

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

**Financial Statements as of
December 31, 2023
Together with
Independent Auditor's Reports**

Bonadio & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1-3
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited).....	4-12
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position.....	13
Statement of Activities.....	14
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental funds.....	15
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position...	16
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental funds...	17
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities.....	18
Proprietary Fund Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	19
Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position	20
Statement of Cash Flows	21
Fiduciary Fund Statements:	
Statement of Net Position - Fiduciary funds	22
Statement of Changes in Net Position - Fiduciary funds.....	22
Discretely Presented Component Units:	
Statement of Net Position	23
Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position	24
Notes to financial statements.....	25-58

C O N T E N T S (Continued)

Page

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED):

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and actual - General fund.....	59
Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and related ratios.....	60
Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (asset).....	61
Schedule of Contributions – pension plans	62

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schedule of Combining Balance Sheet - Non-major Governmental Funds.....	63
Schedule of Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Non-major Governmental Funds.....	64

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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 AUDITOR'S REPORT

September 27, 2024

To the County Legislature of
Greene County:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Greene County, New York (County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County, as of December 31, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of the Greene County Soil and Water Conservation District (District), Greene County Industrial Development Agency (IDA), or the Greene Local Development Corporation (LDC), which represent 100% of the assets, net position, and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units. Additionally, we did not audit the financial statements of the Greene Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (GTASC), which is reported as a blended component unit as a debt service fund of the County. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for the District, IDA, LDC, and GTASC are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's 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.

6 Wembley Court
Albany, NY 12205
p (518) 464-4080
f (518) 464-4087

www.bonadio.com

(Continued)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Continued)*

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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

(Continued)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the statement of revenues, expenditures, encumbrances, and changes in fund balance - budget and actual - general fund, the schedule of changes in total other postemployment benefits liability and related ratios, the schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset), and the schedule of contributions - pension plans 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 accompanying combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements 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 nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 27, 2024, 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.

**GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

The Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of Greene County, New York (County) provides a financial performance overview of the County's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2023. This document should be read in conjunction with the County's financial statements.

Following this MD&A are the basic financial statements of the County together with the notes thereto, which are essential to a full understanding of the data contained in the financial statements.

The County has a land area of 647 square miles, a population of approximately 48,500, and is located in eastern New York State. Its northern and southern boundaries are the Counties of Albany and Ulster respectively. Its western and eastern boundaries are the County of Delaware and the Hudson River, respectively. The County includes 14 towns and 5 villages including the Village of Catskill. The County is part of the Albany-Schenectady-Troy Metropolitan Statistical Area and is primarily agricultural and residential with some industrial and commercial properties.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

The County was founded in 1800 and the County seat is located in the Village of Catskill. The legislative body is the County Legislature, which consists of fourteen Legislators. The presiding officer is the Chairman of the Legislature, elected as Chairman for a three-year term by the County Legislature.

Additional County offices are the County Clerk, District Attorney, Treasurer and Sheriff. The County Legislature appoints the Commissioner of Social Services, Public Works Commissioner, County Attorney, Budget Officer, Compliance Officer and the Clerk of the Board.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The County's governmental net position increased \$33,054,393 as a result of this year's activity, as illustrated in the Statement of Activities.
- The County's \$107,358,090 in governmental expenses were funded with charges for services of \$19,494,936, operating grants of \$27,393,480, capital grants of \$6,463,169 and general revenues of \$87,060,898 as illustrated in the Statement of Activities.
- The 2023 final budget planned for a reduction in the General Fund balance of \$5,438,499; however, the County's actual revenues exceeded actual expenditures by \$13,916,908, resulting in not using the appropriated amount, which is illustrated in the Combined Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, Encumbrances, and Changes in Fund Equity - Budget and Actual - General Fund.
- The Total Other Post Employment Benefit Plan (OPEB) obligation for the County as of December 31, 2023 decreased \$48,330,407, which is detailed in the notes to the financial statements. In connection with the Total OPEB obligation, the County recognized a deferred outflow in the amount of \$5,687,567 and a deferred inflow in the amount of \$43,100,483.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a set of financial statements and notes. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the County as a whole and present a longer-term view of the County's finances. Fund financial statements begin thereafter. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the County's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the County's most significant funds. The remaining statements provide financial information about activities for which the County acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of those outside of the government.

REPORTING THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

Our analysis of the County as a whole begins with the Statement of Net Position. One of the most important questions asked about the County's finances is, "Is the County, as a whole, better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the County as a whole and about its activities in a manner that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenue and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the County's net position and changes in them. You can think of the County's net position – the difference between assets/deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities/deferred inflows of resources – as one way to measure the County's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the County's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other nonfinancial factors, however, such as changes in the County's property tax base and the condition of the County's roads, to assess the overall health of the County.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, we divide the County into two kinds of activities:

- Governmental activities – Most of the County's basic services are reported here, including public safety, public works, economic assistance, health, parks, and general support. Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise fees, and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.
- Component units – The County includes four separate legal entities in its report – the Greene County Soil and Water Conservation District, the Greene Industrial Development Corporation, The Greene Local Development Corporation and the Greene Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation. Although legally separate, these "component units" are important because the County is financially accountable for them. Information included in the accompanying financial statements regarding the component units has been derived from separately issued audited financial statements, which can be obtained from the Greene County Treasurer's Office.

REPORTING THE COUNTY'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

Our analysis of the County's major funds provides detailed information about the most significant funds – not the County as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law or by bond covenants. Additionally, the County Legislature may establish other funds to help it control and manage resources for particular purposes. The County has three types of funds – Governmental, Fiduciary, and Proprietary.

- Governmental funds – Most of the County's basic services are reported in Governmental Funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at yearend that are available for expenditure. These funds are reported using the modified accrual method of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash, as well as liabilities that will be paid using these resources. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the County's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be expended in the near future to finance the County's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Positions and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in reconciliations to the fund financial statements.

Additionally, the County reports the activities of its blended component unit, the Greene Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (GTASC) as a debt service governmental fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances.

- Fiduciary funds - Used to account for assets held by the County as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds.
- Proprietary funds – When the County charges customers for the services it provides – whether to outside customers or to other units of the County – these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. In fact, the County's enterprise fund (a component of proprietary funds) is the same as the business-type activities we report in the government-wide statements, but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows, for proprietary funds.

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

The County's combined governmental activities net position increased from \$117,914,184 to \$150,968,577. Net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The County recognized \$89,596,927 in Total Other Postemployment Benefit liability at December 31, 2023. A significant portion of the County's net position is invested in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, infrastructure, machinery, and equipment) less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The County uses these assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Program expenses in 2023, for the County's Governmental Activities were \$107,358,090.

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE (Continued)

Our analysis below focuses on the net position (Table 1) and changes in net position (Table 2) of the County's governmental and business-type activities.

Table 1 Net Position (In Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Percent Change
	2023	2022	
Current and other assets	\$ 132.9	\$ 120.1	10.7%
Capital assets, net	240.8	230.0	4.7%
Net pension assets	-	8.6	-100.0%
Restricted investments	0.7	0.7	0.0%
Opioid settlement receivables	<u>1.5</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Total assets	<u>375.9</u>	<u>360.2</u>	<u>4.4%</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>23.0</u>	<u>25.8</u>	<u>-10.9%</u>
Current liabilities	33.6	30.2	11.3%
Long-term liabilities	<u>168.8</u>	<u>200.6</u>	<u>-15.9%</u>
Total liabilities	<u>202.4</u>	<u>230.8</u>	<u>-12.3%</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>45.6</u>	<u>37.2</u>	<u>22.6%</u>
Net position:			
Investment in capital assets	160.3	189.2	-15.3%
Restricted	7.7	7.2	6.9%
Unrestricted	<u>(17.1)</u>	<u>(78.4)</u>	<u>78.2%</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 150.9</u>	<u>\$ 118.0</u>	<u>27.9%</u>

Current assets increased due to increases in cash and property taxes receivable of \$11.2 million and \$6.0 million, respectively. These increases were offset by a decrease in state and federal aid receivable of \$3.8 million.

Capital assets increased primarily due to a net increase in construction work in progress of \$4.1 million and infrastructure additions of \$11.4 million.

The net pension asset/liability calculation as determined by an actuary resulted in net pension liabilities in 2023 as opposed to 2022 when the calculation resulted in a net pension asset of \$8.6 million.

The decrease in long-term liabilities is primarily the result of the decrease in the actuarial determined other postemployment benefit liability of \$48.2 million. This decrease is partially offset by the aforementioned net pension liability increase of \$23.3 million.

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE (Continued)

Table 2 Changes in Net Position (In Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Percent Change
	2023	2022	
Program revenue:			
Charges for services	\$ 19.5	\$ 20.3	-3.9%
Operating grants	27.4	28.9	-5.2%
Capital grants	6.5	9.2	-29.3%
General revenue:			
Property taxes	32.9	31.6	4.1%
Other taxes	48.3	45.9	5.2%
Other general revenue	5.9	4.4	34.1%
Total revenue	<u>140.5</u>	<u>140.3</u>	<u>0.1%</u>
Program expenses:			
General governmental support	15.6	13.6	14.7%
Education	7.8	7.7	1.3%
Public safety	15.1	10.6	42.5%
Health	12.8	11.5	11.3%
Transportation	13.3	19.8	-32.8%
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	28.7	28.6	0.3%
Culture and recreation	0.5	0.4	25.0%
Home and community services	11.7	10.8	8.3%
Debt service	1.9	2.0	-5.0%
Total expenses	<u>107.4</u>	<u>105.0</u>	<u>2.3%</u>
Change in net position	<u>\$ 33.1</u>	<u>\$ 35.3</u>	<u>-6.2%</u>

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE (Continued)

Table 3 presents the cost of each of the County's five largest governmental programs: economic assistance and opportunity, public safety, general support, transportation, and health – as well as each program's net cost (total cost less revenue generated by the activities). The net cost shows the financial burden that was placed on the County's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table 3
Governmental Activities (In Millions)

	2023		2022	
	<u>Total Cost of Services</u>	<u>Net Cost of Services</u>	<u>Total Cost of Services</u>	<u>Net Cost of Services</u>
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	\$ 28.7	\$ 14.2	\$ 28.6	\$ 12.7
Public safety	15.1	11.8	10.6	8.7
General support	15.6	8.2	13.6	3.4
Transportation	13.3	7.1	19.8	10.0
Home and Community Services	11.7	2.1	10.8	1.1
All others	<u>23.0</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>10.7</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 107.4</u>	<u>\$ 54.0</u>	<u>\$ 105.1</u>	<u>\$ 46.6</u>

THE COUNTY'S FUNDS

As the County completed the year, its governmental funds (as presented in the balance sheet) reported a combined fund balance of \$96,111,637 which was \$12,916,254 greater than last year's total of \$83,195,383. Included in this year's total change in fund balance are current surpluses of \$13,916,908, \$2,969,911, \$150,348, and \$57,571 in the County's General Fund, County Road Fund, Community Development Fund, and Debt Service Fund, respectively. The Capital Projects Fund and Road Machinery Fund operated at deficits of \$2,821,924 and \$1,356,560, respectively, for the current year. The County budgeted for a \$5,438,499 deficit in the General Fund for 2023. Fund balance is traditionally used within the budget formula to balance the budget.

THE COUNTY'S FUNDS (Continued)

An overview of the Governmental Funds results for 2023 follows. This includes more detailed information about sources and uses of funds. In millions of dollars:

	2023		2022	
	Revenue	% of Total	Revenue	% of Total
Real property taxes	\$ 25.90	18.9%	\$ 28.72	20.6%
Real property tax items	5.60	4.1%	3.43	2.5%
Sales and use taxes	48.30	35.3%	45.85	32.9%
Departmental income	16.91	12.3%	17.51	12.6%
Intergovernmental charges	1.52	1.1%	1.83	1.3%
Use of money and property	2.18	1.6%	0.34	0.2%
Licenses and permits	0.06	0.0%	0.05	0.0%
Fines and forfeitures	0.19	0.1%	0.23	0.2%
Sale of property and comp. for loss	0.98	0.7%	1.08	0.8%
Miscellaneous local sources	1.49	1.1%	2.07	1.5%
State aid	22.43	16.4%	21.96	15.8%
Federal aid	11.42	8.3%	16.24	11.7%
Total revenue	\$ 136.99	99.9%	\$ 139.30	100.1%

	2023		2022	
	Expenditures	% of Total	Expenditures	% of Total
General governmental support	\$ 10.72	8.6%	\$ 9.90	7.9%
Education	8.46	6.8%	7.77	6.2%
Public safety	14.71	11.9%	13.27	10.6%
Health	11.30	9.1%	10.20	8.2%
Transportation	20.98	16.9%	24.15	19.3%
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	26.30	21.2%	26.60	21.3%
Culture and recreation	0.37	0.3%	0.34	0.3%
Home and community services	11.07	8.9%	10.18	8.2%
Employee benefits	16.69	13.3%	15.73	12.6%
Debt service - principal	2.01	1.6%	5.17	4.1%
Debt service - interest	1.45	1.2%	1.56	1.2%
Total expenditures	\$ 124.07	100.0%	\$ 124.88	99.9%

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Actual charges to appropriations (expenditures) were \$10,634,832 less than the final budget amounts.

Resources available for appropriation were \$11,782,651 greater than the final budgeted amount. The most significant favorable variances occurred in the County's sales and use tax (\$11,302,471) where the revenue exceeded the budget by the amount indicated as a result of the county budgeting conservatively for sales tax. This favorable variance was offset by an unfavorable variance in federal aid of \$1,733,690. The federal aid variance is mostly the result of COVID grant spending. Grants awarded during 2020 were reappropriated during 2021, 2022 and again in 2023.

The final 2023 budget planned on a reduction in the General Fund balance of \$5,438,499; however, the actual operating surplus of \$13,916,908, resulted in a budget surplus of \$19,355,407, as explained in the above analysis.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At December 31, 2023, the County had \$240.8 million invested in a broad range of capital assets including equipment, buildings, roads, and bridges (see Table 5 below).

Table 5 Capital Assets at Year End (In Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Percent Change
	2023	2022	
Land and land improvements	\$ 2.1	\$ 2.1	0.0%
Buildings and improvements	99.7	99.7	0.0%
Machinery and equipment	25.6	24.5	4.5%
Improvements, other than buildings	11.1	6.5	70.8%
Infrastructure	267.0	255.6	4.5%
Construction work in progress	38.9	34.8	11.8%
Leased assets	0.8	0.8	0.0%
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(204.4)</u>	<u>(193.9)</u>	<u>5.4%</u>
 Totals	 <u>\$ 240.8</u>	 <u>\$ 230.1</u>	 <u>4.7%</u>

Debt

At year end, the County had \$54,774,449 in bonds outstanding versus \$56,324,152 last year.

The County's other significant long-term liabilities consist of \$4,511,295 compensated absences, which represents vacation and sick pay due to eligible employees upon termination, and \$89,596,927 of total other post-employment benefits which represents the accrual for benefits other than pensions due employees upon termination resulting from the implementation of GASB 75.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

The County, like many Upstate New York counties, is continually challenged on a fiscal level by having property tax levies capped by the New York State-mandated property tax cap while none of its expenditures, outside of Medicaid, is capped. Indeed, it is New York State that places numerous mandates on counties without providing equal revenue to finance same. Unpredictable events such as weather, surging energy costs, health insurance cost increases, require the county to maintain fund balances that can act to buffer property tax increases. As such the county established numerous defined Fund Balance Reserves to control annual budget variances and further expanded their establishment for planned functional obsolescence on such items as technology, vehicle motor fleets, facilities such as boilers and roof decks. The single most important Reserve centered upon financial consistency and financial security by creating a Property Tax Stabilization Fund. Under guidance of New York State Comptroller, the Property Tax Stabilization Fund reserves up to ten (10%) percent of appropriation levels in the General "A" Fund of the budget. Accordingly, this fund will safeguard the county budget to withstand recession economies such as the 2008-2009 financial crisis. The county has not had a property tax increase within the last four (4) years, and due to its budget philosophy and financial management predicts property tax to remain flat or unchanged for two (2) to three (3) additional years.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES (Continued)

The center tenant of the budget development process is to estimate annual expenses on liberal side while estimating revenues very conservatively. Over the last five (5) to six (6) years this has resulted in mid to large budget surpluses. This largesse was then programed for major facility and infrastructure projects that might otherwise been financed via bonded debt. As of 12/31/23 the net debt contracting margin was a modest 7% of total capacity.

In late June of 2011, the New York State Legislature approved to limit the annual growth of local property taxes to 2 percent or the rate of inflation. Several counties will be considering future budgets that call for property-tax increases several times the 2 percent limit due to the cost of providing services mandated by the state, like Medicaid and welfare programs, that are rising faster than the 2 percent cap. The cap also limits municipalities in improving its infrastructure such as roads and bridges, and capital improvements to water, sewer and public safety departments. The State Legislature must pass meaningful mandate relief and redefine the provisions of the tax cap in order to implement actual property tax reductions to our residents.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES (Continued)

Our overall goal for fiscal year 2024 is to maintain continuous service to the residents of the County and where possible enhance services and keep any cost increase at a minimum. The County remains optimistic to maintain its level of services, minimize or eliminate property tax increases and prevent reduction in County personnel.

CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances and to show the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the:

Greene County
County Administrators Office
411 Main Street
Catskill, NY 12414
(518) 719-3270

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	Governmental Activities	Component Units
ASSETS:		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash	\$ 87,808,063	\$ 15,543,940
Restricted cash	1,782,150	-
Inventory	-	2,844
Taxes receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts	22,535,811	-
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	5,492,601	284,475
Tobacco settlement receivable	614,086	-
State and federal receivables, net of allowance for uncollectible amounts	12,606,527	-
Due from other governments	204,661	-
Opioid settlement receivables	293,516	-
Lease receivable	-	11,389
Prepaid expenses	1,047,498	-
Notes receivable	528,074	-
Total current assets	132,912,987	15,842,648
NONCURRENT ASSETS:		
Capital asset, depreciable	199,863,210	133,258
Capital asset, non-depreciable	40,999,795	-
Restricted investments	679,164	-
Opioid settlement receivables, net of current portion	1,471,092	-
Lease receivable, net of current portion	-	40,557
Real property held for resale or development	-	3,798,342
Total noncurrent assets	243,013,261	3,972,157
Total assets	375,926,248	19,814,805
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Pension related	17,177,369	550,296
Total other postemployment benefits related	5,687,567	-
Bond refunding	141,404	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	23,006,340	550,296
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 398,932,588	\$ 20,365,101
LIABILITIES:		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 6,405,254	\$ 568,836
Accrued expenses	1,036,333	-
Bonds payable, current portion	1,795,000	-
Leases payable, current portion	48,871	2,174
Current portion of other postretirement benefits	5,498,527	-
Due to other governments	11,040,498	4,858
Unearned revenue	7,750,829	1,987,512
Total current liabilities	33,575,312	2,563,380
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:		
Bonds and notes payable, net of current portion	52,979,449	-
Leases payable, net of current portion	692,433	5,179
Compensated absences	4,511,295	59,122
Net pension liability	23,259,493	636,913
Workers' compensation liability	3,223,984	-
Total other postemployment benefits	84,098,400	-
Total long-term liabilities	168,765,054	701,214
Total liabilities	202,340,366	3,264,594
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Pension related	1,995,088	93,532
Leases	-	52,500
Total other postemployment benefits related	43,100,483	-
Community development loan repayments	528,074	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	45,623,645	146,032
Total liabilities and deferred inflows or resources	\$ 247,964,011	\$ 3,410,626
NET POSITION:		
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 160,346,806	\$ 133,258
Restricted	7,696,449	233,184
Unrestricted	(17,074,678)	16,588,033
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 150,968,577	\$ 16,954,475

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	Expenses	Program Revenue			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants	Capital Grants	Governmental Activities	Component Units
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:						
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:						
General governmental support	\$ 15,590,231	\$ 2,861,135	\$ 4,572,172	\$ -	\$ (8,156,924)	
Education	7,817,013	42,714	2,411,579	354,219	(5,008,501)	
Public safety	15,122,437	1,232,994	827,895	1,213,783	(11,847,765)	
Health	12,825,716	3,756,034	5,744,726	-	(3,324,956)	
Transportation	13,273,402	990,820	267,617	4,895,167	(7,119,798)	
Economic assistance and opportunity	28,657,053	971,472	13,462,989	-	(14,222,592)	
Culture and recreation	462,115	25,107	77,440	-	(359,568)	
Home and community services	11,700,443	9,614,660	29,062	-	(2,056,721)	
Interest	1,909,680	-	-	-	(1,909,680)	
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$ 107,358,090	\$ 19,494,936	\$ 27,393,480	\$ 6,463,169	(54,006,505)	
COMPONENT UNITS:						
Greene County Soil and Water Conservation District	\$ 3,940,127	\$ 3,841,968	\$ 187,747	\$ -		\$ 89,588
Greene County Industrial Development Agency	1,197,630	860,228	-	-		(337,402)
The Greene Local Development Corporation	1,300	-	-	-		(1,300)
TOTAL COMPONENT UNITS	\$ 5,139,057	\$ 4,702,196	\$ 187,747	\$ -		(249,114)
GENERAL REVENUE:						
Real property taxes					27,297,802	-
Real property tax items					5,600,756	-
Sales and use taxes					48,302,471	-
Sale of property and compensation for loss					975,940	-
Use of money and property					2,187,517	213,192
Other sources					1,589,031	842,721
Opioid settlement revenues					1,107,381	-
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE					87,060,898	1,055,913
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					33,054,393	806,799
NET POSITION - beginning of year					117,914,184	16,147,676
TOTAL NET POSITION - end of year					\$ 150,968,577	\$ 16,954,475

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2023

	General	Capital Projects	County Road	Non-Major Funds	Total
ASSETS:					
Cash	\$ 71,487,755	\$ 5,137,206	\$ 2,833,524	\$ 4,623,960	\$ 84,082,445
Restricted cash	1,703,073	-	-	79,077	1,782,150
Restricted investments	-	-	-	679,164	679,164
Taxes receivable, net of an allowance for uncollectible taxes	22,535,811	-	-	-	22,535,811
Accounts receivable	5,253,087	-	200,114	39,400	5,492,601
Tobacco settlement receivable	-	-	-	614,086	614,086
Due from other funds	2,472,291	378,182	7,406,713	5,824,556	16,081,742
State and federal receivables	10,169,142	1,921,234	516,151	-	12,606,527
Due from other governments	204,661	-	-	-	204,661
Opioid settlement receivables	1,764,608	-	-	-	1,764,608
Prepaid expenditures	966,517	-	74,642	6,339	1,047,498
Notes receivable	-	-	-	528,074	528,074
Total assets	\$ 116,556,945	\$ 7,436,622	\$ 11,031,144	\$ 12,394,656	\$ 147,419,367
LIABILITIES:					
Accounts payable	\$ 4,634,270	\$ 1,455,401	\$ 114,092	\$ 119,696	\$ 6,323,459
Due to other funds	2,916,007	7,688,032	3,477,703	2,000,000	16,081,742
Due to other governments	11,023,525	-	-	16,973	11,040,498
Unearned revenue	8,150,256	-	-	171	8,150,427
Accrued liabilities	924,579	-	-	-	924,579
Total liabilities	27,648,637	9,143,433	3,591,795	2,136,840	42,520,705
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Community development loan repayments	-	-	-	528,074	528,074
Opioid settlement revenues	1,726,139	-	-	-	1,726,139
Property taxes	6,532,812	-	-	-	6,532,812
Total deferred inflows of resources	8,258,951	-	-	528,074	8,787,025
FUND BALANCE:					
Nonspendable					
Prepaid expenditures	966,517	-	74,642	6,143	1,047,302
Total nonspendable	966,517	-	74,642	6,143	1,047,302
Restricted					
Restricted for liability	4,900	-	-	-	4,900
Restricted for debt service	1,698,173	-	-	1,368,523	3,066,696
Total restricted	1,703,073	-	-	1,368,523	3,071,596
Assigned					
Appropriated for subsequent years expenditures	4,075,000	-	400,000	250,000	4,725,000
Unappropriated	323,284	-	-	1,013,291	1,336,575
Other assigned	1,726,756	-	6,964,707	7,091,785	15,783,248
Total assigned	6,125,040	-	7,364,707	8,355,076	21,844,823
Unassigned	71,854,727	(1,706,811)	-	-	70,147,916
Total fund balance	80,649,357	(1,706,811)	7,439,349	9,729,742	96,111,637
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance	\$ 116,556,945	\$ 7,436,622	\$ 11,031,144	\$ 12,394,656	\$ 147,419,367

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

**RECONCILIATION OF BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

Fund balance - All governmental funds	\$ 96,111,637
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different due to the following:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	240,863,005
Deferred amount on bond refunding is considered an expenditure at the time of refunding, but is considered a deferred outflow of resources on the statement of net position	141,404
Pension related government-wide activity	
Deferred outflows of resources	17,177,369
Net pension liability	(23,259,493)
Deferred inflows of resources	(1,995,088)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are, therefore, not reported in the funds.	
Bonds and notes payable	(54,774,449)
Lease liability	(741,304)
Compensated absences	(4,511,295)
OPEB related government-wide activity	
Total postemployment benefits liability	(89,596,927)
Deferred outflows of resources	5,687,567
Deferred inflows of resources	(43,100,483)
Opioid settlement revenues are not available to pay for current period expenditures and are, therefore, deferred in the funds.	1,726,139
Deferral of income earned in the current year is recognized as revenue under the accrual basis of accounting.	6,932,410
Internal Service Fund consolidated in governmental activities in the government wide financial statements.	419,839
Debt interest expenditures are recorded on cash basis in the funds but on the accrual basis of accounting for governmental activities.	<u>(111,754)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 150,968,577</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	General	Capital Projects	County Road	Non-Major Funds	Total
REVENUE:					
Real property taxes	\$ 16,410,488	\$ -	\$ 8,637,619	\$ 853,238	\$ 25,901,345
Real property tax items	5,600,756	-	-	-	5,600,756
Sales and use taxes	48,302,471	-	-	-	48,302,471
Departmental income	16,737,313	-	-	167,427	16,904,740
Intergovernmental charges	348,253	175,877	-	990,820	1,514,950
Use of money and property	2,103,489	-	26,480	53,173	2,183,142
Licenses and permits	64,165	-	-	-	64,165
Fines and forfeitures	194,149	-	-	-	194,149
Sale of property and compensation for loss	311,727	-	26,129	638,084	975,940
Miscellaneous local sources	740,063	5,840	-	747,429	1,493,332
State aid	17,298,604	1,469,639	3,665,068	-	22,433,311
Federal aid	8,994,974	2,428,364	-	-	11,423,338
Total revenue	117,106,452	4,079,720	12,355,296	3,450,171	136,991,639
EXPENDITURES:					
General governmental support	10,685,391	-	-	29,245	10,714,636
Education	7,757,831	703,467	-	-	8,461,298
Public safety	13,584,943	952,158	173,554	-	14,710,655
Health	11,304,342	-	-	-	11,304,342
Transportation	1,125,705	8,920,031	8,745,073	2,192,377	20,983,186
Economic assistance and opportunity	26,293,161	-	-	11,060	26,304,221
Culture and recreation	374,083	-	-	-	374,083
Home and community services	11,066,249	-	-	-	11,066,249
Employee benefits	14,418,959	-	2,019,622	254,911	16,693,492
Debt service - principal	1,807,440	-	-	205,000	2,012,440
Debt service - interest	1,054,564	-	-	396,219	1,450,783
Total expenditures	99,472,668	10,575,656	10,938,249	3,088,812	124,075,385
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	17,633,784	(6,495,936)	1,417,047	361,359	12,916,254
OTHER SOURCES (USES):					
Interfund transfers in	750,249	4,685,900	2,262,057	490,000	8,188,206
Interfund transfers (out)	(4,467,125)	(1,011,888)	(709,193)	(2,000,000)	(8,188,206)
Total other sources (uses)	(3,716,876)	3,674,012	1,552,864	(1,510,000)	-
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	13,916,908	(2,821,924)	2,969,911	(1,148,641)	12,916,254
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year	66,732,449	1,115,113	4,469,438	10,878,383	83,195,383
FUND BALANCE - end of year	\$ 80,649,357	\$ (1,706,811)	\$ 7,439,349	\$ 9,729,742	\$ 96,111,637

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

Net changes in fund balance - governmental funds	\$ 12,916,254
Capital outlays are expenditures in governmental funds, but are capitalized in the statement of net position, net of deletions	21,644,790
Depreciation is not recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is recorded in the statement of activities	(10,785,612)
Amortization is not recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but is recorded in the statement of activities	(53,797)
Opioid revenues are recorded to the extent it is received within 60 days of year-end for governmental funds, but in the statement of activities, this revenue is recorded when the settlement agreements are finalized	801,703
Pension expense resulting from the GASB 68 related pension reporting is not recorded in the government funds but is recorded in the statement of activities	(4,299,697)
Repayments of long-term debt are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds, but are recorded as payments of liabilities in the statement of net position	1,965,000
Repayments of leases are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds, but are recorded as payments of liabilities in the statement of net position	47,440
Amortization of bond premium is not recorded in the governmental funds, but is recorded as an off-set to interest expense in the statement of activities	109,659
Amortization of loss on bond refunding is not recorded in the governmental funds, but is recorded as an addition to interest expense in the statement of activities	(47,136)
Property tax and other revenue is recorded to the extent it is received within 60 days of year-end for governmental funds, but in the statement of activities, this revenue is recorded as earned upon levy	1,396,457
Opioid revenue received but not yet spent is deferred in the governmental funds, but is recorded as revenue in the statement of activities	399,598
Net activity of the internal service fund within the government-wide financials	271,763
Other postemployment benefits revenue resulting from GASB 75 related OPEB reporting is not recorded in the governmental funds but is recorded in the Statement of Activities	9,468,026
Accrual of long term liabilities do not require the expenditure of current resources and are, therefore, not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. Compensated absences	(258,635)
Accreted interest on outstanding GTASC bonds increases the GTASC bonds outstanding but is not recorded as an expenditure in the government funds	(524,956)
Interest is accrued on the outstanding bonds on the statement of net position but is not recorded as an expenditure in the government funds	<u>3,536</u>
Change in net position - Governmental activities	<u>\$ 33,054,393</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	<u>Internal Service Fund</u>
ASSETS:	
Current assets:	
Cash	\$ <u>3,725,618</u>
 Total assets	 <u>\$ 3,725,618</u>
 LIABILITIES:	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ <u>81,795</u>
Long-term liabilities:	
Workers' compensation liability	<u>3,223,984</u>
 Total liabilities	 <u>3,305,779</u>
 NET POSITION:	
Unrestricted	<u>419,839</u>
 Total liabilities and net position	 <u>\$ 3,725,618</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Internal Service Fund
Operating revenue:	
Charges for services	\$ 1,501,241
Other operating revenue	<u>1,779</u>
Total operating revenue	<u>1,503,020</u>
Operating expenses:	
Workers' Compensation benefits	<u>1,235,632</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>1,235,632</u>
Income from operations	<u>267,388</u>
Non-operating revenue:	
Interest income	<u>4,375</u>
Total non-operating revenue	<u>4,375</u>
Change in net position	271,763
Net position - beginning of year	<u>148,076</u>
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 419,839</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	<u>Internal Service Fund</u>
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Cash received from providing services	\$ 1,503,020
Cash payments for claims and administration	<u>(1,040,532)</u>
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	<u>462,488</u>
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Investment and other income	<u>4,375</u>
Net cash flow from investing activities	<u>4,375</u>
CHANGE IN CASH	466,863
CASH - beginning of year	<u>3,258,755</u>
CASH - end of year	<u>\$ 3,725,618</u>
RECONCILIATION OF INCOME FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Income from operations	\$ 267,388
Adjustments to reconcile income from operations to net cash flow provided by operating activities:	
Change in:	
Accounts payable	81,795
Workers' compensation liability	<u>113,305</u>
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 462,488</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	Private Purpose Trusts	Custodial Funds	Total
ASSETS:			
Restricted cash	\$ 68,564	\$ 5,363,350	\$ 5,431,914
Total assets	<u>\$ 68,564</u>	<u>\$ 5,363,350</u>	<u>\$ 5,431,914</u>
NET POSITION:			
Restricted for others	<u>\$ 68,564</u>	<u>\$ 5,363,350</u>	<u>\$ 5,431,914</u>

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	Private Purpose Trusts	Custodial Funds	Total
ADDITIONS:			
Gifts and contributions	\$ 12,579	\$ -	\$ 12,579
Interest	18	-	18
Taxes and other revenue collected for other governments	-	1,682,217	1,682,217
Amounts collected on behalf of individuals	-	1,344,959	1,344,959
Bail received	-	21,953	21,953
Total additions	<u>12,597</u>	<u>3,049,129</u>	<u>3,061,726</u>
DEDUCTIONS:			
Home and community service expenditures	14,963	-	14,963
Payments of taxes and other revenue to other governments	-	1,784,145	1,784,145
Amounts paid on behalf of individuals	-	1,885,193	1,885,193
Bail returned	-	24,451	24,451
Total deductions	<u>14,963</u>	<u>3,693,789</u>	<u>3,708,752</u>
NET INCREASE	(2,366)	(644,660)	(647,026)
NET POSITION - beginning of year	<u>70,930</u>	<u>6,008,010</u>	<u>6,078,940</u>
NET POSITION - end of year	<u>\$ 68,564</u>	<u>\$ 5,363,350</u>	<u>\$ 5,431,914</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - COMPONENT UNITS
DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	Greene County Soil and Water Conservation District	Greene County Industrial Development Agency	The Greene Local Development Corporation	Total
ASSETS:				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,217,580	\$ 11,318,510	\$ 7,850	\$ 15,543,940
Inventory	2,844	-	-	2,844
Lease receivable	-	11,389	-	11,389
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>284,475</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>284,475</u>
Total current assets	<u>4,504,899</u>	<u>11,329,899</u>	<u>7,850</u>	<u>15,842,648</u>
NONCURRENT ASSETS				
Real property held for resale or development	-	3,798,342	-	3,798,342
Capital assets - depreciable, net	115,857	17,401	-	133,258
Lease receivable, net of current portion	<u>-</u>	<u>40,557</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,557</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>115,857</u>	<u>3,856,300</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,972,157</u>
Total assets	<u>4,620,756</u>	<u>15,186,199</u>	<u>7,850</u>	<u>19,814,805</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension related	<u>471,388</u>	<u>78,908</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>550,296</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>471,388</u>	<u>78,908</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>550,296</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>5,092,144</u>	<u>15,265,107</u>	<u>7,850</u>	<u>20,365,101</u>
LIABILITIES:				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	293,807	275,029	-	568,836
Due to other governments	-	4,858	-	4,858
Lease payable	-	2,174	-	2,174
Unearned revenue	<u>1,975,079</u>	<u>12,433</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,987,512</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>2,268,886</u>	<u>294,494</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,563,380</u>
Long-term liabilities:				
Compensated absences	59,122	-	-	59,122
Net pension liability	576,153	60,760	-	636,913
Lease payable, net of current portion	<u>-</u>	<u>5,179</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,179</u>
Total long-term liabilities	<u>635,275</u>	<u>65,939</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>701,214</u>
Total liabilities	<u>2,904,161</u>	<u>360,433</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,264,594</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension related	80,870	12,662	-	93,532
Leases	<u>-</u>	<u>52,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52,500</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>80,870</u>	<u>65,162</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>146,032</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>2,985,031</u>	<u>425,595</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,410,626</u>
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	115,857	17,401	-	133,258
Restricted	233,184	-	-	233,184
Unrestricted	<u>1,758,072</u>	<u>14,822,111</u>	<u>7,850</u>	<u>16,588,033</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 2,107,113</u>	<u>\$ 14,839,512</u>	<u>\$ 7,850</u>	<u>\$ 16,954,475</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - COMPONENT UNITS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	Greene County Soil and Water Conservation District	Greene County Industrial Development Agency	The Greene Local Development Corporation	Total
Revenue:				
Departmental income	\$ 38,592	\$ 597,868	\$ -	\$ 636,460
Intergovernmental charges	3,803,376	262,360	-	4,065,736
Use of money and property	46,249	166,943	-	213,192
State aid	187,747	-	-	187,747
Gain on sale of property and other income	-	842,721	-	842,721
	<u>4,075,964</u>	<u>1,869,892</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,945,856</u>
Total revenue				
Expenses:				
Office and administrative	-	178,173	-	178,173
Home and community services	3,940,127	-	-	3,940,127
Project costs and other expenses	-	1,008,033	1,300	1,009,333
Interest expense	-	298	-	298
Depreciation	-	11,126	-	11,126
	<u>3,940,127</u>	<u>1,197,630</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>5,139,057</u>
Total expenses				
Change in net position	135,837	672,262	(1,300)	806,799
NET POSITION - beginning of year	<u>1,971,276</u>	<u>14,167,250</u>	<u>9,150</u>	<u>16,147,676</u>
NET POSITION - end of year	<u>\$ 2,107,113</u>	<u>\$ 14,839,512</u>	<u>\$ 7,850</u>	<u>\$ 16,954,475</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Greene County, New York (County) was established in 1800, and is governed by County law and other general laws of the State of New York. The Board of Legislators, which is the legislative body responsible for the overall operation of the County, consists of fourteen members representing nine legislative districts with each member's vote weighted on the basis of population. The Chairman of the County Legislature, elected by the board each year, is the Chief Executive Officer of the County, the County Treasurer, elected for a four-year term, is the Chief Fiscal Officer of the County, the County Clerk, Sheriff, and District Attorney are constitutional officials and are elected in accordance with constitutional provisions.

The County provides the following principal services: public safety, educational assistance for County residents attending community colleges, economic assistance, health, general government support and maintenance of County roads.

The accounting policies of the County conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the acceptable standards setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

Reporting Entity

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

The decision to include a potential component unit in the County's reporting entity is based upon several criteria set forth in GAAP, including legal standing, fiscal dependency, financial accountability, selection of governing authority, ability to significantly influence operations, and the primary government's economic benefit from resources of the affiliated entity.

Based on the application of these criteria, the County has determined that Greene County Soil and Water Conservation District (District), Greene County Industrial Development Agency (IDA), The Green County Local Development Corp. (LDC) and Greene Tobacco Asset Securitization Corp. (GTASC) are component units and their activities have been included in the financial reporting entity.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Reporting Entity (Continued)

Discretely Presented Component Units

The basic financial statements include financial data of the County's discretely presented component units. These units are reported separately to emphasize that they are legally separate from the County.

- *Greene County Soil and Water Conservation District (District)* – This component unit is a political subdivision established by the County Legislature in September 1961 for the purpose of improving and advancing conservation, wise use and orderly development of the soil, water and related natural resources of the County of Greene, New York. Audited financial statements are available upon request from the District's office.
- *Greene Industrial Development Agency (IDA)* – The IDA is a Public Benefit Corporation created by State legislation to promote the economic welfare, recreational opportunities and prosperity of the County's inhabitants. Audited financial statements are available upon request from the IDA's office.
- *The Greene Local Development Corporation (LDC)* – The LDC is a Public Benefit Corporation created by the Greene County IDA under section 2827-a of the New York State Public Authorities Law to promote economic growth in the County. Audited financial statements are available upon request from the LDC's office.

Blended Component Unit

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

- *Greene Tobacco Asset Securitization Corp. (GTASC)* - GTASC was incorporated October 17, 2000 as a local development corporation by the County under the provisions of Section 1411 of the New York State Not-for-Profit Corporation Law and, as a Public Authority, they are subject to the Public Authority Accountability Act of 2005. GTASC is an instrumentality of, but separate and apart from the County. Its purpose is to issue bonds securitized solely from County Tobacco Settlement Revenues under the Master Settlement Agreement dated November 23, 1998, purchased from the County under the Purchase and Sale Agreements dated October 15, 2000, August 25, 2005, and November 25, 2005 and to forward to the County the net proceeds from the bond issuance. GTASC paid off the 2000 bond series during 2005 through a debt reconstructive plan. The plan involved selling a 2005 bond series. In compliance with GASB Technical Bulletin No. 2004-1 the Corporation is treated as a blended component unit of the County. Audited financial statements are available upon request from GTASC's office.

Various joint ventures entered into between the County and other state and local governmental entities are excluded from the reporting entity.

Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities present financial information about the County's governmental activities. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government in its entirety, except those that are fiduciary. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, state aid, intergovernmental revenue, and other exchange and non-exchange transactions. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants, while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Continued)

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenue for each function of the County's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with and are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenue includes charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, grants, and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenue that is not classified as program revenue, including all taxes, is presented as general revenue.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund statements provide information about the County's funds, including fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category (governmental and fiduciary) are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column.

The accounts of the County are organized into funds or account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balances, revenue, and expenditures. The various funds are summarized by type in the financial statements. Significant transactions between funds within a fund type have been eliminated. The fund types used by the County are as follows:

Governmental Fund Types

Governmental funds are those in which most governmental functions of the County are reported. The acquisition, use, and balances of the County's expendable financial resources and the related liabilities (except those accounted for in the proprietary and fiduciary funds) are accounted for through the governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of changes in financial position rather than upon determination of net income.

The following are the County's major governmental fund types:

- General Fund (Major Fund) - The general fund is the general operating fund of the County. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in other funds.
- Capital Projects (Major Fund) - The capital projects fund is used to account for financial resources used for the acquisition or construction of major capital projects (other than those reported in the proprietary fund type).
- County Road Fund - Established to account for revenue and expenditures related to the construction and maintenance of County roads in accordance with New York State laws.

The following are the County's nonmajor governmental funds:

- Road Machinery Fund - Established to account for revenue and expenditures related to the purchase, repair, maintenance, and storage of highway machinery, tools, and equipment in accordance with New York State laws.
- Community Development Fund - Established to account for the expenditures relating to the promotion of economic development and prosperity of the County's citizens through the use of Community Development Block Grants.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Governmental Fund Types (Continued)

- Debt Service Fund – The debt service fund accounts for the Greene Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (GTASC) which is used to account for the receipt and disbursement of resources related to tobacco assets and related obligations. It also records the proceeds and payments to escrow agents for bond refunding.

Proprietary Fund Types

Proprietary funds are used to account for the County's on-going activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector. The measurement focus is upon determination of net income. The County maintains the following proprietary fund:

- *Internal Service Fund* - Used to account for special activities or services provided by one department to other departments or to other governments on a cost reimbursement basis. The Workers Compensation Fund is used to account for the County's self-insured Workers' Compensation Plan.

The County established a plan of self-insurance under the Workers' Compensation Law whereby other Towns and Villages can participate in the plan. Each participant is billed by the plan for its share of the estimated premium costs for the ensuing year. Any deficiencies in the amounts billed are added to the next year's bill.

Fiduciary Fund Types

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the County as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds because their resources do not belong to the County and are not available to be used.

There are two classes of fiduciary funds:

- *Private Purpose Trust Funds*: These funds are used to account for trust arrangements in which principal and income benefits annual third-party awards. Established criteria govern the use of the funds and members of the County or representatives of the donors may serve on committees to determine who benefits.
- *Custodial Funds*: These funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, or private-purpose trust funds.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds while fiduciary funds and the component units utilize the full accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenue is recorded when it is susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter (within 60 days of yearend) to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Material revenues that are accrued include real property taxes to be collected within 60 days of yearend and sales tax. Expenditures, other than interest on long-term debt, pension contributions, and compensated absences, are recorded when the liability is incurred, if measurable.

In applying the susceptible-to-accrual concept to state and federal aid, the legal and contractual requirements of the numerous individual programs are used as guidance. There are, however, essentially two types of this revenue. In one, monies must be expended on the specific purpose or project before any amounts are recorded as revenue by the County; therefore, revenue is recognized based upon the expenditures recorded. In the other, monies are virtually unrestricted as to purpose of expenditure and are usually revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed compliance requirements. These resources are generally reflected as revenue at the time of receipt.

The accrual basis of accounting is used by the proprietary funds. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred.

The Countywide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash transaction takes place. Non-exchange transactions in which the County gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange include property taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Budgetary Data

General Budget Process

During July of each year, budget requests are sent to department heads to complete by September 1. During September and October, the Budget Officer reviews request and revises as necessary. No later than November 1, the Budget Officer submits to the County Legislature a proposed tentative operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The operating budget includes expenditures and the means of financing them for all funds except the Capital Projects and the Soil and Water Conservation District. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments. Prior to December 20, the budget is adopted by the County Legislature. The County Administrator is authorized to approve certain budget transfer requests within departments, within a fund; however, any revisions that alter total expenditures of any department or fund must be approved by the County Legislature. For yearend financial reporting, adjustments are made to actual results to conform with modified budget classifications and reflect yearend encumbrances.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Budgetary Data (Continued)

Budgetary Basis of Accounting

Budgets are adopted annually on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Appropriations authorized for the current year are increased by the balance of encumbrances carried forward from the prior year.

The County Legislature has amended the 2023 budget, as follows:

	<u>General Fund</u>
Original adopted budget	\$ 106,322,086
Encumbrances carried forward	534,198
Budget amendments	<u>3,955,216</u>
Amended budget	<u>\$ 110,811,500</u>

Encumbrances

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

Use of Estimates

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

Cash

The County investment policies are governed by the statutes of the State of New York (State). In addition, the County has its own written investment policy. County monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The County Treasurer is authorized to use demand accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Government and its agencies and obligations of the State of New York.

The County does not typically purchase investments for a long enough duration to cause it to be believed that it is exposed to any material interest rate risk.

For purposes of reporting the statement of cash flows, the County includes all cash accounts and certificates of deposit that are not subject to withdrawal restrictions or penalties as cash on the accompanying balance sheet.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investments

The County is restrained by New York State statutes, to very limited investment options. Consistent with these statutory limitations, the County's policy is to invest in 1) certificates of deposit or time deposit accounts that are fully secured, 2) obligations of New York State, 3) obligation of the United States of America, 4) obligations of agencies of the USA where payments are guaranteed by the USA and 5) revenue anticipation or tax anticipation notes of other NYS governments.

GTASC follows GASB Statement No. 72, "Fair Value Measurement and Application", when recording its investments on the statement of financial position (deficit) and governmental fund balance sheet, which requires entities to record marketable securities with readily determinable fair values at their fair values based on quoted market prices or other significant observable or unobservable inputs and certain other investments at amortized cost. All investment income is reported as revenue in the statement of activities and the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance.

Accounts Receivable

The County establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based on a review of outstanding amounts and the history of collections. All trade accounts and property taxes receivable are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts.

Due To/From Other Funds

The amounts reported on the Government Funds Balance Sheet for due to and due from other funds represents amounts due between different fund types (general, county road, county machinery, community development, economic development, and capital projects funds). Eliminations have been made for amounts due to and due from within the same fund type. A detailed description of the individual fund balances at yearend is provided subsequently in these notes.

Capital Assets, Net

Capital assets are reported at actual cost for acquisitions subsequent to January 1, 2011. For assets acquired prior to January 1, 2011, estimated historical costs were used. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair value at the time received. In accordance with GAAP, the County has retroactively capitalized pre-2011 infrastructure and related depreciation effective for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Capitalization thresholds (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the countywide statements are as follows:

	<u>Capitalization Threshold</u>	<u>Depreciation Method</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Land	\$5,000	N/A	N/A
Buildings and improvements	10,000	Straight-line	30
Vehicles and equipment	5,000	Straight-line	3-10
Land improvements	5,000	Straight-line	20
Infrastructure	(*)	Straight-line	10-50

(*) – Infrastructure utilizes multiple capitalization thresholds based upon the type of infrastructure. They include; Roads \$100,000, bridges \$700,000, \$15,000-\$400,000 for culverts and \$100 for signage.

Capital assets also include lease assets with a term greater than one year. The County does not implement a capitalization threshold for lease assets. Lease assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Compensated Absences

Pursuant to contractual agreements, County employees are entitled to accrue sick leave, vacation leave and personal leave. An individual who leaves the employment of the County is entitled to be paid for 100% unused vacation leave as follows:

- All employees except Deputy Sheriffs, Solid Waste and Highway Department are paid 100% of a maximum of 30 vacation days for a total of 240 hours for employees working a 40-hour workweek and 210 hours for employees working a 35-hour workweek.
- All Deputy Sheriffs, Solid Waste and Highway Department employees are paid 100% of a maximum of 40 days for a total of 320 hours for a 40-hour workweek.

Upon death or retirement, unused sick leave shall be paid accordingly as follows:

- All employees except Nurses, Solid Waste and the Highway Department employees are paid 75% of a maximum of 160 sick days, for a total of 1,280 hours paid at 75% for employees working a 40-hour work week and 1,120 hours paid at 75% for employees working a 35-hour work week.
- Nurses are paid 50% of a maximum of 240 days, for a total of 1,680 hours paid at 50% for a 35-hour workweek.
- Solid waste employees are paid 100% of 105 days, for a total of 840 hours paid at 100% for a 40-hour workweek.
- The Highway Department employees are reimbursed at different rates. Employees hired before February 13, 1996, that had accrued at least 50 sick hours are reimbursed for a maximum of 120 days or 960 hours for a 40-hour workweek. They are reimbursed for the hours accrued by February 13, 1996, at 100% and the balance of unused sick time up to the maximum hours are paid at 50%.
- Employees not grandfathered or hired after February 13, 1996, are paid 50% of a maximum of 240 days, for a total of 1,920 hours paid at 50% for a 40-hour workweek.

The estimated value of earned and unused leave credits in the amount of \$4,511,295 has been recorded as non-current government liability.

Pension Plan

The County participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS). ERS is a cost sharing multiple employer system that provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York serves as sole trustee and administrative head of the system. The Comptroller shall adopt and may amend rules and regulations for the administration and transaction of the business of the System and for the custody and control of its funds. The system issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplemental information. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement Systems, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12236.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Other Postemployment Benefits

In addition to providing retirement benefits, the County provides certain health benefits for retired employees. Substantially all of the County's employees have the option of receiving these benefits that are provided by an insurance company upon retirement. At the fund level, the County recognizes the cost of providing these benefits as the premiums are paid.

Net Position – Government Wide Statements

Net Position is displayed in three components:

- Net Investment in Capital Assets - consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted Net Position - consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations for other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- At December 31, 2023, the balance of restricted net position includes \$1,025,253 related to opioid settlement amounts that are restricted to use by the terms of the settlement agreements. Restricted net position in the governmental activities at December 31, 2023 was \$7,696,449.
- Unrestricted Net Position - all other net position that do not meet the definition of restricted or net investment in capital assets.

The County's policy is to use restricted resources prior to utilizing unrestricted funds.

Fund Balance – Fund Financial Statements

The County has established a fund balance policy to address the needs of the County and establish adequate reserves to ensure that unanticipated events will not adversely affect the County's financial position and jeopardize the continuation of necessary public services. This policy provides the capacity to:

- Provide sufficient cash flow for daily needs,
- Secure and maintain investment grade bond ratings,
- Provide adequate reserves to offset significant economic downturns or revenue shortfalls and,
- Provide adequate reserves for unforeseen expenditures related to emergencies.

In the fund financial statements there are five classifications of fund balance:

- Non-spendable fund balance – Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form legally or they are contractually required to be maintained intact. Non-spendable fund balance includes the prepaid items and inventory recorded in the component units.
- Restricted fund balance – Includes amounts with constraints placed on the use of resources either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws, or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The County has the following restricted fund balances:

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Balance – Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

- Restricted fund balance (Continued)
 - Repair

Repair reserve (GML §6-d) is used to pay the cost of repairs to capital improvements or equipment, which repairs are of a type not recurring annually. The County Legislature, without voter approval, may establish a repair reserve fund by a majority vote of its members. Voter approval is required to fund this reserve (opinion of the New York State Comptroller 81-401). Expenditures from this reserve may be made only after a public hearing has been held, except in emergency situations. If no hearing is held, the amount expended must be repaid to the reserve fund over the next two subsequent fiscal years. This reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.
 - Debt Service

Mandatory reserve for debt service (GML §6-l) is used to establish a reserve for the purpose of retiring the outstanding obligations upon the sale of County property or capital improvement that was financed by obligations which remain outstanding at the time of sale. The funding of the reserve is from the proceeds of the sale of County property or capital improvement. The reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.
 - Liability

Liability reserve (GML §6-n) is used to establish a reserve for the purpose of paying liability and property claims. The amount paid into the liability reserve may not exceed the greater of \$33,000 or 5% of the total budget for such fiscal year. The reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.
- Committed fund balance – Includes amounts that can be used for the specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the County's highest level of decision-making authority, i.e., the County Legislature. The County has no committed fund balances as of December 31, 2023.
- Assigned fund balance – Includes amounts that are constrained by the County's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. All encumbrances of the general fund are classified as assigned fund balance. Encumbrances reported in the general fund and road machinery fund were \$323,284 and \$1,013,291, respectively, as of December 31, 2023.
- Unassigned fund balance - Includes all other general fund amounts that do not meet the definition of the above four classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the County. The General Fund is the only fund that may have an unassigned fund balance.

Order of Fund Balance Spending Policy

The County's policy is to apply expenditures against non-spendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance at the end of the fiscal year. For all funds, non-spendable fund balances are determined first and then restricted fund balances for specific purposes are determined. Any remaining fund balance amounts for funds other than the general fund are classified as restricted fund balance. In the general fund, committed fund balance is determined next and then assigned. The remaining amounts are reported as unassigned. Assignments of fund balance cannot cause a negative unassigned fund balance.

Property Taxes

County property taxes are levied annually no later than December 31 and become a lien on January 1. Accordingly, property tax is recognized as revenue in the year for which the levy is made, and to the extent that such taxes are received within the reporting period of sixty days thereafter. Delinquent property taxes not collected at yearend (excluding collections in the 60-day subsequent period) are included in deferred inflows of resources.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Interfund Transfers

Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as due to/from other funds.

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

Insurance

The County assumes the risk for general liability. The County is involved in many pending tort claims against them, the ultimate outcomes of which cannot be reasonably determined. Therefore, judgments and claims are recorded when it is probable that an asset has been impaired, or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

The County maintains a risk retention reserve which is included in the General Fund. The County also maintains a workers' compensation risk pool in which it predominately participates. In compliance with Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncement Number 10, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues, the County, based upon available data has estimated and recorded in the Internal Service Fund a workers' compensation premium liability. The County has also recorded an unbilled receivable for the same amount, less cash reserves at yearend. The estimate includes incurred but not reported claims as is required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Explanation of certain differences between governmental fund statements and government-wide statements

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the governmental fund statements and the countywide statements, certain financial transactions are treated differently. The basic financial statements contain a full reconciliation of these items. The differences result primarily from the economic focus of the statement of activities, compared with the current financial resources focus of the governmental funds.

Total Fund Balances of Governmental Funds vs. Net Position of Governmental Activities

Total fund balances of the County's governmental funds differ from net position of governmental activities reported in the statement of net position. This difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus of the statement of net position versus the solely current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheets.

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance vs. Statement of Activities

Differences between the governmental funds statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the statement of activities fall into one of three broad categories. The amounts shown below represent:

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Explanation of certain differences between governmental fund statements and government-wide statements (Continued)

Long-Term Revenue Differences

Long-term revenue differences arise because governmental funds report revenue only when it is considered available, whereas the statement of activities reports revenue when earned. Differences in long-term expenses arise because governmental funds report on a modified accrual basis, whereas the accrual basis of accounting is used on the statement of activities.

Capital Related Differences

Capital related differences include the difference between proceeds for the sale of capital assets reported on governmental fund statements and the gain or loss on the sale of assets as reported on the statement of activities, and the difference between recording an expenditure for the purchase of capital items in the governmental fund statements and depreciation expense on those items as recorded in the statement of activities.

Long-Term Debt Transaction Differences

Long-term debt transaction differences occur because both interest and principal payments are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund statements, whereas interest payments are recorded in the statement of activities as incurred, and principal payments are recorded as a reduction of liabilities in the statement of net position.

Pension differences occur as a result of recognizing pension expense using the accrual method of accounting. Pension liability/asset, deferred outflows and deferred inflows are reported in accordance with GASB 68.

Other postemployment benefits difference occur as a result of using the accrual method of accounting. OPEB liability, deferred outflows and deferred inflows are reported in accordance with GASB 75.

2. STEWARDSHIP

Budgets are adopted annually for the General Fund, Community Development Fund, County Road Fund, Road Machinery, Workers Compensation Fund. The Capital Projects Fund is budgeted on a project basis, and therefore, these budgets do not lapse at year end.

The budget is developed and approved by the relevant Greene County Legislative Committees, compiled by the Office of the County Administrator, and adopted by the full Greene County Legislature prior to the end of the calendar year.

The capital projects fund has a deficit fund balance of \$1,706,811 at December 31, 2023. The majority of this deficit relates to ongoing capital projects and will be eliminated when permanent financing is obtained or via appropriations from other funds.

3. CASH

Governmental Activities

As of December 31, 2023, all of the County's cash balances were either insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department in the County's name:

	<u>Bank Balance</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>
Cash, including fiduciary funds	<u>\$ 97,640,418</u>	<u>\$ 94,932,375</u>
Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the County's name	\$ 96,246,276	
Covered by FDIC insurance	<u>1,394,142</u>	
Total	<u>\$ 97,640,418</u>	

Restricted cash represents cash and cash equivalents where use is limited by legal requirements. These assets represent amounts required by statute to be reserved for various purposes.

Restricted cash consists of the following:

General fund:

Cash on deposit for reserves	
Restricted for liability	\$ 4,900
Restricted for debt service	<u>1,698,173</u>
Total general fund restricted cash	<u>\$ 1,703,073</u>

Debt service fund:

Restricted for debt service	<u>\$ 79,077</u>
-----------------------------	------------------

Fiduciary funds:

Cash on deposit for custodial and private purpose trust funds	<u>\$ 5,431,914</u>
---	---------------------

4. RESTRICTED INVESTMENTS

Investments are held by the fiscal agent and consist of a Liquidity Reserve, Turbo, Collection, and Debt Service accounts.

The Liquidity Reserve account, administered by a trustee, was established and initially funded from bond proceeds. This account serves as collateral for the GTASC's bonds and may be used to pay interest and required amortization payments.

The Turbo Account, administered by a trustee, serves to remit principal payments to bond holders was established and serves to receive proceeds when a trapping event occurs. A Downgrade Trapping Event as defined in the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) report is when as of any deposit date an Original Participating Manufacture (OPM) with a Market Share of 7% or more is rated below "Baa3" by Moody's or "BBB" by S&P.

The Collection Account, administered by a trustee, serves to receive proceeds from tobacco companies under the Master Settlement Agreement. Funds are transferred to the Debt Service and Turbo Accounts to cover principal and interest payments, respectively. The Collection Accounts is also used to pay certain Trustee fees.

The Debt Service Account, administered by a trustee, serves to remit payments for bond service expenses.

Investments held by fiscal agents at yearend are as follows:

	United States Treasury Notes (Level 1)	Money Market Funds (Amortized Cost)	Total Investments
Liquidity Reserve	\$ 647,479	\$ 3,892	\$ 651,371
Debt Service	23,403	424	23,827
Turbo	-	2,372	2,372
Collection	-	1,594	1,594
Total	<u>\$ 670,882</u>	<u>\$ 8,282</u>	<u>\$ 679,164</u>

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, fair value measurements are identified as Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3. Level 1 fair value is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 fair value is based on significant other observable inputs. Level 3 fair value is based on significant unobservable inputs. There are no Level 2 or Level 3 investments as of December 31, 2023.

GTASC's investment policy is to invest in high-quality investments with a yield not to exceed the yield on the Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation (TASC) bonds. Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. GTASC manages and attempts to minimize interest rate risk by investing short-term investments that mature within one year, so that they can react to changing interest rates and invest in securities that provide the highest yield without exceeding interest rates on the TASC bonds.

5. PROPERTY TAXES

County real property taxes are levied annually no later than December 31 and become a lien on January 1. Taxes are collected during the period January 1 to July 31 by the town tax collectors, thereafter by the County Treasurer's tax department. On March 1, interest is accrued on all unpaid taxes in accordance with real property law. Taxes for County purposes are levied together with taxes for town and special district purposes as a single bill. The towns and special districts receive the full amount of their levies annually out of the first amounts collected on the combined bills. The County assumes enforcement responsibility for all taxes levied in the towns.

Unpaid village and school district taxes levied on properties are returned to the County for enforcement. Any such taxes remaining unpaid at yearend are re-levied as County taxes in the subsequent year.

At December 31, 2023, real property taxes receivable totaled \$22,535,811, which includes an allowance for uncollectible taxes at yearend of \$159,358. Current year returned school district and village taxes receivable are also included as liabilities to the school districts and village, which will be paid no later than February 28, 2022. \$6,532,812 of the remaining portion of taxes receivable has been classified as unearned tax revenue and represents an estimate of the outstanding taxes, which will not be collected within the first sixty (60) days of the subsequent year.

During 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed by the Governor (Tax Cap Law). The Tax Cap Law restricts the amount of real property taxes that may levied annually. A municipality may exceed the tax levy limitation if its governing body, with a vote of at least 60%, a local law overriding the tax cap for such year only.

6. STATE AND FEDERAL RECEIVABLES

State and federal receivables are comprised of the following:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Description</u>
General	<u>\$ 10,169,142</u>	Claims for reimbursement of expenditures in administering various health and social service programs net of related advances.
Capital Projects	<u>\$ 1,921,234</u>	Claims for reimbursement of expenditures for various capital projects.
County Road	<u>\$ 516,151</u>	Claims for reimbursement of expenditures for various road projects.

Community Development Block Grants:

The County is the recipient of Community Development Block Grants to operate revolving loan funds. These funds are to be loaned to industry, not-for-profit organizations, and individuals for the purpose of creating and retaining permanent jobs within the County. The balance of loans receivable and unearned revenue at December 31, 2023 of \$528,074 consists of loans that require periodic payments of principal and interest or interest only for loans that have not been fully drawn down, and have a rate of interest at one-half of prime plus one percent.

7. TOBACCO SETTLEMENT RECEIVABLE

As purchaser of the County's Tobacco Assets under the Master Settlement Agreement, per the Purchase and Sale Agreement dated August 25, 2005, and November 25, 2005 between GTASC and the County, GTASC obtained all rights, title, and interest, exclusive of the 100% Beneficial Interest in the Residual Trust, of the Tobacco Assets. Total available funds over the life of the bonds including earnings on the Liquidity Reserve less annual operating expense allocations estimated at \$59.6 million at the bond issuance date are dependent upon numerous variables. These variables are identified in the Bond Offering Statement dated August 25, 2005, and November 25, 2005.

Collections of funds in excess of debt service requirements, should they occur, will be residual payments, the rights to which have been retained by the County.

The Tobacco Settlement Receivable of \$614,086 as of December 31, 2023 consists entirely of estimated revenue that will be received in 2024 for 2023 sales of tobacco. The tobacco settlement receivable has been calculated using past historical payments. Actual cash received in 2024 could differ from the estimate recorded. Any difference between the estimated receivable and actual cash received is recorded as an adjustment to tobacco settlement revenue in the year of receipt.

8. CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets is as follows:

	Balance at January 1, 2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance at December 31, 2023
Primary Government:				
Capital assets that are not depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,148,412	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,148,412
Construction work in progress	34,757,336	10,850,257	6,756,210	38,851,383
Total nondepreciable cost	<u>36,905,748</u>	<u>10,850,257</u>	<u>6,756,210</u>	<u>40,999,795</u>
Capital assets that are depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	99,700,188	-	-	99,700,188
Vehicles and equipment	24,541,030	1,593,465	508,994	25,625,501
Improvements, other than buildings	6,518,989	4,618,302	-	11,137,291
Infrastructure	255,584,491	11,393,822	-	266,978,313
Total depreciable cost	386,344,698	17,605,589	508,994	403,441,293
Less: Accumulated depreciation	193,975,289	10,785,612	454,148	204,306,753
Total depreciable cost, net	<u>192,369,409</u>	<u>6,819,977</u>	<u>54,846</u>	<u>199,134,540</u>
Lease assets being amortized:				
Vehicles and equipment	836,264	-	-	836,264
Total lease assets being amortized	836,264	-	-	836,264
Less: accumulated amortization	53,797	53,797	-	107,594
Total lease assets being amortized, net	<u>782,467</u>	<u>(53,797)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>728,670</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 230,057,624</u>	<u>\$ 17,616,437</u>	<u>\$ 6,811,056</u>	<u>\$ 240,863,005</u>

8. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Depreciation expense is allocated to specific functions as follows:

	<u>Depreciation</u>	<u>Amortization</u>
General government support	\$ 1,468,296	\$ -
Public safety	751,461	27,593
Health	61,027	-
Transportation	7,673,393	-
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	269,751	26,204
Culture and recreation	39,775	-
Home and community	<u>521,909</u>	<u>-</u>
 Total	 <u>\$ 10,785,612</u>	 <u>\$ 53,797</u>

<u>Component Units:</u>	<u>IDA</u>	<u>Soil & Water</u>	<u>Total</u>
Vehicle and equipment	\$ 57,138	\$ 994,726	\$ 1,051,864
Leases	11,013	-	11,013
Infrastructure	<u>54,646</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>54,646</u>
	122,797	994,726	1,117,523
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>105,396</u>	<u>878,869</u>	<u>984,265</u>
 Total capital assets, net	 <u>\$ 17,401</u>	 <u>\$ 115,857</u>	 <u>\$ 133,258</u>

9. LONG TERM DEBT

A summary of changes in long-term debt is as follows:

	Balance at January 1, 2023	Increase	Decrease	Balance at December 31, 2023	Current
<u>Governmental activities:</u>					
Bonds Payable and Installment Purchase Debt:					
Serial bonds	\$ 40,845,000	\$ -	\$ 1,760,000	\$ 39,085,000	\$ 1,795,000
Unamortized premium on bonds	346,888	-	109,659	237,229	-
GTASC bonds and accreted interest, net	<u>15,132,264</u>	<u>524,956</u>	<u>205,000</u>	<u>15,452,220</u>	<u>-</u>
Total bonds payable and installment purchase debt	<u>56,324,152</u>	<u>524,956</u>	<u>2,074,659</u>	<u>54,774,449</u>	<u>1,795,000</u>
 Other Liabilities:					
Total other post employment benefits	137,927,334	7,053,360	55,383,767	89,596,927	-
Compensated absences *	4,252,660	258,635	-	4,511,295	-
Net pension liability *	<u>-</u>	<u>23,259,493</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,259,493</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other liabilities	<u>142,179,994</u>	<u>30,571,488</u>	<u>55,383,767</u>	<u>117,367,715</u>	<u>-</u>
 Total	 <u>\$ 198,504,146</u>	 <u>\$ 31,096,444</u>	 <u>\$ 57,458,426</u>	 <u>\$ 172,142,164</u>	 <u>\$ 1,795,000</u>

* Additions and deletions to compensated absences and net pension liability are shown net because it is impractical to determine these amounts separately

9. LONG TERM DEBT (Continued)

Interest on long term debt for the year was composed of:

Accrued interest, beginning of year	(116,316)
Accrued interest, end of year	112,780
Accreted interest	524,956
Amortization of premium	(109,659)
Amortization of deferred costs	<u>47,136</u>
Total expense	<u>\$ 1,909,680</u>

The County's bonds are comprised of the following:

Description	Date Issued	Original Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity	Balance at 12/31/2023
County Jail Facility	2019	\$ 39,000,000	2.00%-2.625%	2048	\$ 35,150,000
Refunding - Court House	2016	<u>9,410,000</u>	2.00%-4.00%	2028	<u>3,935,000</u>
Total general long-term debt		<u>\$ 48,410,000</u>			<u>\$ 39,085,000</u>

The County's future bond debt service requirements are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2024	\$ 1,795,000	\$ 998,700	\$ 2,793,700
2025	1,835,000	956,450	2,791,450
2026	1,880,000	901,863	2,781,863
2027	1,930,000	845,825	2,775,825
2028	1,980,000	788,225	2,768,225
2029-2033	6,150,000	3,395,625	9,545,625
2034-2038	6,880,000	2,668,613	9,548,613
2039-2043	7,780,000	1,779,494	9,559,494
2044-2048	<u>8,855,000</u>	<u>709,406</u>	<u>9,564,406</u>
Total	<u>\$ 39,085,000</u>	<u>\$ 13,044,201</u>	<u>\$ 52,129,201</u>

In 2016, the County defeased \$8,435,000 of certain maturities of the 2010 bond issue by placing new bond proceeds into an irrevocable escrow account to provide for future debt payments on the defeased bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the government's financial statements. At December 31, 2023, \$3,935,000 of defeased bonds are still outstanding.

On December 7, 2000, the GTASC issued \$8,115,000 variable rate bonds. These bonds were part of the \$227,130,000 New York Counties Tobacco Trust I, Tobacco Settlement Pass-Through Bonds, Series 2000. The GTASC's bonds consist of serial bonds maturing in the years 2002 through and including 2015, fixed term bonds maturing in the years 2016 through and including 2019 and flexible term bonds maturing in the years 2020 through and including 2042. The GTASC bonds are secured by the Tobacco Settlement Revenues acquired from the County by investment earnings on the Liquid Reserve Account and on other accounts established under the bond agreement. The 2000 Bond Series was paid off in 2005.

9. LONG TERM DEBT (Continued)

On August 25, 2005, the GTASC issued \$11,672,040 variable rate bonds. These bonds were part of the \$414,798,208 New York County Tobacco Trust IV, Tobacco Settlement Pass-Through Bonds, Series 2005 N-151. The GTASC's bonds consist of \$10,805,000 of current interest turbo bonds maturing in the years 2006 through and including 2045 and capital appreciation bonds of \$867,040. There is no scheduled payment of principal or interest on the capital appreciation bonds in the required schedule.

Interest accrues on the capital appreciation bonds and is not payable until GTASC's bonds are paid in full. The GTASC's bonds are secured by the Tobacco Settlement Revenues acquired from the County and by investment earnings on the Liquidity Reserve Account and on other accounts established under the bond agreement. The payment of interest and principal on these bonds started in 2006. The optional schedule shown below assumes that \$5,930,000 in additional principal payments will be made in 2024. It is more likely than not that, the full amount will not be paid in 2024 and as a result, the interest presented could be significantly higher.

On November 29, 2005, the GTASC issued \$1,240,800 in variable rate bonds. These bonds were part of the \$199,375,348 New York Counties Tobacco trust V, Tobacco Settlement Pass-Through Bonds, Series 2005 N-184. The GTASC's bonds consist of turbo bonds maturing in the years 2026 through and including 2060. The GTASC's bonds are collateralized by the Tobacco Settlement Revenues acquired from the County and by investment earnings on the Liquidity Reserve Account and on other accounts established under the bond agreement. The projected start date for the payment of these bonds and interest is anticipated to start in the year 2026, when a portion of the August 2005 will have been paid off.

Future Debt Service Requirements are as follows:

Required Schedule:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Debt Service</u>
Year ending December 31,			
2024	\$ -	\$ 391,250	\$ 391,250
2025	-	391,250	391,250
2026	-	391,250	391,250
2027	175,000	386,875	561,875
2028	270,000	375,750	645,750
2029-2033	1,565,000	1,657,375	3,222,375
2034-2038	2,010,000	1,212,250	3,222,250
2039-2043	2,585,000	641,375	3,226,375
2044-2045	1,220,000	61,750	1,281,750
	<u>7,825,000</u>	<u>5,509,125</u>	<u>13,334,125</u>
Capital appreciation bonds	867,040	-	867,040
Prior year cumulative interest accrued on the capital appreciation bonds	1,609,450	-	1,609,450
Current year interest accrued on the capital appreciation bonds	154,530	-	154,530
	<u>10,456,020</u>	<u>5,509,125</u>	<u>15,965,145</u>
November 2005 Series (including accrued interest of \$3,384,975 at December 31, 2022)	4,996,200	-	4,996,200
Total	<u>\$ 15,452,220</u>	<u>\$ 5,509,125</u>	<u>\$ 20,961,345</u>

9. LONG TERM DEBT (Continued)

It is mandatory for the Corporation to make payments according to the required schedule to meet its obligations to the bond holders; however, an optional flexible amortization payment schedule for the 2005 Series allows for the bonds to be paid off in the year 2026. This accelerated payment schedule would reduce total interest expense over the remaining life of the bonds and will be utilized by the Corporation as funding allows. The Corporation has been paying between the required and the flexible schedule in the past. However, it is anticipated the Corporation will be paying on the required schedule for the foreseeable future.

Flexible Option Schedule

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Debt Service</u>
Year ending December 31,			
2024	\$ 5,930,000	\$ 243,000	\$ 6,173,000
2025	930,000	71,500	1,001,500
2026	965,000	24,125	989,125
	<u>7,825,000</u>	<u>338,625</u>	<u>8,163,625</u>
Capital appreciation bonds 2045-2055	<u>2,631,020</u>	-	<u>2,631,020</u>
	10,456,020	338,625	10,794,645
November 2005 Series	<u>4,996,200</u>	-	<u>4,996,200</u>
Total	<u>\$ 15,452,220</u>	<u>\$ 338,625</u>	<u>\$ 15,790,845</u>

10. LEASE AGREEMENTS

County as Lessee

The County leases tower and ground space located at Olympus Palace in the Town of Catskill and leases office space from Columbia Memorial Hospital for the Greene County Veterans Service Agency. For the tower lease, the County entered into a 5-year lease agreement, effective September 2018. The lease may be auto renewed by the County for additional five-year terms. For the office space lease, the lease was originally entered into in October 2015 and may be renewed in five-year terms. The leases are summarized below:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Total Lease Liability</u>
Tower Lease	2.12%	\$ 692,819
Office Space	2.12%	<u>48,485</u>
	Total	<u>\$ 741,304</u>

Lease activity for the year ended December 31, 2023 is summarized as follows:

<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Subtractions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Amount Due Within One Year</u>
\$ 788,744	\$ -	\$ 47,440	\$ 741,304	\$ 48,871

10. LEASE AGREEMENTS (Continued)

Annual requirements to amortize long-term obligations and related interest are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024	\$ 48,871	\$ 15,243	\$ 64,114
2025	43,116	14,206	57,322
2026	22,452	13,548	36,000
2027	22,932	13,068	36,000
2028	23,423	12,577	36,000
2029-2033	124,856	55,144	180,000
2034-2038	138,805	41,195	180,000
2039-2043	154,312	25,688	180,000
2044-2048	162,537	8,463	171,000
Total	<u>\$ 741,304</u>	<u>\$ 199,132</u>	<u>\$ 940,436</u>

11. PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The County participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan. This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York (Comptroller) serves as sole trustee and administrative head of the System. The Comptroller adopts and may amend rules and regulations for the administration and transaction of the business of the Systems and for the custody and control of their funds. The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be found at: <http://www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.php> or obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement Systems, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

Funding Policy

The System is non-contributory for employees who joined the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System prior to July 27, 1976, the majority of which are no longer active. After this date, employees contributed 3% of their salary for the first ten years of membership. Employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010, generally contribute 3% of their salary for the entire length of service. Starting April 1, 2013, all new hires are subject to a scaling contribution rate based on their annual salary.

<u>Wages</u>	<u>Contribution Rate</u>
\$45,000 or less	3.00%
\$45,000.01 to \$55,000	3.50%
\$55,000.01 to \$75,000	4.50%
\$75,000.01 to \$100,000	5.75%
More than \$100,000	6.00%

11. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Funding Policy (Continued)

For the first 3 years of membership, Tier 6 employees' contribution rate is based on annual wages. Thereafter, the contribution rate is based on what employees earned 2 years prior.

Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the Systems' fiscal year ending March 31. Contributions for the current year and two preceding years were equal to 100% of the contributions required, and were as follows:

2023	\$ 3,712,159
2022	\$ 3,141,550
2021	\$ 4,171,968

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At December 31, 2023, the County reported a net pension liability of \$23,259,493 for its proportionate share of the NYSERS net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by the actuarial valuation April 1, 2022. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the County's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

At December 31, 2023, the County's proportionate share was 0.1084660% for NYSERS, which was an increase of 0.003341% from its proportionate share measured at **December 31, 2022**.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the County recognized pension expense of \$7,772,044 for NYSERS.

The County reported deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,477,318	\$ 653,214
Changes of assumptions	11,296,310	124,845
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	136,649
Changes in proportion and differences between the County's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	619,622	1,080,380
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,784,119	-
	<u>\$ 17,177,369</u>	<u>\$ 1,995,088</u>

11. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

\$2,784,119 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the County's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Plan's Year Ended March 31:	
2024	\$ 2,829,896
2025	(1,429,471)
2026	4,719,480
2027	6,278,257
2028	-
Thereafter	-
	<u>\$ 12,398,162</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The plan's total pension liability at March 31, 2023 was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2022, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2023.

The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions for the NYSERS:

Inflation	2.90%
Salary scale	4.40%
Projected COLAs	1.50%
Decrement	Developed from the Plan's 2020 experience study of the period April 1, 2015 through April 1, 2020
Mortality improvement	Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2021
Investment Rate of Return	5.90% net of investment expenses, including inflation

11. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Long-term Rate of Return

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 weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of March 31, 2023 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocations in %</u>	<u>Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Domestic Equity	32%	4.30%
International Equity	15%	6.85%
Private Equity	10%	7.50%
Real Estate	9%	4.60%
Opportunistic/ARS portfolio	3%	5.38%
Credit	4%	5.43%
Real Assets	3%	5.84%
Fixed Income	23%	1.50%
Cash	1%	0.00%
	<u>100%</u>	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 5.90%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the Plan'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.

11. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

The following presents The County's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 5.90%, as well as what The County's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower (4.90%) or 1% higher (6.90%) than the current rate:

	1 % Decrease (4.90%)	Current Assumption (5.90%)	1% Increase (6.90%)
Proportionate Share of Net Pension liability (asset)	\$ 56,208,218	\$ 23,259,493	\$ (4,273,000)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the current-year net pension liability of the employers as of March 31, 2023 for ERS follow:

	Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position
Total pension liability	\$ 232,627,259,000
Net position	(211,183,223,000)
Net pension liability (asset)	\$ 21,444,036,000

Fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability 90.78%

12. TOTAL OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description

The County provides certain health care benefits for retired employees of the County. The County administers its Retirement Benefits Plan (the Benefits Plan) as a single employer defined benefit Other Post-employment Benefit Plan (OPEB).

Sheriffs and Deputies are assumed to be covered under 552, a 20-year plan with the New York State Employees Retirement System. It is assumed these employees will not retire before age 62 before attaining 20 years of service.

Corrections employees are assumed to be covered under 890, a 25-year plan with the New York State Employees' Retirement System. It is assumed these employees will not retire before age 62 before attaining 25 years of service.

All other employees are assumed covered under Tier 4 of the New York State Employees' Retirement System, with early retirement available at age 55 with 5 years of service, and unreduced benefits at age 62 with 5 years or age 55 with 30 years of service. It is assumed these employees will not retire before age 65 before attaining 10 years of service.

12. TOTAL OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Plan Description (Continued)

The Benefits Plan can be amended by action of the County subject to applicable collective bargaining and employment agreements. The number of retired employees currently eligible to receive benefits at December 31, 2020, was approximately 350. The Benefits Plan does not issue a standalone financial report since there are no assets legally segregated in a trust for the sole purpose of paying benefits under the plan that meets the criteria of GASB 75, paragraph 4.

Benefits Provided

In general, the County provides health insurance and vision coverage for retired employees and their survivors. The benefit terms are dependent on which contract or employment agreement each employee falls under. The specifics of each contract or employment agreement are on file at the County and are available upon request.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At December 31, 2023, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries	
currently receiving benefits	551
Inactive employees entitled to but	
not yet receiving benefits	-
Active employees	441
Total participants	992

Total OPEB Liability

The County’s total OPEB liability of \$89,596,927 was measured as of December 31, 2022 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.30%
Payroll Growth	3.00%
Discount Rate	3.72%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	PPO Pre-Medicare - 6.70% for 2023, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.70%. BCBS Freedom Medicare - 6.10% for 2023, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.70%. Vision - 4.00% for 2022, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.70%.
Share of Benefit-Related Costs	The County pays between 50% and 100% of the premium for medical and vision benefits based on the participants hire date and specific collective bargaining agreements and employment agreements.

12. TOTAL OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs (Continued)

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Index.

Mortality rates were determined based on the Sex-distinct Pub-2010 General Employee/Retiree Mortality Tables with generational projection using Scale MP-2021 for non-safety employees/retirees and Sex-distinct Pub-2010 Safety Employee/Retiree Mortality Tables with generational projection using Scale MP-2021 for safety employees.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 2.06% in 2022 to 3.72% in 2023.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, as well as the County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.06%) or 1 percentage point higher (3.06%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (2.72%)	Current Discount (3.72%)	1% Increase (4.72%)
Total OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 100,768,111</u>	<u>\$ 89,596,927</u>	<u>\$ 80,289,675</u>

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, as well as the County'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 rate:

	Healthcare		
	1% Decrease (*)	Current Discount (*)	1% Increase (*)
Total OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 79,413,977</u>	<u>\$ 89,596,927</u>	<u>\$ 102,046,469</u>

* Rates vary. See actuarial assumptions table.

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the County recognized OPEB income of \$9,646,975. At December 31, 2023, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes of assumptions	\$ -	\$ 40,901,335
Difference between expected and actual experience	858,770	2,199,148
Benefit payments subsequent to measurement date	<u>4,828,797</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 5,687,567</u>	<u>\$ 43,100,483</u>

12. TOTAL OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

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

<u>Fiscal Year Ending June</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2024	\$ (8,717,756)
2025	(8,841,179)
2026	(8,554,533)
2027	(8,488,551)
2028	(7,639,694)
Thereafter	-
	<u>\$ (42,241,713)</u>

13. JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

Columbia-Greene Community College

The operation of Columbia-Greene Community College is undertaken jointly with Columbia County, under the provisions of Article 126 of the Education Law and is excluded from the County's financial statements. The College is administered by a Board of Trustees. The majority of the trustees are County Board appointees, apportioned between the two Counties. The Counties are responsible for College costs not funded through state aid or tuition and have individually issued bonds for capital costs. The Counties also assume liability of any College operating fund deficit, should any operating fund deficit be incurred.

The counties' governing boards also retain certain budgetary approval powers. The counties' share of the College's operating budgets is based on enrollment. For the 2020-2021 fiscal year Greene County's share of the unfunded portion of the operating budget was 46.15% and Columbia County's was 53.85%.

The County's share of the operating costs for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$2,973,439. Separate financial statements are issued for the college and can be found at:

Columbia-Greene Community College
4400 Route 23B
Hudson, NY 12534

Capital District Regional Off-Track Betting Corporation

Capital District Regional Off-Track Betting Corporation is a public benefit corporation occupying a seventeen-county region, established in 1973 under the provisions of Chapters 346 and 347 of the Laws of the State of New York. The Board consists of one representative from each of the seventeen participating municipalities.

Separate financial statements are issued for the OTB and can be found at:

Capital District Regional Off-Track Betting Corporation
1629 State Street
Schenectady, NY 12304

14. INTERFUND ACTIVITY

During the course of normal operations, the County records numerous transactions between funds including expenditures for the provision of services, as well as transfers between funds to finance various projects or debt payments.

Individual interfund receivable and payable balances arising from these transactions as of December 31, 2023, were as follows:

	<u>Interfund Receivable</u>	<u>Interfund Payable</u>
General fund	\$ 2,472,291	\$ 2,916,007
County road	7,406,713	3,477,703
County machinery	5,824,556	2,000,000
Capital projects	<u>378,182</u>	<u>7,688,032</u>
Total	<u>\$ 16,081,742</u>	<u>\$ 16,081,742</u>

Interfund transfers throughout the year ended December 31, 2023, were as follows:

	<u>Operating Transfers In</u>	<u>Operating Transfers Out</u>
General fund	\$ 750,249	\$ 4,467,125
County road fund	2,262,057	709,193
Road machinery fund	490,000	2,000,000
Capital projects fund	<u>4,685,900</u>	<u>1,011,888</u>
Total	<u>\$ 8,188,206</u>	<u>\$ 8,188,206</u>

15. TAX ABATEMENT

All real property in New York is subject to taxation unless specific legal provisions grant it exempt status. Real property tax exemptions are granted on the basis of many different criteria, including the use to which the property is put, the owner's ability to pay taxes, the desire of the state and local governments to encourage certain economic or social activities, and other such considerations. Most exemptions are granted under Article 4 of the Real Property Tax Law, but others are authorized by a wide variety of statutes ranging from Article 18-A of the real property tax law, the Agriculture and Markets Law to the Transportation Law. Certain exemptions provide full relief from taxation (wholly exempt property) and others reduce the taxes which would otherwise be payable by varying degrees (partially exempt property). Some exemptions apply to taxes levied for county, city/town, and school purposes, whereas others pertain only to some of these purposes. Yet another difference involves the extent of local government autonomy: while some exemptions are mandated by state law, others are subject to local option and/or local determination of eligibility criteria.

15. TAX ABATEMENT (Continued)

The County has 13 real property tax abatement agreements entered into by the IDA. These agreements provide for abatement of real property taxes in exchange for a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) in compliance with Tax Exemption Policy. PILOTs are granted in accordance with various activities such as new construction, purchasing of an existing facility, or the improvement or expansion of an existing facility. There are also policies for recapture of PILOTs should the applicant not meet certain criteria. The amount property tax abated in the County for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$1,353,077.

16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Pending Litigation

The County has been named, in the normal course of operations, as a defendant in numerous claims of an indeterminate amount. In the opinion of the County, after considering all relevant facts, the ultimate losses not covered by insurance resulting from such litigation would be immaterial in relation to the financial position of the County.

Self-Insurance

The County sponsors and participates in a self-insurance plan for workers' compensation under Local Law No. 1 and 2, 1956, pursuant to Article 5 of the Workers' Compensation Law. The plan is open to any eligible municipality, school district, or public entity for participation. At December 31, 2022, there were 42 participants, including the County.

The County is responsible for administration of the plan and its reserves. Participant contributions, which are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis, are financed on an estimated claim basis with excess contributions transferred to the reserve at the end of the fiscal year. Liabilities are recorded when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities for incurred losses to be settled by fixed or reasonably determinable payments over a long period of time are reported at their present value using expected future investment yield assumptions of 3%. These liabilities are recorded at their present value of \$3,223,984 in the countywide statement of net position, which represents the portion to be liquidated with expendable and available financial resources as of December 31, 2023. Benefits and awards expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2023, were \$1,235,632.

Grant Programs

The County participates in a number of grant programs. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. The County believes, based upon its review of current activity and prior experience, the amount of disallowances resulting from these audits, if any, will not be significant to the County's financial position or results of operations.

Public Health Reimbursement

The County Public Health Department recognizes revenue when earned based upon tentative rates that are subject to audit and retroactive adjustment by third-party payers. There has been no provision made in these financial statements for future audit settlements or rate adjustments.

16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

Greene Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation

The State of New York is estimated to receive approximately \$25 billion over the next 25 years as a result of a comprehensive settlement among 46 states and U.S. territories and all the major tobacco companies. The settlement represents reimbursement to the State for medical costs incurred, primarily paid by Medicaid, from treating smoking-related illnesses. Since the counties of the State and New York City pay a share of Medicaid costs, the State has apportioned approximately half the settlement funds to these localities.

The assets of the Corporation are not available to pay any creditor of the County. The bonds issued by the Corporation do not constitute a claim against the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the General Fund of Greene County. The ability of the Corporation to meet debt service payments of bonds is contingent upon the receipt of TSA's.

Currently a number of groups and organizations have initiated lawsuits against the Tobacco Securities that have passed the test of the lower courts and if these suits are successful they could have a detrimental effect on the current settlement arrangement that was initiated by the Corporation. These lawsuits, if successful, could have a major impact on the investors (bond holders) ability to continue to collect interest and principal payments. Due to the structure of the settlement and the bond sales, the Corporation has no liability if the settlement is rescinded in any way by the courts.

Construction Commitments

The County has various commitments with contractors for the completion of capital projects.

17. ECONOMIC STIMULUS FUNDING

In response to the economic impact the COVID pandemic caused, the United States government passed several stimulus bills (CARES, CRSSA and ARPA) in an effort to provide relief to businesses, families and governments that have been devastated by the closure of large segments of the economy.

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) was passed by Congress in March 2021 and provided a total of \$1.9 trillion stimulus funding. Greene County was allocated approximately \$9.2 million in ARPA funds. These funds were passed to the County through NYS in two equal installments in 2021 and 2022. The County has until December 31, 2024 to spend this money. The money may only be spent on eligible items per the ARPA.

18. CONCENTRATION OF RISK

The ability of GTASC to make debt service payments on the GTASC Bonds is contingent upon the receipt of Tobacco Settlement Receivables (TSRs). TSR payments may vary based on inflation adjustments, volume of cigarette sales adjustments, litigation adjustments from non-settling states, offsets for miscalculated or disputed payments, federal tobacco legislation offsets, litigation releasing party offsets, and offsets for claims over the amounts of the award.

19. DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

General

Discretely presented component unit information is comprised of the Green County Soil and Water Conservation District (District), the Greene Industrial Development Agency (IDA), and The Greene Local Development Corporation (LDC). The following disclosures relate to the component units in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards promulgated by GASB.

19. DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS (Continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Each component unit’s investment policies are governed by New York State statutes. Funds must be deposited in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured commercial banks or trust companies located within New York State. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. agencies, repurchase agreements, obligations of New York State or its localities, and Certificates of Participation.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of General Municipal Law of New York State, all deposits, including certificates of deposit and special time deposits in excess of the amount insured under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, must be collateralized by a pledge of eligible securities, letters of credit, or surety bonds.

The total deposits for each individual component unit were fully insured or collateralized for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Property Held for Sale or Development (IDA)

Property held for sale or development includes real estate parcels in the County initially recorded at cost if purchased, or at the lower of historic cost or fair value if transferred to the IDA. These properties are typically purchased by the IDA or transferred from related parties. Subsequently, such property is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The IDA also owns or has rights to several real estate parcels which are carried at no value. Gains and losses are recognized at the time of the closing for the property sold.

The following table presents a summary of additions and impairments/dispositions to property held for sale or development for 2023:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Impairments/ Dispositions	Ending Balance
Property held for sale or development	\$ 3,959,492	\$ -	\$ 161,150	\$ 3,798,342

A summary of dispositions of IDA property held for sale or development is as follows:

Gross Proceeds	\$ 1,000,000
Carrying Value	161,150
Net Gain	<u>\$ 838,850</u>

Debt (IDA)

The IDA has available a \$1,000,000 line-of-credit with the Bank of Greene County that matures on October 1, 2024. Interest on borrowings is charged at *The Wall Street Journal* Prime Rate Index plus .25%, but not less than 5.25%. The line-of-credit is secured by the IDA's assets. There was no outstanding balance on this line-of-credit as of December 31, 2023.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) (IDA)

The IDA enters into and administers PILOT agreements for various unrelated business entities located in the County. The IDA earns a fee as these services are provided which are reported as “charges for services” in the financial statements. Under the terms of the PILOT agreements, title to the property owned by the unrelated business entity is transferred to the IDA for a certain period of time. During the period in which the IDA holds title, the business entity pays a PILOT to the IDA based on a calculation defined by the specific agreement. The PILOTs allow the unrelated business entities to make payments that are less than the property taxes that would be paid on the related properties' assessed value. Once the PILOT is received, the IDA remits the PILOT to the respective taxing authorities, net of the IDA's fees.

19. DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS (Continued)

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) (IDA) (Continued)

Certain requirements, as defined by each agreement, are to be met by the unrelated business entity to be able to maintain its PILOT. These requirements, as stated in the PILOT agreement, can be comprised of reaching and maintaining certain employment goals, and paying its PILOT in a timely fashion. At the completion of the PILOT, title to the property is transferred back to the unrelated business entity, and property tax assessments based on assessed value resume.

PILOT receipts and PILOT payments are accounted for as pass-through transactions and are not included in the revenues or expenses of the Agency. The Agency is responsible for collecting and remitting the funds, and the County, Towns, and School Districts all bear the risk of loss if PILOT payments are not paid to the Agency by the respective unrelated business entities.

Athens Power Fees (IDA)

The IDA is included on a PILOT agreement with Athens Generating Company (Company) whereby it does not collect PILOT payments in accordance with the PILOT note. The agreement stipulates that the IDA receive a minimum payment of approximately \$143,200 annually, based upon megawatts sold. If the Company sells above 70 megawatts, the revenue to the IDA will be higher than the minimum requirement. The IDA recognizes the revenue annually based on megawatts sold by the Company on a calendar year basis.

Revenue Concentration (District)

The District receives funding from different sources on a per project basis. The major sources of project funding come from the New York City Department of Environmental Protection, the State of New York, and Greene County. Funding from the New York City Department of Environmental Protection was 88% of revenue and funding from Greene County was 6% of revenue during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Unearned Revenue (District)

The District receives funding in advance for their various projects. Advances are recognized as unearned revenue when received, and revenue is recognized upon incurring of allowable expenses related to the project.

Unearned revenue of \$1,975,079 represents advances received from the New York City Department of Environmental Protection to fund restoration projects in the Schoharie Watershed.

Related Party Transactions (IDA)

During 2003, an environmental impact assessment of the IDA's Greene Business and Technology Park was performed. During the assessment, local, state, and federal conservation and environmental interests raised the issue of the possible impacts development of the land would have to the habitats of several bird species in the area. Due to conditions set forth in permits issued by the United States Army Corps of Engineers and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, a substantial parcel of the IDA's land was subdivided and identified as a grassland. This parcel, now known as Cocksackie Creek Grassland Preserve, was conveyed to the Greene Land Trust in an agreement dated September 25, 2006. The Greene Land Trust is a 501 (c)3 not-for-profit organization established in 2004. Title to the land was transferred to the Greene Land Trust during 2010, and the related cost of the land totaling approximately \$483,800 was removed from the financial statements of the IDA.

19. DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS (Continued)

Related Party Transactions (IDA) (Continued)

The Greene Land Trust is responsible for maintaining the conveyed property in accordance with terms, covenants, and conditions set forth by the aforementioned agreement and permits. The term of the agreement is twenty years during which the Agency pays stewardship fees, maintenance, and related operating expenses. The Greene Land Trust is required to prepare and submit an annual budget for the IDA to review and approve. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the IDA incurred a cash contribution expense of approximately \$46,700.

20. RELATED ORGANIZATION

GTASC is one of a number of New York counties forming the New York Counties Tobacco Trust IV and the New York Counties Tobacco Trust V. The two trusts were established to provide for the consolidation and sale of the TASC bonds. No GTASC assets or revenues are available as security or as payment for any other TASC of the respective trusts.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, ENCUMBRANCES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	General Fund			Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	
REVENUE:				
Real property taxes	\$ 17,913,513	\$ 17,913,513	\$ 16,410,488	\$ (1,503,025)
Real property tax items	3,015,000	3,015,000	5,600,756	2,585,756
Sales and use tax	37,000,000	37,000,000	48,302,471	11,302,471
Departmental income	17,944,088	18,021,248	16,737,313	(1,283,935)
Intergovernmental charges	195,000	532,600	348,253	(184,347)
Use of money and property	82,101	82,101	2,103,489	2,021,388
Licenses and permits	51,000	51,000	64,165	13,165
Fines and forfeitures	270,000	270,000	194,149	(75,851)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	80,000	224,230	311,727	87,497
Miscellaneous local sources	602,375	360,021	740,063	380,042
State aid	16,675,057	17,125,424	17,298,604	173,180
Federal aid	8,610,950	10,728,664	8,994,974	(1,733,690)
Total revenue	<u>102,439,084</u>	<u>105,323,801</u>	<u>117,106,452</u>	<u>11,782,651</u>
EXPENDITURES:				
General government support	12,455,947	12,659,756	10,685,391	1,974,365
Education	7,939,477	7,939,477	7,757,831	181,646
Public safety	13,358,903	13,313,538	13,584,943	(271,405)
Health	10,780,987	13,337,143	11,304,342	2,032,801
Transportation	-	1,528,792	1,125,705	403,087
Economic assistance and opportunity	30,225,829	28,801,040	26,293,161	2,507,879
Culture and recreation	393,767	706,109	374,083	332,026
Home and community services	11,524,737	11,645,008	11,066,249	578,759
Employee benefits	16,178,845	16,178,845	14,418,959	1,759,886
Debt service - principal	2,959,491	2,959,491	1,807,440	1,152,051
Debt service - interest	1,038,301	1,038,301	1,054,564	(16,263)
Total expenditures	<u>106,856,284</u>	<u>110,107,500</u>	<u>99,472,668</u>	<u>10,634,832</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>(4,417,200)</u>	<u>(4,783,699)</u>	<u>17,633,784</u>	<u>22,417,483</u>
OTHER SOURCES (USES):				
Interfund transfers in	49,200	49,200	750,249	701,049
Interfund transfers (out)	-	(704,000)	(4,467,125)	(3,763,125)
Total other sources (uses)	<u>49,200</u>	<u>(654,800)</u>	<u>(3,716,876)</u>	<u>(3,062,076)</u>
REVENUE AND OTHER SOURCES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES, ENCUMBRANCES, AND OTHER USES	<u>(4,368,000)</u>	<u>(5,438,499)</u>	<u>13,916,908</u>	<u>19,355,407</u>
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year	<u>66,732,449</u>	<u>66,732,449</u>	<u>66,732,449</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCE - end of year	<u>\$ 62,364,449</u>	<u>\$ 61,293,950</u>	<u>\$ 80,649,357</u>	<u>\$ 19,355,407</u>

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)									
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total OPEB Liability										
Service cost	\$ 4,180,268	\$ 4,099,870	\$ 3,682,320	\$ 3,288,141	\$ 4,065,855	\$ 3,834,824				
Interest	2,873,092	2,933,745	3,732,491	5,289,556	5,202,247	5,300,632				
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	57,877	-	-	-				
Differences between expected and actual experience	(1,443,009)	-	(2,668,576)	-	-	-				
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(48,639,440)	(945,754)	1,872,483	3,288,374	(25,380,934)	7,067,548				
Benefit payments	(5,301,318)	(4,864,257)	(4,991,910)	(5,093,709)	(5,558,519)	(5,307,834)				
Total change in total OPEB liability	(48,330,407)	1,223,604	1,684,685	6,772,362	(21,671,351)	10,895,170				
Total OPEB liability - beginning	137,927,334	136,703,730	135,019,045	128,246,683	149,918,034	139,022,864				
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 89,596,927	\$ 137,927,334	\$ 136,703,730	\$ 135,019,045	\$ 128,246,683	\$ 149,918,034				
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 32,095,399	\$ 30,319,577	\$ 28,479,535	\$ 27,776,725	\$ 26,685,416	\$ 24,444,550				
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	279.16%	454.91%	480.01%	486.09%	480.59%	613.30%				

Information for the periods prior to implementation of GASB 75 is unavailable and will be completed for each year going forward as they become available.

Notes to schedule:

Changes of assumptions. Changes in assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period. The following reflects the discount rate used each period:

Discount rate	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	3.72%	2.06%	2.12%	2.74%	4.10%	3.44%

Plan Assets. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB 75, paragraph 4, to pay related benefits:

- Contributions from the employer and any nonemployer contributing entities, and earnings thereon, must be irrevocable.
- Plan assets must be dedicated to providing OPEB to Plan members in accordance with the benefit terms.
- Plan assets must be legally protected from the creditors of the employer, nonemployer contributing entities, the Plan administrator, and Plan members.

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

**SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET) (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,**

NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)									
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.1084660%	0.1051250%	0.0978653%	0.1016459%	0.0966900%	0.0941192%	0.0981453%	0.0982945%	0.0974331%	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 23,259.5	\$ (8,593.5)	\$ 97.4	\$ 26,916.4	\$ 6,851.4	\$ 3,037.6	\$ 9,221.9	\$ 15,776.5	\$ 3,291.5	
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 27,443.6	\$ 26,082.2	\$ 25,091.8	\$ 24,021.1	\$ 23,161.2	\$ 22,232.5	\$ 21,408.1	\$ 22,175.6	\$ 21,207.1	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	84.75%	-32.95%	0.39%	112.05%	29.58%	13.66%	43.08%	71.14%	15.52%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	90.78%	103.65%	99.95%	86.40%	96.30%	98.24%	94.70%	90.70%	97.95%	

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

**SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION PLANS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,**

NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM PLAN	Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar amounts displayed in thousands)								
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 3,712.2	\$ 3,141.6	\$ 4,172.0	\$ 3,595.1	\$ 3,562.6	\$ 3,389.1	\$ 3,377.7	\$ 3,622.7	\$ 3,915.0
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	3,712.2	3,141.6	4,172.0	3,595.1	3,562.6	3,389.1	3,377.7	3,622.7	3,915.0
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 27,443.6	\$ 26,082.2	\$ 25,091.8	\$ 24,021.1	\$ 23,161.2	\$ 22,232.5	\$ 21,408.1	\$ 22,175.6	\$ 21,207.1
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.53%	12.04%	16.63%	14.97%	15.38%	15.24%	15.78%	16.34%	18.46%

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

**SCHEDULE OF COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	Road Machinery	Community Development	Debt Service	Total
ASSETS:				
Cash	\$ 1,700,118	\$ 2,923,842	\$ -	\$ 4,623,960
Restricted cash	-	-	79,077	79,077
Restricted investments	-	-	679,164	679,164
Accounts receivable	39,400	-	-	39,400
Tobacco settlement receivable	-	-	614,086	614,086
Due from other funds	5,824,556	-	-	5,824,556
Prepaid expenditures	6,143	-	196	6,339
Notes receivable	-	528,074	-	528,074
	<u>7,570,217</u>	<u>3,451,916</u>	<u>1,372,523</u>	<u>12,394,656</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 7,570,217</u>	<u>\$ 3,451,916</u>	<u>\$ 1,372,523</u>	<u>\$ 12,394,656</u>
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable	\$ 112,276	\$ 3,420	\$ 4,000	\$ 119,696
Due to other governments	-	16,973	-	16,973
Due to other funds	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
Unearned revenue	171	-	-	171
	<u>2,112,447</u>	<u>20,393</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>2,136,840</u>
Total liabilities	<u>2,112,447</u>	<u>20,393</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>2,136,840</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:				
Community development loan repayments	-	528,074	-	528,074
	<u>-</u>	<u>528,074</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>528,074</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>-</u>	<u>528,074</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>528,074</u>
FUND BALANCE:				
Nonspendable				
Prepaid expenditures	6,143	-	-	6,143
	<u>6,143</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,143</u>
Total nonspendable fund balance	<u>6,143</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,143</u>
Restricted				
Restricted for debt service	-	-	1,368,523	1,368,523
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,368,523</u>	<u>1,368,523</u>
Total restricted fund balance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,368,523</u>	<u>1,368,523</u>
Assigned				
Appropriated for subsequent years expenditures	250,000	-	-	250,000
Unappropriated	1,013,291	-	-	1,013,291
Other assigned	4,188,336	2,903,449	-	7,091,785
	<u>5,451,627</u>	<u>2,903,449</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,355,076</u>
Total assigned fund balance	<u>5,451,627</u>	<u>2,903,449</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,355,076</u>
Total fund balance	<u>5,457,770</u>	<u>2,903,449</u>	<u>1,368,523</u>	<u>9,729,742</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance	<u>\$ 7,570,217</u>	<u>\$ 3,451,916</u>	<u>\$ 1,372,523</u>	<u>\$ 12,394,656</u>

GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK

**SCHEDULE OF COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	Road Machinery	Community Development	Debt Service	Total
REVENUE:				
Real property taxes	\$ 853,238	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 853,238
Departmental income	-	161,408	6,019	167,427
Intergovernmental charges	990,820	-	-	990,820
Use of money and property	10,254	-	42,919	53,173
Sale of property and compensation for loss	638,084	-	-	638,084
Miscellaneous local sources	108,332	-	639,097	747,429
Total revenue	2,600,728	161,408	688,035	3,450,171
EXPENDITURES:				
General government support	-	-	29,245	29,245
Transportation	2,192,377	-	-	2,192,377
Economic assistance and opportunity	-	11,060	-	11,060
Employee benefits	254,911	-	-	254,911
Debt service - principal	-	-	205,000	205,000
Debt service - interest	-	-	396,219	396,219
Total expenditures	2,447,288	11,060	630,464	3,088,812
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	153,440	150,348	57,571	361,359
OTHER (USES):				
Interfund transfers (in)	490,000	-	-	490,000
Interfund transfers (out)	(2,000,000)	-	-	(2,000,000)
Total other sources (uses)	(1,510,000)	-	-	(1,510,000)
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(1,356,560)	150,348	57,571	(1,148,641)
FUND BALANCE - beginning of year	6,814,330	2,753,101	1,310,952	10,878,383
FUND BALANCE - end of year	\$ 5,457,770	\$ 2,903,449	\$ 1,368,523	\$ 9,729,742

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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

September 27, 2024

To the County Legislature of Greene County:

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 aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Greene County, New York (the County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 27, 2024. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the Greene County Soil and Water Conservation District, Greene Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation, Greene County Industrial Development Agency, and the Greene Local Development Corporation, as described in our report on the County's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditor's testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. *A material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity'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.

6 Wembley Court
Albany, NY 12205
p (518) 464-4080
f (518) 464-4087

www.bonadio.com

(Continued)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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 (Continued)

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting (Continued)

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of This Report

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