,350,000	69,410,000	54,186,800	54,186,800	-
2019	42,124,100	34,030,100	62,280,800	62,280,800	-
2020	43,327,033	30,034,000	75,573,833	32,246,800	43,327,033
2021	69,522,109	129,843,893	15,252,049	15,252,049	-
2022	-	15,252,049	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	76,562,206	-	76,562,206	-
2025	-	-	76,562,206	76,562,206	-

(a) Includes the maximum principal amount available to be drawn down on EFC Notes that closed in any such year, even if such notes have not been drawn.

On November 7, 2024, the County closed on a $76,562,206 Note through the NYSEFC Clean Water Loan Program. As of December 31, 2025, $25,109,818 of such note has been drawn down.

Tax Anticipation Notes. The following table shows the ten-year history of tax anticipation note issuance by the County:

TABLE 12

	Tax Anticipation Notes		
Fiscal Year	Issued	Retired	Balance as of December 31
2016	$105,000,000	$105,000,000	--
2017	140,000,000	140,000,000	--
2018	150,000,000	150,000,000	--
2019	200,000,000	200,000,000	--
2020	200,000,000	200,000,000	--
2021	200,000,000	200,000,000	--
2022	-	-	--
2023	-	-	--
2024	-	-	--
2025	-	-	--

Except for tax anticipation notes issued during the period shown in Table 12, the County has not issued tax or revenue anticipation notes or any other form of short-term obligations to finance operating cash-flow needs. The timing of the receipt of taxes and other revenues (including Federal and State aid) and its need for such monies, together with its control of the timing of expenditures, has in the past enabled the County to minimize the need for short-term financing.

Underlying Indebtedness of Political Subdivisions Within the County

The estimated gross outstanding indebtedness of other governmental entities within the County, based on unverified information furnished by such entities, is as follows:

TABLE 13

Estimated Underlying Indebtedness
As of January 31, 2026

Cities:	Yonkers	$ 655,170,056[(a)]
	Peekskill	38,091,734
	Rye	17,130,000
	White Plains	180,742,221
	Mount Vernon	25,654,456
	New Rochelle	170,815,000
Towns:	Nineteen	425,943,471
Villages:	Twenty-three	697,189,211
School Districts:	Forty-seven	1,638,747,721[(b)]
Overall Estimated Underlying Gross Debt:		$3,849,483,870[(c)]

(a) Yonkers School District indebtedness is included in School Districts.
(b) Net of State Building Aid of $749,992,391.
(c) Does not include deductions for self-supporting debt.

FINANCIAL FACTORS

County finances are operated primarily through the County's General Fund. The County also has sewer, water and refuse disposal districts which are managed through individual district funds into which all special assessments or charges for these purposes are paid and from which all expenditures are made. The County also has an Airport Fund and a Trust Fund, which do not levy taxes. There is also a Capital Projects Fund used for purposes of capital construction, funding for which is derived through appropriations in the operating budget, sale of bonds and bond anticipation notes, and State and Federal receipts. The County's fiscal year begins January 1 and ends December 31. Financial statements for the County are included in a link found in Appendix A of this Official Statement. These statements have been audited by PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP, independent certified public accountants.

Revenues

The County derives its revenues from: State and Federal aid, a direct tax levy on real property, a 1 1/2 % County-wide sales tax, which was increased on October 15, 1991 to 2 1/2% in the towns and in those cities which have not imposed their own sales tax, a hotel occupancy tax, a motor vehicle tax, a mortgage recording tax, and departmental fees and charges. An additional 1/2% sales tax was authorized and imposed in March 2004, within the towns and cities not imposing their own sales tax. An additional 1% sales tax was authorized and became effective as of August 1, 2019, within the towns and cities not imposing their own sales tax. See "Sales Tax" herein.

Real Property Tax

The County derives its power to levy an ad valorem real property tax from Article 8, Section 10 of the State Constitution. On June 24, 2011, the Tax Levy Limitation Law (see below in "Tax Limit") was enacted and imposes a statutory tax levy limitation upon the County's power to increase its annual tax levy. (See "FINANCIAL FACTORS - Tax Levy Limitation Law" herein).

In each of the years 2021 through 2025, the County levied approximately 30% of its annual revenues from a direct real property tax. Set forth in the following table is the amount of the annual tax levy of the County for the following years.

TABLE 14

	Adopted Budget 2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Tax Levy for County Purposes	$562,301,659	$542,196,227	$542,196,227	$542,196,227	$548,196,227
Tax Levy for Sewer, Water and Refuse Disposal Districts	217,798,232	213,298,232	196,348,420	181,962,820	162,478,587
Total	$780,099,891	$755,494,459	$738,544,647	$724,159,047	$710,674,814

Tax Limit. The amount that may be raised by the County-wide tax levy on real estate in any fiscal year for purposes other than for debt service on County indebtedness, is generally limited to one and one-half per centum (subject to increase up to 2% by State legislative enactment) of the average full valuation of taxable real estate of the County. However, the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory tax levy limitation on the County's power to increase its annual tax levy. The amount of such increase is limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law. (See "FINANCIAL FACTORS - Tax Levy Limitation Law" herein).

The following table sets forth such real estate taxing limit of the County for the fiscal year 2026.

TABLE 15

Computation of Constitutional Taxing Power
For the Fiscal Year 2026

Tax Year	Full Valuation of Real Estate
2026	$248,214,554,396
2025	236,145,132,910
2024	230,426,380,857
2023	209,995,464,095
2022	190,866,449,724
Total	$1,115,647,981,982
Five-year average full valuation	223,129,596,396
Tax Limit: (1.5%)	$3,346,943,946
Total Additions	167,230,204 [(a)]
Total taxing power	3,514,174,150
Total levy for 2026	780,099,891
Tax Margin	$2,734,074,259

(a) Excluded from the Constitutional Tax Limit is $167,230,204 appropriated for Net Debt Service.

Full Valuation, General Fund County Tax Levy and Rates

The following table sets forth five years of the full valuation of taxable real property, the County's real property tax levy for General Fund County purposes and rates of tax per $1,000.

TABLE 16
Historic Valuation, Tax Levy and Rates

Tax Levy Year	Full Valuation	Levied for County Purposes	Rate per $1,000 of Full Valuation
2026	$248,214,554,396	$562,301,659	$2.27
2025	236,145,132,910	542,196,227	2.30
2024	230,426,380,857	542,196,227	2.35
2023	209,995,464,095	542,196,227	2.58
2022	190,866,449,724	548,196,227	2.87

The County-wide real estate tax levy is determined by subtracting all other available revenues from total expenditures necessary for County purposes and Sewer, Water, and Refuse Disposal District purposes.

The County-wide real estate tax levy is collected by the cities and towns within the County, each of which constitutes a separate tax district and, as such, is required by statute to collect its proportionate share of such tax levy. Payment of such share must be made to the Commissioner of Finance of the County as collected, and in any event, not less than 60% must be paid by May 25th and the balance must be paid by October 15th of the year for which such taxes are levied.

Unlike most other counties within the State, the County is not legally responsible or liable to the cities, towns, and other municipal corporations and school districts in the County for the amount of any unpaid delinquent County or local taxes. Instead, pursuant to applicable provisions of its Charter and Administrative Code and the State Real Property Tax Law, the County is required to include the amount of any unpaid County-wide taxes in the levy for the subsequent fiscal year on the particular tax district. Consequently, the cities and towns within the County remain liable for the collection of delinquent taxes and bear the burden of enforcement procedures.

However, in the event of the failure of a tax district to pay when due the full amount of its share of taxes payable to the County, the County may sell tax anticipation notes, which notes are redeemable out of such delinquent taxes and any penalties thereon which are payable by the tax district to the County. The last (and only) time the County sold tax anticipation notes for this purpose was in 1972. See "FINANCIAL FACTORS – Tax Collection Record."

These statutes relating to collection of the County-wide tax levy place the burden for collecting unpaid delinquent taxes together with enforcement proceedings therefore, upon the respective tax district, with the result that any liability for unpaid delinquent taxes is not shared by all County taxpayers.

TABLE 17

Select Listing of Larger Property Taxpayers
Fiscal Year 2025

Name	Equalized Full Value	Percentage of County Equalized Full Value
Con Edison	$9,835,860,997	4.15%
City of NY	2,843,055,917	1.20
Westchester County	503,487,724	0.21
Westchester Mall LLC	480,018,987	0.20
Veolia	477,209,459	0.20
Verizon	396,099,983	0.17
NYIP	388,513,994	0.16
Brooks Shopping Center	305,769,663	0.13
BA Leasing	293,227,158	0.12
Azure HGI Elmsford Gardens LP	209,162,700	0.09
Total:	$15,732,406,583	6.64%

Source: County of Westchester ACFR-2025.

Tax Collection Record

The 2026 tax warrants for fiscal 2026 were approved by the Board of Legislators in February 2026. On May 26, 2026 the 60% installment was received. The second installment of the 2026 tax warrant is due and payable on October 15, 2026.

TABLE 18
Historic Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ending December 31	Total Ad Valorem Property Tax	Actual Collection	Uncollected at End of Tax or Fiscal Year
2025	$755,494,459	$755,494,459	--
2024	738,544,647	738,544,647	--
2023	724,159,047	710,084,043	$14,075,004 [(a)]
2022	710,674,814	710,674,814	--
2021	717,674,814	717,674,814	--

(a) On December 10, 2024, $10,591,970 of such amount was received. The remainder was received in April 2025.

Tax Levy Limitation Law

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 of the State of New York was signed into law by the Governor (the "Tax Levy Limitation Law"). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to all local governments, including school districts (with the exception of New York City, the counties comprising New York City and the Big 5 City School Districts (Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Yonkers and New York)). 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. On April 12, 2019, the enacted State budget legislation made the Tax Levy Limitation Law 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 are 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 permissible 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 provisions.

In each year since the Tax Levy Limitation Law took effect, County tax levies have been below the respective limitations as prescribed by the Tax Levy Limitation Law.

Article 8 Section 2 of the State Constitution requires every issuer of general obligation notes and bonds in the State to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon. This 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 that is what courts have held they mean."

Article 8 Section 12 of the State Constitution specifically provides as follows:

> "It shall be the duty of the legislature, subject to the provisions of this constitution, to restrict the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting indebtedness, and loaning the credit of counties, cities, towns and villages, so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessments and in contracting of indebtedness by them. Nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the legislature from further restricting the powers herein specified of any county, city, town, village or school district to contract indebtedness or to levy taxes on real estate. The legislature shall not, however, restrict the power to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted."

On the relationship of the Article 8 Section 2 requirement to pledge the faith and credit and the Article 8 Section 12 protection of the levy of real property taxes to pay debt service on bonds subject to the general obligation pledge, the Court of Appeals in the *Flushing National Bank* case stated:

> "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 of 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* case held that the payment of debt service on outstanding general obligation bonds and notes takes precedence over fiscal emergencies and the police power of municipalities.

Therefore, 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.

It is possible that the Tax Levy Limitation Law will be subject to judicial review to resolve the constitutional issues raised by its adoption. Although courts in New York have historically been protective of the rights of holders of general obligation debt of political subdivisions, the outcome of any such legal challenge cannot be predicted.

Sales Tax

In 1971, the County imposed a 1-1/2% County-wide sales and use tax on all retail sales. In July 1991, the State Legislature authorized an additional 1% sales tax (above the 1-1/2% County-wide sales and use tax described above). The additional 1% sales tax is apportioned between the County (33-1/3%), school districts in the County (16-2/3%) and towns, villages and cities in the County which have not imposed sales taxes (50%). The County imposes this additional sales tax in localities other than cities which have their own sales tax. This additional 1% sales tax became effective on October 15, 1991 and was made permanent in 2019.

In February 2004, the State Legislature authorized an increase of 1/2% to the additional 1991 1% sales tax. The County retains 70% of this 1/2 percentage point increase, the municipalities 20% and school districts 10%. This increase became effective March 1, 2004 and was made permanent in 2019. The County imposes this additional sales tax in localities other than cities which have their own sales tax.

In 2019, the County petitioned the State Legislature to authorize a 1% increase to the 3% currently imposed by the County outside of the four cities imposing sales and use taxes. The tax increase was approved and effective as of August 1, 2019. This authorization expires on November 30, 2027. The County retains 70% of the 1%-point increase, the municipalities 20% and school districts 10%.

Additionally, the State imposes a 4% State sales tax and, since May 1, 2005, a 3/8% sales tax levied in the Metropolitan Transportation Authority District.

In summary, the combined sales tax (County, State, and MTA) in the County, exclusive of cities that have imposed sales tax, is 8.375%. The sales tax rate in the city of Yonkers is 8.875%. In the other cities that impose a sales tax, the rate is 8.375%. The total County portion of sales tax equates to a rate of 1.5% on sales in locations with city sales tax and 2.833% (after municipal sharing) on sales in locations that do not have city sales tax. Therefore, the total sales and use tax rate within the County is 8.375% in all jurisdictions except Yonkers (8.875%).

Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2019 requires that a portion of the sales tax be withheld to be distributed as payments to towns and villages in the amounts they had previously received through the Aid and Incentives to Municipalities program in State fiscal year 2018-19. Chapter 56 of the Laws of 2020 requires that a portion of the sales tax be withheld and deposited in the State's Distressed Provider Assistance Account for distribution to distressed nursing homes and hospitals. The impact of these two initiatives was $1.7 million, $3 million, $8 million, and $2 million in 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, respectively. These two initiatives ended in 2022 and sales tax collections are no longer being withheld.

Pursuant to Tax Law §1210(a)(3), the County amended its sales and compensating use taxes to temporarily exempt residential energy sources and services for the period December 1, 2022 through February 28, 2023. The approximate impact of these reduced taxes is estimated to be a decline of $12.1 million in revenue to the County for fiscal year end December 31, 2023.

The cities of White Plains, Mount Vernon and New Rochelle, pursuant to State law, have imposed sales and use taxes at a rate of 2-1/2%. The city of Yonkers, pursuant to State law, has imposed sales and use taxes at a rate of 3%. Currently the city of Rye and the city of Peekskill do not impose such a sales tax.

Set forth below is a summary of Sales Tax revenues.

TABLE 19
Sales Tax Revenue the County of Westchester

Fiscal Year	Gross	County Share
2025	$956,609,398	$729,869,425
2024	930,268,965	710,306,809
2023	882,699,005	674,753,591
2022	890,762,206	679,068,986
2021	813,965,453	622,554,401
2020	671,223,684	512,600,025
2019	630,288,471	487,866,640
2018	551,883,494	431,369,350
2017	525,230,119	410,772,156
2016	507,445,900	397,296,155

The 2026 adopted budget includes Gross Sales Tax Revenue in the amount of $969,401,000.

Other Revenues

Since 1988, the County has imposed a Hotel Occupancy Tax. Since 1991, the County has imposed a Motor Vehicle Tax. Since 2004, the County has imposed a Mortgage Tax.

TABLE 20

	Adopted Budget 2026	Actual 2025	Actual 2024	Actual 2023	Actual 2022
Hotel Occupancy Tax	$9,534,000	$8,320,382	$7,696,060	$7,092,996	$6,398,882
Motor Vehicle Tax	17,740,000	17,775,619	17,143,815	17,485,416	16,199,305
Mortgage Recording Tax	20,083,000	18,450,275	15,652,087	15,721,838	27,212,223

In 2022 State and Federal Aid totaled $519.3 million, which included $254.2 million for Social Service programs and $265.1 million for mental health, public health, transportation and other County programs. Of such amounts, approximately 42% ($216.8 million) is Federal Aid and 58% ($302.3 million) was State Aid.

In 2023 State and Federal Aid totaled $600.5 million, which included $272.3 million for Social Service programs and $328.2 million for mental health, public health, transportation and other County programs. Of such amounts, approximately 44% ($266.2 million) is Federal Aid and 56% ($334.3 million) was State Aid.

In 2024 State and Federal Aid totaled $621.5 million, which included $293.9 million for Social Service programs and $327.6 million for mental health, public health, transportation and other County programs. Of such amounts, approximately 45.4% ($282.1 million) is Federal Aid and 54.6% ($339.4 million) was State Aid.

In 2025 State and Federal Aid totaled $619.3 million, which included $328.8 million for Social Service programs and $290.5 million for mental health, public health, transportation and other County programs. Of such amounts, approximately 40.0% ($248.0 million) is Federal Aid and 60% ($371.3 million) was State Aid.

The 2026 Adopted Budget includes State and Federal Aid totaling $610.4 million, which includes $323.3 million for Social Service programs and $287.1 million for mental health, public health, transportation and other County programs. Of such amounts, approximately 38.3% ($233.8 million) is Federal Aid and 61.7% ($376.6 million) is State Aid.

Expenditures

The County's major expenditures are for social services, public health, public safety and transportation. Municipalities and school districts located within the County provide primary police and fire protection, refuse collection and primary and secondary education.

TABLE 21
(in thousands)

	2026 Adopted Budget	2025 Actual	2024 Actual	2023 Actual	2022 Actual
General Government	$383,715	$347,631	$ 341,402	$343,912	$337,889
Education	204,576	203,655	191,012	175,335	154,847
Public Safety	339,947	359,836	360,280	340,555	322,975
Health	58,587	59,018	54,831	51,945	48,048
Transportation	239,098	227,798	217,295	210,641	205,708
Economic Assistance	752,834	795,264	736,141	860,732	641,614
Culture and Recreation	67,748	65,447	57,591	56,391	51,415
Home & Community Services	10,054	14,339	14,027	12,605	9,064
Employee Benefits	333,446	304,152	295,910	290,374	277,994
Capital Outlay	900	858	559	725	800
Debt Service	141,132	144,714	148,010	149,730	151,912
Transfers Out	6,158	8,074	48,823	54,881	8,724
Total Expenditures	$2,538,195	$2,530,786	$2,465,881	$2,547,826	$2,210,990

County Deposits and Investments

New York State law strictly limits the investments of county funds and requires counties to designate, with legislative approval, one or more banks or trust companies for the deposit of public funds. All deposits must be made to the credit of the County and all such deposits in excess of the amount insured under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act must be fully collateralized by "eligible securities" held pursuant to a tri-party agreement (under New York State Law) among the County, each depository bank and each custodian bank. In certain instances, the institution that holds the deposit can act as the custodian to the applicable collateral. Eligible securities that the County utilizes as collateral by the banks for the benefit of the County, include the following: obligations issued by the United States of America, an agency thereof or a United States Government sponsored corporation or agency; obligations fully insured or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by the United States of America; and obligations issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. Additionally, an irrevocable letter of credit from a federal home loan bank is acceptable as an alternative to pledged securities.

Collateral agreements entered into by the County must stipulate that eligible securities are pledged by the bank as security for County deposits and must provide the conditions under which the securities held may be valued, sold, presented for payment, or released and the events of default which will enable the County to exercise its rights and define its obligations as they relate to the pledged securities. Such collateral agreements must also provide that pledged securities will be held by a bank as agent and custodian for the County, will be kept separate and apart from the general assets of the bank and will not, in any circumstances, be commingled with or become part of the backing for any other deposit or other liabilities of the bank.

The County has the power to invest funds of the County not required for immediate expenditure in special time deposit or money market accounts in, or certificates of deposits issued by, a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State. Any such investments must be payable within such times as the proceeds shall be needed to meet expenditures for which such monies were obtained and must provide that such time deposit account or certificate of deposit be collateralized in the same manner as provided for deposits above. All such temporary investments are structured to be payable or redeemable at the option of the County within such times as the proceeds will be needed by the County. This "matching" investment policy frees the County from having to sell such investments prior to maturity or redemption and thereby avoids market risk for such investments. The County may also make temporary investments of public funds in obligations of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America or in obligations of the State or with the approval of the New York State Comptroller in short-term obligations of State municipal corporations.

The County's written Investment Policy, as approved by the Board, is conservative in practice as well as in design. All trading partners are either primary dealer investment banks chosen from The Federal Reserve Primary Dealer List or highly rated, well capitalized, commercial banks as determined by the County's own strict due diligence review.

Usual County investments consist of money market accounts, Certificates of Deposit, United States Government Bills, bonds or notes backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, and Repurchase Agreements based in the same United States Government securities, under standardized trading partner repurchase agreements. Securities purchased under Repurchase Agreements are held with third party custodians until their repurchase dates and are marked to market daily, valued at 100% of the Repurchase Agreement contract.

Commercial bank money market accounts and Certificates of Deposit are collateralized with "eligible securities" as described above and held for the benefit of the County.

BUDGETARY PROCESS

The Department of the Budget (the "Budget Department") is by Charter responsible for the formulation and management of the budget and for its execution, revenue estimates, review and financial analysis. The Budget Department assists the County Executive with the preparation of the budget and its presentation to the Board of Legislators. Budget formulation commences in June of each year with a call for budget submissions to all County Departments. By September 10th of each year, department heads submit their requests for the next fiscal year with expenditure and revenue estimates. These estimates are reviewed by the Budget Department and the County Executive, and the County Executive's proposed Operating Budget is then presented to the Board on or before November 10. In turn, the Committee on Budget and Appropriations of the Board of Legislators reviews the proposed budget and makes recommendations to amend and/or adopt the budget by December 27. The budget is presented on a department and program basis by object of expenditure and includes the general operating budget for the County, a budget for each of the water, sewer and refuse disposal districts and the capital budget for the County. The capital budget is presented with a five-year plan and is subject to a separate budget process. Not later than May 1st of each year the head of each department furnishes to the Budget Director, the County Planning Board, and the Capital Projects Committee detailed estimates of any capital projects which should be undertaken within the next five fiscal years. Not later than the tenth day of September, the Planning Board submits to the County Executive, to the Budget Director and the Capital Projects Committee its recommendations. The County Executive submits the Capital Budget along with the report of the Capital Projects Committee to the Board not later than October 15. In turn, the Committee on Budget and Appropriations of the Board reviews the proposed budget and makes recommendations to amend and/or adopt the budget by December 27. The budget is published both in its proposed and adopted form. For the widest possible dissemination, the County's Budget is available on the County's website at http://www.westchestergov.com.

The basic format and content of the operating and capital budgets are fixed by Charter. From time to time during the course of a fiscal year, additional appropriations and modifications of the budget may be enacted. Additional appropriations to the current year's budget require the recommendation of the County Executive and approval of the Board.

FINANCIAL CONTROLS

During the course of the year, the Budget Department, in addition to the Department of Finance, maintains supervision and control over expenditures and appropriations and monitors revenues. At least monthly, reports on the foregoing are rendered. Once adopted, the annual budget is released to the operating departments. No expenditures may be made unless they are included as part of an allocation. The County operates a full encumbrance accounting system based on allocations wherein requisitions, purchase orders and contracts are encumbered. In addition, all capital outlays must receive a separate allocation. Pursuant to the County Charter, with certain exceptions, contracts must receive prior approval by the Board of Acquisition and Contract, comprised of the Chairman of the Board, the County Executive and the Budget Director. A position control system is maintained with respect to employment. The Commissioner of Finance may not disburse money unless appropriated and allocated and not in excess of the amount of the appropriation or allocation. No appropriation may be used for any purpose other than that for which it is made. All unencumbered balances in the General Fund appropriation for each fiscal year lapse on the last day of the fiscal year.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE GENERAL FUND FOR THE 2024 AND 2025 FISCAL YEARS, AND THE ADOPTED BUDGET FOR THE 2026 FISCAL YEAR

Results 2024

The December 31, 2024 General Fund balance totaled $563.2 million. This balance is made up of the following items: unassigned - $430.3 million, non-spendable - $31.3 million, and assigned - $101.6 million. The detail of the assigned balance is as follows: Capital Projects - $22.5 million, Environmental Contingency $17.5 million, other post-employment benefits (GASB 75) - $41.0 million, purchases on order - $20.6 million

Results 2025

The December 31, 2025 General Fund balance totaled $568.9 million. This balance is made up of the following items: unassigned - $436.6 million, non-spendable - $34.9 million, and assigned - $97.4 million. The detail of the assigned balance is as follows: Capital Projects - $22.5 million, Environmental Contingency $17.5 million, other post-employment benefits (GASB 75) - $41.0 million, purchases on order - $16.4 million

Adopted 2026 Budget

Total expenditures in the adopted budget are $2.538 billion. Sales tax revenues are budgeted at $969.4 million (38.2% of total), property tax is budgeted at $562.3 million (22.2% of total) and Federal and State Aid is budgeted at $610.4 million (24.0% of total).

EMPLOYEES

As of June 4, 2026, the County provides services through approximately 4,495 full-time equivalent employees; 376 of these employees have been determined to be management level or confidential in nature and thus are not represented by any labor organization. All other employees are in titles that are represented for collective bargaining purposes. As of June 4, 2026, this representation is provided by nine labor organizations, which are:

- The Local 456, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, AFL-CIO (the "Teamsters") representing 137 administrators and managers;
- The Westchester County Correction Officers Benevolent Association (the "COBA") representing 687 correction officers;
- The Westchester County Correction Department Superior Officers Association (the "SOA") representing 108 senior assistant wardens, sergeants, captains and specialists;
- The New York State Nurses Association (the "NYSNA") representing 29 registered nurses in various County departments;
- The Westchester County Police Officers Benevolent Association, Inc. (the "PBA") representing 261 police officers and sergeants in the Police Division, Public Safety Services;
- The Westchester County Police Officers Benevolent Association, Superior Officers Unit (the "SOU") representing 22 Captains and Lieutenants in the Police Division, Public Safety Services;
- The District Attorney Investigators PBA of Westchester County (the "DA Investigators") representing 31 Criminal Investigators in the District Attorney's Office;
- The Civil Service Employees Association (the "CSEA") representing 2,844 employees; and
- The Civil Service Employees Association Local 1000, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Union, AFL-CIO, Westchester County Local 860, Westchester H.O.U.R. Unit.

The Primary Government has eight labor organizations which represent most of the County workforce for collective bargaining purposes. The status of the various union contracts is as follows:

The County is a party to eight collective bargaining agreements. The County's contract with the DA Investigators expired on December 31, 2024. The County's contract with the Teamsters expired on December 31, 2025. The County's contract with the NYSNA will expire on December 31, 2026. Additionally, the County's contracts with CSEA and the two Corrections units (COBA and SOA) will expire on December 31, 2027.

The County is in the process of renegotiating agreements with the two police units (PBA and SOU). The police contracts expired on December 31, 2023.

Pension Systems

Defined Benefit Plan

The primary government participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS") (collectively the "Systems"). The Systems are cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans. The Systems provide retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law. The Systems issue a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Systems. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, New York 12224.

Funding Policy - The Systems are non-contributory with respect to those employees in Tier 1 and Tier 2. Those employees in Tier 3 and Tier 4 having less than ten years of service, must contribute 3% of their salary. Those employees in Tier 5 contribute 3% of their salary without regard to their years of service. Tier 6 members are required to contribute from 3% to 6% of their salaries based on a sliding scale toward pension costs as long as they accumulate additional pension credits. Contributions are certified by the State Comptroller and expressed as a plan.

Contribution rates applicable to the County for the plan year ended March 31, 2026, are as follows:

TABLE 22

	Tier	Rates
ERS	1	25.4%
	2	23.0% - 23.2%
	3	19.5% - 26.3%
	4	19.5% – 30.8%
	5	
	6	16.5% - 27.9%
		12.7% - 24.5%
PFRS	2	36.7%
	5	31.6%
	6	28.5%

The County's expense in connection with the Systems is funded on an actuarial basis provided by the State and the billing is on a fiscal year basis from April 1 to March 31.

The County's cash expended for the last five years is set forth as follows:

TABLE 23

	2025	2024	2023[a]	2022	2021
ERS	$90,585,062	$74,184,958	$75,331,718	$74,957,379	$85,829,804
PFRS	16,745,964	16,940,856	18,757,365	15,945,287	16,498,072
Total Payment	$107,331,026	$91,125,814	$94,089,083	$90,902,666	$102,327,876

(a) On December 26, 2023 the County paid off in full its outstanding balance to the New York State Retirement Stabilization Program. Principal outstanding of $8,844,651 was remitted to the retirement system along with accrued interest. The County terminated participation in the program accordingly.

Defined Contribution Plan

The New York State Voluntary Defined Contribution Program (the "VDC Program") is a defined contribution Retirement Plan and is an alternative option to the defined benefit plans described above. The VDC Program includes an employee and employer contribution. The employee contribution is required for the duration of employment. The employer contribution rate currently is 8% of gross salary. Retirement benefits will depend on the value of individually owned retirement contracts purchased and issued by one or more of the authorized investment providers.

Eligibility for the VDC Program is limited to unrepresented employees hired on or after July 1, 2013 with an estimated annual salary rate of $75,000 or greater. Vesting occurs after 366 days of active service. All contributions will become the property of, and all investments will be directed by, the participant upon vesting.

GASB 75 and Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB)

GASB Statement No. 75 ("GASB 75") of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), requires state and local governments to account for and report their costs associated with post-retirement healthcare benefits and other non-pension benefits, known as other post-employment benefits ("OPEB"). GASB 75 generally requires that employers account for and report the annual cost of OPEB and the outstanding obligations and commitments related to OPEB similarly to GASB Statement No. 68 reporting requirements for pensions.

GASB 75 requires state and local governments to measure a defined benefit OPEB plan as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees, attributable to past periods of service in order to calculate the total OPEB liability. Total OPEB liability generally is required to be determined through an actuarial valuation using a measurement date that is no earlier than the end of the employer's prior fiscal year and no later than the end of the employer's current fiscal year.

GASB 75 requires that most changes in the OPEB liability be included in OPEB expense in the period of the changes. Based on the results of an actuarial valuation, certain changes in the OPEB liability are required to be included in OPEB expense over current and future years.

Danziger & Markhoff LLP completed its analysis and actuarial valuation of the County's OPEB obligation as of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 in accordance with GASB 75. The actuarial report determined that as of December 31, 2025, the County's total OPEB liability was $2,652,135,561 using a discount rate of 4.43% and healthcare cost trend rates of 7.0% decreasing to 4.50%. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the County recognized OPEB expenses of ($220,446,662) in the Government Wide Financial Statements, the County reported deferred inflows of $491,752,202 and deferred outflows of $9,148,837.

Actuarial valuations are required every two years since the County's OPEB plan has more than 200 members.

Should the County be required to fund the total OPEB liability, it could have a material adverse impact upon the County's finances and could force the County to reduce services, raise taxes or both. At the present time, however, there is no current or planned requirement for the County to partially fund its OPEB liability.

At this time, New York State has not developed guidelines for the creation and use of irrevocable trusts for the funding of OPEB. As a result, the County will continue funding this expenditure on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Legislation has been introduced to create an optional investment pool to help the State and local governments fund retiree health insurance and other post-employment benefits. The proposed legislation would authorize the creation of irrevocable OPEB trusts so that the State and its local governments can help fund their OPEB liabilities, establish an OPEB investment fund in the sole custody of the State Comptroller for the investment of OPEB assets of the State and participating eligible local governments, designate the president of the Civil Service Commission as the trustee of the State's OPEB trust and the governing boards as trustee for local governments and allow school districts to transfer certain excess reserve balances to an OPEB trust once it is established. Under the proposed legislation, there would be no limits on how much a local government can deposit into the trust. The County cannot predict whether such legislation will be enacted into law in the foreseeable future.

REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

Neither the Bonds, nor the proceedings with respect thereto, specifically provide any remedies which would be available to owners of the Bonds should the County default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds, nor do they contain any provisions for the appointment of a trustee to enforce the interests of the owners of the Bonds upon the occurrence of any such default. The Bonds are general obligation contracts between the County and the owners for which the faith and credit of the County are pledged and while remedies for enforcement of payment are not expressly included in the County's contract with such owners, any permanent repeal by statute or constitutional amendment of a bondholder's and/or noteholder's remedial right to judicial enforcement of the contract should, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, be held unconstitutional.

Upon default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds at the suit of the owner, a Court has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings, to render judgment against the County. The present statute limits interest on the amount adjudged due to contract creditors to nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. 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. A Court also has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings, to order payment of a judgment on such bonds or notes from funds lawfully available therefore or, in the absence thereof, to order the County to take all lawful action to obtain the same, including the raising of the required amount in the next annual tax levy. In exercising its discretion as to whether to issue such an order, the Court may take into account all relevant factors, including the current operating needs of the County and the availability and adequacy of other remedies. Upon any default in the payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds, the owners of such Bonds could, among other remedies, seek to obtain a writ of mandamus from a Court ordering the governing body of the County to assess, levy and collect an ad valorem tax, upon all taxable property of the County subject to taxation by the County sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same shall come due and payable (and interest from the due date to date of payment) and otherwise to observe the covenants contained in the Bonds and the proceedings with respect thereto all of which are included in the contract with the owners of the Bonds. The mandamus remedy, however, may be impracticable and difficult to enforce. Further, the right to enforce payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws and equitable principles, which may limit the specific enforcement of certain remedies.

In 1976, the New York Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, held in *Flushing National Bank* v. *Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), that the New York State legislation purporting to postpone the payment of debt service on New York City obligations was an unconstitutional moratorium in violation of the New York State constitutional faith and credit mandate included in all municipal debt obligations. While that case can be viewed as a precedent for protecting the remedies of Bondholders, there can be no assurance as to what a Court may determine with respect to future events, including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in municipalities of the State, that require the exercise by the State of its emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services. (See also, *Flushing National Bank* v. *Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 1088 (1977), where the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct Constitutional mandate.)

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

Pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2 of the State Constitution, the County is required to provide an annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due and payable principal of and interest on indebtedness. Specifically this constitutional provision states: "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 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 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 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 and credit of such political subdivision. In *Quirk* v. *Municipal Assistance Corp*., 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), 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 the 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 or may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues. The Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes.

While the courts in the 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.

In prior years, certain events and legislation affecting a holder's remedies upon default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have generally upheld and sustained the rights of bondholders and/or noteholders, such courts might hold that future events, including a financial crisis as such may occur in the State or in political subdivisions of the State, may 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.

MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY

The undertakings of the County should be considered with reference, specifically, to Chapter IX of the Bankruptcy Act, 11 U.S.C. §401, et seq., as amended ("Chapter IX") and, in general, to other bankruptcy laws affecting creditors' rights and municipalities. Chapter IX permits any political subdivision, public agency or instrumentality that is insolvent or unable to meet its debts (i) to file a petition in a Court of Bankruptcy for the purpose of effecting a plan to adjust its debts provided such entity is authorized to do so by applicable state law; (ii) directs such a petitioner to file with the court a list of a petitioner's creditors; (iii) provides that a petition filed under such chapter shall operate as a stay of the commencement or continuation of any judicial or other proceeding against the petitioner; (iv) grants priority to debt owed for services or material actually provided within three (3) months of the filing of the petition; (v) directs a petitioner to file a plan for the adjustment of its debts; and (vi) provides that the plan must be accepted in writing by or on behalf of creditors holding at least two-thirds (2/3) in amount or more than one-half (1/2) in number of the listed creditors.

Bankruptcy proceedings by the County could have adverse effects on bondholders and/or noteholders including (a) delay in the enforcement of their remedies, (b) subordination of their claims to those supplying goods and services to the County after the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings and to the administrative expenses of bankruptcy proceedings and (c) imposition without their consent of a reorganization plan reducing or delaying payment of the Bonds. The Bankruptcy Code contains provisions intended to ensure that, in any reorganization plan not accepted by at least a majority of a class of creditors such as the holders of general obligation bonds, such creditors will have the benefit of their original claim or the "indubitable equivalent". The effect of these and other provisions of the Bankruptcy Code cannot be predicted and may be significantly affected by judicial interpretation.

Accordingly, enforceability of the rights and remedies of the owners of the Bonds, and the obligations incurred by the County, may become subject to Chapter IX and applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, or similar laws relating to or affecting the enforcement of creditor's rights generally, now or hereafter in effect, equity principles which may limit the specific enforcement under State law of certain remedies, the exercise by the United States of America of the powers delegated to it by the Constitution, the reasonable and necessary exercise, in certain exceptional situations, of the police powers inherent in the sovereignty of the State and its governmental bodies in the interest of serving a significant and legitimate public purpose and the limitations on remedies against public agencies in the State. Bankruptcy proceedings, or the exercise of powers by the federal or State government, if initiated, could subject the owners of the Bonds to judicial discretion and interpretation of their rights in bankruptcy or otherwise, and consequently may entail risks of delay, limitation, or modification of their rights.

The State has consented (see Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law) that any municipality in the State may file a petition with any 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. However, it is noted that there is no record of any recent filings by a New York municipality. Since the New York City fiscal crisis in 1975, the State has legislated a finance control or review board and assistance corporations to monitor and restructure finance matters in addition to New York City, for the Cities of Yonkers, Troy and Buffalo and for the Counties of Nassau and Erie. Similar active intervention pursuant to State legislation to relieve fiscal stress for the County in the future cannot be assured.

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 above references to the Bankruptcy Act are not to be construed as an indication that the County is currently considering or expects to resort to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act.

FINANCIAL CONTROL BOARDS

Pursuant to Article IX Section 2(b)(2) of the State Constitution, any municipality in the State may request the intervention of the State in its "property, affairs and government" by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of its legislative body or on request of its chief executive officer concurred in by a majority of such membership. This has resulted in the adoption of special acts for the establishment of public benefit corporations with varying degrees of authority to control the finances (including debt issuance) of the Cities of Buffalo, Troy and Yonkers and the County of Nassau. The specific authority, powers and composition of the financial control boards established by these acts varies based upon circumstances and needs. Generally, the State legislature has granted such boards the power to approve or disapprove budget and financial plans and to issue debt on behalf of the municipality, as well as to impose wage and/or hiring freezes and in certain cases approve or disapprove collective bargaining agreements. Implementation is generally 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, upon the issuance of a certificate of necessity of the Governor reciting facts which in the judgment of the 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 a 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 in the finances and operations of entities 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 applied to the FRB and does not reasonably anticipate submission of a request nor has it applied to the FRB for a comprehensive review of its finances and operations. School districts and fire districts are not eligible for FRB assistance.

NO PAST DUE DEBT

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

RISK FACTORS

The County's credit rating could be affected by circumstances beyond the County's control. Economic conditions such as the rate of unemployment and inflation, termination of commercial operations by corporate taxpayers and employers, as well as natural catastrophes, could adversely affect the assessed valuation of County property and its ability to maintain fund balances and other statistical indices commensurate with its current credit rating. As a consequence, a decline in the County's credit rating could adversely affect the market value of the Bonds.

If and when an owner of any of the Bonds should elect to sell all or a part of the Bonds prior to maturity, there can be no assurance that a market will have been established, maintained and continue in existence for the purchase and sale of any of those Bonds. The market value of the Bonds is dependent upon the ability of holders to potentially incur a capital loss if such Bonds are sold prior to its maturity.

There can be no assurance that adverse events including, for example, the seeking by another municipality in the State or elsewhere of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Act or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Bonds. In particular, if a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or any of its municipalities, public authorities or other political subdivisions thereby possibly further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by those entities, both the ability of the County to arrange for additional borrowings as well as the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Bonds, could be adversely affected.

The County is dependent in part upon financial assistance from the State in the form of State aid as well as grants and loans to be received ("State Aid"). The County's receipt of State Aid may be delayed as a result of the State's failure to adopt its budget timely and/or to appropriate State Aid to municipalities and school districts. Should the County fail to receive all or a portion of the amounts of State Aid expected to be received from the State in the amounts and at the times anticipated, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such moneys or by a reduction in State Aid or its elimination, the County is authorized pursuant to the Local Finance Law to provide operating funds by borrowing in anticipation of the receipt of such uncollected State Aid, however, there can be no assurance that, in such event, the County will have market access for any such borrowing on a cost effective basis. The elimination of or any substantial reduction in State Aid would likely have a materially adverse effect upon the County requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available or a curtailment of expenditures.

Future amendments to applicable statutes whether enacted by the State or the United States of America affecting the treatment of interest paid on municipal obligations, including the Bonds, for income taxation purposes could have an adverse effect on the market value of the Bonds (see "TAX MATTERS" herein).

Changes to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the County, without providing exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by municipalities and fire districts, may affect the market price and/or marketability for the Bonds. (See "FINANCIAL FACTORS – Tax Levy Limitation Law" herein.)

Federal or State legislation imposing new or increased mandatory expenditures by municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the County could impair the financial condition of such entities, including the County and the ability of such entities, including the County to pay debt service on the Bonds.

Cybersecurity

The County, like other large private and public entities, relies on a large and complex network of technology to conduct its operations. As a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information, the County faces multiple cyber threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware, and other attacks on computers and other sensitive digital networks and systems. Entities or individuals may attempt to gain unauthorized access to the County's digital systems for the purposes of misappropriating assets or information or causing operational disruption and damage. The County has implemented cybersecurity policies and has adopted methodologies including a third-party annual comprehensive security audit, desktop and network security features, and performance of phishing and end user testing. However, no assurance can be given that the County's security and operational control measures will be successful in guarding against all cybersecurity threats. As cybersecurity threats continue to evolve, the County may in the future be required to expend significant additional resources to strengthen security measures, investigate and remediate any vulnerabilities or invest in new technologies designed to mitigate security risks. The result of any successful attack on the County's computer and information technology systems could impact its operations and the costs of remedying any damage could be substantial.

Environmental

Environmental factors, including climate change, pose significant risks to the region and the County. The magnitude of the impact on the County's operations, economy, and financial condition of rising sea levels, coastal flooding, and more frequent and extreme weather events is indeterminate and unpredictable. No assurance can be given that the County will not encounter natural disaster risks, such as hurricanes, tropical storms, heatwaves, or catastrophic sea level rise in the future, or that such risks will not have an adverse effect on the operation, economy, or financial condition of the County.

LITIGATION

The County, its officers, and its employees are the defendants in a number of lawsuits. The County Department of Law, headed by the County Attorney, has determined that there are no pending lawsuits which will have the potential for an expenditure of more than $5,000,000 in excess of any amounts not provided for in the self-insurance reserves, except as noted below.

With regard to the other pending litigation, it is the opinion of the County Attorney that the final determination of such litigation, either individually or in the aggregate, would not materially affect the County's financial position.

The County also receives numerous notices of claim each year. These notices, however, are usually not explicit enough for the County Attorney to accurately ascertain their potential for liability to the County.

Certiorari Proceedings. The various towns and cities within the County are defendants in numerous certiorari proceedings, the results of which generally require tax refunds on the part of the County. The dollar value of the actions currently pending is not available. General Fund refunds of $ 3,363,857 and $3,079,661 were expended in 2025 and 2024, respectively. The 2026 adopted budget includes $5,000,000 for general fund tax certiorari claims.

<u>White Plains Transfer Station/Brockway Place.</u> On or about December 28, 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") issued an order alleging violations of the Clean Water Act in excess of State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") permit limits. Following negotiations, a revised order was received on or about May 12, 2018. Following further discussions with the EPA, the order was again revised on June 21, 2022, requiring certain best management practices be implemented, which they have. The County is currently in compliance with all aspects of the order.

<u>Daniel P. Thomas Materials Recycling Facility/Yonkers Thruway Transfer Station.</u> On or about January 27, 2019, the County entered into a Consent Order regarding alleging Multi-Sector General ("MSG") permit violations stemming from concerns regarding leachate controls. The County paid a fine of $7,000 related thereto. The Refuse Disposal District hired a consultant to redesign the leachate collection system, construction of which has been completed and appears to be functioning successfully. The Consent Order remains open while the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("DEC") assesses the leachate control system.

<u>Westchester County Airport Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances ("PFAS").</u> The County has been contacted by the DEC with respect to the recent classification of perfluorooctanoic acid ("PFOA") and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid

("PFOS") as hazardous substances. The County has been advised through on-site testing that these chemical compounds may have impacted the groundwater of certain portions of the airport and two off-site private drinking water wells. The County has negotiated a consent order with DEC.

At this time, the source of the contamination appears to be linked to the use of Aqueous Fire-Fighting Foam by the New York State Air National Guard, which was formerly located at the airport. The County and DEC had entered into an order on consent (the "Order.") Pursuant to the Order, the County has submitted a Site Investigation Work Plan and Plans for Interim Remedial Measures which have been accepted by the DEC. The Order was subsequently converted into a Brownfields Agreement, with which the County is in compliance. Remediation is ongoing.

White Plains Aviation Partners, LLC v. County of Westchester. On June 16, 2021, White Plains Aviation Partners, LLC, a company doing business under the name Million Air White Plains ("Million Air") commenced a breach of contract action against the County regarding a thirty-year lease at the Westchester County Airport that the parties entered into on June 1, 2016 (the "Subject Lease"). Following motion practice, on October 11, 2022, Million Air amended its complaint to proceed under slightly different legal theory. On October 25, 2022, the County answered the amended complaint and asserted five counterclaims.

On December 2, 2024, the parties stipulated and agreed to dismiss (i) four of the counterclaims with prejudice; and (ii) the remainder of the action without prejudice. In conjunction with that stipulation, the parties entered a tolling agreement whereby the applicable statute of limitations is tolled until and unless the County provides 30 days' notice of termination of same. During the tolling period, Million Air may commence new litigation based on the allegations in the amended complaint.

Delux Public Charter, LLC v. County of Westchester. On March 7, 2022, three airport charter companies (the "Charterers"), each of which operates charter flights out of Westchester County Airport fixed-base operators ("FBOs"), commenced a federal action against the County. The Charterers are seeking to invalidate a County law that requires certain flights specifically, flights on aircraft with nine seats or greater that sell individual tickets to "the public or a segment of the public"- to operate out of the Westchester County Airport terminal (as opposed to the FBOs), as that law was amended in 2005 (the "2005 Amendment").

On September 17, 2025, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed in part and reversed in part the District Court's order of July 1, 2024, granting the County's motion for summary judgement. Specifically, the Court found that "because the 2005 Amendment expressly added a requirement that all passenger service at the airport be 'provided at the terminal,'… it is not a grandfathered amendment and is therefore federally preempted…" The matter was then remanded to the District Court for further proceedings. On October 9, 2025, the District Court entered a judgment consistent with the Second Circuit's order. This matter is now closed.

County of Westchester v. Standard Amusements, LLC. On January 21, 2025, Standard Amusements, LLC ("Standard") served the County with a notice of termination of a contract between the parties whereby Standard operated Playland Park on the County's behalf. The County rejected the notice, and served Standard with a demand for arbitration and notice of default. In the arbitration proceeding, the Arbitration Panel agreed with the County that Standard's notice of termination was void and invalid. Under the contract, Standard is entitled to liquidated damages for any termination of the agreement. Following the Arbitration Panel's decision that Standard defaulted on the contract, the date the contract was deemed terminated, and that the liquidated damages provision covered all claims for insufficient maintenance and repair by Standard, the parties determined the final amount of liquidated damages owed and resolved the matter. All liquidated damages have been paid.

Private Jet Services Group, LLC v. County of Westchester. On June 6, 2025, an indirect air carrier that arranges charter air service for high-end clients, commenced a civil rights action against the County, alleging that the County discriminated against them in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause and seeking damages. The crux of the plaintiff's claim was that the County was discriminatorily enforcing Section 712.421(7) of the Laws of Westchester County – a provision that both (i) prohibits the landing or takeoff of aircraft with certified maximum gross weight in excess of 120,000 pounds; and (ii) authorizes the County to permit such landings and takeoffs in its discretion.

On April 15, 2026 the parties resolved the matter by stipulation. That stipulation clarified the procedure for seeking the County's approval for overweight landings and takeoffs. It did not provide for any settlement payment or other financial incentive. This matter is now closed.

Self-Insurance

The County, in 1986, pursuant to the authority granted under New York General Municipal Law (“GML”) Section 6-n, is self-funding its casualty and liability exposures, including exposure for general, automobile, professional, and public officials, with certain exceptions where insurance coverage applies, as well as medical malpractice exposures deriving from the activities of the Westchester County Medical Center (the “6-n Fund”). The County’s medical malpractice exposures from the Westchester County Medical Center were limited after 1998 when the Westchester County Health Care Corporation took over those responsibilities. In 1989, pursuant to the authority granted under GML Section 6-j, the County began self-funding the administration and payment of its worker’s compensation claims (the “6-j Fund”). (The 6-n Fund and the 6-j Fund are collectively referred to as “Self-Insurance Funds.”)

The Laws of Westchester County section 295.21 provides that payment into the 6-n Fund during any fiscal year “shall not exceed $33,000.00 or 1 2/3 per centum of the total budget for such fiscal year, whichever is the greater amount”.

Accordingly, the County has retained the services of an independent actuary to evaluate its loss history and provide recommendations in establishing the County’s liabilities for all past claims and its funding for future claims.

The actuary has certified as to the adequacy of the amount accrued as of December 31, 2025 for claims arising from 1986 through 2025 occurrences.

Of those cases instituted after the December 31, 2025 actuarial estimates which are covered by the County’s Self-Insurance Funds, none is expected to result in exposure in excess of $5,000,000. The 6-n Fund retains an adequate and sufficient unallocated reserve to pay for claims exceeding that amount, as a contingency, in lieu of purchasing commercial insurance policies.

See “Utility Services” herein for a discussion of certain administrative proceedings involving the County and State and federal environmental regulatory agencies, relating to the County’s obligations to provide certain sewage treatment and sludge disposal facilities.

Concentration Risk

The County Operating Budget is supported by a combination of Federal and State aid, departmental revenues from fees and charges for services, a County-wide tax on real property, reduced by the proceeds of the 1.5% basic County-wide sales tax, the County's 55.33% share of the additional 2.5% sales tax levied in the towns and cities of Peekskill and Rye, a Hotel Occupancy Tax, Motor Vehicle Use Fee, a Mortgage Recording tax, balances and reserves from prior years' operations (surplus or fund balance), and other miscellaneous revenues.

The Capital Budget is financed by direct contributions from both county and district current operating budgets, federal and state aid, municipal or private contributions, and borrowing.

In 2025 State and Federal Aid totaled $619.3 million, which included $328.8 million for Social Service programs and $290.5 million for mental health, public health, transportation and other County programs. Of such amounts, approximately 40.0% ($248.0 million) is Federal Aid and 60% ($371.3 million) was State Aid.

The 2026 Adopted Budget includes State and Federal Aid totaling $610.4 million, which includes $323.3 million for Social Service programs and $287.1 million for mental health, public health, transportation and other County programs. Of such amounts, approximately 38.3% ($233.8 million) is Federal Aid and 61.7% ($376.6 million) is State Aid.

Federal budget proposals under the “One Big Beautiful Bill Act” (OBBBA) aim to reduce national spending, but they do so by shifting many costs to state and county governments. If these proposals are enacted, New York’s counties will face significant financial burdens and increased pressure on services like health care, social services, and public assistance. These changes could also lead to higher local property taxes and reduced access to critical services, especially for the most vulnerable residents.

Management has determined that no events have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued, except for the following:
The County administers the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program ("SNAP") through its social services operations. In 2025, federal legislation changed the funding structure for SNAP administration and benefits. Effective October 1, 2026, the federal share of eligible SNAP administrative costs is scheduled to decrease from 50% to 25%, increasing the non-federal share from 50% to 75%.

The New York State Association of Counties has estimated that this administrative funding change will result in approximately $168.2 million of additional annual costs for New York counties and New York City, including an estimated annual increase of approximately $6.5 million for the County. The actual impact to the County may differ from this estimate based on final federal and state implementation guidance, eligible administrative expenditures, caseload levels, staffing and system needs, and any future state or federal funding actions.

In addition, beginning in federal fiscal year 2028, states with SNAP payment error rates above specified thresholds may be required to fund a portion of SNAP benefit costs. New York State has reported payment error rates above the threshold that would require a state share of SNAP benefit costs if such rates continue to apply. Whether any portion of that state-level benefit cost would be passed through to counties has not been determined. Management is monitoring federal and state guidance and considering the potential impact of these changes in its budgetary planning.

Kenneth W. Jenkins, County Executive
County Board of Legislators
Karin E. Hablow, Commissioner of Finance