

Dreyfus

Cash Management Funds

Each fund seeks current income, safety of principal and liquidity
by investing in high quality, short-term securities

PROSPECTUS June 1, 2004

Institutional Shares

Dreyfus Cash Management

Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.

Dreyfus Government Cash Management

**Dreyfus Government Prime
Cash Management**

Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus

**Dreyfus New York Municipal
Cash Management**

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management

**Dreyfus Treasury Prime
Cash Management**

YOU, YOUR ADVISOR AND

Dreyfus

A MELLON FINANCIAL COMPANY™

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.



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The Funds



INTRODUCTION

Each fund is a money market mutual fund with a separate investment portfolio. The operations and results of a fund are unrelated to those of each other fund. This combined prospectus has been prepared for your convenience so that you can consider nine investment choices in one document.

As a money market fund, each fund is subject to maturity, quality and diversification requirements designed to help it maintain a stable share price.

Generally, each municipal fund is required to invest its assets in securities with the highest or second-highest credit rating or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus. Each other fund generally is required to invest at least 95% of its assets in the securities of issuers with the highest credit rating or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus, with the remainder invested in securities with the second-highest credit rating. Dreyfus Cash Management and Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., purchase securities with the highest credit rating only, or the unrated equivalent. Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management invest only in U.S. government securities. Dreyfus Government Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management invest only in U.S. government securities and in repurchase agreements.

An investment in a fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although each fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in a fund.

Concepts to understand

Money market fund: a specific type of fund that seeks to maintain a \$1.00 price per share. Money market funds are subject to strict federal requirements and must:

- maintain an average dollar-weighted portfolio maturity of 90 days or less
- buy individual securities that have remaining maturities of 13 months or less
- invest only in high quality, dollar-denominated obligations

Repurchase agreement: a U.S. commercial bank or securities dealer sells U.S. government securities to the fund and agrees to repurchase them at an agreed-upon date (usually the next day) and price. These agreements offer the fund a means of investing money for a short period of time.

Credit rating: a measure of the issuer's expected ability to make all required interest and principal payments in a timely manner. An issuer with the highest credit rating has a very strong degree of certainty (or safety) with respect to making all payments. An issuer with the second-highest credit rating has a strong capacity to make all payments, but the degree of safety is somewhat less.

Dreyfus Cash Management



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity. To pursue this goal, the fund invests in a diversified portfolio of high quality, short-term debt securities, including:

- securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities
- certificates of deposit, time deposits, bankers' acceptances, and other short-term securities issued by domestic banks or foreign banks, or their subsidiaries or branches
- repurchase agreements, including tri-party repurchase agreements
- asset-backed securities
- high grade commercial paper, and other short-term corporate obligations, including those with floating or variable rates of interest

Normally, the fund invests at least 25% of its net assets in bank obligations.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in the portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

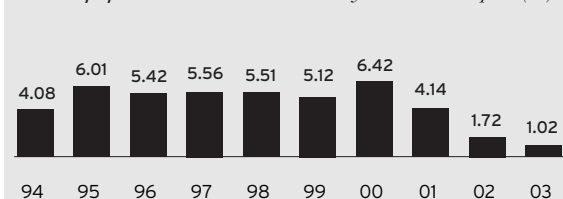
- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default
- the risks generally associated with concentrating investments in the banking industry, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and regulatory developments relating to the banking industry
- the risk that a counterparty in a repurchase agreement could fail to honor the terms of its agreement



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Institutional shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Institutional shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +1.67%

Worst Quarter: Q4 '03 +0.22%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Institutional shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.22%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
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1.02%	3.66%	4.48%
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Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Institutional shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Institutional shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.20%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$20	\$64	\$113	\$255

This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Other expenses: as to the fund's Institutional shares, under an agreement with Dreyfus, the fund only pays the management fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.

Since the inception of the fund's Institutional shares, pursuant to undertakings in effect, the annual fund operating expenses for the fund's Institutional shares have not exceeded 0.20%.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity. To pursue this goal, the fund invests in a diversified portfolio of high quality, short-term debt securities, including:

- securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities
- certificates of deposit, time deposits, bankers' acceptances and other short-term securities issued by domestic banks or foreign banks (or thrifts) or their subsidiaries or branches
- repurchase agreements, including tri-party repurchase agreements
- asset-backed securities
- domestic and dollar-denominated foreign commercial paper, and other short-term corporate obligations, including those with floating or variable rates of interest
- dollar-denominated obligations issued or guaranteed by one or more foreign governments or any of their political subdivisions or agencies

Normally, the fund invests at least 25% of its net assets in bank obligations.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in the portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

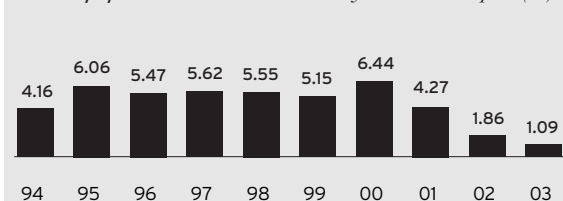
- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default
- the risks generally associated with concentrating investments in the banking industry, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and regulatory developments relating to the banking industry
- the risks generally associated with dollar-denominated foreign investments, such as economic and political developments, seizure or nationalization of deposits, imposition of taxes or other restrictions on the payment of principal and interest
- the risk that a counterparty in a repurchase agreement could fail to honor the terms of its agreement



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Institutional shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Institutional shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +1.68%

Worst Quarter: Q4 '03 +0.23%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Institutional shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.23%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 years	10 Years
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1.09%	3.74%	4.55%
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What this fund is – and isn't

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EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Institutional shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
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Other expenses	none
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Total	0.20%
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Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
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\$20	\$64	\$113	\$255
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This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Other expenses: as to the fund's Institutional shares, under an agreement with Dreyfus, the fund only pays the management fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.

Since the inception of the fund's Institutional shares, pursuant to undertakings in effect, the annual fund operating expenses for the fund's Institutional shares have not exceeded 0.20%.

Dreyfus Government Cash Management



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund invests in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, and repurchase agreements (including tri-party repurchase agreements) in respect of these securities. The securities in which the fund invests include those backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and those that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- a security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity, but the market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate
- certain U.S. government agency securities are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, or are supported only by the credit of the issuer or instrumentality (while the U.S. government provides financial support to U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so)
- the risk that a counterparty in a repurchase agreement could fail to honor the terms of its agreement

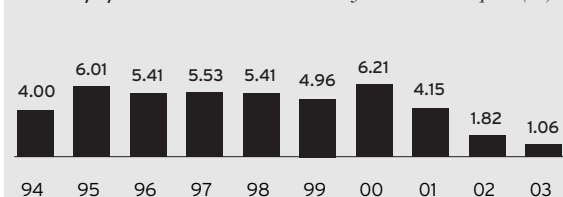
Not all obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Some obligations, such as those issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, are backed only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality, and in some cases there may be some risk of default by the issuer. Any guarantee by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities of a security held by the fund does not apply to the market value of such security or to shares of the fund itself. In addition, because many types of U.S. government securities trade actively outside the U.S., their prices may rise and fall as changes in global economic conditions affect the demand for these securities.



PAST PERFORMANCE

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Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 **+1.63%**

Worst Quarter: Q4 '03 **+0.23%**

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Institutional shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.23%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
1.06%	3.62%	4.44%

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What this fund is – and isn't

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Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

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Management fees	0.20%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.20%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$20	\$64	\$113	\$255

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Since the inception of the fund's Institutional shares, pursuant to undertakings in effect, the annual fund operating expenses for the fund's Institutional shares have not exceeded 0.20%.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund only invests in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. The securities in which the fund invests include those backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and those that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

While the fund is permitted to invest in the full range of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, the fund currently is managed so that income paid by the fund will be exempt from state and local taxes. Because rules regarding the state and local taxation of dividend income can differ from state to state, investors are urged to consult their tax advisers about the taxation of the fund's dividend income in their state and locality.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- a security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity, but the market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate
- certain U.S. government agency securities are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, or are supported only by the credit of the issuer or instrumentality (while the U.S. government provides financial support to U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so)

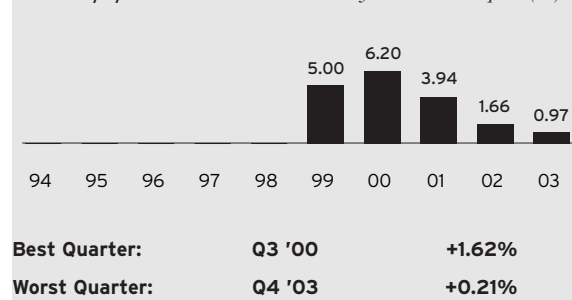
Not all obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Some obligations, such as those issued by the Student Loan Marketing Association and the Federal Home Loan Banks, are backed only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality, and in some cases there may be some risk of default by the issuer. Any guarantee by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities of a security held by the fund does not apply to the market value of such security or to shares of the fund itself. In addition, because many types of U.S. government securities trade actively outside the U.S., their prices may rise and fall as changes in global economic conditions affect the demand for these securities.



PAST PERFORMANCE

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Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



The year-to-date total return of the fund's Institutional shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.21%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (2/27/98)
0.97%	3.54%	3.80%

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What this fund is – and isn't

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Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

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Other expenses	none
Total	0.20%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$20	\$64	\$113	\$255

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Concepts to understand

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Other expenses: as to the fund's Institutional shares, under an agreement with Dreyfus, the fund only pays the management fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.

Since the inception of the fund's Institutional shares, pursuant to undertakings in effect, the annual fund operating expenses for the fund's Institutional shares have not exceeded 0.20%.

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund only invests in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, and repurchase agreements (including tri-party repurchase agreements) in respect of these securities.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

A security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. The current market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the fund is subject to the risk that interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop. In addition, interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield.

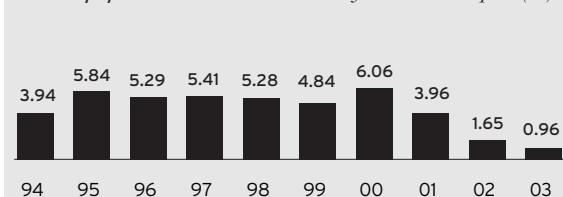
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Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +1.60%

Worst Quarter: Q4 '03 +0.21%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Institutional shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.20%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
0.96%	3.48%	4.31%

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Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund only invests in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

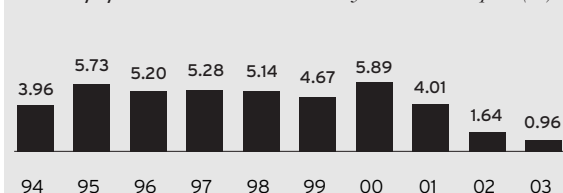
A security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. The current market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the fund is subject to the risk that interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop. In addition, interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Institutional shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Institutional shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +1.53%

Worst Quarter: Q4 '03 +0.21%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Institutional shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.20%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
0.96%	3.42%	4.23%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Institutional shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Institutional shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.20%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$20	\$64	\$113	\$255

This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Other expenses: as to the fund's Institutional shares, under an agreement with Dreyfus, the fund only pays the management fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.

Since the inception of the fund's Institutional shares, pursuant to undertakings in effect, the annual fund operating expenses for the fund's Institutional shares have not exceeded 0.20%.

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income exempt from federal personal income tax as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund normally invests substantially all of its assets in short-term, high quality municipal obligations that provide income exempt from federal personal income tax. The fund may also invest in high quality, short-term structured notes, which are derivative instruments whose value is tied to underlying municipal obligations. When the fund manager believes that acceptable municipal obligations are unavailable for investment, the fund may invest temporarily in high quality, taxable money market instruments.

Municipal obligations are debt securities that provide income free from federal income tax, and state income tax if the investor lives in the issuing state. Municipal obligations are typically of two types:

- **general obligation bonds**, which are secured by the full faith and credit of the issuer and its taxing power
- **revenue bonds**, which are payable from the revenues derived from a specific revenue source, such as charges for water and sewer service or highway tolls

While the fund is permitted to invest up to 20% of its assets in municipal obligations that provide income that may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, the fund currently is managed so that income paid by the fund will not be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default

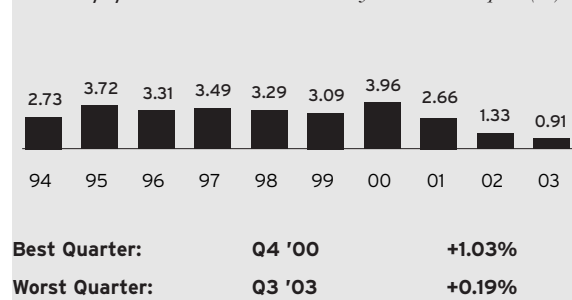
Derivative securities, such as structured notes, can be volatile, and the possibility of default by the financial institution or counterparty may be greater for these securities than for other types of money market instruments. Structured notes typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, and, thus, an active trading market for such instruments may not exist.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Institutional shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Institutional shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



The year-to-date total return of the fund's Institutional shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.20%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
0.91%	2.38%	2.84%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Institutional shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Institutional shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.20%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$20	\$64	\$113	\$255

This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Other expenses: as to the fund's Institutional shares, under an agreement with Dreyfus, the fund only pays the management fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.

Since the inception of the fund's Institutional shares, pursuant to undertakings in effect, the annual fund operating expenses for the fund's Institutional shares have not exceeded 0.20%.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income exempt from federal personal income tax as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund normally invests substantially all of its assets in short-term, high quality municipal obligations that provide income exempt from federal personal income tax. The fund may also invest in high quality, short-term structured notes, which are derivative instruments whose value is tied to underlying municipal obligations. When the fund manager believes that acceptable municipal obligations are unavailable for investment, the fund may invest temporarily in high quality, taxable money market instruments.

Municipal obligations are debt securities that provide income free from federal income tax, and state income tax if the investor lives in the issuing state. Municipal obligations are typically of two types:

- **general obligation bonds**, which are secured by the full faith and credit of the issuer and its taxing power
- **revenue bonds**, which are payable from the revenues derived from a specific revenue source, such as charges for water and sewer service or highway tolls

Although the fund seeks to provide income exempt from federal income tax, income from some of its holdings may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
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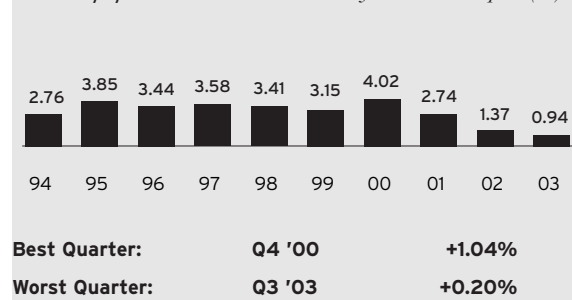
Derivative securities, such as structured notes, can be volatile, and the possibility of default by the financial institution or counterparty may be greater for these securities than for other types of money market instruments. Structured notes typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, and, thus, an active trading market for such instruments may not exist.



PAST PERFORMANCE

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Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



The year-to-date total return of the fund's Institutional shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.21%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
0.94%	2.44%	2.92%

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Since the inception of the fund's Institutional shares, pursuant to undertakings in effect, the annual fund operating expenses for the fund's Institutional shares have not exceeded 0.20%.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income exempt from federal, New York state and New York city personal income taxes as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund normally invests substantially all of its assets in short-term, high quality municipal obligations that provide income exempt from federal, New York state and New York city income taxes. The fund may also invest in high quality, short-term structured notes, which are derivative instruments whose value is tied to underlying municipal obligations. When the fund manager believes that acceptable New York municipal obligations are unavailable for investment, the fund may invest temporarily in municipal obligations that pay income subject to New York state and New York city income taxes, but not federal income tax. When acceptable municipal obligations are unavailable generally, the fund may invest temporarily in high quality, taxable money market instruments.

Municipal obligations are debt securities that provide income free from federal income tax, and state income tax if the investor lives in the issuing state. Municipal obligations are typically of two types:

- **general obligation bonds**, which are secured by the full faith and credit of the issuer and its taxing power
- **revenue bonds**, which are payable from the revenues derived from a specific revenue source, such as charges for water and sewer service or highway tolls

Although the fund seeks to provide income exempt from federal, New York state and New York city income taxes, interest from some of its holdings may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default
- New York's economy and revenues underlying its municipal obligations may decline
- the fund's portfolio securities may be more sensitive to risks that are specific to investing primarily in a single state

Derivative securities, such as structured notes, can be volatile, and the possibility of default by the financial institution or counterparty may be greater for these securities than for other types of money market instruments. Structured notes typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, and, thus, an active trading market for such instruments may not exist.

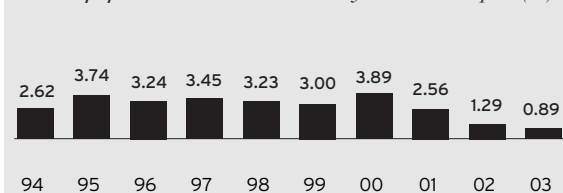
The fund is non-diversified, which means that a relatively high percentage of the fund's assets may be invested in a limited number of issuers. Therefore, its performance may be more vulnerable to changes in the market value of a single issuer and more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund.



PAST PERFORMANCE

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Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +1.01%

Worst Quarter: Q3 '03 +0.19%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Institutional shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.20%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
0.89%	2.32%	2.79%

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Since the inception of the fund's Institutional shares, pursuant to undertakings in effect, the annual fund operating expenses for the fund's Institutional shares have not exceeded 0.20%.



MANAGEMENT

The investment adviser for each fund is The Dreyfus Corporation (Dreyfus), 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166. Founded in 1947, Dreyfus manages approximately \$163 billion in approximately 200 mutual fund portfolios. For the past fiscal year, each fund paid Dreyfus a management fee at the annual rate of 0.20% of the fund's average daily net assets. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of Mellon Financial Corporation (Mellon Financial), a global financial services company with approximately \$3.6 trillion of assets under management, administration or custody, including approximately \$679 billion under management. Mellon Financial provides financial services for institutions, corporations and individuals, offering institutional asset management, mutual funds, private wealth management, asset servicing, human resources services and treasury services. Mellon Financial is headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

On March 30, 2004, Mellon Bank, N.A., a wholly owned subsidiary of Mellon Financial and the then-current parent company of Dreyfus, transferred its entire interest in Dreyfus, including Dreyfus Service Corporation (each fund's distributor) and all of Dreyfus' other direct and indirect subsidiaries, to Mellon Financial. The reorganization did not result in a change in the control or management of Dreyfus under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, or the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act); Dreyfus merely became a direct, rather than indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Mellon Financial. The reorganization was part of a larger reorganization of Mellon Financial that is expected to increase organizational synergies and create a more efficient capital structure throughout the organization.

The Dreyfus asset management philosophy is based on the belief that discipline and consistency are important to investment success. For each fund, Dreyfus seeks to establish clear guidelines for portfolio management and to be systematic in making decisions. This approach is designed to provide each fund with a distinct, stable identity.

Each fund, Dreyfus and Dreyfus Service Corporation have each adopted a code of ethics that permits its personnel, subject to such code, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by each fund. The Dreyfus code of ethics restricts the personal securities transactions of its employees, and requires portfolio managers and other investment personnel to comply with the code's preclearance and disclosure procedures. Its primary purpose is to ensure that personal trading by Dreyfus employees does not disadvantage any Dreyfus-managed fund.

Two class actions have been filed against Mellon Financial and Mellon Bank, N.A., and Dreyfus and Founders Asset Management LLC (the Investment Advisers), and the directors of all or substantially all of the Dreyfus funds, alleging that the Investment Advisers improperly used assets of the Dreyfus funds, in the form of directed brokerage commissions and 12b-1 fees, to pay brokers to promote sales of Dreyfus funds, and that the use of fund assets to make these payments was not properly disclosed to investors. The complaints further allege that the directors breached their fiduciary duties to fund shareholders under the 1940 Act and at common law. The complaints seek unspecified compensatory and punitive damages, rescissions of the funds' contracts with the Investment Advisers, an accounting of all fees paid, and an award of attorneys' fees and litigation expenses. Dreyfus and the Dreyfus funds believe the allegations to be totally without merit and will defend the actions vigorously.

Additional lawsuits arising out of these circumstances and presenting similar allegations and requests for relief may be filed against the defendants in the future. Neither Dreyfus nor the Dreyfus funds believe that any of the pending actions will have a material adverse effect on the Dreyfus funds or Dreyfus' ability to perform its contract with the Dreyfus funds.



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following tables describe the performance of each fund's Institutional shares for the fiscal periods indicated. "Total return" shows how much your investment in the fund would have increased (or decreased) during each period, assuming you had

reinvested all dividends and distributions. These figures have been independently audited by Ernst & Young LLP, whose report, along with the fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available to investors upon request.

Dreyfus Cash Management		<i>Year Ended January 31,</i>			
		2004	2003	2002	2001
Per-Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.010	.016	.037	.063
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.010)	(.016)	(.037)	(.063)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.99	1.66	3.77	6.46
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.20	.20	.20	.20
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.99	1.65	3.64	6.24
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		9,507	11,410	13,260	9,125

Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.		<i>Year Ended January 31,</i>			
		2004	2003	2002	2001
Per-Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.011	.018	.038	.063
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.011)	(.018)	(.038)	(.063)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		1.06	1.78	3.91	6.49
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.20	.20	.20	.20
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		1.07	1.78	3.54	6.33
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		14,249	24,637	27,179	10,352

Dreyfus Government Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.010	.017	.037	.061	.049
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.010)	(.017)	(.037)	(.061)	(.049)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		1.03	1.75	3.81	6.28	5.00
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		1.03	1.74	3.55	6.08	4.88
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		5,409	8,084	7,049	4,064	3,573

Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.009	.016	.035	.061	.049
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.009)	(.016)	(.035)	(.061)	(.049)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.94	1.61	3.56	6.27	5.04
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.91	1.60	3.39	5.99	4.98
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		415	285	360	288	397

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management		<i>Year Ended January 31,</i>				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.009	.016	.036	.060	.048
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.009)	(.016)	.036	(.060)	(.048)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.93	1.59	3.62	6.12	4.88
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.93	1.57	3.42	5.93	4.76
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		3,312	3,397	2,787	2,138	1,879

Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management		<i>Year Ended January 31,</i>				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.009	.016	.036	.058	.046
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.009)	(.016)	(.036)	(.058)	(.046)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.92	1.58	3.68	5.94	4.72
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.93	1.56	3.40	5.74	4.61
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		1,785	3,291	3,331	1,936	2,227

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management		2004	Year Ended January 31,			
			2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.009	.013	.025	.039	.031
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.009)	(.013)	(.025)	(.039)	(.031)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.90	1.29	2.50	3.95	3.11
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.89	1.28	2.40	3.85	3.05
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		1,934	2,073	1,880	1,538	1,059

Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus		2004	<i>Year Ended January 31,</i>			
			2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.009	.013	.026	.039	.031
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.009)	(.013)	(.026)	(.039)	(.031)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.93	1.33	2.59	4.01	3.18
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.92	1.31	2.52	3.94	3.12
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		722	224	125	133	129

Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.009	.013	.024	.038	.030
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.009)	(.013)	(.024)	(.038)	(.030)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.88	1.26	2.41	3.87	3.03
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.89	1.25	2.24	3.80	2.98
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		308	417	588	330	265

Account Information



ACCOUNT POLICIES

Each fund is designed for institutional investors, particularly banks, acting for themselves or in a fiduciary, advisory, agency, custodial or similar capacity. Generally, each investor will be required to open a single master account with the fund for all purposes. In certain cases, the fund may request investors to maintain separate master accounts for shares held by the investor (i) for its own account, for the account of other institutions and for accounts for which the institution acts as a fiduciary, and (ii) for accounts for which the investor acts in some other capacity. An institution may arrange with the fund's transfer agent for sub-accounting services and will be charged directly for the cost of such services. Institutions purchasing Institutional shares for the benefit of their clients may impose policies, limitations and fees which are different from those described in this prospectus.

Buying shares

The price for fund shares is the fund's net asset value (NAV), which is generally calculated at 12:00 noon, 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. for the taxable money market funds, and 12:00 noon and 8:00 p.m. for the municipal money market funds, on days the New York Stock Exchange, or the transfer agent (as on Good Friday) as to Dreyfus Cash Management and Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., only, is open for regular business. An order will be priced at the next NAV calculated after the order is accepted by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity. Each fund's investments are valued based on amortized cost. As a result, portfolio securities are valued at their acquisition cost, adjusted for discounts or premiums reflected in their purchase price. This method of valuation is designed to enable the fund to price its shares at \$1.00 per share.

Applicable to Dreyfus Cash Management, Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., Dreyfus Government Cash Management, Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management, Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management, and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management only:

As to Dreyfus Cash Management, Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., Dreyfus Government Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management, orders in proper form placed prior to 12:00 noon or 5:00 p.m., and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the fund's custodian by 6:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 12:00 noon or 5:00 p.m., respectively, on that day. In either case, shares purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day.

As to Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management only, orders in proper form placed prior to 12:00 noon or 3:00 p.m., and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the fund's custodian by 6:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 12:00 noon or 5:00 p.m., respectively, on that day. In either case, shares purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day. Orders for shares placed between 3:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. will not be accepted and executed, and notice of the purchase order being rejected will be given to the institution placing the order, and any funds received will be returned promptly to the sending institution.

Orders effected through compatible computer facilities after 5:00 p.m., but prior to 8:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 8:00 p.m. on that day, if Federal Funds are received by the fund's custodian by 11:00 a.m. on the following business day. In this case, shares purchased will start earning dividends on the business day following the date the order became effective. Orders in proper form effected between 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., by a means other than a compatible computer facility, will become effective on the following business day.

Applicable to Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management and Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management only:

Investors whose orders in proper form are placed and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the fund's custodian, prior to 1:00 p.m., will be effective at the price determined at 1:00 p.m. on that day. In this case, shares purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Orders effected through a compatible computer facility after 1:00 p.m., but prior to 8:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 8:00 p.m. on that day, if Federal Funds are received by the fund's custodian by 11:00 a.m. on the following business day. In this case, shares purchased will start earning dividends on the business day following the date the order became effective. Orders effected in proper form between 1:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., by a means other than a compatible computer facility, will become effective on the following business day.

Applicable to Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus only:

Investors whose orders in proper form are placed and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the fund's custodian, prior to 2:00 p.m., will be effective at the price determined at 2:00 p.m. on that day. In this case, shares purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Orders effected through a compatible computer facility after 2:00 p.m., but prior to 8:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 8:00 p.m. on that day, if Federal Funds are received by the custodian by 11:00 a.m. on the following business day. In this case, shares purchased will start earning dividends on the business day following the date the order became effective. Orders effected in proper form between 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., by a means other than a compatible computer facility, will become effective on the following business day.

For all funds, all times are Eastern time.

Minimum investments		
	Initial	Additional
Institutional shares	\$10,000,000 *	none

* The minimum initial investment in Institutional shares is \$10,000,000, unless: (a) the investor has invested at least \$10,000,000 in the aggregate among any Dreyfus Cash Management fund, Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund, Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Plus Fund and Dreyfus Institutional Yield Advantage Fund (including in any class of a fund); or (b) the investor has, in the opinion of Dreyfus Institutional Services Division, adequate intent and availability of assets to reach a future level of investment of \$10,000,000 among the funds named above.

Concepts to understand

Net asset value (NAV): a mutual fund's share price on a given day. A fund's NAV is calculated by dividing the value of its net assets by the number of existing shares.

Amortized cost: the value of a fund's portfolio securities, which does not take into account unrealized gains or losses. As a result, portfolio securities are valued at their acquisition cost, adjusted over time based on the discounts or premiums reflected in their purchase price. Each fund uses this valuation method pursuant to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act in order to be able to price its shares at \$1.00 per share. In accordance with Rule 2a-7, each fund is subject to certain maturity, quality, and diversification requirements to help it maintain the \$1.00 share price.

Selling shares

Investors may sell (redeem) shares at any time by wire, telephone, or compatible computer facility. Shares will be sold at the next determined NAV.

Applicable to Dreyfus Cash Management, Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., Dreyfus Government Cash Management, Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management, Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management, and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management only:

If a redemption request is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity by 5:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption, if transfer by wire is requested, ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the same day, and the shares will not receive the dividend declared on that day. If a request for redemption is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity after 5:00 p.m., but by 8:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the next business day, and the shares will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Applicable to Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management and Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management only:

If a redemption request is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity by 1:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption, if transfer by wire is requested, ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the same day, and the shares will not receive the dividend declared on that day. If a request for redemption is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity after 1:00 p.m., but by 8:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the next business day, and the shares will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Applicable to Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus only:

If a redemption request is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity by 2:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption, if transfer by wire is requested, ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the same day, and the shares will not receive the dividend declared on that day. If a request for redemption is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity after 2:00 p.m., but by 8:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the next business day, and the shares will receive the dividend declared on that day.

For all funds, all times are Eastern time.

Applicable to all funds:

The processing of redemptions and the delivery of the proceeds may be delayed beyond the same or next business day, depending on the circumstance, for any period (i) during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than on holidays or weekends), or during which trading on the New York Stock Exchange is restricted; (ii) when an emergency exists that makes difficult the disposal of securities owned by a fund or the determination of the fair value of the fund's net assets; or (iii) as permitted by order of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the protection of fund shareholders. If, for one of these reasons, the processing of redemptions and the delivery of redemption proceeds is delayed beyond the same or next business day, the delay may be for up to seven days. For these purposes, the Securities and Exchange Commission determines the conditions under which trading shall be deemed to be restricted and an emergency shall be deemed to exist. Any certificates representing fund shares being sold must be returned with the redemption request.

Before selling recently purchased shares, please note that if the fund has not yet collected payment for the shares being sold, it may delay sending the proceeds for up to eight business days or until it has collected payment.

General policies

Unless the investor declines telephone privileges on the application, the investor may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone order as long as Dreyfus takes reasonable measures to verify the order.

Each fund reserves the right to:

- refuse any purchase or exchange request that could adversely affect the fund or its operations
- change or discontinue its exchange privilege, or temporarily suspend this privilege during unusual market conditions
- change its minimum investment amounts

Each fund also reserves the right to make a “redemption in kind” — payment in portfolio securities rather than cash — if the amount being redeemed is deemed by the manager to be large enough to affect fund operations. Investors are urged to call Dreyfus Institutional Services Division before effecting any large redemption.

Each fund may also process purchase and sale orders and calculate its NAV on days that the fund’s primary trading markets are open and the fund’s management determines to do so.



DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Each fund earns dividends, interest and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. Each fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions. Each fund normally pays dividends once a month and capital gain distributions annually. Fund dividends and capital gain distributions will be reinvested in the fund unless the investor instructs the fund otherwise. There are no fees or sales charges on reinvestments.

Distributions paid by the taxable money market funds are subject to federal income tax, and may also be subject to state or local taxes (unless the investor is investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account). For federal tax purposes, in general, certain fund distributions, including distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable to investors as ordinary income.

Each municipal money market fund anticipates that virtually all of its income dividends will be exempt from federal and, as to Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management, New York state and New York city, personal income taxes. However, for federal tax purposes, certain distributions, such as distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable to investors as ordinary income, while long-term capital gains are taxable to investors as capital gains.

With respect to Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management, for New York state and city personal income tax purposes, distributions derived from interest on municipal securities of New York issuers and from interest on qualifying securities issued by U.S. territories and possessions are generally exempt from tax. Distributions that are federally taxable as ordinary income or capital gains are generally subject to the state's personal income taxes.

The tax status of any distribution generally is the same regardless of how long an investor has been in the fund and whether distributions are reinvested or taken in cash.

An investor's sale of shares, including exchanges into other funds, may result in a capital gain or loss for tax purposes. A capital gain or loss on an investment in the fund generally is the difference between the cost of the investor's shares and the amount received when the investor sells them.

The tax status of an investor's distributions will be detailed in the investor's annual tax statement from the fund. Because everyone's tax situation is unique, please consult a tax advisor before investing.



SERVICES FOR FUND INVESTORS

Exchange privilege

An investor may purchase, in exchange for Institutional shares of any Dreyfus Cash Management fund, Institutional shares of any other Dreyfus Cash Management fund or of Dreyfus Institutional Yield Advantage Fund, or Institutional Advantage shares of Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund or Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Plus Fund. Be sure to read the current prospectus for the relevant Dreyfus Institutional fund before exchanging into it. An exchange may be requested in writing or by telephone. Any new account established through an exchange will have the same privileges as the original account (as long as they are available). There is currently no fee for exchanges.

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange privilege

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange privilege enables an investor to invest regularly (on a monthly, semi-monthly, quarterly or annual basis), in exchange for Institutional shares of any Dreyfus Cash Management fund, in Institutional shares of any other Dreyfus Cash Management fund or of Dreyfus Institutional Yield Advantage Fund or in Institutional Advantage shares of Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund or Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Plus Fund, if the investor is a shareholder in such fund. There is currently no fee for this privilege.

Account statements

Every fund investor automatically receives regular account statements. Each investor also will be sent a yearly statement detailing the tax characteristics of any dividends and distributions the investor has received.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR **ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS**

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT



— By Telephone —

Before wiring funds, call a Dreyfus Institutional Services Division representative with information about your transaction.

Wire Call us to request an account application and an account number. Transmit your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- fund name and DDA#
- Dreyfus Cash Management
DDA# 8900052015
- Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.
DDA# 8900052252
- Dreyfus Government Cash Management
DDA# 8900052023
- Dreyfus Government Prime
Cash Management
DDA# 8900337273
- Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management
DDA# 8900052112
- Dreyfus Treasury Prime
Cash Management
DDA# 8900052317
- Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management
DDA# 8900051965
- Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management
Plus
DDA# 8900119136
- Dreyfus New York Municipal
Cash Management
DDA# 8900208805
- the share class
- your account number
- account registration
- dealer number, if applicable
- account number

Return your application with the account number on the application.

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

Before wiring funds, call a Dreyfus Institutional Services Division representative with information about your transaction.

Wire Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- fund name and DDA#
- Dreyfus Cash Management
DDA# 8900052015
- Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.
DDA# 8900052252
- Dreyfus Government Cash Management
DDA# 8900052023
- Dreyfus Government Prime
Cash Management
DDA# 8900337273
- Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management
DDA# 8900052112
- Dreyfus Treasury Prime
Cash Management
DDA# 8900052317
- Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management
DDA# 8900051965
- Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus
DDA# 8900119136
- Dreyfus New York Municipal
Cash Management
DDA# 8900208805
- the share class
- account number
- account registration
- dealer number, if applicable

TO SELL SHARES

Before redeeming shares, call a Dreyfus Institutional Services Division representative with information about your transaction.

Wire Be sure the fund has your bank account information on file. Proceeds will be wired to your bank.

To open an account, make subsequent investments, or to sell shares, please contact your Dreyfus Institutional Services Division Representative or call **1-800-346-3621**. In New York, call 1-718-895-1650.



TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT

— Via Computer Facilities —

Access Lion Remote System, input new account data and retrieve account number for your records.

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

Access Lion Remote System.
Enter:
• account number
• fund number
• share class
• amount to buy

Print a report of transactions for your records.

TO SELL SHARES

Access Lion Remote System, confirm bank account information or select from multiple wire instructions.
Enter:
• account number
• fund number
• share class
• amount to sell

Print a report of transactions for your records.

The Dreyfus Lion Remote System provides institutional investment managers with the ability to monitor, control and service their Dreyfus mutual fund accounts through their personal computer. Investment managers use their modem with a local-access dial-up network or use their Internet access with a digital certificate for 128-bit encryption security. Please call Dreyfus Institutional Services Division about the availability of other compatible computerized trading systems.
For information about Dreyfus, access our Internet site at **www.LIONSALES.com**.

For More Information

Dreyfus Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-4175

Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.

SEC file number: 811-5295

Dreyfus Government Cash Management

A series of Dreyfus Government Cash Management Funds

SEC file number: 811-3964

Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management

A series of Dreyfus Government Cash Management Funds

SEC file number: 811-3964

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-4723

Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-5718

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-3954

Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus

SEC file number: 811-6172

Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-6395

More information on each fund is available free upon request, including the following:

Annual/Semiannual Reports

Describes each fund's performance, and lists its portfolio holdings.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

Provides more details about each fund and its policies. A current SAI is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is incorporated by reference (is legally considered part of this prospectus).

To obtain information:

By telephone

Call your Dreyfus Institutional Services Division representative or 1-800-346-3621

By E-mail Access Dreyfus Institutional Services Division at www.LIONSALES.com. You can obtain product information and E-mail requests for information or literature.

By mail Write to:

Dreyfus Institutional Services Division
144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard
Uniondale, NY 11556-0144

On the Internet Text-only versions of certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:
<http://www.sec.gov>

You can also obtain copies, after paying a duplicating fee, by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (for information, call 1-202-942-8090) or by E-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-0102.

Dreyfus

Cash Management Funds

Each fund seeks current income, safety of principal and liquidity
by investing in high quality, short-term securities

PROSPECTUS June 1, 2004

Administrative Shares

Dreyfus Cash Management

Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.

Dreyfus Government Cash Management

**Dreyfus Government Prime
Cash Management**

Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus

**Dreyfus New York Municipal
Cash Management**

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management

**Dreyfus Treasury Prime
Cash Management**

YOU, YOUR ADVISOR AND

Dreyfus

A MELLON FINANCIAL COMPANY™

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.



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For More Information

See back cover.

The Funds



INTRODUCTION

Each fund is a money market mutual fund with a separate investment portfolio. The operations and results of a fund are unrelated to those of each other fund. This combined prospectus has been prepared for your convenience so that you can consider nine investment choices in one document.

As a money market fund, each fund is subject to maturity, quality and diversification requirements designed to help it maintain a stable share price.

Generally, each municipal fund is required to invest its assets in securities with the highest or second-highest credit rating or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus. Each other fund generally is required to invest at least 95% of its assets in the securities of issuers with the highest credit rating or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus, with the remainder invested in securities with the second-highest credit rating. Dreyfus Cash Management and Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., purchase securities with the highest credit rating only, or the unrated equivalent. Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management invest only in U.S. government securities. Dreyfus Government Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management invest only in U.S. government securities and in repurchase agreements.

An investment in a fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although each fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in a fund.

Concepts to understand

Money market fund: a specific type of fund that seeks to maintain a \$1.00 price per share. Money market funds are subject to strict federal requirements and must:

- maintain an average dollar-weighted portfolio maturity of 90 days or less
- buy individual securities that have remaining maturities of 13 months or less
- invest only in high quality, dollar-denominated obligations

Repurchase agreement: a U.S. commercial bank or securities dealer sells U.S. government securities to the fund and agrees to repurchase them at an agreed-upon date (usually the next day) and price. These agreements offer the fund a means of investing money for a short period of time.

Credit rating: a measure of the issuer's expected ability to make all required interest and principal payments in a timely manner. An issuer with the highest credit rating has a very strong degree of certainty (or safety) with respect to making all payments. An issuer with the second-highest credit rating has a strong capacity to make all payments, but the degree of safety is somewhat less.

Dreyfus Cash Management



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity. To pursue this goal, the fund invests in a diversified portfolio of high quality, short-term debt securities, including:

- securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities
- certificates of deposit, time deposits, bankers' acceptances, and other short-term securities issued by domestic banks or foreign banks, or their subsidiaries or branches
- repurchase agreements, including tri-party repurchase agreements
- asset-backed securities
- high grade commercial paper, and other short-term corporate obligations, including those with floating or variable rates of interest

Normally, the fund invests at least 25% of its net assets in bank obligations.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in the portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

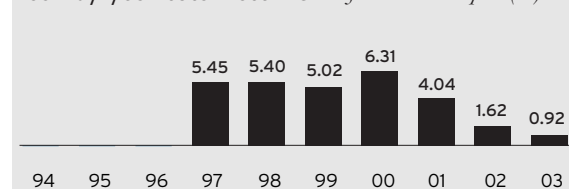
- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default
- the risks generally associated with concentrating investments in the banking industry, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and regulatory developments relating to the banking industry
- the risk that a counterparty in a repurchase agreement could fail to honor the terms of its agreement



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Administrative shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Administrative shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +1.64%

Worst Quarter: Q4 '03 +0.19%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Administrative shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.19%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (11/21/96)
0.92%	3.56%	4.11%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Administrative shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Administrative shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table	
Annual fund operating expenses	
% of average daily net assets	
Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.10%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.30%

Expense example			
1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$31	\$97	\$169	\$381
This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.			

Concepts to understand

- Management fee:** the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Administrative shares, for advertising and marketing related to Administrative shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Administrative shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Administrative shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Administrative shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity. To pursue this goal, the fund invests in a diversified portfolio of high quality, short-term debt securities, including:

- securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities
- certificates of deposit, time deposits, bankers' acceptances and other short-term securities issued by domestic banks or foreign banks (or thrifts) or their subsidiaries or branches
- repurchase agreements, including tri-party repurchase agreements
- asset-backed securities
- domestic and dollar-denominated foreign commercial paper, and other short-term corporate obligations, including those with floating or variable rates of interest
- dollar-denominated obligations issued or guaranteed by one or more foreign governments or any of their political subdivisions or agencies

Normally, the fund invests at least 25% of its net assets in bank obligations.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in the portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default
- the risks generally associated with concentrating investments in the banking industry, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and regulatory developments relating to the banking industry
- the risks generally associated with dollar-denominated foreign investments, such as economic and political developments, seizure or nationalization of deposits, imposition of taxes or other restrictions on the payment of principal and interest
- the risk that a counterparty in a repurchase agreement could fail to honor the terms of its agreement



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Administrative shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Administrative shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.



The year-to-date total return of the fund's Administrative shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.21%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03		
1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (11/21/96)
0.99%	3.64%	4.18%

Institutions may call toll-free 1-800-346-3621 for the current yield for Administrative shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Administrative shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.10%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.30%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$31	\$97	\$169	\$381

This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Administrative shares, for advertising and marketing related to Administrative shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Administrative shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Administrative shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Administrative shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.

Dreyfus Government Cash Management



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund invests in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, and repurchase agreements (including tri-party repurchase agreements) in respect of these securities. The securities in which the fund invests include those backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and those that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- a security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity, but the market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate
- certain U.S. government agency securities are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, or are supported only by the credit of the issuer or instrumentality (while the U.S. government provides financial support to U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so)
- the risk that a counterparty in a repurchase agreement could fail to honor the terms of its agreement

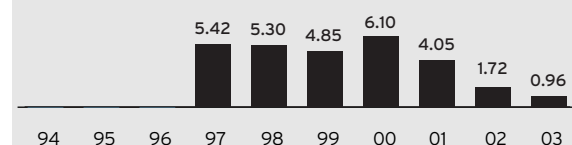
Not all obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Some obligations, such as those issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, are backed only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality, and in some cases there may be some risk of default by the issuer. Any guarantee by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities of a security held by the fund does not apply to the market value of such security or to shares of the fund itself. In addition, because many types of U.S. government securities trade actively outside the U.S., their prices may rise and fall as changes in global economic conditions affect the demand for these securities.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Administrative shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Administrative shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +1.60%

Worst Quarter: Q4 '03 +0.21%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Administrative shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.20%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (11/21/96)
0.96%	3.52%	4.06%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Administrative shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Administrative shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table	
Annual fund operating expenses	
<i>% of average daily net assets</i>	
Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.10%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.30%

Expense example			
1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$31	\$97	\$169	\$381
This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.			

Concepts to understand

- Management fee:** the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.
- Rule 12b-1 fee:** the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Administrative shares, for advertising and marketing related to Administrative shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Administrative shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Administrative shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.
- Other expenses:** under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Administrative shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund only invests in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. The securities in which the fund invests include those backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and those that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

While the fund is permitted to invest in the full range of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, the fund currently is managed so that income paid by the fund will be exempt from state and local taxes. Because rules regarding the state and local taxation of dividend income can differ from state to state, investors are urged to consult their tax advisers about the taxation of the fund's dividend income in their state and locality.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- a security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity, but the market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate
- certain U.S. government agency securities are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, or are supported only by the credit of the issuer or instrumentality (while the U.S. government provides financial support to U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so)

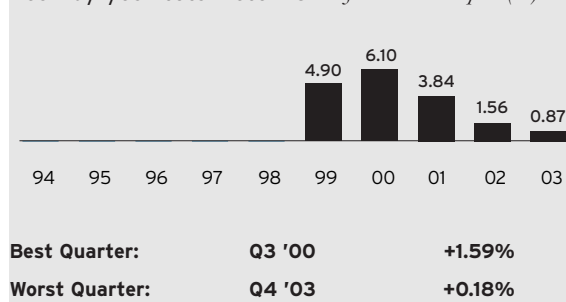
Not all obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Some obligations, such as those issued by the Student Loan Marketing Association and the Federal Home Loan Banks, are backed only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality, and in some cases there may be some risk of default by the issuer. Any guarantee by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities of a security held by the fund does not apply to the market value of such security or to shares of the fund itself. In addition, because many types of U.S. government securities trade actively outside the U.S., their prices may rise and fall as changes in global economic conditions affect the demand for these securities.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Administrative shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Administrative shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



The year-to-date total return of the fund's Administrative shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.18%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (2/27/98)
0.87%	3.44%	3.70%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Administrative shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

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EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Administrative shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.10%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.30%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
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\$31	\$97	\$169	\$381
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This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Administrative shares, for advertising and marketing related to Administrative shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Administrative shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Administrative shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Administrative shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund only invests in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, and repurchase agreements (including tri-party repurchase agreements) in respect of these securities.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

A security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. The current market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the fund is subject to the risk that interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop. In addition, interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield.

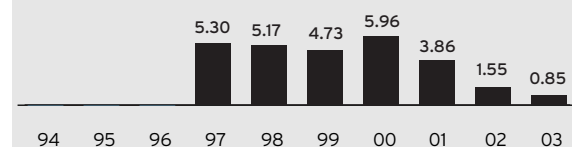
The fund is subject to the risk that a counterparty in a repurchase agreement could fail to honor the terms of its agreement.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Administrative shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Administrative shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +1.57%

Worst Quarter: Q4 '03 +0.18%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Administrative shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.18%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (11/21/96)
0.85%	3.37%	3.92%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Administrative shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

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EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Administrative shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table	
Annual fund operating expenses	
<i>% of average daily net assets</i>	
Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.10%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.30%

Expense example			
1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$31	\$97	\$169	\$381
This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.			

Concepts to understand

- Management fee:** the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.
- Rule 12b-1 fee:** the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Administrative shares, for advertising and marketing related to Administrative shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Administrative shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Administrative shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Administrative shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund only invests in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government.



MAIN RISKS

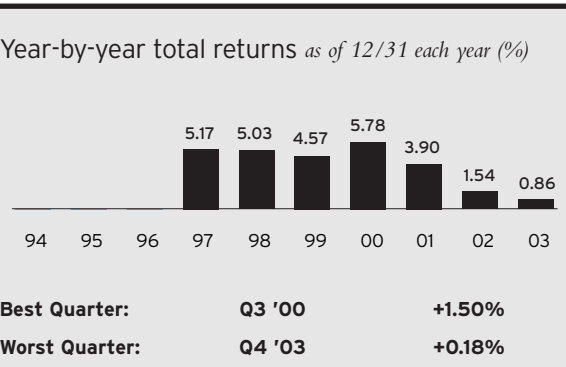
The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

A security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. The current market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the fund is subject to the risk that interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop. In addition, interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Administrative shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Administrative shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.



The year-to-date total return of the fund's Administrative shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.18%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (11/21/96)
0.86%	3.31%	3.84%

Institutions may call toll-free 1-800-346-3621 for the current yield for Administrative shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Administrative shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.10%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.30%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
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\$31	\$97	\$169	\$381
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This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Administrative shares, for advertising and marketing related to Administrative shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Administrative shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Administrative shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Administrative shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income exempt from federal personal income tax as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund normally invests substantially all of its assets in short-term, high quality municipal obligations that provide income exempt from federal personal income tax. The fund may also invest in high quality, short-term structured notes, which are derivative instruments whose value is tied to underlying municipal obligations. When the fund manager believes that acceptable municipal obligations are unavailable for investment, the fund may invest temporarily in high quality, taxable money market instruments.

Municipal obligations are debt securities that provide income free from federal income tax, and state income tax if the investor lives in the issuing state. Municipal obligations are typically of two types:

- **general obligation bonds**, which are secured by the full faith and credit of the issuer and its taxing power
- **revenue bonds**, which are payable from the revenues derived from a specific revenue source, such as charges for water and sewer service or highway tolls

While the fund is permitted to invest up to 20% of its assets in municipal obligations that provide income that may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, the fund currently is managed so that income paid by the fund will not be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default

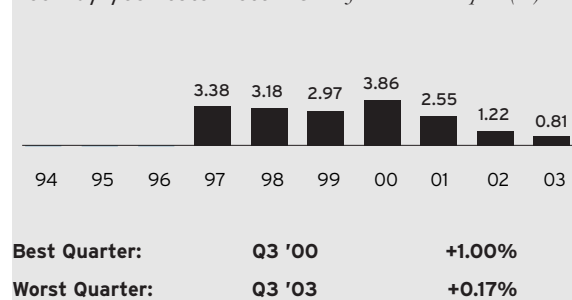
Derivative securities, such as structured notes, can be volatile, and the possibility of default by the financial institution or counterparty may be greater for these securities than for other types of money market instruments. Structured notes typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, and, thus, an active trading market for such instruments may not exist.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Administrative shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Administrative shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



The year-to-date total return of the fund's Administrative shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.18%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (11/21/96)
0.81%	2.27%	2.58%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Administrative shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Administrative shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table	
Annual fund operating expenses	
<i>% of average daily net assets</i>	
Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.10%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.30%

Expense example			
1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$31	\$97	\$169	\$381
This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.			

Concepts to understand

- Management fee:** the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.
- Rule 12b-1 fee:** the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Administrative shares, for advertising and marketing related to Administrative shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Administrative shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Administrative shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.
- Other expenses:** under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Administrative shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income exempt from federal personal income tax as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund normally invests substantially all of its assets in short-term, high quality municipal obligations that provide income exempt from federal personal income tax. The fund may also invest in high quality, short-term structured notes, which are derivative instruments whose value is tied to underlying municipal obligations. When the fund manager believes that acceptable municipal obligations are unavailable for investment, the fund may invest temporarily in high quality, taxable money market instruments.

Municipal obligations are debt securities that provide income free from federal income tax, and state income tax if the investor lives in the issuing state. Municipal obligations are typically of two types:

- **general obligation bonds**, which are secured by the full faith and credit of the issuer and its taxing power
- **revenue bonds**, which are payable from the revenues derived from a specific revenue source, such as charges for water and sewer service or highway tolls

Although the fund seeks to provide income exempt from federal income tax, income from some of its holdings may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

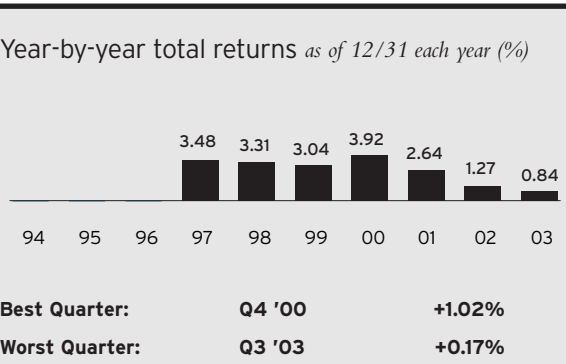
- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default

Derivative securities, such as structured notes, can be volatile, and the possibility of default by the financial institution or counterparty may be greater for these securities than for other types of money market instruments. Structured notes typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, and, thus, an active trading market for such instruments may not exist.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Administrative shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Administrative shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.



The year-to-date total return of the fund's Administrative shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.18%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03		
1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (11/21/96)
0.84%	2.34%	2.65%

Institutions may call toll-free 1-800-346-3621 for the current yield for Administrative shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Administrative shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.10%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.30%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
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\$31	\$97	\$169	\$381
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This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Administrative shares, for advertising and marketing related to Administrative shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Administrative shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Administrative shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Administrative shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income exempt from federal, New York state and New York city personal income taxes as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund normally invests substantially all of its assets in short-term, high quality municipal obligations that provide income exempt from federal, New York state and New York city income taxes. The fund may also invest in high quality, short-term structured notes, which are derivative instruments whose value is tied to underlying municipal obligations. When the fund manager believes that acceptable New York municipal obligations are unavailable for investment, the fund may invest temporarily in municipal obligations that pay income subject to New York state and New York city income taxes, but not federal income tax. When acceptable municipal obligations are unavailable generally, the fund may invest temporarily in high quality, taxable money market instruments.

Municipal obligations are debt securities that provide income free from federal income tax, and state income tax if the investor lives in the issuing state. Municipal obligations are typically of two types:

- **general obligation bonds**, which are secured by the full faith and credit of the issuer and its taxing power
- **revenue bonds**, which are payable from the revenues derived from a specific revenue source, such as charges for water and sewer service or highway tolls

Although the fund seeks to provide income exempt from federal, New York state and New York city income taxes, interest from some of its holdings may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default
- New York's economy and revenues underlying its municipal obligations may decline
- the fund's portfolio securities may be more sensitive to risks that are specific to investing primarily in a single state

Derivative securities, such as structured notes, can be volatile, and the possibility of default by the financial institution or counterparty may be greater for these securities than for other types of money market instruments. Structured notes typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, and, thus, an active trading market for such instruments may not exist.

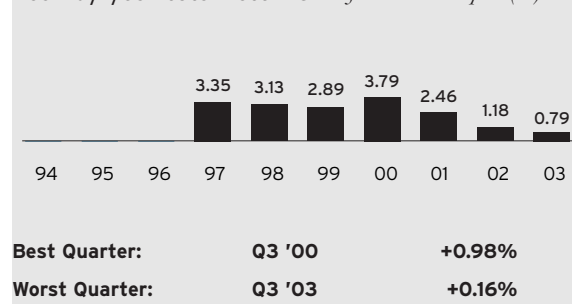
The fund is non-diversified, which means that a relatively high percentage of the fund's assets may be invested in a limited number of issuers. Therefore, its performance may be more vulnerable to changes in the market value of a single issuer and more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Administrative shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Administrative shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



The year-to-date total return of the fund's Administrative shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.18%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (11/21/96)
0.79%	2.22%	2.52%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Administrative shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Administrative shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table	
Annual fund operating expenses	
<i>% of average daily net assets</i>	
Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.10%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.30%

Expense example			
1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$31	\$97	\$169	\$381
This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.			

Concepts to understand

- Management fee:** the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.
- Rule 12b-1 fee:** the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Administrative shares, for advertising and marketing related to Administrative shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Administrative shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Administrative shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.
- Other expenses:** under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Administrative shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.



MANAGEMENT

The investment adviser for each fund is The Dreyfus Corporation (Dreyfus), 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166. Founded in 1947, Dreyfus manages approximately \$163 billion in approximately 200 mutual fund portfolios. For the past fiscal year, each fund paid Dreyfus a management fee at the annual rate of 0.20% of the fund's average daily net assets. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of Mellon Financial Corporation (Mellon Financial), a global financial services company with approximately \$3.6 trillion of assets under management, administration or custody, including approximately \$679 billion under management. Mellon Financial provides financial services for institutions, corporations and individuals, offering institutional asset management, mutual funds, private wealth management, asset servicing, human resources services and treasury services. Mellon Financial is headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

On March 30, 2004, Mellon Bank, N.A., a wholly owned subsidiary of Mellon Financial and the then-current parent company of Dreyfus, transferred its entire interest in Dreyfus, including Dreyfus Service Corporation (each fund's distributor) and all of Dreyfus' other direct and indirect subsidiaries, to Mellon Financial. The reorganization did not result in a change in the control or management of Dreyfus under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, or the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act); Dreyfus merely became a direct, rather than indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Mellon Financial. The reorganization was part of a larger reorganization of Mellon Financial that is expected to increase organizational synergies and create a more efficient capital structure throughout the organization.

The Dreyfus asset management philosophy is based on the belief that discipline and consistency are important to investment success. For each fund, Dreyfus seeks to establish clear guidelines for portfolio management and to be systematic in making decisions. This approach is designed to provide each fund with a distinct, stable identity.

Each fund, Dreyfus and Dreyfus Service Corporation have each adopted a code of ethics that permits its personnel, subject to such code, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by each fund. The Dreyfus code of ethics restricts the personal securities transactions of its employees, and requires portfolio managers and other investment personnel to comply with the code's preclearance and disclosure procedures. Its primary purpose is to ensure that personal trading by Dreyfus employees does not disadvantage any Dreyfus-managed fund.

Two class actions have been filed against Mellon Financial and Mellon Bank, N.A., and Dreyfus and Founders Asset Management LLC (the Investment Advisers), and the directors of all or substantially all of the Dreyfus funds, alleging that the Investment Advisers improperly used assets of the Dreyfus funds, in the form of directed brokerage commissions and 12b-1 fees, to pay brokers to promote sales of Dreyfus funds, and that the use of fund assets to make these payments was not properly disclosed to investors. The complaints further allege that the directors breached their fiduciary duties to fund shareholders under the 1940 Act and at common law. The complaints seek unspecified compensatory and punitive damages, rescission of the funds' contracts with the Investment Advisers, an accounting of all fees paid, and an award of attorneys' fees and litigation expenses. Dreyfus and the Dreyfus funds believe the allegations to be totally without merit and will defend the actions vigorously.

Additional lawsuits arising out of these circumstances and presenting similar allegations and requests for relief may be filed against the defendants in the future. Neither Dreyfus nor the Dreyfus funds believe that any of the pending actions will have a material adverse effect on the Dreyfus funds or Dreyfus' ability to perform its contract with the Dreyfus funds.



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following tables describe the performance of each fund's Administrative shares for the fiscal periods indicated. "Total return" shows how much your investment in the fund would have increased (or decreased) during each period, assuming you had

reinvested all dividends and distributions. These figures have been independently audited by Ernst & Young LLP, whose report, along with the fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Dreyfus Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.009	.015	.036	.062	.050
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.009)	(.015)	(.036)	(.062)	(.050)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.89	1.56	3.67	6.35	5.08
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.89	1.55	3.54	6.14	5.02
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		255	669	506	126	173

Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.010	.017	.037	.062	.050
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.010)	(.017)	(.037)	(.062)	(.050)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.96	1.68	3.81	6.39	5.12
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.97	1.68	3.44	6.23	4.99
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		1,579	2,030	932	39	30

Dreyfus Government Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.009	.016	.036	.060	.048
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.009)	(.016)	(.036)	(.060)	(.048)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.93	1.65	3.71	6.17	4.89
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.93	1.64	3.45	5.98	4.78
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		900	1,138	623	70	19

Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.008	.015	.034	.060	.048
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.008)	(.015)	(.034)	(.060)	(.048)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.84	1.51	3.46	6.16	4.95
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.81	1.50	3.29	5.89	4.88
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		130	216	86	6	1

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management		<i>Year Ended January 31,</i>			
		2004	2003	2002	2001
					2000
Per-Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.008	.015	.035	.059
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.008)	(.015)	(.035)	(.059)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.83	1.49	3.52	6.02
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.30	.30	.30	.30
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.83	1.47	3.32	5.83
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		20	23	127	22
					23

Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management		<i>Year Ended January 31,</i>			
		2004	2003	2002	2001
					2000
Per-Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.008	.015	.035	.057
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.008)	(.015)	(.035)	(.057)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.82	1.48	3.57	5.84
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.30	.30	.30	.30
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.83	1.46	3.30	5.64
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		97	205	62	10
					19

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.008	.012	.024	.038	.030
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.008)	(.012)	(.024)	(.038)	(.030)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.80	1.19	2.40	3.85	3.00
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.79	1.18	2.30	3.75	2.95
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		312	185	7	– ¹	2

¹ Amount represents less than \$1 million.

Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.008	.012	.025	.038	.030
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.008)	(.012)	(.025)	(.038)	(.030)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.83	1.23	2.48	3.91	3.08
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.82	1.21	2.42	3.84	3.02
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		108	110	71	– ¹	– ¹

¹ Amount represents less than \$1 million.

Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management		2004	Year Ended January 31,			
			2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.008	.011	.023	.037	.029
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.008)	(.011)	(.023)	(.037)	(.029)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.79	1.15	2.30	3.77	2.93
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.79	1.15	2.14	3.70	2.88
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		– ¹	6	3	– ¹	– ¹

¹ Amount represents less than \$1 million.

Account Information



ACCOUNT POLICIES

Each fund is designed for institutional investors, particularly banks, acting for themselves or in a fiduciary, advisory, agency, custodial or similar capacity. Generally, each investor will be required to open a single master account with the fund for all purposes. In certain cases, the fund may request investors to maintain separate master accounts for shares held by the investor (i) for its own account, for the account of other institutions and for accounts for which the institution acts as a fiduciary, and (ii) for accounts for which the investor acts in some other capacity. An institution may arrange with the fund's transfer agent for sub-accounting services and will be charged directly for the cost of such services. Institutions purchasing Administrative shares for the benefit of their clients may impose policies, limitations and fees which are different from those described in this prospectus.

Buying shares

The price for fund shares is the fund's net asset value (NAV), which is generally calculated at 12:00 noon, 5:00 p.m., and 8:00 p.m. for the taxable money market funds, and 12:00 noon and 8:00 p.m. for the municipal money market funds, on days the New York Stock Exchange, or the transfer agent (as on Good Friday) as to Dreyfus Cash Management and Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., only, is open for regular business. An order will be priced at the next NAV calculated after the order is accepted by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity. Each fund's investments are valued based on amortized cost. As a result, portfolio securities are valued at their acquisition cost, adjusted for discounts or premiums reflected in their purchase price. This method of valuation is designed to enable the fund to price its shares at \$1.00 per share.

Applicable to Dreyfus Cash Management, Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., Dreyfus Government Cash Management, Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management, Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management, and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management only:

As to Dreyfus Cash Management, Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., Dreyfus Government Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management, orders in proper form placed prior to 12:00 noon or 5:00 p.m., and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the fund's custodian by 6:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 12:00 noon or 5:00 p.m., respectively, on that day. In either case, shares purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day.

As to Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management only, orders in proper form placed prior to 12:00 noon or 3:00 p.m., and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the fund's custodian by 6:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 12:00 noon or 5:00 p.m., respectively, on that day. In either case, shares purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day. Orders for shares placed between 3:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. will not be accepted and executed, and notice of the purchase order being rejected will be given to the institution placing the order, and any funds received will be returned promptly to the sending institution.

Orders effected through compatible computer facilities after 5:00 p.m., but prior to 8:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 8:00 p.m. on that day, if Federal Funds are received by the fund's custodian by 11:00 a.m. on the following business day. In this case, shares purchased will start earning dividends on the business day following the date the order became effective. Orders in proper form effected between 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., by a means other than a compatible computer facility, will become effective on the following business day.

Applicable to Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management and Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management only:

Investors whose orders in proper form are placed and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the fund’s custodian, prior to 1:00 p.m., will be effective at the price determined at 1:00 p.m. on that day. In this case, shares purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Orders effected through a compatible computer facility after 1:00 p.m., but prior to 8:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 8:00 p.m. on that day, if Federal Funds are received by the fund’s custodian by 11:00 a.m. on the following business day. In this case, shares purchased will start earning dividends on the business day following the date the order became effective. Orders effected in proper form between 1:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., by a means other than a compatible computer facility, will become effective on the following business day.

Applicable to Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus only:

Investors whose orders in proper form are placed and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the fund’s custodian, prior to 2:00 p.m., will be effective at the price determined at 2:00 p.m. on that day. In this case, shares purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Orders effected through a compatible computer facility after 2:00 p.m., but prior to 8:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 8:00 p.m. on that day, if Federal Funds are received by the custodian by 11:00 a.m. on the following business day. In this case, shares purchased will start earning dividends on the business day following the date the order became effective. Orders effected in proper form between 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., by a means other than a compatible computer facility, will become effective on the following business day.

For all funds, all times are Eastern time.

Minimum investments		
	Initial	Additional
Administrative shares	\$10,000,000 *	none
*The minimum initial investment in Administrative shares is \$10,000,000, unless: (a) the investor has invested at least \$10,000,000 in the aggregate among any Dreyfus Cash Management fund, Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund, Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Plus Fund, and Dreyfus Institutional Yield Advantage Fund (including in any class of a fund); or (b) the investor has, in the opinion of Dreyfus Institutional Services Division, adequate intent and availability of assets to reach a future level of investment of \$10,000,000 among the funds named above.		

Concepts to understand

Net asset value (NAV): a mutual fund’s share price on a given day. A fund’s NAV is calculated by dividing the value of its net assets by the number of existing shares.
Amortized cost: the value of a fund’s portfolio securities, which does not take into account unrealized gains or losses. As a result, portfolio securities are valued at their acquisition cost, adjusted over time based on the discounts or premiums reflected in their purchase price. Each fund uses this valuation method pursuant to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act in order to be able to price its shares at \$1.00 per share. In accordance with Rule 2a-7, each fund is subject to certain maturity, quality, and diversification requirements to help it maintain the \$1.00 share price.

Selling shares

Investors may sell (redeem) shares at any time by wire, telephone, or compatible computer facility. Shares will be sold at the next determined NAV.

Applicable to Dreyfus Cash Management, Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., Dreyfus Government Cash Management, Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management, Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management, and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management only:

If a redemption request is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity by 5:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption, if transfer by wire is requested, ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the same day, and the shares will not receive the dividend declared on that day. If a request for redemption is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity after 5:00 p.m., but by 8:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the next business day, and the shares will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Applicable to Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management and Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management only:

If a redemption request is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity by 1:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption, if transfer by wire is requested, ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the same day, and the shares will not receive the dividend declared on that day. If a request for redemption is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity after 1:00 p.m., but by 8:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the next business day, and the shares will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Applicable to Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus only:

If a redemption request is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity by 2:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption, if transfer by wire is requested, ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the same day, and the shares will not receive the dividend declared on that day. If a request for redemption is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity after 2:00 p.m., but by 8:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the next business day, and the shares will receive the dividend declared on that day.

For all funds, all times are Eastern time.

Applicable to all funds:

The processing of redemptions and the delivery of the proceeds may be delayed beyond the same or next business day, depending on the circumstance, for any period (i) during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than on holidays or weekends), or during which trading on the New York Stock Exchange is restricted; (ii) when an emergency exists that makes difficult the disposal of securities owned by a fund or the determination of the fair value of the fund's net assets; or (iii) as permitted by order of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the protection of fund shareholders. If, for one of these reasons, the processing of redemptions and the delivery of redemption proceeds is delayed beyond the same or next business day, the delay may be for up to seven days. For these purposes, the Securities and Exchange Commission determines the conditions under which trading shall be deemed to be restricted and an emergency shall be deemed to exist. Any certificates representing fund shares being sold must be returned with the redemption request.

Before selling recently purchased shares, please note that if the fund has not yet collected payment for the shares being sold, it may delay sending the proceeds for up to eight business days or until it has collected payment.

General policies

Unless the investor declines telephone privileges on the application, the investor may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone order as long as Dreyfus takes reasonable measures to verify the order.

Each fund reserves the right to:

- refuse any purchase or exchange request that could adversely affect the fund or its operations
- change or discontinue its exchange privilege, or temporarily suspend this privilege during unusual market conditions
- change its minimum investment amounts

Each fund also reserves the right to make a “redemption in kind” — payment in portfolio securities rather than cash — if the amount being redeemed is deemed by the manager to be large enough to affect fund operations. Investors are urged to call Dreyfus Institutional Services Division before effecting any large transaction.

Each fund may also process purchase and sale orders and calculate its NAV on days that the fund’s primary trading markets are open and the fund’s management determines to do so.



DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Each fund earns dividends, interest and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. Each fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions. Each fund normally pays dividends once a month and capital gain distributions annually. Fund dividends and capital gain distributions will be reinvested in the fund unless the investor instructs the fund otherwise. There are no fees or sales charges on reinvestments.

Distributions paid by the taxable money market funds are subject to federal income tax, and may also be subject to state or local taxes (unless the investor is investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account). For federal tax purposes, in general, certain fund distributions, including distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable to investors as ordinary income.

Each municipal money market fund anticipates that virtually all of its income dividends will be exempt from federal and, as to Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management, New York state and New York city, personal income taxes. However, for federal tax purposes, certain distributions, such as distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable to investors as ordinary income, while long-term capital gains are taxable to investors as capital gains.

With respect to Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management, for New York state and city personal income tax purposes, distributions derived from interest on municipal securities of New York issuers and from interest on qualifying securities issued by U.S. territories and possessions are generally exempt from tax. Distributions that are federally taxable as ordinary income or capital gains are generally subject to the state's personal income taxes.

The tax status of any distribution generally is the same regardless of how long an investor has been in the fund and whether distributions are reinvested or taken in cash.

An investor's sale of shares, including exchanges into other funds, may result in a capital gain or loss for tax purposes. A capital gain or loss on an investment in the fund generally is the difference between the cost of the investor's shares and the amount received when the investor sells them.

The tax status of an investor's distributions will be detailed in the investor's annual tax statement from the fund. Because everyone's tax situation is unique, please consult a tax advisor before investing.



SERVICES FOR FUND INVESTORS

Exchange privilege

An investor may purchase, in exchange for Administrative shares of any Dreyfus Cash Management fund, Administrative shares of any other Dreyfus Cash Management fund, or Administrative Advantage shares of Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund or Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Plus Fund, or shares of Dreyfus Institutional Yield Advantage Fund. Be sure to read the current prospectus for the relevant Dreyfus Institutional fund before exchanging into it. An exchange may be requested in writing or by telephone. Any new account established through an exchange will have the same privileges as the original account (as long as they are available). There is currently no fee for exchanges.

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange privilege

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange privilege enables an investor to invest regularly (on a monthly, semi-monthly, quarterly or annual basis), in exchange for Administrative shares of any Dreyfus Cash Management fund, in Administrative shares of any other Dreyfus Cash Management fund, or in Administrative Advantage shares of Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund or Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Plus Fund, or in shares of Dreyfus Institutional Yield Advantage Fund, if the investor is a shareholder in such fund. There is currently no fee for this privilege.

Account statements

Every fund investor automatically receives regular account statements. Each investor also will be sent a yearly statement detailing the tax characteristics of any dividends and distributions the investor has received.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT



By Telephone

Before wiring funds, call a Dreyfus Institutional Services Division representative with information about your transaction.

Wire Call us to request an account application and an account number. Transmit your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- fund name and DDA#
- Dreyfus Cash Management
DDA# 8900052015
- Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.
DDA# 8900052252
- Dreyfus Government Cash Management
DDA# 8900052023
- Dreyfus Government Prime
Cash Management
DDA# 8900337273
- Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management
DDA# 8900052112
- Dreyfus Treasury Prime
Cash Management
DDA# 8900052317
- Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management
DDA# 8900051965
- Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus
DDA# 8900119136
- Dreyfus New York Municipal
Cash Management
DDA# 8900208805
- the share class
- your account number
- account registration
- dealer number, if applicable
- account number

Return your application with the account number on the application.

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

Before wiring funds, call a Dreyfus Institutional Services Division representative with information about your transaction.

Wire Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- fund name and DDA#
- Dreyfus Cash Management
DDA# 8900052015
- Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.
DDA# 8900052252
- Dreyfus Government Cash Management
DDA# 8900052023
- Dreyfus Government Prime
Cash Management
DDA# 8900337273
- Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management
DDA# 8900052112
- Dreyfus Treasury Prime
Cash Management
DDA# 8900052317
- Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management
DDA# 8900051965
- Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus
DDA# 8900119136
- Dreyfus New York Municipal
Cash Management
DDA# 8900208805
- the share class
- account number
- account registration
- dealer number, if applicable

TO SELL SHARES

Before redeeming shares, call a Dreyfus Institutional Services Division representative with information about your transaction.

Wire Be sure the fund has your bank account information on file. Proceeds will be wired to your bank.

To open an account, make subsequent investments, or to sell shares, please contact your Dreyfus Institutional Services Division Representative or call **1-800-346-3621**. In New York, call 1-718-895-1650.

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

TO SELL SHARES



— Via Computer Facilities

Access Lion Remote System, input new account data and retrieve account number for your records.

Access Lion Remote System.

Enter:

- account number
- fund number
- share class
- amount to buy

Print a report of transactions for your records.

Access Lion Remote System, confirm bank account information or select from multiple wire instructions. Enter:

- account number
- fund number
- share class
- amount to sell

Print a report of transactions for your records.

The Dreyfus Lion Remote System provides institutional investment managers with the ability to monitor, control and service their Dreyfus mutual fund accounts through their personal computer. Investment managers use their modem with a local-access dial-up network or use their Internet access with a digital certificate for 128-bit encryption security. Please call Dreyfus Institutional Services Division about the availability of other compatible computerized trading systems.

For information about Dreyfus, access our Internet site at **www.LIONSALES.com**.

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For More Information

Dreyfus Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-4175

Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.

SEC file number: 811-5295

Dreyfus Government Cash Management

A series of Dreyfus Government Cash Management Funds

SEC file number: 811-3964

Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management

A series of Dreyfus Government Cash Management Funds

SEC file number: 811-3964

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-4723

Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-5718

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-3954

Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus

SEC file number: 811-6172

Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-6395

More information on each fund is available free upon request, including the following:

Annual/Semiannual Reports

Describes each fund's performance, and lists its portfolio holdings.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

Provides more details about each fund and its policies. A current SAI is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is incorporated by reference (is legally considered part of this prospectus).

To obtain information:

By telephone

Call your Dreyfus Institutional Services Division representative or 1-800-346-3621

By E-mail Access Dreyfus Institutional Services Division at www.LIONSALES.com. You can obtain product information and E-mail requests for information or literature.

By mail Write to:

Dreyfus Institutional Services Division
144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard
Uniondale, NY 11556-0144

On the Internet Text-only versions of certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:
<http://www.sec.gov>

You can also obtain copies, after paying a duplicating fee, by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (for information, call 1-202-942-8090) or by E-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-0102.

Dreyfus

Cash Management Funds

Each fund seeks current income, safety of principal and liquidity
by investing in high quality, short-term securities

PROSPECTUS June 1, 2004

Investor Shares

Dreyfus Cash Management

Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.

Dreyfus Government Cash Management

**Dreyfus Government Prime
Cash Management**

Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus

**Dreyfus New York Municipal
Cash Management**

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management

**Dreyfus Treasury Prime
Cash Management**

YOU, YOUR ADVISOR AND

Dreyfus

A MELLON FINANCIAL COMPANY™

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.



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For More Information

See back cover.

The Funds



INTRODUCTION

Each fund is a money market mutual fund with a separate investment portfolio. The operations and results of a fund are unrelated to those of each other fund. This combined prospectus has been prepared for your convenience so that you can consider nine investment choices in one document.

As a money market fund, each fund is subject to maturity, quality and diversification requirements designed to help it maintain a stable share price.

Generally, each municipal fund is required to invest its assets in securities with the highest or second-highest credit rating or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus. Each other fund generally is required to invest at least 95% of its assets in the securities of issuers with the highest credit rating or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus, with the remainder invested in securities with the second-highest credit rating. Dreyfus Cash Management and Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., purchase securities with the highest credit rating only, or the unrated equivalent. Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management invest only in U.S. government securities. Dreyfus Government Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management invest only in U.S. government securities and in repurchase agreements.

An investment in a fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although each fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in a fund.

Concepts to understand

Money market fund: a specific type of fund that seeks to maintain a \$1.00 price per share. Money market funds are subject to strict federal requirements and must:

- maintain an average dollar-weighted portfolio maturity of 90 days or less
- buy individual securities that have remaining maturities of 13 months or less
- invest only in high quality, dollar-denominated obligations

Repurchase agreement: a U.S. commercial bank or securities dealer sells U.S. government securities to the fund and agrees to repurchase them at an agreed-upon date (usually the next day) and price. These agreements offer the fund a means of investing money for a short period of time.

Credit rating: a measure of the issuer's expected ability to make all required interest and principal payments in a timely manner. An issuer with the highest credit rating has a very strong degree of certainty (or safety) with respect to making all payments. An issuer with the second-highest credit rating has a strong capacity to make all payments, but the degree of safety is somewhat less.

Dreyfus Cash Management



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity. To pursue this goal, the fund invests in a diversified portfolio of high quality, short-term debt securities, including:

- securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities
- certificates of deposit, time deposits, bankers' acceptances, and other short-term securities issued by domestic banks or foreign banks, or their subsidiaries or branches
- repurchase agreements, including tri-party repurchase agreements
- asset-backed securities
- high grade commercial paper, and other short-term corporate obligations, including those with floating or variable rates of interest

Normally, the fund invests at least 25% of its net assets in bank obligations.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in the portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

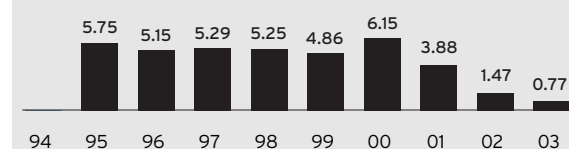
- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default
- the risks generally associated with concentrating investments in the banking industry, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and regulatory developments relating to the banking industry
- the risk that a counterparty in a repurchase agreement could fail to honor the terms of its agreement



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Investor shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Investor shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +1.60%

Worst Quarter: Q4 '03 +0.16%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Investor shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.16%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (1/10/94)
0.77%	3.41%	4.23%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Investor shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Investor shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table	
Annual fund operating expenses	
<i>% of average daily net assets</i>	
Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.25%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.45%

Expense example			
1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$46	\$144	\$252	\$567
This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.			

Concepts to understand

- Management fee:** the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.
- Rule 12b-1 fee:** the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Investor shares, for advertising and marketing related to Investor shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Investor shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Investor shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.
- Other expenses:** under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Investor shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity. To pursue this goal, the fund invests in a diversified portfolio of high quality, short-term debt securities, including:

- securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities
- certificates of deposit, time deposits, bankers' acceptances and other short-term securities issued by domestic banks or foreign banks (or thrifts) or their subsidiaries or branches
- repurchase agreements, including tri-party repurchase agreements
- asset-backed securities
- domestic and dollar-denominated foreign commercial paper, and other short-term corporate obligations, including those with floating or variable rates of interest
- dollar-denominated obligations issued or guaranteed by one or more foreign governments or any of their political subdivisions or agencies

Normally, the fund invests at least 25% of its net assets in bank obligations.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in the portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

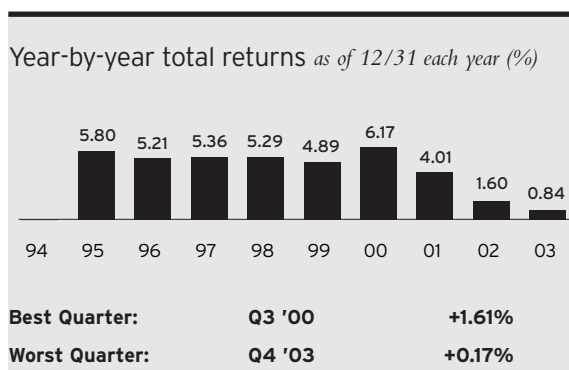
While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default
- the risks generally associated with concentrating investments in the banking industry, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and regulatory developments relating to the banking industry
- the risks generally associated with dollar-denominated foreign investments, such as economic and political developments, seizure or nationalization of deposits, imposition of taxes or other restrictions on the payment of principal and interest
- the risk that a counterparty in a repurchase agreement could fail to honor the terms of its agreement



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Investor shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Investor shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.



The year-to-date total return of the fund's Investor shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.17%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03		
1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (1/24/94)
0.84%	3.48%	4.30%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Investor shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Investor shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.25%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.45%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
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\$46	\$144	\$252	\$567
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This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Investor shares, for advertising and marketing related to Investor shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Investor shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Investor shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Investor shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund invests in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, and repurchase agreements (including tri-party repurchase agreements) in respect of these securities. The securities in which the fund invests include those backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and those that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in the portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- a security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity, but the market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate
- certain U.S. government agency securities are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, or are supported only by the credit of the issuer or instrumentality (while the U.S. government provides financial support to U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so)
- the risk that a counterparty in a repurchase agreement could fail to honor the terms of its agreement

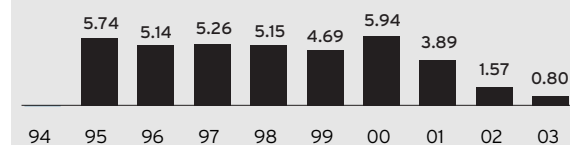
Not all obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Some obligations, such as those issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, are backed only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality, and in some cases there may be some risk of default by the issuer. Any guarantee by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities of a security held by the fund does not apply to the market value of such security or to shares of the fund itself. In addition, because many types of U.S. government securities trade actively outside the U.S., their prices may rise and fall as changes in global economic conditions affect the demand for these securities.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Investor shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Investor shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +1.56%

Worst Quarter: Q4 '03 +0.17%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Investor shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.16%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (1/10/94)
0.80%	3.36%	4.19%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Investor shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Investor shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table	
Annual fund operating expenses	
<i>% of average daily net assets</i>	
Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.25%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.45%

Expense example			
1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$46	\$144	\$252	\$567
This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.			

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Investor shares, for advertising and marketing related to Investor shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Investor shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Investor shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Investor shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund only invests in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. The securities in which the fund invests include those backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and those that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

While the fund is permitted to invest in the full range of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, the fund currently is managed so that income paid by the fund will be exempt from state and local taxes. Because rules regarding the state and local taxation of dividend income can differ from state to state, investors are urged to consult their tax advisers about the taxation of the fund's dividend income in their state and locality.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in the portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

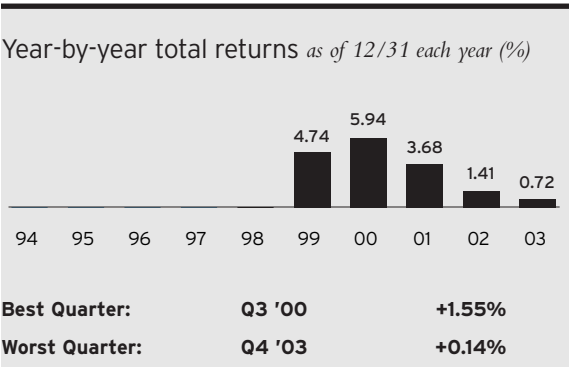
- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- a security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity, but the market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate
- certain U.S. government agency securities are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, or are supported only by the credit of the issuer or instrumentality (while the U.S. government provides financial support to U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so)

Not all obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Some obligations, such as those issued by the Student Loan Marketing Association and the Federal Home Loan Banks, are backed only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality, and in some cases there may be some risk of default by the issuer. Any guarantee by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities of a security held by the fund does not apply to the market value of such security or to shares of the fund itself. In addition, because many types of U.S. government securities trade actively outside the U.S., their prices may rise and fall as changes in global economic conditions affect the demand for these securities.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Investor shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Investor shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.



The year-to-date total return of the fund's Investor shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.14%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03		
1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (2/27/98)
0.72%	3.28%	3.54%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Investor shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

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EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Investor shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.25%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.45%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
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\$46	\$144	\$252	\$567
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This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Investor shares, for advertising and marketing related to Investor shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Investor shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Investor shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Investor shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund only invests in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, and repurchase agreements (including tri-party repurchase agreements) in respect of these securities.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in the portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

A security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. The current market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the fund is subject to the risk that interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop. In addition, interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield.

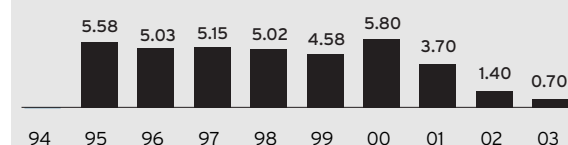
The fund is subject to the risk that a counterparty in a repurchase agreement could fail to honor the terms of its agreement.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Investor shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Investor shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +1.53%

Worst Quarter: Q4 '03 +0.14%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Investor shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.14%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (1/10/94)
0.70%	3.22%	4.06%

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EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Investor shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.25%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.45%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$46	\$144	\$252	\$567

This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

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GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund only invests in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in the portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

A security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. The current market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the fund is subject to the risk that interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop. In addition, interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Investor shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Investor shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.



The year-to-date total return of the fund's Investor shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.14%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03		
1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (1/10/94)
0.70%	3.16%	3.98%
Institutions may call toll-free 1-800-346-3621 for the current yield for Investor shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.		

What this fund is – and isn't

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Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.25%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.45%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
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\$46	\$144	\$252	\$567
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This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

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GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income exempt from federal personal income tax as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund normally invests substantially all of its assets in short-term, high quality municipal obligations that provide income exempt from federal personal income tax. The fund may also invest in high quality, short-term structured notes, which are derivative instruments whose value is tied to underlying municipal obligations. When the fund manager believes that acceptable municipal obligations are unavailable for investment, the fund may invest temporarily in high quality, taxable money market instruments.

Municipal obligations are debt securities that provide income free from federal income tax, and state income tax if the investor lives in the issuing state. Municipal obligations are typically of two types:

- **general obligation bonds**, which are secured by the full faith and credit of the issuer and its taxing power
- **revenue bonds**, which are payable from the revenues derived from a specific revenue source, such as charges for water and sewer service or highway tolls

While the fund is permitted to invest up to 20% of its assets in municipal obligations that provide income that may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, the fund currently is managed so that income paid by the fund will not be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in the portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default

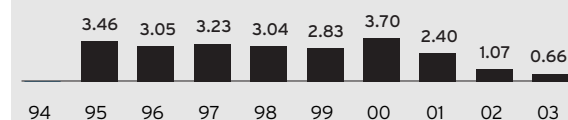
Derivative securities, such as structured notes, can be volatile, and the possibility of default by the financial institution or counterparty may be greater for these securities than for other types of money market instruments. Structured notes typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, and, thus, an active trading market for such instruments may not exist.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Investor shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Investor shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q4 '00 +0.97%

Worst Quarter: Q3 '03 +0.13%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Investor shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.14%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (1/10/94)
0.66%	2.13%	2.59%

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EXPENSES

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Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.25%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.45%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$46	\$144	\$252	\$567

This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

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GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income exempt from federal personal income tax as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund normally invests substantially all of its assets in short-term, high quality municipal obligations that provide income exempt from federal personal income tax. The fund may also invest in high quality, short-term structured notes, which are derivative instruments whose value is tied to underlying municipal obligations. When the fund manager believes that acceptable municipal obligations are unavailable for investment, the fund may invest temporarily in high quality, taxable money market instruments.

Municipal obligations are debt securities that provide income free from federal income tax, and state income tax if the investor lives in the issuing state. Municipal obligations are typically of two types:

- **general obligation bonds**, which are secured by the full faith and credit of the issuer and its taxing power
- **revenue bonds**, which are payable from the revenues derived from a specific revenue source, such as charges for water and sewer service or highway tolls

Although the fund seeks to provide income exempt from federal income tax, income from some of its holdings may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in the portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default

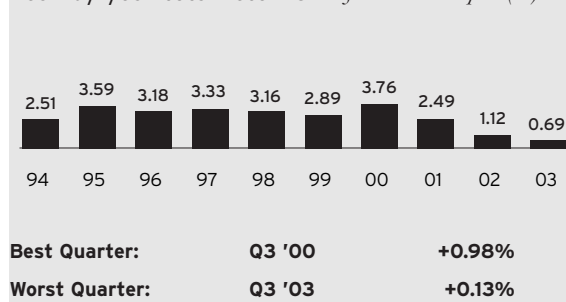
Derivative securities, such as structured notes, can be volatile, and the possibility of default by the financial institution or counterparty may be greater for these securities than for other types of money market instruments. Structured notes typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, and, thus, an active trading market for such instruments may not exist.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Investor shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Investor shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



The year-to-date total return of the fund's Investor shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.14%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
0.69%	2.18%	2.67%

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Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.25%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.45%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
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\$46	\$144	\$252	\$567
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This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Investor shares, for advertising and marketing related to Investor shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Investor shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Investor shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

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GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income exempt from federal, New York state and New York city personal income taxes as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund normally invests substantially all of its assets in short-term, high quality municipal obligations that provide income exempt from federal, New York state and New York city income taxes. The fund may also invest in high quality, short-term structured notes, which are derivative instruments whose value is tied to underlying municipal obligations. When the fund manager believes that acceptable New York municipal obligations are unavailable for investment, the fund may invest temporarily in municipal obligations that pay income subject to New York state and New York city income taxes, but not federal income tax. When acceptable municipal obligations are unavailable generally, the fund may invest temporarily in high quality, taxable money market instruments.

Municipal obligations are debt securities that provide income free from federal income tax, and state income tax if the investor lives in the issuing state. Municipal obligations are typically of two types:

- **general obligation bonds**, which are secured by the full faith and credit of the issuer and its taxing power
- **revenue bonds**, which are payable from the revenues derived from a specific revenue source, such as charges for water and sewer service or highway tolls

Although the fund seeks to provide income exempt from federal, New York state and New York city income taxes, interest from some of its holdings may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in the portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default
- New York's economy and revenues underlying its municipal obligations may decline
- the fund's portfolio securities may be more sensitive to risks that are specific to investing primarily in a single state

Derivative securities, such as structured notes, can be volatile, and the possibility of default by the financial institution or counterparty may be greater for these securities than for other types of money market instruments. Structured notes typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, and, thus, an active trading market for such instruments may not exist.

The fund is non-diversified, which means that a relatively high percentage of the fund's assets may be invested in a limited number of issuers. Therefore, its performance may be more vulnerable to changes in the market value of a single issuer and more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Investor shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Investor shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +0.94%

Worst Quarter: Q3 '03 +0.13%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Investor shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.14%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (1/18/94)
0.64%	2.07%	2.54%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Investor shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Investor shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.25%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.45%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$46	\$144	\$252	\$567

This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Investor shares, for advertising and marketing related to Investor shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Investor shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Investor shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Investor shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.



MANAGEMENT

The investment adviser for each fund is The Dreyfus Corporation (Dreyfus), 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166. Founded in 1947, Dreyfus manages approximately \$163 billion in approximately 200 mutual fund portfolios. For the past fiscal year, each fund paid Dreyfus a management fee at the annual rate of 0.20% of the fund's average daily net assets. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of Mellon Financial Corporation (Mellon Financial), a global financial services company with approximately \$3.6 trillion of assets under management, administration or custody, including approximately \$679 billion under management. Mellon Financial provides financial services for institutions, corporations and individuals, offering institutional asset management, mutual funds, private wealth management, asset servicing, human resources services and treasury services. Mellon Financial is headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

On March 30, 2004, Mellon Bank, N.A., a wholly owned subsidiary of Mellon Financial and the then-current parent company of Dreyfus, transferred its entire interest in Dreyfus, including Dreyfus Service Corporation (each fund's distributor) and all of Dreyfus' other direct and indirect subsidiaries, to Mellon Financial. The reorganization did not result in a change in the control or management of Dreyfus under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, or the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act); Dreyfus merely became a direct, rather than indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Mellon Financial. The reorganization was part of a larger reorganization of Mellon Financial that is expected to increase organizational synergies and create a more efficient capital structure throughout the organization.

The Dreyfus asset management philosophy is based on the belief that discipline and consistency are important to investment success. For each fund, Dreyfus seeks to establish clear guidelines for portfolio management and to be systematic in making decisions. This approach is designed to provide each fund with a distinct, stable identity.

Each fund, Dreyfus and Dreyfus Service Corporation have each adopted a code of ethics that permits its personnel, subject to such code, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by each fund. The Dreyfus code of ethics restricts the personal securities transactions of its employees, and requires portfolio managers and other investment personnel to comply with the code's preclearance and disclosure procedures. Its primary purpose is to ensure that personal trading by Dreyfus employees does not disadvantage any Dreyfus-managed fund.

Two class actions have been filed against Mellon Financial and Mellon Bank, N.A., and Dreyfus and Founders Asset Management LLC (the Investment Advisers), and the directors of all or substantially all of the Dreyfus funds, alleging that the Investment Advisers improperly used assets of the Dreyfus funds, in the form of directed brokerage commissions and 12b-1 fees, to pay brokers to promote sales of Dreyfus funds, and that the use of fund assets to make these payments was not properly disclosed to investors. The complaints further allege that the directors breached their fiduciary duties to fund shareholders under the 1940 Act and at common law. The complaints seek unspecified compensatory and punitive damages, rescission of the funds' contracts with the Investment Advisers, an accounting of all fees paid, and an award of attorneys' fees and litigation expenses. Dreyfus and the Dreyfus funds believe the allegations to be totally without merit and will defend the actions vigorously.

Additional lawsuits arising out of these circumstances and presenting similar allegations and requests for relief may be filed against the defendants in the future. Neither Dreyfus nor the Dreyfus funds believe that any of the pending actions will have a material adverse effect on the Dreyfus funds or Dreyfus' ability to perform its contract with the Dreyfus funds.



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following tables describe the performance of each fund's Investor shares for the fiscal periods indicated. "Total return" shows how much your investment in the fund would have increased (or decreased) during each period, assuming you had

reinvested all dividends and distributions. These figures have been independently audited by Ernst & Young LLP, whose report, along with the fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Dreyfus Cash Management		<i>Year Ended January 31,</i>			
		2004	2003	2002	2001
Per-Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.007	.014	.035	.060
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.007)	(.014)	(.035)	(.060)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.74	1.41	3.51	6.19
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.45	.45	.45	.45
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.74	1.40	3.39	5.99
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		1,254	1,814	1,286	967

Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.		<i>Year Ended January 31,</i>			
		2004	2003	2002	2001
Per-Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.008	.015	.036	.061
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.008)	(.015)	(.036)	(.061)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.81	1.53	3.66	6.23
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.45	.45	.45	.45
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.82	1.53	3.29	6.08
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		1,203	2,166	1,547	749

Dreyfus Government Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.008	.015	.035	.059	.046
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.008)	(.015)	(.035)	(.059)	(.046)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.78	1.50	3.55	6.01	4.74
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.78	1.49	3.30	5.83	4.62
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		1,307	1,591	1,510	643	504

Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.007	.014	.033	.058	.047
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.007)	(.014)	(.033)	(.058)	(.047)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.69	1.36	3.31	6.00	4.78
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.66	1.35	3.14	5.74	4.73
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		243	273	196	65	39

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.007	.013	.033	.057	.045
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.007)	(.013)	(.033)	(.057)	(.045)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.68	1.34	3.36	5.86	4.62
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.68	1.32	3.17	5.68	4.53
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		1,288	999	1,035	671	472

Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management		2004	<i>Year Ended January 31,</i>			
			2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.007	.013	.034	.055	.044
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.007)	(.013)	(.034)	(.055)	(.044)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.67	1.32	3.42	5.68	4.46
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.68	1.31	3.15	5.49	4.36
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		794	1,261	1,300	502	412

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.006	.010	.022	.036	.028
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.006)	(.010)	(.022)	(.036)	(.028)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.65	1.04	2.25	3.69	2.86
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.64	1.03	2.15	3.60	2.80
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		122	119	195	154	223

Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.007	.011	.023	.037	.029
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.007)	(.011)	(.023)	(.037)	(.029)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.68	1.08	2.34	3.75	2.93
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.67	1.06	2.27	3.69	2.86
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		88	92	63	45	49

Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.006	.010	.021	.036	.027
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.006)	(.010)	(.021)	(.036)	(.027)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.63	1.01	2.15	3.61	2.77
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.64	1.00	1.99	3.55	2.73
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		28	21	17	12	11

Account Information



ACCOUNT POLICIES

Each fund is designed for institutional investors, particularly banks, acting for themselves or in a fiduciary, advisory, agency, custodial or similar capacity. Generally, each investor will be required to open a single master account with the fund for all purposes. In certain cases, the fund may request investors to maintain separate master accounts for shares held by the investor (i) for its own account, for the account of other institutions and for accounts for which the institution acts as a fiduciary, and (ii) for accounts for which the investor acts in some other capacity. An institution may arrange with the fund's transfer agent for sub-accounting services and will be charged directly for the cost of such services. Institutions purchasing Investor shares for the benefit of their clients may impose policies, limitations and fees which are different from those described in this prospectus.

Buying shares

The price for fund shares is the fund's net asset value (NAV), which is generally calculated at 12:00 noon, 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. for the taxable money market funds, and 12:00 noon and 8:00 p.m. for the municipal money market funds, on days the New York Stock Exchange, or the transfer agent (as on Good Friday) as to Dreyfus Cash Management and Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., only, is open for regular business. An order will be priced at the next NAV calculated after the order is accepted by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity. Each fund's investments are valued based on amortized cost. As a result, portfolio securities are valued at their acquisition cost, adjusted for discounts or premiums reflected in their purchase price. This method of valuation is designed to enable the fund to price its shares at \$1.00 per share.

Applicable to Dreyfus Cash Management, Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., Dreyfus Government Cash Management, Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management, Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management, and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management only:

As to Dreyfus Cash Management, Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., Dreyfus Government Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management, orders in proper form placed prior to 12:00 noon or 5:00 p.m., and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the fund's custodian by 6:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 12:00 noon or 5:00 p.m., respectively, on that day. In either case, shares purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day.

As to Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management only, orders in proper form placed prior to 12:00 noon or 3:00 p.m., and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the fund's custodian by 6:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 12:00 noon or 5:00 p.m., respectively, on that day. In either case, shares purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day. Orders for shares placed between 3:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. will not be accepted and executed, and notice of the purchase order being rejected will be given to the institution placing the order, and any funds received will be returned promptly to the sending institution.

Orders effected through compatible computer facilities after 5:00 p.m., but prior to 8:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 8:00 p.m. on that day, if Federal Funds are received by the fund's custodian by 11:00 a.m. on the following business day. In this case, shares purchased will start earning dividends on the business day following the date the order became effective. Orders in proper form effected between 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., by a means other than a compatible computer facility, will become effective on the following business day.

Applicable to Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management and Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management only:

Investors whose orders in proper form are placed and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the fund’s custodian, prior to 1:00 p.m., will be effective at the price determined at 1:00 p.m. on that day. In this case, shares purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Orders effected through a compatible computer facility after 1:00 p.m., but prior to 8:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 8:00 p.m. on that day, if Federal Funds are received by the fund’s custodian by 11:00 a.m. on the following business day. In this case, shares purchased will start earning dividends on the business day following the date the order became effective. Orders effected in proper form between 1:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., by a means other than a compatible computer facility, will become effective on the following business day.

Applicable to Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus only:

Investors whose orders in proper form are placed and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the fund’s custodian, prior to 2:00 p.m., will be effective at the price determined at 2:00 p.m. on that day. In this case, shares purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Orders effected through a compatible computer facility after 2:00 p.m., but prior to 8:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 8:00 p.m. on that day, if Federal Funds are received by the custodian by 11:00 a.m. on the following business day. In this case, shares purchased will start earning dividends on the business day following the date the order became effective. Orders effected in proper form between 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., by a means other than a compatible computer facility, will become effective on the following business day.

For all funds, all times are Eastern time.

Minimum investments		
	Initial	Additional
Investor shares	\$10,000,000 *	none
*The minimum initial investment in Investor shares is \$10,000,000, unless: (a) the investor has invested at least \$10,000,000 in the aggregate among any Dreyfus Cash Management fund, Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund, Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Plus Fund and Dreyfus Institutional Yield Advantage Fund (including in any class of a fund); or (b) the investor has, in the opinion of Dreyfus Institutional Services Division, adequate intent and availability of assets to reach a future level of investment of \$10,000,000 among the funds named above.		

Concepts to understand

<p>Net asset value (NAV): a mutual fund’s share price on a given day. A fund’s NAV is calculated by dividing the value of its net assets by the number of existing shares.</p> <p>Amortized cost: the value of a fund’s portfolio securities, which does not take into account unrealized gains or losses. As a result, portfolio securities are valued at their acquisition cost, adjusted over time based on the discounts or premiums reflected in their purchase price. Each fund uses this valuation method pursuant to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act in order to be able to price its shares at \$1.00 per share. In accordance with Rule 2a-7, each fund is subject to certain maturity, quality, and diversification requirements to help it maintain the \$1.00 share price.</p>
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Selling shares

Investors may sell (redeem) shares at any time by wire, telephone, or compatible computer facility. Shares will be sold at the next determined NAV.

Applicable to Dreyfus Cash Management, Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., Dreyfus Government Cash Management, Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management, Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management, and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management only:

If a redemption request is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity by 5:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption, if transfer by wire is requested, ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the same day, and the shares will not receive the dividend declared on that day. If a request for redemption is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity after 5:00 p.m., but by 8:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the next business day, and the shares will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Applicable to Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management and Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management only:

If a redemption request is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity by 1:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption, if transfer by wire is requested, ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the same day, and the shares will not receive the dividend declared on that day. If a request for redemption is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity after 1:00 p.m., but by 8:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the next business day, and the shares will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Applicable to Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus only:

If a redemption request is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized enti-

ty by 2:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption, if transfer by wire is requested, ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the same day, and the shares will not receive the dividend declared on that day. If a request for redemption is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity after 2:00 p.m., but by 8:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the next business day, and the shares will receive the dividend declared on that day.

For all funds, all times are Eastern time.

Applicable to all funds:

The processing of redemptions and the delivery of the proceeds may be delayed beyond the same or next business day, depending on the circumstance, for any period (i) during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than on holidays or weekends), or during which trading on the New York Stock Exchange is restricted; (ii) when an emergency exists that makes difficult the disposal of securities owned by a fund or the determination of the fair value of the fund's net assets; or (iii) as permitted by order of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the protection of fund shareholders. If, for one of these reasons, the processing of redemptions and the delivery of redemption proceeds is delayed beyond the same or next business day, the delay may be for up to seven days. For these purposes, the Securities and Exchange Commission determines the conditions under which trading shall be deemed to be restricted and an emergency shall be deemed to exist.

Any certificates representing fund shares being sold must be returned with the redemption request.

Before selling recently purchased shares, please note that if the fund has not yet collected payment for the shares being sold, it may delay sending the proceeds for up to eight business days or until it has collected payment.

General policies

Unless the investor declines telephone privileges on the application, the investor may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone order as long as Dreyfus takes reasonable measures to verify the order.

Each fund reserves the right to:

- refuse any purchase or exchange request that could adversely affect the fund or its operations
- change or discontinue its exchange privilege, or temporarily suspend this privilege during unusual market conditions
- change its minimum investment amounts

Each fund also reserves the right to make a “redemption in kind” — payment in portfolio securities rather than cash — if the amount being redeemed is deemed by the manager to be large enough to affect fund operations. Investors are urged to call Dreyfus Institutional Services Division before effecting any large redemption.

Each fund may also process purchase and sale orders and calculate its NAV on days that the fund’s primary trading markets are open and the fund’s management determines to do so.



DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Each fund earns dividends, interest and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. Each fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions. Each fund normally pays dividends once a month and capital gain distributions annually. Fund dividends and capital gain distributions will be reinvested in the fund unless the investor instructs the fund otherwise. There are no fees or sales charges on reinvestments.

Distributions paid by the taxable money market funds are subject to federal income tax, and may also be subject to state or local taxes (unless the investor is investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account). For federal tax purposes, in general, certain fund distributions, including distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable to investors as ordinary income.

Each municipal money market fund anticipates that virtually all of its income dividends will be exempt from federal and, as to Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management, New York state and New York city, personal income taxes. However, for federal tax purposes, certain distributions, such as distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable to investors as ordinary income, while long-term capital gains are taxable to investors as capital gains.

With respect to Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management, for New York state and city personal income tax purposes, distributions derived from interest on municipal securities of New York issuers and from interest on qualifying securities issued by U.S. territories and possessions are generally exempt from tax. Distributions that are federally taxable as ordinary income or capital gains are generally subject to the state's personal income taxes.

The tax status of any distribution generally is the same regardless of how long an investor has been in the fund and whether distributions are reinvested or taken in cash.

An investor's sale of shares, including exchanges into other funds, may result in a capital gain or loss for tax purposes. A capital gain or loss on an investment in the fund generally is the difference between the cost of the investor's shares and the amount received when the investor sells them.

The tax status of an investor's distributions will be detailed in the investor's annual tax statement from the fund. Because everyone's tax situation is unique, please consult a tax advisor before investing.



SERVICES FOR FUND INVESTORS

Exchange privilege

An investor may purchase, in exchange for Investor shares of any Dreyfus Cash Management fund, Investor shares of any other Dreyfus Cash Management fund or of Dreyfus Institutional Yield Advantage Fund, or Investor Advantage shares of Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund or Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Plus Fund. Be sure to read the current prospectus for the relevant Dreyfus Institutional fund before exchanging into it. An exchange may be requested in writing or by telephone. Any new account established through an exchange will have the same privileges as the original account (as long as they are available). There is currently no fee for exchanges.

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange privilege

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange privilege enables an investor to invest regularly (on a monthly, semi-monthly, quarterly or annual basis), in exchange for Investor shares of any Dreyfus Cash Management fund, in Investor shares of any other Dreyfus Cash Management fund or of Dreyfus Institutional Yield Advantage Fund, or in Investor Advantage shares of Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund or Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Plus Fund, if the investor is a shareholder in such fund. There is currently no fee for this privilege.

Account statements

Every fund investor automatically receives regular account statements. Each investor also will be sent a yearly statement detailing the tax characteristics of any dividends and distributions the investor has received.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT



By Telephone

Before wiring funds, call a Dreyfus Institutional Services Division representative with information about your transaction.

Wire Call us to request an account application and an account number. Transmit your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- fund name and DDA#
- Dreyfus Cash Management
DDA# 8900052015
- Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.
DDA# 8900052252
- Dreyfus Government Cash Management
DDA# 8900052023
- Dreyfus Government Prime
Cash Management
DDA# 8900337273
- Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management
DDA# 8900052112
- Dreyfus Treasury Prime
Cash Management
DDA# 8900052317
- Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management
DDA# 8900051965
- Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus
DDA# 8900119136
- Dreyfus New York Municipal
Cash Management
DDA# 8900208805
- the share class
- your account number
- account registration
- dealer number, if applicable
- account number

Return your application with the account number on the application.

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

Before wiring funds, call a Dreyfus Institutional Services Division representative with information about your transaction.

Wire Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- fund name and DDA#
- Dreyfus Cash Management
DDA# 8900052015
- Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.
DDA# 8900052252
- Dreyfus Government Cash Management
DDA# 8900052023
- Dreyfus Government Prime
Cash Management
DDA# 8900337273
- Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management
DDA# 8900052112
- Dreyfus Treasury Prime
Cash Management
DDA# 8900052317
- Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management
DDA# 8900051965
- Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus
DDA# 8900119136
- Dreyfus New York Municipal
Cash Management
DDA# 8900208805
- the share class
- account number
- account registration
- dealer number, if applicable

TO SELL SHARES

Before redeeming shares, call a Dreyfus Institutional Services Division representative with information about your transaction.

Wire Be sure the fund has your bank account information on file. Proceeds will be wired to your bank.

To open an account, make subsequent investments, or to sell shares, please contact your Dreyfus Institutional Services Division Representative or call **1-800-346-3621**. In New York, call 1-718-895-1650.

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT



— Via Computer Facilities

Access Lion Remote System, input new account data and retrieve account number for your records.

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

Access Lion Remote System.

Enter:

- account number
- fund number
- share class
- amount to buy

Print a report of transactions for your records.

TO SELL SHARES

Access Lion Remote System, confirm bank account information or select from multiple wire instructions.

Enter:

- account number
- fund number
- share class
- amount to sell

Print a report of transactions for your records.

The Dreyfus Lion Remote System provides institutional investment managers with the ability to monitor, control and service their Dreyfus mutual fund accounts through their personal computer. Investment managers use their modem with a local-access dial-up network or use their Internet access with a digital certificate for 128-bit encryption security. Please call Dreyfus Institutional Services Division about the availability of other compatible computerized trading systems.

For information about Dreyfus, access our Internet site at **www.LIONSALES.com**.

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For More Information

Dreyfus Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-4175

Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.

SEC file number: 811-5295

Dreyfus Government Cash Management

A series of Dreyfus Government Cash Management Funds

SEC file number: 811-3964

Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management

A series of Dreyfus Government Cash Management Funds

SEC file number: 811-3964

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-4723

Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-5718

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-3954

Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus

SEC file number: 811-6172

Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-6395

More information on each fund is available free upon request, including the following:

Annual/Semiannual Reports

Describes each fund's performance, and lists its portfolio holdings.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

Provides more details about each fund and its policies. A current SAI is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is incorporated by reference (is legally considered part of this prospectus).

To obtain information:

By telephone

Call your Dreyfus Institutional Services Division representative or 1-800-346-3621

By E-mail Access Dreyfus Institutional Services Division at www.LIONSALLES.com. You can obtain product information and E-mail requests for information or literature.

By mail Write to:

Dreyfus Institutional Services Division
144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard
Uniondale, NY 11556-0144

On the Internet Text-only versions of certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:
<http://www.sec.gov>

You can also obtain copies, after paying a duplicating fee, by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (for information, call 1-202-942-8090) or by E-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-0102.

Dreyfus

Cash Management Funds

Each fund seeks current income, safety of principal and liquidity
by investing in high quality, short-term securities

PROSPECTUS June 1, 2004

Participant Shares

Dreyfus Cash Management

Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.

Dreyfus Government Cash Management

**Dreyfus Government Prime
Cash Management**

Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus

**Dreyfus New York Municipal
Cash Management**

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management

**Dreyfus Treasury Prime
Cash Management**



YOU, YOUR ADVISOR AND

Dreyfus

A MELLON FINANCIAL COMPANY™

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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See back cover.

The Funds



INTRODUCTION

Each fund is a money market mutual fund with a separate investment portfolio. The operations and results of a fund are unrelated to those of each other fund. This combined prospectus has been prepared for your convenience so that you can consider nine investment choices in one document.

As a money market fund, each fund is subject to maturity, quality and diversification requirements designed to help it maintain a stable share price.

Generally, each municipal fund is required to invest its assets in securities with the highest or second-highest credit rating or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus. Each other fund generally is required to invest at least 95% of its assets in the securities of issuers with the highest credit rating or the unrated equivalent as determined by Dreyfus, with the remainder invested in securities with the second-highest credit rating. Dreyfus Cash Management and Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc. purchase securities with the highest credit rating only, or the unrated equivalent. Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management invest only in U.S. government securities. Dreyfus Government Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management invest only in U.S. government securities and in repurchase agreements.

An investment in a fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although each fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in a fund.

Concepts to understand

Money market fund: a specific type of fund that seeks to maintain a \$1.00 price per share. Money market funds are subject to strict federal requirements and must:

- maintain an average dollar-weighted portfolio maturity of 90 days or less
- buy individual securities that have remaining maturities of 13 months or less
- invest only in high quality, dollar-denominated obligations

Repurchase agreement: a U.S. commercial bank or securities dealer sells U.S. government securities to the fund and agrees to repurchase them at an agreed-upon date (usually the next day) and price. These agreements offer the fund a means of investing money for a short period of time.

Credit rating: a measure of the issuer's expected ability to make all required interest and principal payments in a timely manner. An issuer with the highest credit rating has a very strong degree of certainty (or safety) with respect to making all payments. An issuer with the second-highest credit rating has a strong capacity to make all payments, but the degree of safety is somewhat less.

Dreyfus Cash Management



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity. To pursue this goal, the fund invests in a diversified portfolio of high quality, short-term debt securities, including:

- securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities
- certificates of deposit, time deposits, bankers' acceptances, and other short-term securities issued by domestic banks, foreign banks or their subsidiaries or branches
- repurchase agreements, including tri-party repurchase agreements
- asset-backed securities
- high grade commercial paper, and other short-term corporate obligations, including those with floating or variable rates of interest

Normally, the fund invests at least 25% of its net assets in bank obligations.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in the portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

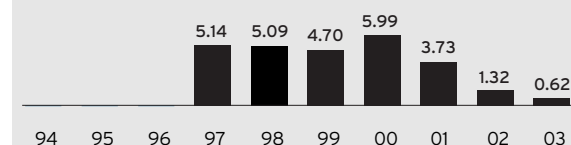
- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default
- the risks generally associated with concentrating investments in the banking industry, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and regulatory developments relating to the banking industry
- the risk that a counterparty in a repurchase agreement could fail to honor the terms of its agreement



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Participant shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Participant shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +1.56%

Worst Quarter: Q4 '03 +0.12%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Participant shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.12%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (11/21/96)
0.62%	3.25%	3.80%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Participant shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Participant shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table	
Annual fund operating expenses	
% of average daily net assets	
Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.40%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.60%

Expense example			
1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750
This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.			

Concepts to understand

- Management fee:** the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.
- Rule 12b-1 fee:** the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Participant shares, for advertising and marketing related to Participant shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Participant shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Participant shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.
- Other expenses:** under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Participant shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement at any time upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity. To pursue this goal, the fund invests in a diversified portfolio of high quality, short-term debt securities, including:

- securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities
- certificates of deposit, time deposits, bankers' acceptances and other short-term securities issued by domestic banks or foreign banks (or thrifts) or their subsidiaries or branches
- repurchase agreements, including tri-party repurchase agreements
- asset-backed securities
- domestic and dollar-denominated foreign commercial paper, and other short-term corporate obligations, including those with floating or variable rates of interest
- dollar-denominated obligations issued or guaranteed by one or more foreign governments or any of their political subdivisions or agencies

Normally, the fund invests at least 25% of its net assets in bank obligations.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in the portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

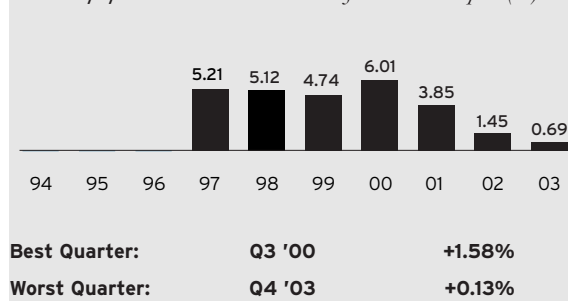
- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default
- the risks generally associated with concentrating investments in the banking industry, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and regulatory developments relating to the banking industry
- the risks generally associated with dollar-denominated foreign investments, such as economic and political developments, seizure or nationalization of deposits, imposition of taxes or other restrictions on the payment of principal and interest
- the risk that a counterparty in a repurchase agreement could fail to honor the terms of its agreement



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Participant shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Participant shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



The year-to-date total return of the fund's Participant shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.14%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (11/21/96)
0.69%	3.33%	3.87%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Participant shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Participant shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.40%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.60%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Participant shares, for advertising and marketing related to Participant shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Participant shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Participant shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Participant shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement at any time upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund invests in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, and repurchase agreements (including tri-party repurchase agreements) in respect of these securities. The securities in which the fund invests include those backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and those that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- a security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity, but the market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate
- certain U.S. government agency securities are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, or are supported only by the credit of the issuer or instrumentality (while the U.S. government provides financial support to U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so)
- the risk that a counterparty in a repurchase agreement could fail to honor the terms of its agreement

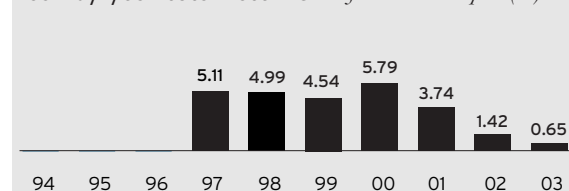
Not all obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Some obligations, such as those issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, are backed only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality, and in some cases there may be some risk of default by the issuer. Any guarantee by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities of a security held by the fund does not apply to the market value of such security or to shares of the fund itself. In addition, because many types of U.S. government securities trade actively outside the U.S., their prices may rise and fall as changes in global economic conditions affect the demand for these securities.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Participant shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Participant shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +1.52%

Worst Quarter: Q4 '03 +0.13%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Participant shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.13%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (11/21/96)
0.65%	3.21%	3.75%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Participant shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Participant shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table	
Annual fund operating expenses	
<i>% of average daily net assets</i>	
Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.40%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.60%

Expense example			
1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750
This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.			

Concepts to understand

- Management fee:** the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Participant shares, for advertising and marketing related to Participant shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Participant shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Participant shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Participant shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement at any time upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund only invests in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. The securities in which the fund invests include those backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and those that are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. government.

While the fund is permitted to invest in the full range of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, the fund currently is managed so that income paid by the fund will be exempt from state and local taxes. Because rules regarding the state and local taxation of dividend income can differ from state to state, investors are urged to consult their tax advisers about the taxation of the fund's dividend income in their state and locality.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

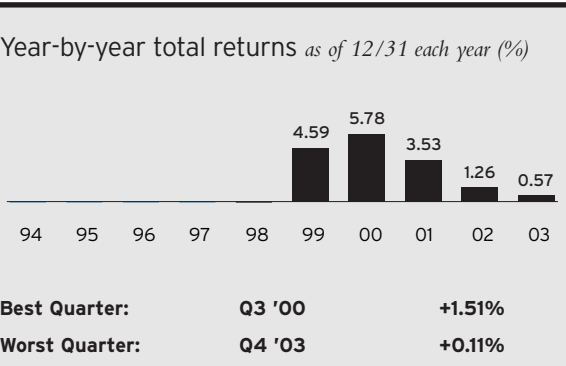
- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- a security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity, but the market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate
- certain U.S. government agency securities are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, or are supported only by the credit of the issuer or instrumentality (while the U.S. government provides financial support to U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so)

Not all obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Some obligations, such as those issued by the Student Loan Marketing Association and the Federal Home Loan Banks, are backed only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality, and in some cases there may be some risk of default by the issuer. Any guarantee by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities of a security held by the fund does not apply to the market value of such security or to shares of the fund itself. In addition, because many types of U.S. government securities trade actively outside the U.S., their prices may rise and fall as changes in global economic conditions affect the demand for these securities.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Participant shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Participant shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.



The year-to-date total return of the fund's Participant shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.11%.

Average annual total returns <i>as of 12/31/03</i>		
1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (2/27/98)
0.57%	3.13%	3.39%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Participant shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Participant shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.40%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.60%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Participant shares, for advertising and marketing related to Participant shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Participant shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Participant shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Participant shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement at any time upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund only invests in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, and repurchase agreements (including tri-party repurchase agreements) in respect of these securities.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

A security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. The current market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the fund is subject to the risk that interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop. In addition, interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield.

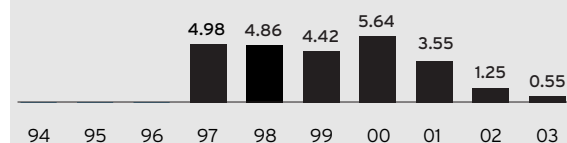
The fund is subject to the risk that a counterparty in a repurchase agreement could fail to honor the terms of its agreement.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Participant shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Participant shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +1.50%

Worst Quarter: Q4 '03 +0.10%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Participant shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.10%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (11/21/96)
0.55%	3.06%	3.61%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Participant shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Participant shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table	
Annual fund operating expenses <i>% of average daily net assets</i>	
Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.40%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.60%

Expense example			
1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750
This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.			

Concepts to understand

- Management fee:** the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Participant shares, for advertising and marketing related to Participant shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Participant shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Participant shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Participant shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement at any time upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund only invests in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

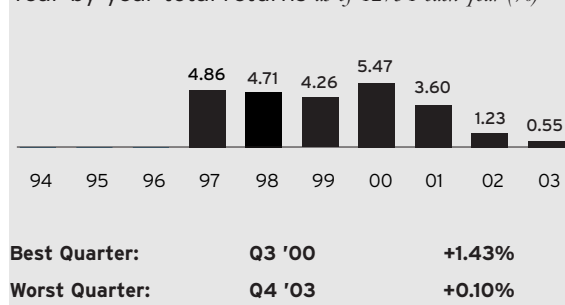
A security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. The current market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the fund is subject to the risk that interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop. In addition, interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Participant shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Participant shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



The year-to-date total return of the fund's Participant shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.10%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (11/21/96)
0.55%	3.01%	3.53%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Participant shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Participant shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.40%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.60%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Participant shares, for advertising and marketing related to Participant shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Participant shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Participant shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Participant shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement at any time upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income exempt from federal personal income tax as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund normally invests substantially all of its assets in short-term, high quality municipal obligations that provide income exempt from federal personal income tax. The fund may also invest in high quality, short-term structured notes, which are derivative instruments whose value is tied to underlying municipal obligations. When the fund manager believes that acceptable municipal obligations are unavailable for investment, the fund may invest temporarily in high quality, taxable money market instruments.

Municipal obligations are debt securities that provide income free from federal income tax, and state income tax if the investor lives in the issuing state. Municipal obligations are typically of two types:

- **general obligation bonds**, which are secured by the full faith and credit of the issuer and its taxing power
- **revenue bonds**, which are payable from the revenues derived from a specific revenue source, such as charges for water and sewer service or highway tolls

While the fund is permitted to invest up to 20% of its assets in municipal obligations that provide income that may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, the fund currently is managed so that income paid by the fund will not be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default

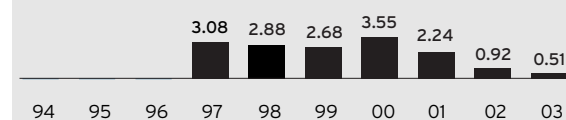
Derivative securities, such as structured notes, can be volatile, and the possibility of default by the financial institution or counterparty may be greater for these securities than for other types of money market instruments. Structured notes typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, and, thus, an active trading market for such instruments may not exist.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Participant shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Participant shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q4 '00 +0.93%

Worst Quarter: Q3 '03 +0.09%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Participant shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.10%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (11/21/96)
0.51%	1.97%	2.27%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Participant shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

This fund is a mutual fund: a pooled investment that is professionally managed and gives you the opportunity to participate in financial markets. It strives to reach its stated goal, although as with all mutual funds, it cannot offer guaranteed results.

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EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Participant shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table	
Annual fund operating expenses	
<i>% of average daily net assets</i>	
Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.40%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.60%

Expense example			
1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750
This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.			

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Participant shares, for advertising and marketing related to Participant shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Participant shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Participant shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Participant shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement at any time upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income exempt from federal personal income tax as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund normally invests substantially all of its assets in short-term, high quality municipal obligations that provide income exempt from federal personal income tax. The fund may also invest in high quality, short-term structured notes, which are derivative instruments whose value is tied to underlying municipal obligations. When the fund manager believes that acceptable municipal obligations are unavailable for investment, the fund may invest temporarily in high quality, taxable money market instruments.

Municipal obligations are debt securities that provide income free from federal income tax, and state income tax if the investor lives in the issuing state. Municipal obligations are typically of two types:

- **general obligation bonds**, which are secured by the full faith and credit of the issuer and its taxing power
- **revenue bonds**, which are payable from the revenues derived from a specific revenue source, such as charges for water and sewer service or highway tolls

Although the fund seeks to provide income exempt from federal income tax, income from some of its holdings may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default

Derivative securities, such as structured notes, can be volatile, and the possibility of default by the financial institution or counterparty may be greater for these securities than for other types of money market instruments. Structured notes typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, and, thus, an active trading market for such instruments may not exist.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Participant shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Participant shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +0.94%

Worst Quarter: Q3 '03 +0.10%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Participant shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.11%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (11/21/96)
0.54%	2.03%	2.35%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Participant shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

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An investment in this fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. You could lose money in this fund, but you also have the potential to make money.



EXPENSES

As an investor, you pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described for Participant shares in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the share price.

Fee table

Annual fund operating expenses

% of average daily net assets

Management fees	0.20%
Rule 12b-1 fee	0.40%
Other expenses	none
Total	0.60%

Expense example

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

Management fee: the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

From time to time, Dreyfus may limit expenses to the extent it deems appropriate to enhance the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, during periods when fixed expenses have a significant impact on the yield of a fund, or a particular class of a fund, as applicable, because of low interest rates. This expense limitation policy is voluntary and temporary and may be revised or terminated by Dreyfus at any time without notice.

Rule 12b-1 fee: the fee paid to the fund's distributor for distributing Participant shares, for advertising and marketing related to Participant shares, and for providing account service and maintenance. Because this fee is paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Participant shares, over time it will increase the cost of your investment in Participant shares and could cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other expenses: under an agreement with Dreyfus, in effect since the fund commenced offering Participant shares, the fund only pays the management fee and the Rule 12b-1 fee. Dreyfus pays all other fund expenses directly. Dreyfus may terminate this agreement at any time upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.



GOAL/APPROACH

The fund seeks as high a level of current income exempt from federal, New York state and New York city personal income taxes as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity.

To pursue this goal, the fund normally invests substantially all of its assets in short-term, high quality municipal obligations that provide income exempt from federal, New York state and New York city income taxes. The fund may also invest in high quality, short-term structured notes, which are derivative instruments whose value is tied to underlying municipal obligations. When the fund manager believes that acceptable New York municipal obligations are unavailable for investment, the fund may invest temporarily in municipal obligations that pay income subject to New York state and New York city income taxes, but not federal income tax. When acceptable municipal obligations are unavailable generally, the fund may invest temporarily in high quality, taxable money market instruments.

Municipal obligations are debt securities that provide income free from federal income tax, and state income tax if the investor lives in the issuing state. Municipal obligations are typically of two types:

- **general obligation bonds**, which are secured by the full faith and credit of the issuer and its taxing power
- **revenue bonds**, which are payable from the revenues derived from a specific revenue source, such as charges for water and sewer service or highway tolls

Although the fund seeks to provide income exempt from federal, New York state and New York city income taxes, income from some of its holdings may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.



MAIN RISKS

The fund's yield will fluctuate as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

While the fund has maintained a constant share price since inception, and will continue to try to do so, the following factors could reduce the fund's income level and/or share price:

- interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the fund's investments and its share price to drop
- interest rates could drop, thereby reducing the fund's yield
- any of the fund's holdings could have its credit rating downgraded or could default
- New York's economy and revenues underlying its municipal obligations may decline
- the fund's portfolio securities may be more sensitive to risks that are specific to investing primarily in a single state

Derivative securities, such as structured notes, can be volatile, and the possibility of default by the financial institution or counterparty may be greater for these securities than for other types of money market instruments. Structured notes typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, and, thus, an active trading market for such instruments may not exist.

The fund is non-diversified, which means that a relatively high percentage of the fund's assets may be invested in a limited number of issuers. Therefore, its performance may be more vulnerable to changes in the market value of a single issuer and more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund.



PAST PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below illustrate the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows the changes in the performance of the fund's Participant shares from year to year. The table shows the fund's average annual total returns for its Participant shares over time. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter: Q3 '00 +0.91%

Worst Quarter: Q3 '03 +0.09%

The year-to-date total return of the fund's Participant shares as of 3/31/04 was 0.10%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/03

1 Year	5 Years	Since inception (11/21/96)
0.49%	1.92%	2.22%

Institutions may call toll-free **1-800-346-3621** for the current yield for Participant shares. Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem shares should call the institution directly.

What this fund is – and isn't

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Management fees	0.20%
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Other expenses	none
Total	0.60%

Expense example			
1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$61	\$192	\$335	\$750

This example shows what you could pay in expenses over time. It uses the same hypothetical conditions other funds use in their prospectuses: \$10,000 initial investment, 5% total return each year and no changes in expenses. The figures shown would be the same whether you sold your shares at the end of a period or kept them. Because actual returns and expenses will be different, the example is for comparison only.

Concepts to understand

- Management fee:** the fee paid to Dreyfus for managing the fund's portfolio and assisting in all aspects of the fund's operations.

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MANAGEMENT

The investment adviser for each fund is The Dreyfus Corporation (Dreyfus), 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166. Founded in 1947, Dreyfus manages approximately \$163 billion in approximately 200 mutual fund portfolios. For the past fiscal year, each fund paid Dreyfus a management fee at the annual rate of 0.20% of the fund's average daily net assets. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of Mellon Financial Corporation (Mellon Financial), a global financial services company with approximately \$3.6 trillion of assets under management, administration or custody, including approximately \$679 billion under management. Mellon Financial provides financial services for institutions, corporations and individuals, offering institutional asset management, mutual funds, private wealth management, asset servicing, human resources services and treasury services. Mellon Financial is headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

On March 30, 2004, Mellon Bank, N.A., a wholly owned subsidiary of Mellon Financial and the then-current parent company of Dreyfus, transferred its entire interest in Dreyfus, including Dreyfus Service Corporation (each fund's distributor) and all of Dreyfus' other direct and indirect subsidiaries, to Mellon Financial. The reorganization did not result in a change in the control or management of Dreyfus under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, or the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act); Dreyfus merely became a direct, rather than indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Mellon Financial. The reorganization was part of a larger reorganization of Mellon Financial that is expected to increase organizational synergies and create a more efficient capital structure throughout the organization.

The Dreyfus asset management philosophy is based on the belief that discipline and consistency are important to investment success. For each fund, Dreyfus seeks to establish clear guidelines for portfolio management and to be systematic in making decisions. This approach is designed to provide each fund with a distinct, stable identity.

Each fund, Dreyfus and Dreyfus Service Corporation have each adopted a code of ethics that permits its personnel, subject to such code, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by each fund. The Dreyfus code of ethics restricts the personal securities transactions of its employees, and requires portfolio managers and other investment personnel to comply with the code's preclearance and disclosure procedures. Its primary purpose is to ensure that personal trading by Dreyfus employees does not disadvantage any Dreyfus-managed fund.

Two class actions have been filed against Mellon Financial and Mellon Bank, N.A., and Dreyfus and Founders Asset Management LLC (the Investment Advisers), and the directors of all or substantially all of the Dreyfus funds, alleging that the Investment Advisers improperly used assets of the Dreyfus funds, in the form of directed brokerage commissions and 12b-1 fees, to pay brokers to promote sales of Dreyfus funds, and that the use of fund assets to make these payments was not properly disclosed to investors. The complaints further allege that the directors breached their fiduciary duties to fund shareholders under the 1940 Act and at common law. The complaints seek unspecified compensatory and punitive damages, rescission of the funds' contracts with the Investment Advisers, an accounting of all fees paid, and an award of attorneys' fees and litigation expenses. Dreyfus and the Dreyfus funds believe the allegations to be totally without merit and will defend the actions vigorously.

Additional lawsuits arising out of these circumstances and presenting similar allegations and requests for relief may be filed against the defendants in the future. Neither Dreyfus nor the Dreyfus funds believe that any of the pending actions will have a material adverse effect on the Dreyfus funds or Dreyfus' ability to perform its contract with the Dreyfus funds.



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following tables describe the performance of each fund's Participant shares for the fiscal periods indicated. "Total return" shows how much your investment in the fund would have increased (or decreased) during each period, assuming you had

reinvested all dividends and distributions. These figures have been independently audited by Ernst & Young LLP, whose report, along with the fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Dreyfus Cash Management		<i>Year Ended January 31,</i>				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.006	.012	.033	.059	.047
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.006)	(.012)	(.033)	(.059)	(.047)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.59	1.26	3.36	6.04	4.77
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.59	1.25	3.24	5.84	4.72
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		132	118	201	202	216

Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.		<i>Year Ended January 31,</i>				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.007	.014	.034	.059	.047
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.007)	(.014)	(.034)	(.059)	(.047)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.65	1.38	3.50	6.07	4.80
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.67	1.38	3.14	5.93	4.70
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		957	1,028	491	430	186

Dreyfus Government Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.006	.013	.033	.057	.045
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.006)	(.013)	(.033)	(.057)	(.045)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.62	1.35	3.40	5.85	4.58
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.63	1.34	3.15	5.68	4.48
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		607	645	523	49	43

Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management		2004	Year Ended January 31,			
			2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.005	.012	.031	.057	.045
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.005)	(.012)	(.031)	(.057)	(.045)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.54	1.21	3.15	5.84	4.63
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.51	1.20	2.99	5.59	4.58
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		229	325	399	320	196

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.005	.012	.032	.056	.044
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.005)	(.012)	(.032)	(.056)	(.044)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.52	1.19	3.21	5.70	4.46
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.53	1.17	3.02	5.53	4.36
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		123	52	121	119	33

Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.005	.012	.032	.054	.042
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.005)	(.012)	(.032)	(.054)	(.042)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.52	1.18	3.26	5.52	4.31
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.53	1.16	3.00	5.34	4.23
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		179	321	522	609	138

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.005	.009	.021	.035	.027
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.005)	(.009)	(.021)	(.035)	(.027)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.50	.89	2.10	3.54	2.70
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.49	.88	2.00	3.45	2.65
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		46	139	151	168	131

Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.005	.009	.022	.035	.027
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.005)	(.009)	(.022)	(.035)	(.027)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.52	.93	2.18	3.60	2.77
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.52	.91	2.12	3.54	2.72
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		19	16	16	14	– ¹

¹ Amount represents less than \$1 million.

Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management		Year Ended January 31,				
		2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Per-Share Data (\$):						
Net asset value, beginning of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Investment operations:	Investment income – net	.005	.009	.020	.034	.026
Distributions:	Dividends from investment income – net	(.005)	(.009)	(.020)	(.034)	(.026)
Net asset value, end of period		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Return (%)		.48	.86	2.04	3.46	2.62
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):						
Ratio of expenses to average net assets		.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		.49	.85	1.84	3.40	2.58
Net assets, end of period (\$ in millions)		2	2	– ¹	1	– ¹

¹ Amount represents less than \$1 million.

Account Information



ACCOUNT POLICIES

Each fund is designed for institutional investors, particularly banks, acting for themselves or in a fiduciary, advisory, agency, custodial or similar capacity. Generally, each investor will be required to open a single master account with the fund for all purposes. In certain cases, the fund may request investors to maintain separate master accounts for shares held by the investor (i) for its own account, for the account of other institutions and for accounts for which the institution acts as a fiduciary, and (ii) for accounts for which the investor acts in some other capacity. An institution may arrange with the fund's transfer agent for sub-accounting services and will be charged directly for the cost of such services. Institutions purchasing Participant shares for the benefit of their clients may impose policies, limitations and fees which are different from those described in this prospectus.

Buying shares

The price for fund shares is the fund's net asset value (NAV), which is generally calculated at 12:00 noon, 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. for the taxable money market funds, and 12:00 noon and 8:00 p.m. for the municipal money market funds, on days the New York Stock Exchange, or the transfer agent (as on Good Friday) as to Dreyfus Cash Management and Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., only, is open for regular business. An order will be priced at the next NAV calculated after the order is accepted by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity. Each fund's investments are valued based on amortized cost. As a result, portfolio securities are valued at their acquisition cost, adjusted for discounts or premiums reflected in their purchase price. This method of valuation is designed to enable the fund to price its shares at \$1.00 per share.

Applicable to Dreyfus Cash Management, Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., Dreyfus Government Cash Management, Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management, Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management, and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management only:

As to Dreyfus Cash Management, Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., Dreyfus Government Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management, orders in proper form placed prior to 12:00 noon or 5:00 p.m., and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the fund's custodian by 6:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 12:00 noon or 5:00 p.m., respectively, on that day. In either case, shares purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day.

As to Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management only, orders in proper form placed prior to 12:00 noon or 3:00 p.m., and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the fund's custodian by 6:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 12:00 noon or 5:00 p.m., respectively, on that day. In either case, shares purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day. Orders for shares placed between 3:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. will not be accepted and executed, and notice of the purchase order being rejected will be given to the institution placing the order, and any funds received will be returned promptly to the sending institution.

Orders effected through compatible computer facilities after 5:00 p.m., but prior to 8:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 8:00 p.m. on that day, if Federal Funds are received by the fund's custodian by 11:00 a.m. on the following business day. In this case, shares purchased will start earning dividends on the business day following the date the order became effective. Orders in proper form effected between 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., by a means other than a compatible computer facility, will become effective on the following business day.

Applicable to Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management and Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management only:

Investors whose orders in proper form are placed and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the fund’s custodian, prior to 1:00 p.m., will be effective at the price determined at 1:00 p.m. on that day. In this case, shares purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Orders effected through a compatible computer facility after 1:00 p.m., but prior to 8:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 8:00 p.m. on that day, if Federal Funds are received by the fund’s custodian by 11:00 a.m. on the following business day. In this case, shares purchased will start earning dividends on the business day following the date the order became effective. Orders effected in proper form between 1:00 p.m., and 8:00 p.m., by a means other than a compatible computer facility, will become effective on the following business day.

Applicable to Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus only:

Investors whose orders in proper form are placed and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the fund’s custodian, prior to 2:00 p.m., will be effective at the price determined at 2:00 p.m. on that day. In this case, shares purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Orders effected through a compatible computer facility after 2:00 p.m., but prior to 8:00 p.m., will become effective at the price determined at 8:00 p.m. on that day, if Federal Funds are received by the custodian by 11:00 a.m. on the following business day. In this case, shares purchased will start earning dividends on the business day following the date the order became effective. Orders effected in proper form between 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., by a means other than a compatible computer facility, will become effective on the following business day.

For all funds, all times are Eastern time.

Minimum investments		
	Initial	Additional
Participant shares	\$10,000,000 *	none
* The minimum initial investment in Participant shares is \$10,000,000, unless: (a) the investor has invested at least \$10,000,000 in the aggregate among any Dreyfus Cash Management fund, Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund, Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Plus Fund and Dreyfus Institutional Yield Advantage Fund (including in any class of a fund); or (b) the investor has, in the opinion of Dreyfus Institutional Services Division, adequate intent and availability of assets to reach a future level of investment of \$10,000,000 among the funds named above.		

Concepts to understand

Net asset value (NAV): a mutual fund's share price on a given day. A fund's NAV is calculated by dividing the value of its net assets by the number of existing shares.
Amortized cost: the value of a fund's portfolio securities, which does not take into account unrealized gains or losses. As a result, portfolio securities are valued at their acquisition cost, adjusted over time based on the discounts or premiums reflected in their purchase price. Each fund uses this valuation method pursuant to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act in order to be able to price its shares at \$1.00 per share. In accordance with Rule 2a-7, each fund is subject to certain maturity, quality, and diversification requirements to help it maintain the \$1.00 share price.

Selling shares

Investors may sell (redeem) shares at any time by wire, telephone, or compatible computer facility. Shares will be sold at the next determined NAV.

Applicable to Dreyfus Cash Management, Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc., Dreyfus Government Cash Management, Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management, Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management, and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management only:

If a redemption request is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity by 5:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption, if transfer by wire is requested, ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the same day, and the shares will not receive the dividend declared on that day. If a request for redemption is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity after 5:00 p.m., but by 8:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the next business day, and the shares will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Applicable to Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management and Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management only:

If a redemption request is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity by 1:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption, if transfer by wire is requested, ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the same day, and the shares will not receive the dividend declared on that day. If a request for redemption is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity after 1:00 p.m., but by 8:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the next business day, and the shares will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Applicable to Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus only:

If a redemption request is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized

entity by 2:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption, if transfer by wire is requested, ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the same day, and the shares will not receive the dividend declared on that day. If a request for redemption is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity after 2:00 p.m., but by 8:00 p.m., the proceeds of the redemption ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the next business day, and the shares will receive the dividend declared on that day.

For all funds, all times are Eastern time.

Applicable to all funds:

The processing of redemptions and the delivery of the proceeds may be delayed beyond the same or next business day, depending on the circumstance, for any period (i) during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than on holidays or weekends), or during which trading on the New York Stock Exchange is restricted; (ii) when an emergency exists that makes difficult the disposal of securities owned by a fund or the determination of the fair value of the fund's net assets; or (iii) as permitted by order of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the protection of fund shareholders. If, for one of these reasons, the processing of redemptions and the delivery of redemption proceeds is delayed beyond the same or next business day, the delay may be for up to seven days. For these purposes, the Securities and Exchange Commission determines the conditions under which trading shall be deemed to be restricted and an emergency shall be deemed to exist. Any certificates representing fund shares being sold must be returned with the redemption request.

Before selling recently purchased shares, please note that if the fund has not yet collected payment for the shares being sold, it may delay sending the proceeds for up to eight business days or until it has collected payment.

General policies

Unless the investor declines telephone privileges on the application, the investor may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone order as long as Dreyfus takes reasonable measures to verify the order.

Each fund reserves the right to:

- refuse any purchase or exchange request that could adversely affect the fund or its operations
- change or discontinue its exchange privilege, or temporarily suspend this privilege during unusual market conditions
- change its minimum investment amounts

Each fund also reserves the right to make a “redemption in kind” — payment in portfolio securities rather than cash — if the amount being redeemed is deemed by the manager to be large enough to affect fund operations. Investors are urged to call Dreyfus Institutional Services Division before effecting any large redemption.

Each fund may also process purchase and sale orders and calculate its NAV on days that the fund’s primary trading markets are open and the fund’s management determines to do so.



DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Each fund earns dividends, interest and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. Each fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions. Each fund normally pays dividends once a month and capital gain distributions annually. Fund dividends and capital gain distributions will be reinvested in the fund unless the investor instructs the fund otherwise. There are no fees or sales charges on reinvestments.

Distributions paid by the taxable money market funds are subject to federal income tax, and may also be subject to state or local taxes (unless the investor is investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account). For federal tax purposes, in general, certain fund distributions, including distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable to investors as ordinary income.

Each **municipal money market fund** anticipates that virtually all of its income dividends will be exempt from federal and, as to Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management, New York state and New York city, personal income taxes. However, for federal tax purposes, certain distributions, such as distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable to investors as ordinary income, while long-term capital gains are taxable to investors as capital gains.

With respect to Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management, for New York state and city personal income tax purposes, distributions derived from interest on municipal securities of New York issuers and from interest on qualifying securities issued by U.S. territories and possessions are generally exempt from tax. Distributions that are federally taxable as ordinary income or capital gains are generally subject to the state's personal income taxes.

The tax status of any distribution generally is the same regardless of how long an investor has been in the fund and whether distributions are reinvested or taken in cash.

An investor's sale of shares, including exchanges into other funds, may result in a capital gain or loss for tax purposes. A capital gain or loss on an investment in the fund generally is the difference between the cost of the investor's shares and the amount received when the investor sells them.

The tax status of an investor's distributions will be detailed in the investor's annual tax statement from the fund. Because everyone's tax situation is unique, please consult a tax advisor before investing.



SERVICES FOR FUND INVESTORS

Exchange privilege

An investor may purchase, in exchange for Participant shares of any Dreyfus Cash Management fund, Participant shares of any other Dreyfus Cash Management fund, or Participant Advantage shares of Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund or Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Plus Fund, or shares of Dreyfus Institutional Yield Advantage Fund. Be sure to read the current prospectus for the relevant Dreyfus Institutional fund before exchanging into it. An exchange may be requested in writing or by telephone. Any new account established through an exchange will have the same privileges as the original account (as long as they are available). There is currently no fee for exchanges.

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange privilege

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange privilege enables an investor to invest regularly (on a monthly, semi-monthly, quarterly or annual basis), in exchange for Participant Shares of any Dreyfus Cash Management fund, in Participant Shares of any other Dreyfus Cash Management fund, or in Participant Advantage shares of Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund or Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Plus Fund, or in shares of Dreyfus Institutional Yield Advantage Fund, if the investor is a shareholder in such fund. There is currently no fee for this privilege.

Account statements

Every fund investor automatically receives regular account statements. Each investor also will be sent a yearly statement detailing the tax characteristics of any dividends and distributions the investor has received.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT



By Telephone

Before wiring funds, call a Dreyfus Institutional Services Division representative with information about your transaction.

Wire Call us to request an account application and an account number.

Transmit your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- fund name and DDA#
- Dreyfus Cash Management
DDA# 8900052015
- Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.
DDA# 8900052252
- Dreyfus Government Cash Management
DDA# 8900052023
- Dreyfus Government Prime
Cash Management
DDA# 8900337273
- Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management
DDA# 8900052112
- Dreyfus Treasury Prime
Cash Management
DDA# 8900052317
- Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management
DDA# 8900051965
- Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus
DDA# 8900119136
- Dreyfus New York Municipal
Cash Management
DDA# 8900208805
- the share class
- your account number
- account registration
- dealer number, if applicable
- account number

Return your application with the account number on the application.

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

Before wiring funds, call a Dreyfus Institutional Services Division representative with information about your transaction.

Wire Have your bank send your investment to The Bank of New York, with these instructions:

- ABA# 021000018
- fund name and DDA#
- Dreyfus Cash Management
DDA# 8900052015
- Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.
DDA# 8900052252
- Dreyfus Government Cash Management
DDA# 8900052023
- Dreyfus Government Prime
Cash Management
DDA# 8900337273
- Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management
DDA# 8900052112
- Dreyfus Treasury Prime
Cash Management
DDA# 8900052317
- Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management
DDA# 8900051965
- Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus
DDA# 8900119136
- Dreyfus New York Municipal
Cash Management
DDA# 8900208805
- the share class
- account number
- account registration
- dealer number, if applicable

TO SELL SHARES

Before redeeming shares, call a Dreyfus Institutional Services Division representative with information about your transaction.

Wire Be sure the fund has your bank account information on file. Proceeds will be wired to your bank.

To open an account, make subsequent investments, or to sell shares, please contact your Dreyfus Institutional Services Division Representative or call **1-800-346-3621**. In New York, call 1-718-895-1650.

TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT

TO ADD TO AN ACCOUNT

TO SELL SHARES



— Via Computer Facilities

Access Lion Remote System, input new account data and retrieve account number for your records.

Access Lion Remote System.

Enter:

- account number
- fund number
- share class
- amount to buy

Print a report of transactions for your records.

Access Lion Remote System, confirm bank account information or select from multiple wire instructions.

Enter:

- account number
- fund number
- share class
- amount to sell

Print a report of transactions for your records.

The Dreyfus Lion Remote System provides institutional investment managers with the ability to monitor, control and service their Dreyfus mutual fund accounts through their personal computer. Investment managers use their modem with a local-access dial-up network or use their Internet access with a digital certificate for 128-bit encryption security. Please call Dreyfus Institutional Services Division about the availability of other compatible computerized trading systems.

For information about Dreyfus, access our Internet site at **www.LIONSALES.com**.

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For More Information

Dreyfus Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-4175

Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.

SEC file number: 811-5295

Dreyfus Government Cash Management

A series of Dreyfus Government Cash Management Funds

SEC file number: 811-3964

Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management

A series of Dreyfus Government Cash Management Funds

SEC file number: 811-3964

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-4723

Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-5718

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-3954

Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus

SEC file number: 811-6172

Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management

SEC file number: 811-6395

More information on each fund is available free upon request, including the following:

Annual/Semiannual Reports

Describes each fund's performance, and lists its portfolio holdings.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

Provides more details about each fund and its policies. A current SAI is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is incorporated by reference (is legally considered part of this prospectus).

To obtain information:

By telephone

Call your Dreyfus Institutional Services Division representative or 1-800-346-3621

By E-mail Access Dreyfus Institutional Services Division at www.LIONSALLES.com. You can obtain product information and E-mail requests for information or literature.

By mail Write to:

Dreyfus Institutional Services Division
144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard
Uniondale, NY 11556-0144

On the Internet Text-only versions of certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:
<http://www.sec.gov>

You can also obtain copies, after paying a duplicating fee, by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (for information, call 1-202-942-8090) or by E-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-0102.

DREYFUS CASH MANAGEMENT
DREYFUS CASH MANAGEMENT PLUS, INC.
DREYFUS GOVERNMENT CASH MANAGEMENT
DREYFUS GOVERNMENT PRIME CASH MANAGEMENT
DREYFUS MUNICIPAL CASH MANAGEMENT PLUS
DREYFUS NEW YORK MUNICIPAL CASH MANAGEMENT
DREYFUS TAX EXEMPT CASH MANAGEMENT
DREYFUS TREASURY CASH MANAGEMENT
DREYFUS TREASURY PRIME CASH MANAGEMENT
COMBINED
STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
JUNE 1, 2004
(FOR INSTITUTIONAL SHARES, ADMINISTRATIVE SHARES, INVESTOR SHARES
AND PARTICIPANT SHARES)

This Statement of Additional Information, which is not a prospectus, supplements and should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus for each class of shares of each Fund listed above (each, a "Fund"), each dated June 1, 2004, as each may be revised from time to time. To obtain a copy of the Prospectus for a class of shares of a Fund, please write to the Fund at 144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard, Uniondale, New York 11556-0144, or, in the case of institutional investors, call one of the following numbers:

Outside New York State -- Call Toll Free 1-800-346-3621
In New York State -- Call 1-718-895-1650

Individuals or entities for whom institutions may purchase or redeem Fund shares may write to a Fund at the above address or call toll free 1-800-554-4611 to obtain a copy of a Fund Prospectus.

Each Fund's most recent Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders are separate documents supplied with this Statement of Additional Information, and the financial statements, accompanying notes and report of independent auditors appearing in the Annual Report are incorporated by reference into this Statement of Additional Information.

Each Fund is a separate investment portfolio, each with operations and results which are unrelated to those of each other Fund. Dreyfus Government Cash Management and Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management are separate series of Dreyfus Government Cash Management Funds (the "Company"). This combined Statement of Additional Information has been provided for investors' convenience to provide investors with the opportunity to consider nine investment choices in one document.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNDS

Dreyfus Cash Management, Dreyfus Government Cash Management Funds, and Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management were formed originally as Maryland corporations on December 6, 1984, February 1, 1984, and January 27, 1984, respectively, and commenced operations in March 1985. On May 22, 1987, each of these Funds reorganized as a Massachusetts business trust. Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc. is a Maryland corporation formed on August 12, 1987. Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management, Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus, Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management, and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management are Massachusetts business trusts that commenced operations on November 4, 1991, October 15, 1990, September 4, 1986, and December 27, 1988, respectively.

Each Fund is an open-end management investment company, known as a money market mutual fund. Each Fund, other than Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management, is a diversified fund, which means that, with respect to 75% of its total assets, the Fund will not invest more than 5% of its assets in the securities of any single issuer nor hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any single issuer (other than, in each case, securities of other investment companies, and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities). Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management is a non-diversified fund, which means that the proportion of the Fund's assets that may be invested in the securities of a single issuer is not limited by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

The Dreyfus Corporation (the "Manager") serves as each Fund's investment adviser.

Dreyfus Service Corporation (the "Distributor") is the distributor of each Fund's shares.

Certain Portfolio Securities

The following information supplements (except as noted) and should be read in conjunction with the Funds' Prospectus.

U.S. Treasury Securities. (Dreyfus Cash Management, Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Dreyfus Government Cash Management, Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management, Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management, and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management (collectively, the "Taxable Funds")) Each Taxable Fund may invest in U.S. Treasury securities which include Treasury Bills, Treasury Notes and Treasury Bonds that differ in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance. Treasury Bills have initial maturities of one year or less; Treasury Notes have initial maturities of one to ten years; and Treasury Bonds generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years.

U.S. Government Securities. (Dreyfus Cash Management, Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Dreyfus Government Cash Management, and Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management). Each of these Funds, in addition to U.S. Treasury securities, may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury; others by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others by discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase certain obligations of the agency or instrumentality; and others only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality. These securities bear fixed, floating or variable rates of interest. Interest may fluctuate based on generally recognized reference rates or the relationship of rates. While the U.S. Government currently provides financial support to such U.S. Government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so, since it is not so obligated by law.

Bank Obligations. (Dreyfus Cash Management and Dreyfus Cash Management Plus) Each of these Funds may purchase certificates of deposit ("CDs"), time deposits ("TDs"), bankers' acceptances and other short-term obligations issued by domestic banks, foreign subsidiaries or foreign branches of domestic banks, domestic and foreign branches of foreign banks, domestic savings and loan associations and other banking institutions.

CDs are negotiable certificates evidencing the obligation of a bank to repay funds deposited with it for a specified period of time.

TDs are non-negotiable deposits maintained in a banking institution for a specified period of time (in no event longer than seven days) at a stated interest rate.

Bankers' acceptances are credit instruments evidencing the obligation of a bank to pay a draft drawn on it by a customer. These instruments reflect the obligation both of the bank and the drawer to pay the face amount of the instrument upon maturity. The other short-term obligations may include uninsured, direct obligations bearing fixed, floating or variable interest rates.

Each of these Funds may invest in TDs and CDs issued by domestic banks, foreign subsidiaries or foreign branches of domestic banks, and domestic and foreign branches of foreign banks. Each Fund is authorized to purchase CDs issued by banks, savings and loan associations and similar institutions with less than \$1 billion in assets, the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), provided the Fund purchases any such CD in a principal amount of no more than \$100,000, which amount would be fully insured by the Bank Insurance Fund or the Savings Association Insurance Fund administered by the FDIC. Interest payments on such a CD are not insured by the FDIC. The Fund would not own more than one such CD per such issuer.

Domestic commercial banks organized under Federal law are supervised and examined by the Comptroller of the Currency and are required to be members of the Federal Reserve System and to have their deposits insured by the FDIC. Domestic banks organized under state law are supervised and examined by state banking authorities but are members of the Federal Reserve System only if they elect to join. In addition, state banks whose CDs may be purchased by the Fund are insured by the FDIC (although such insurance may not be of material benefit to the Fund, depending on the principal amount of the CDs of each bank held by the Fund) and are

subject to Federal examination and to a substantial body of Federal law and regulation. As a result of Federal and state laws and regulations, domestic branches of domestic banks whose CDs may be purchased by the Fund generally, among other things, are required to maintain specified levels of reserves and are subject to other supervision and regulation designed to promote financial soundness. However, not all of such laws and regulations apply to the foreign branches of domestic banks.

CDs held by the Fund, other than those issued by banks with less than \$1 billion in assets as described above, do not benefit materially, and time deposits do not benefit at all, from insurance from the Bank Insurance Fund or the Savings Association Insurance Fund administered by the FDIC.

Obligations of foreign branches and foreign subsidiaries of domestic banks, and domestic and foreign branches of foreign banks may be general obligations of the parent banks in addition to the issuing branch, or may be limited by the terms of a specific obligation and governmental regulation. Such obligations are subject to different risks than are those of domestic banks. These risks include foreign economic and political developments, foreign governmental restrictions that may adversely affect payment of principal and interest on the obligations, foreign exchange controls and foreign withholding and other taxes on interest income. Foreign branches and subsidiaries are not necessarily subject to the same or similar regulatory requirements that apply to domestic banks, such as mandatory reserve requirements, loan limitations, and accounting, auditing and financial recordkeeping requirements. In addition, less information may be publicly available about a foreign branch of a domestic bank or about a foreign bank than about a domestic bank.

Obligations of United States branches of foreign banks may be general obligations of the parent bank in addition to the issuing branch, or may be limited by the terms of a specific obligation or by Federal or state regulation as well as governmental action in the country in which the foreign bank has its head office. A domestic branch of a foreign bank with assets in excess of \$1 billion may or may not be subject to reserve requirements imposed by the Federal Reserve System or by the state in which the branch is located if the branch is licensed in that state.

In addition, Federal branches licensed by the Comptroller of the Currency and branches licensed by certain states ("State Branches") may be required to: (1) pledge to the regulator, by depositing assets with a designated bank within the state, a certain percentage of their assets as fixed from time to time by the appropriate regulatory authority; and (2) maintain assets within the state in an amount equal to a specified percentage of the aggregate amount of liabilities of the foreign bank payable at or through all of its agencies or branches within the state. The deposits of Federal and State Branches generally must be insured by the FDIC if such branches take deposits of less than \$100,000.

In view of the foregoing factors associated with the purchase of CDs and TDs issued by foreign branches or foreign subsidiaries of domestic banks, or by foreign branches or domestic

branches of foreign banks, the Manager carefully evaluates such investments on a case-by-case basis.

Commercial Paper. (Dreyfus Cash Management and Dreyfus Cash Management Plus) Each of these Funds may purchase commercial paper consisting of short-term, unsecured promissory notes issued to finance short-term credit needs. The commercial paper purchased by each Fund will consist only of direct obligations issued by domestic and, in the case of Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, foreign entities. The other corporate obligations in which each of these Funds may invest consist of high quality, U.S. dollar denominated short-term bonds and notes (including variable amount master demand notes).

Floating and Variable Rate Obligations. (Dreyfus Cash Management and Dreyfus Cash Management Plus) Each of these Funds may purchase floating and variable rate demand notes and bonds, which are obligations ordinarily having stated maturities in excess of 13 months, but which permit the holder to demand payment of principal at any time, or at specified intervals not exceeding 13 months, in each case upon not more than 30 days' notice. Variable rate demand notes include master demand notes which are obligations that permit the Fund to invest fluctuating amounts, at varying rates of interest, pursuant to direct arrangements between the Fund, as lender, and the borrower. These obligations permit daily changes in the amounts borrowed. Because these obligations are direct lending arrangements between the lender and borrower, it is not contemplated that such instruments generally will be traded, and there generally is no established secondary market for these obligations, although they are redeemable at face value, plus accrued interest. Accordingly, where these obligations are not secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements, the Fund's right to redeem is dependent on the ability of the borrower to pay principal and interest on demand.

Asset-Backed Securities. (Dreyfus Cash Management and Dreyfus Cash Management Plus) Each of these Funds may purchase asset-backed securities, which are securities issued by special purpose entities whose primary assets consist of a pool of mortgages, loans, receivables or other assets. Payment of principal and interest may depend largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities and, in certain cases, supported by letters of credit, surety bonds or other forms of credit or liquidity enhancements. The value of these asset-backed securities also may be affected by the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the pool of assets, the originator of the loans or receivables or the financial institution providing the credit support.

Repurchase Agreements. (Dreyfus Cash Management, Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Dreyfus Government Cash Management, and Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management) Each of these Funds may enter into repurchase agreements. In a repurchase agreement, the Fund buys, and the seller agrees to repurchase, a security at a mutually agreed upon time and price (usually within seven days). The repurchase agreement thereby determines the yield during the purchaser's holding period, while the seller's obligation to repurchase is secured by the value of the underlying security. The Fund's custodian or sub-custodian employed in connection with tri-party repurchase agreement transactions will have custody of, and will segregate securities acquired by such Fund under a repurchase agreement. In connection with its third-party

repurchase transactions, the Fund will employ only eligible sub-custodians that meet the requirements set forth in section 17(f) of the 1940 Act. Repurchase agreements are considered by the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") to be loans by the Fund that enters into them. Repurchase agreements could involve risks in the event of a default or insolvency of the other party to the agreement, including possible delays or restrictions upon a Fund's ability to dispose of the underlying securities. In an attempt to reduce the risk of incurring a loss on a repurchase agreement, the Fund will enter into repurchase agreements only with domestic banks with total assets in excess of \$1 billion, or primary government securities dealers reporting to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, with respect to securities of the type in which such Fund may invest and, in the case of tri-party repurchase agreements, U.S. Government securities with a maturity of greater than one year, and will require that additional securities be deposited with it if the value of the securities purchased should decrease below resale price.

Foreign Government Obligations; Securities of Supranational Entities. (Dreyfus Cash Management Plus only) The Fund may invest in U.S. dollar-denominated obligations issued or guaranteed by one or more foreign governments or any of their political subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities that are determined by the Manager to be of comparable quality to the other obligations in which the Fund may invest. Such securities also include debt obligations of supranational entities. Supranational entities include organizations designated or supported by governmental entities to promote economic reconstruction or development and international banking institutions and related government agencies. Examples include the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank), the European Coal and Steel Community, the Asian Development Bank and the InterAmerican Development Bank.

Municipal Bonds. (Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus, Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management, and Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management (collectively, the "Tax Exempt Funds")) As a fundamental policy, each Tax Exempt Fund normally invests at least 80% of the value of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in the debt securities issued by states, territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, or multistate agencies or authorities, and certain other specified securities, the interest from which is, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuer, exempt from Federal and, with respect to Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management, New York State and New York City personal income taxes (collectively, "Municipal Obligations"). To the extent acceptable New York Municipal Obligations are at any time unavailable for investment by Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management, the Fund will invest temporarily in other Municipal Obligations. Municipal Obligations generally include debt obligations issued to obtain funds for various public purposes as well as certain industrial development bonds issued by or on behalf of public authorities. Municipal Obligations are classified as general obligation bonds, revenue bonds and notes. General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer's pledge of its full faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue bonds are payable from the revenue derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source, but not from the general taxing power. Tax exempt industrial development bonds, in most cases, are revenue bonds that do not carry the pledge of the credit of

the issuing municipality, but generally are guaranteed by the corporate entity on whose behalf they are issued. Notes are short-term instruments which are obligations of the issuing municipalities or agencies and are sold in anticipation of a bond sale, collection of taxes or receipt of other revenues. Municipal Obligations include municipal lease/purchase agreements which are similar to installment purchase contracts for property or equipment issued by municipalities. Municipal Obligations bear fixed, floating or variable rates of interest.

For the purpose of diversification under the 1940 Act, the identification of the issuer of Municipal Obligations depends on the terms and conditions of the security. When the assets and revenues of an agency, authority, instrumentality or other political subdivision are separate from those of the government creating the subdivision and the security is backed only by the assets and revenues of the subdivision, such subdivision would be deemed to be the sole issuer. Similarly, in the case of an industrial development bond, if that bond is backed only by the assets and revenues of the non-governmental user, then such non-governmental user would be deemed to be the sole issuer. If, however, in either case, the creating government or some other entity guarantees a security, such a guaranty would be considered a separate security and will be treated as an issue of such government or other entity.

The yields on Municipal Obligations are dependent on a variety of factors, including general economic and monetary conditions, money market factors, conditions in the Municipal Obligations market, size of a particular offering, maturity of the obligation, and rating of the issue.

Municipal Obligations include certain private activity bonds (a type of revenue bond), the income from which is subject to the alternative minimum tax (AMT). Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus and Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management may invest without limitation, and Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management may invest up to 20% of its assets, in such Municipal Obligations if the Manager determines that their purchase is consistent with the Fund's investment objective.

Certain Tax Exempt Obligations. (Tax Exempt Funds) Each Tax Exempt Fund may purchase floating and variable rate demand notes and bonds, which are tax exempt obligations ordinarily having stated maturities in excess of 13 months, but which permit the holder to demand payment of principal at any time or at specified intervals not exceeding 13 months, in each case upon not more than 30 days' notice. Variable rate demand notes include master demand notes which are obligations that permit the Fund to invest fluctuating amounts, at varying rates of interest, pursuant to direct arrangements between the Fund, as lender, and the borrower. These obligations permit daily changes in the amount borrowed. Frequently, such obligations are secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements provided by banks. Changes in the credit quality of banks and other financial institutions that provide such credit or liquidity enhancements to the Fund's portfolio securities could cause losses to the Fund and affect its share price. Because these obligations are direct lending arrangements between the lender and borrower, it is not contemplated that such instruments generally will be traded, and there generally is no established secondary market for these obligations, although they are redeemable at face value, plus accrued interest. Accordingly, where these obligations are not

secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements, the Fund's right to redeem is dependent on the ability of the borrower to pay principal and interest on demand. Each obligation purchased by the Fund will meet the quality criteria established for the purchase of Municipal Obligations.

Derivative Products. (Tax Exempt Funds) Each Tax Exempt Fund may purchase various derivative products whose value is tied to underlying Municipal Obligations. A Tax Exempt Fund will purchase only those derivative products that are consistent with its investment objective and policies and comply with the quality, maturity and diversification standards of Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act. The principal types of derivative products are described below.

(1) Tax Exempt Participation Interests. Tax exempt participation interests (such as industrial development bonds and municipal lease/purchase agreements) give the Fund an undivided interest in a Municipal Obligation in the proportion that the Fund's participation interest bears to the total principal amount of the Municipal Obligation. Participation interests may have fixed, floating or variable rates of interest, and are frequently backed by an irrevocable letter of credit or guarantee of a bank.

(2) Tender Option Bonds. Tender option bonds grant the holder an option to tender an underlying Municipal Obligation at par plus accrued interest at specified intervals to a financial institution that acts as a liquidity provider. The holder of a tender option bond effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term tax exempt rate.

(3) Custodial Receipts. In a typical custodial receipt arrangement, an issuer of a Municipal Obligation deposits it with a custodian in exchange for two classes of custodial receipts. One class has the characteristics of a typical auction rate security, where at specified intervals its interest rate is adjusted and ownership changes. The other class's interest rate also is adjusted, but inversely to changes in the interest rate of the first class.

(4) Structured Notes. Structured notes typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, and, therefore, may not have an active trading market. When the Fund purchases a structured note, it will make a payment of principal to the counterparty. Some structured notes have a guaranteed repayment of principal while others place a portion (or all) of the principal at risk. The possibility of default by the counterparty or its credit provider may be greater for structured notes than for other types of money market instruments.

Stand-By Commitments. (Tax Exempt Funds) Each Tax Exempt Fund may acquire "stand-by commitments" with respect to Municipal Obligations held in its portfolio. Under a stand-by commitment, the Fund obligates a broker, dealer or bank to repurchase, at the Fund's option, specified securities at a specified price and, in this respect, stand-by commitments are comparable to put options. The exercise of a stand-by commitment, therefore, is subject to the ability of the seller to make payment on demand. The Fund will acquire stand-by commitments solely to facilitate its portfolio liquidity and does not intend to exercise its rights thereunder for

trading purposes. The Fund may pay for stand-by commitments if such action is deemed necessary, thus increasing to a degree the cost of the underlying Municipal Obligation and similarly decreasing such security's yield to investors. Gains realized in connection with stand-by commitments will be taxable.

Ratings of Municipal Obligations. (Tax Exempt Funds) Each Tax Exempt Fund may invest only in those Municipal Obligations which are rated in one of the two highest rating categories for debt obligations by at least two rating organizations (or one rating organization if the instrument was rated by only one such organization) or, if unrated, are of comparable quality as determined in accordance with procedures established by the Fund's Board.

The average distribution of investments (at value) in Municipal Obligations (including notes) by ratings for fiscal year ended January 31, 2004, computed on a monthly basis, was as follows:

			Percentage of Value		
Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") or	Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or	Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P")	Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus	Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management	Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management
F-1+/F-1	VMIG 1/MIG 1, P-1	SP-1+/SP-1, A-1+/A-1	85.1%	83.5%	84.3%
F-2+/F-2	VMIG 2/MIG 2, P-2	SP-2+/SP-2, A-2+/A-2	.4%	1.0%	--
AAA/AAA	Aaa/Aa/A	AAA/AA/A	9.5%	9.8%	2.7%
Not Rated	Not Rated	Not Rated	<u>5.0%*</u>	<u>5.7%*</u>	<u>13.0%*</u>
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

If, subsequent to its purchase by the Fund, (a) an issue of rated Municipal Obligations ceases to be rated in the highest rating category by at least two rating organizations (or one rating organization if the instrument was rated by only one such organization) or the Fund's Board determines that it is no longer of comparable quality or (b) the Manager becomes aware that any portfolio security not so highly rated or any unrated security has been given a rating by any rating organization below the rating organization's second highest rating category, the Fund's Board will reassess promptly whether such security presents minimal credit risk and will cause the Fund to take such action as it determines is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders; provided that the reassessment required by clause (b) is not required if the portfolio security is disposed of or matures within five business days of the Manager becoming aware of the new rating and the Fund's Board is subsequently notified of the Manager's actions.

To the extent the ratings given by Moody's, S&P or Fitch for Municipal Obligations change as a result of changes in such organizations or their rating systems, each Fund will

* Included in the Not Rated category are securities which, while not rated, have been determined by the Manager to be of comparable quality to securities in the VMIG 1/MIG 1 or SP-1+/SP-1 rating categories.

attempt to use comparable ratings as standards for its investments in accordance with the investment policies described in the Funds' Prospectuses and this Statement of Additional Information. The ratings of Moody's, S&P and Fitch represent their opinions as to the quality of the Municipal Obligations which they undertake to rate. It should be emphasized, however, that ratings are relative and subjective and are not absolute standards of quality. Although these ratings may be an initial criterion for selection of portfolio investments, the Manager also will evaluate these securities and the creditworthiness of the issuers of such securities based upon financial and other available information.

Taxable Investments. (Tax Exempt Funds) From time to time, on a temporary basis other than for temporary defensive purposes (but not to exceed 20% of the value of the Fund's net assets) or for temporary defensive purposes, each Tax Exempt Fund may invest in taxable short-term investments ("Taxable Investments") consisting of: notes of issuers having, at the time of purchase, a quality rating within the two highest grades of Moody's, S&P or Fitch; obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; commercial paper rated not lower than P-1 by Moody's, A-1 by S&P or F-1 by Fitch; CDs of U.S. domestic banks, including foreign branches of domestic banks, with assets of \$1 billion or more; TDs; bankers' acceptances and other short-term bank obligations; and repurchase agreements in respect of any of the foregoing. Dividends paid by the Fund that are attributable to income earned by the Fund from Taxable Investments will be taxable to investors. Except for temporary defensive purposes, at no time will more than 20% of the value of the Fund's net assets be invested in Taxable Investments and, with respect to Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management, Municipal Bonds the interest from which gives rise to a preference item for the purpose of the alternative minimum tax. If the Fund purchases Taxable Investments, it will value them using the amortized cost method and comply with the provisions of Rule 2a-7 relating to purchases of taxable instruments. When Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management has adopted a temporary defensive position, including when acceptable New York Municipal Bonds are unavailable for investment by Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management, in excess of 20% of the Fund's assets may be invested in securities that are not exempt from New York State and New York City income tax. Under normal market conditions, none of the Funds anticipate that more than 5% of the value of its total assets will be invested in any one category of Taxable Investments.

Illiquid Securities. (All Funds) Each Fund may invest up to 10% of the value of its net assets in securities as to which a liquid trading market does not exist, provided such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objective. These securities may include securities that are not readily marketable, such as securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, and repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice. As to these securities, the Fund is subject to a risk that should the Fund desire to sell them when a ready buyer is not available at a price the Fund deems representative of their value, the value of the Fund's net assets could be adversely affected.

Investment Techniques

The following information supplements (except as noted) and should be read in conjunction with the Funds' Prospectus. A Tax Exempt Fund's use of certain of the investment techniques described below may give rise to taxable income.

Borrowing Money. (All Funds) Each Fund may borrow money from banks for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes in an amount up to 15% of the value of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) valued at the lesser of cost or market, less liabilities (not including the amount borrowed) at the time the borrowing is made. While such borrowings exceed 5% of the value of a Fund's total assets, the Fund will not make any additional investments. In addition, Dreyfus Cash Management Plus may borrow for investment purposes on a secured basis through entering into reverse repurchase agreements as described below.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. (Dreyfus Cash Management Plus) Dreyfus Cash Management Plus may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with banks, brokers or dealers. Reverse purchase agreements involve the transfer by the Fund of an underlying debt instrument in return for cash proceeds based on a percentage of the value of the security. The Fund retains the right to receive interest and principal payments on the security. The Fund will use the proceeds of reverse repurchase agreements only to make investments which generally either mature or have a demand feature to resell to the issuer at a date simultaneous with or prior to the expiration of the reverse repurchase agreement. At an agreed upon future date, the Fund repurchases the security, at principal, plus accrued interest. As a result of these transactions, the Fund is exposed to greater potential fluctuations in the value of its assets and its net asset value per share. These borrowings will be subject to interest costs which may or may not be recovered by appreciation of the securities purchased; in certain cases, interest costs may exceed the return received on the securities purchased. The Fund's Board has considered the risks to the Fund and its shareholders which may result from the entry into reverse repurchase agreements and has determined that the entry into such agreements is consistent with the Fund's investment objective and management policies. The Fund will segregate permissible liquid assets equal to the aggregate amount of its reverse repurchase obligations, plus accrued interest, in certain cases, in accordance with releases promulgated by the SEC.

Lending Portfolio Securities. (Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Dreyfus Government Cash Management, and Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management) Each of these Funds may lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions needing to borrow securities to complete certain transactions. In connection with such loans, the Fund remains the owner of the loaned securities and continues to be entitled to payments in amounts equal to the interest, dividends or other distributions payable on the loaned securities. The Fund also has the right to terminate a loan at any time. The Fund may call the loan to vote proxies if a material issue affecting the Fund's investment is to be voted upon. Loans of portfolio securities may not exceed 33-1/3% (20% as to Dreyfus Government Cash Management) of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the value of all assets received as collateral for the loan). The Fund will receive collateral consisting of cash or, as to Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, cash equivalents, U.S. Government securities, or other high quality liquid debt securities, or, as to

Dreyfus Government Cash Management and Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management, U.S. Treasury securities, which will be maintained at all times in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities. If the collateral consists of securities, the borrower will pay the Fund a loan premium fee. If the collateral consists of cash, the Fund will reinvest the cash and pay the borrower a pre-negotiated fee or “rebate” from any return earned on the investment. The Fund may participate in a securities lending program operated by Mellon Bank, N.A., as lending agent (the “Lending Agent”). The Lending Agent will receive a percentage of the total earnings of the Fund derived from lending its portfolio securities. Should the borrower of the securities fail financially, the Fund may experience delays in recovering the loaned securities or exercising its rights in the collateral. Loans are made only to borrowers that are deemed by the Manager to be of good financial standing. In a loan transaction, the Fund will also bear the risk of any decline in value of securities acquired with cash collateral. A Fund will minimize this risk by limiting the investment of cash collateral to high quality short term instruments of the type in which the Fund may invest or, except for Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management, repurchase agreements.

Forward Commitments. (Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Dreyfus Government Cash Management, Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management and each Tax Exempt Fund) Each of these Funds may purchase portfolio securities on a forward commitment or when-issued basis, which means that delivery and payment take place a number of days after the date of the commitment to purchase. The payment obligation and the interest rate receivable on a forward commitment or when-issued security are fixed when the Fund enters into the commitment, but the Fund does not make payment until it receives delivery from the counterparty. The Fund will commit to purchase such securities only with the intention of actually acquiring the securities, but the Fund may sell these securities before the settlement date if it is deemed advisable. The Fund will segregate permissible liquid assets at least equal at all times to the amount of the purchase commitment.

Securities purchased on a forward commitment or when-issued basis are subject to changes in value (generally changing in the same way, i.e., appreciating when interest rates decline and depreciating when interest rates rise) based upon the public's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and changes, real or anticipated, in the level of interest rates. Securities purchased on a when-issued basis may expose the Fund to risks because they may experience such fluctuations prior to their actual delivery. Purchasing securities on a forward commitment or when-issued basis can involve the additional risk that the yield available in the market when the delivery takes place actually may be higher than that obtained in the transaction itself. Purchasing securities on a forward commitment or when-issued basis when the Fund is fully or almost fully invested may result in greater potential fluctuation in the value of the Fund's net assets and its net asset value per share.

Certain Investment Considerations and Risks

Bank Securities. (Dreyfus Cash Management and Dreyfus Cash Management Plus) To the extent each of these Funds' investments are concentrated in the banking industry, the Fund will have correspondingly greater exposure to the risk factors which are characteristic of such

investments. Sustained increases in interest rates can adversely affect the availability or liquidity and cost of capital funds for a bank's lending activities, and a deterioration in general economic conditions could increase the exposure to credit losses. In addition, the value of and the investment return on the Fund's shares could be affected by economic or regulatory developments in or related to the banking industry, which industry also is subject to the effects of competition within the banking industry as well as with other types of financial institutions. The Fund, however, will seek to minimize its exposure to such risks by investing only in debt securities which are determined to be of the highest quality.

Foreign Securities. (Dreyfus Cash Management and Dreyfus Cash Management Plus) Each of these Funds may invest in securities issued by foreign subsidiaries or foreign branches of domestic banks, domestic and foreign branches of foreign banks, and, in the case of Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, foreign government obligations and commercial paper issued by foreign issuers. Accordingly, these Funds may be subject to additional investment risks with respect to those securities that are different in some respects from those incurred by a money market fund which invests only in debt obligations of U.S. domestic issuers, although such obligations may be higher yielding when compared to the securities of U.S. domestic issuers. Such risks include possible future political and economic developments, seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, imposition of foreign withholding taxes on interest income payable on the securities, establishment of exchange controls or adoption of other foreign governmental restrictions which might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on these securities.

Investing in Municipal Obligations. (Tax Exempt Funds) Each Tax Exempt Fund may invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in Municipal Obligations which are related in such a way that an economic, business or political development or change affecting one such security also would affect the other securities; for example, securities the interest upon which is paid from revenues of similar types of projects. As a result, the Tax Exempt Funds may be subject to greater risk as compared to municipal money market funds that do not follow this practice.

Certain municipal lease/purchase obligations in which each Tax Exempt Fund may invest may contain "non-appropriation" clauses which provide that the municipality has no obligation to make lease payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose on a yearly basis. Although "non-appropriation" lease/purchase obligations are secured by the leased property, disposition of the leased property in the event of foreclosure might prove difficult. In evaluating the credit quality of a municipal lease/purchase obligation that is unrated, the Manager will consider, on an ongoing basis, a number of factors including the likelihood that the issuing municipality will discontinue appropriating funds for the leased property.

Certain provisions in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), relating to the issuance of Municipal Bonds may reduce the volume of Municipal Obligations qualifying for Federal tax exemption. One effect of these provisions could be to increase the cost of the Municipal Obligations available for purchase by the Fund and thus reduce available yield. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers concerning the effect of these provisions on an investment in the Fund. Proposals that may restrict or eliminate the income tax exemption for

interest on Municipal Obligations may be introduced in the future. If any such proposal were enacted that would reduce the availability of Municipal Obligations for investment by the Fund so as to adversely affect Fund shareholders, the Fund would reevaluate its investment objective and policies and submit possible changes in the Fund's structure to shareholders for their consideration. If legislation were enacted that would treat a type of Municipal Obligation as taxable, the Fund would treat such security as a permissible Taxable Investment within the applicable limits set forth herein.

Investing in New York Municipal Obligations. (Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management) Since Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management is concentrated in securities issued by New York or entities within New York, an investment in the Fund may involve greater risk than investments in certain other types of municipal money market funds. You should consider carefully the special risks inherent in the Fund's investment in New York Municipal Obligations. You should review the information in "Appendix A" which provides a brief summary of special investment considerations and risk factors relating to investing in New York Municipal Obligations.

Simultaneous Investments. (All Funds) Investment decisions for each Fund are made independently from those of the other investment companies advised by the Manager. The Manager has adopted written trade allocation procedures for its equity and fixed income trading desks. Under the procedures, portfolio managers or the trading desks will ordinarily seek to aggregate (or "bunch") orders that are placed or received concurrently for more than one investment company or account. In some cases, this procedure may adversely affect the size of the position obtained for or disposed of by the Fund or the price paid or received by the Fund.

Investment Restrictions

Each Fund's investment objective is a fundamental policy, which cannot be changed without approval by the holders of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund's outstanding voting shares. In addition, the Funds have adopted certain investment restrictions as fundamental policies and certain other investment restrictions as non-fundamental policies, as described below.

Dreyfus Cash Management. Dreyfus Cash Management has adopted investment restrictions numbered 1 through 11 as fundamental policies. Investment restrictions numbered 12 and 13 are not fundamental policies and may be changed by vote of a majority of the Fund's Board members at any time. Dreyfus Cash Management may not:

1. Purchase common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants or other equity securities, or purchase corporate bonds or debentures, state bonds, municipal bonds or industrial revenue bonds.
2. Borrow money, except from banks for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes in an amount up to 15% of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the amount

borrowed) based on the lesser of cost or market, less liabilities (not including the amount borrowed) at the time the borrowing is made. While borrowings exceed 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets, the Fund will not make any additional investments.

3. Sell securities short or purchase securities on margin.
4. Write or purchase put or call options or combinations thereof.
5. Underwrite the securities of other issuers.
6. Purchase or sell real estate, real estate investment trust securities, commodities, or oil and gas interests.
7. Make loans to others, except through the purchase of debt obligations referred to in the Prospectus.
8. Invest more than 15% of its assets in the obligations of any one bank, or invest more than 5% of its assets in the obligations of any other issuer, except that up to 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested without regard to any such limitations. Notwithstanding the foregoing, to the extent required by the rules of the SEC, the Fund will not invest more than 5% of its assets in the obligations of any one bank.
9. Invest less than 25% of its assets in securities issued by banks or invest more than 25% of its assets in the securities of issuers in any other industry, provided that there shall be no limitation on the purchase of obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, for temporary defensive purposes the Fund may invest less than 25% of its assets in bank obligations.
10. Invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control.
11. Invest in securities of other investment companies, except as they may be acquired as part of a merger, consolidation or acquisition of assets.
12. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings.
13. Enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice or purchase securities which are illiquid if, in the aggregate, more than 10% of the value of the Fund's net assets would be so invested.

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Dreyfus Cash Management Plus. Dreyfus Cash Management Plus has adopted investment restrictions numbered 1 through 11 as fundamental policies. Investment restrictions

numbered 12 and 13 are not fundamental policies and may be changed by vote of a majority of the Fund's Board members at any time. Dreyfus Cash Management Plus may not:

1. Purchase common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants or other equity securities, or purchase corporate bonds or debentures, state bonds, municipal bonds, or industrial revenue bonds.

2. Borrow money, except (i) from banks for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes in an amount up to 15% of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed) based on the lesser of cost or market, less liabilities (not including the amount borrowed) at the time the borrowing is made and (ii) in connection with the entry into reverse repurchase agreements to the extent described in the Fund's Prospectus. While borrowings described in clause (i) exceed 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets, the Fund will not make any additional investments.

3. Sell securities short or purchase securities on margin.

4. Write or purchase put or call options or combinations thereof.

5. Underwrite the securities of other issuers.

6. Purchase or sell real estate, real estate investment trust securities, commodities, or oil and gas interests.

7. Make loans to others, except through the purchase of debt obligations referred to in the Prospectus and except that the Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount not to exceed 33-1/3% of the value of its total assets. Any loans of portfolio securities will be made according to guidelines established by the SEC and the Fund's Directors.

8. Invest more than 15% of its assets in the obligations of any one bank, or invest more than 5% of its assets in the obligations of any other issuer, except that up to 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested without regard to any such limitations. Notwithstanding the foregoing, to the extent required by the rules of the SEC, the Fund will not invest more than 5% of its assets in the obligations of any one bank.

9. Invest less than 25% of its total assets in securities issued by banks or invest more than 25% in the securities of issuers in any other industry, provided that there shall be no limitation on the purchase of obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, for temporary defensive purposes the Fund may invest less than 25% of its assets in bank obligations.

10. Invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control.

11. Invest in securities of other investment companies, except as they may be acquired as part of a merger, consolidation or acquisition of assets.

12. Pledge, mortgage, hypothecate or otherwise encumber its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings.

13. Enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice or purchase securities which are illiquid if, in the aggregate, more than 10% of the value of the Fund's net assets would be so invested.

* * * *

Dreyfus Government Cash Management. Under normal circumstances, Dreyfus Government Cash Management invests solely in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities, and repurchase agreements collateralized by these securities. The Fund has adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in its policy to so invest its assets. In addition, Dreyfus Government Cash Management has adopted investment restrictions numbered 1 through 10 as fundamental policies. Investment restrictions numbered 11 and 12 are not fundamental policies and may be changed by vote of a majority of the Fund's Board members at any time. Dreyfus Government Cash Management may not:

1. Purchase common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants or other equity securities, or purchase corporate bonds or debentures, state bonds, municipal bonds or industrial revenue bonds.

2. Borrow money, except from banks for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes in an amount up to 15% of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed) based on the lesser of cost or market, less liabilities (not including the amount borrowed) at the time the borrowing is made. While borrowings exceed 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets, the Fund will not make any additional investments.

3. Sell securities short or purchase securities on margin.

4. Write or purchase put or call options or combinations thereof.

5. Underwrite the securities of other issuers.

6. Purchase or sell real estate, real estate investment trust securities, commodities, or oil and gas interests.

7. Make loans to others, except through the purchase of debt obligations referred to in the Prospectus. However, the Fund may lend securities to brokers, dealers or other institutional investors, but only when the borrower deposits collateral consisting of cash or U.S. Treasury securities with the Fund and agrees to maintain such collateral so that it amounts at all times to at least 100% of the value of the securities loaned. Such loans will not be made, if, as a

result, the aggregate value of the securities loaned exceeds 20% of the value of the Fund's total assets.

8. Invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry, provided that there shall be no such limitation on investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

9. Invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control.

10. Invest in securities of other investment companies, except as they may be acquired as part of a merger, consolidation or acquisition of assets.

11. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings.

12. Enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice or purchase securities which are illiquid, if, in the aggregate, more than 10% of the value of the Fund's net assets would be so invested.

* * * *

Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management. Under normal circumstances, Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management invests solely in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. The Fund has adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in its policy to so invest its assets. In addition, Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management has adopted investment restrictions numbered 1 through 6 as fundamental policies. Investment restrictions numbered 7 through 11 are not fundamental policies and may be changed by vote of a majority of the Fund's Board members at any time. Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management may not:

1. Borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, which currently limits borrowings to up to 33-1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets.

2. Purchase securities on margin.

3. Act as underwriter of securities of other issuers, except to the extent the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, by virtue of disposing of portfolio securities.

4. Purchase or sell real estate, real estate investment trust securities, commodities, or oil and gas interests, but the Fund may purchase and sell securities that are secured by real estate or issued by companies that deal in real estate.

5. Make loans to others, except through the purchase of debt obligations referred to in the Prospectus. However, the Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount not to exceed 33-1/3% of the value of its total assets. Any loans of portfolio securities will be made in accordance with guidelines established by the SEC and the Fund's Board.

6. Invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry, provided that there shall be no such limitation on investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

7. Purchase common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants or other equity securities.

8. Write or purchase put or call options or combinations thereof, except that the Fund may purchase and sell "obligations with puts attached" in accordance with its stated investment policies.

9. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings.

10. Enter into repurchase agreements.

11. Purchase securities which are illiquid if, in the aggregate, more than 10% of the value of the Fund's net assets would be so invested.

* * * *

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management. Under normal circumstances, Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management invests solely in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, and repurchase agreements collateralized by these securities. The Fund has adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in its policy to so invest its assets. In addition, Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management has adopted investment restrictions numbered 1 through 9 as fundamental policies. Investment restrictions numbered 10 and 11 are not fundamental policies and may be changed by vote of a majority of the Fund's Board members at any time. Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management may not:

1. Purchase common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants or other equity securities, or purchase corporate bonds or debentures, state bonds, municipal bonds or industrial revenue bonds.

2. Borrow money, except from banks for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes in an amount up to 15% of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed) based on the lesser of cost or market, less liabilities (not including the amount borrowed) at the time the borrowing is made. While borrowings exceed 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets, the Fund will not make any additional investments.

3. Sell securities short or purchase securities on margin.

4. Write or purchase put or call options or combinations thereof.
5. Purchase or sell real estate, real estate investment trust securities, commodities, or oil and gas interests.
6. Make loans to others, except through the purchase of debt obligations referred to in the Prospectus.
7. Invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry, provided that there shall be no such limitation on investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government.
8. Invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control.
9. Invest in securities of other investment companies, except as they may be acquired as part of a merger, consolidation or acquisition of assets.
10. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings.
11. Enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice or purchase securities which are illiquid, if, in the aggregate, more than 10% of the value of the Fund's net assets would be so invested.

* * * *

Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management. Under normal circumstances, Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management invests solely in securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government. The Fund has adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in its policy to so invest its assets. In addition, Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management has adopted investment restrictions numbered 1 through 10 as fundamental policies. Investment restrictions numbered 11 and 12 are not fundamental policies and may be changed by vote of a majority of the Fund's Board members at any time. Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management may not:

1. Purchase common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants or other equity securities, or purchase corporate bonds or debentures, state bonds, municipal bonds or industrial revenue bonds.
2. Borrow money, except from banks for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes in an amount up to 15% of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed) based on the lesser of cost or market, less liabilities (not including the amount borrowed) at the time the borrowing is made. While borrowings exceed 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets, the Fund will not make any additional investments.

3. Sell securities short or purchase securities on margin.
4. Write or purchase put or call options or combinations thereof.
5. Underwrite the securities of other issuers.
6. Purchase or sell real estate, real estate investment trust securities, commodities, or oil and gas interests.
7. Make loans to others except through the purchase of debt obligations referred to in the Prospectus.
8. Invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry, provided that there shall be no such limitation on investments in obligations issued and guaranteed by the U.S. Government.
9. Invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control.
10. Invest in securities of other investment companies, except as they may be acquired as part of a merger, consolidation or acquisition of assets.
11. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings.
12. Enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice or purchase securities which are illiquid if, in the aggregate, more than 10% of the value of the Fund's net assets would be so invested.

* * * *

Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus. It is a fundamental policy that Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus normally invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in Municipal Obligations (or other instruments with similar economic characteristics). In addition, Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus has adopted investment restrictions numbered 1 through 10 as fundamental policies. Investment restriction number 11 is not a fundamental policy and may be changed by vote of a majority of the Fund's Board members at any time. Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus may not:

1. Purchase securities other than Municipal Obligations and Taxable Investments as those terms are defined above and in the Fund's Prospectus.
2. Borrow money, except from banks for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes in an amount up to 15% of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed) based on the lesser of cost or market, less liabilities (not including the amount

borrowed) at the time the borrowing is made. While borrowings exceed 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets, the Fund will not make any additional investments.

3. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except to secure borrowings for temporary or emergency purposes.

4. Sell securities short or purchase securities on margin.

5. Underwrite the securities of other issuers, except that the Fund may bid separately or as part of a group for the purchase of Municipal Obligations directly from an issuer for its own portfolio to take advantage of the lower purchase price available.

6. Purchase or sell real estate, real estate investment trust securities, commodities or commodity contracts, or oil and gas interests, but this shall not prevent the Fund from investing in Municipal Bonds secured by real estate or interests therein.

7. Make loans to others, except through the purchase of qualified debt obligations and the entry into repurchase agreements referred to above and in the Fund's Prospectus.

8. Invest more than 5% of its assets in the obligations of any issuer, except that up to 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested, and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities may be purchased, without regard to any such limitation.

9. Invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry; provided that there shall be no such limitation on the purchase of Municipal Obligations and, for temporary defensive purposes, obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

10. Invest in securities of other investment companies, except as they may be acquired as part of a merger, consolidation or acquisition of assets.

11. Enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice or purchase securities which are illiquid if, in the aggregate, more than 10% of the value of the Fund's net assets would be so invested.

Notwithstanding investment restrictions numbered 1, 3 and 6, the Fund reserves the right to enter into interest rate futures contracts and municipal bond index futures contracts, and any options that may be offered in respect thereof, subject to the restrictions then in effect of the SEC and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and to the receipt or taking, as the case may be, of appropriate consents, approvals and other actions from or by those regulatory bodies. In any event, no such contracts or options will be entered into until a general description of the terms thereof are set forth in a subsequent prospectus and statement of additional information, the Registration Statement with respect to which has been filed with the SEC and has become effective.

For purposes of investment restriction number 9, industrial development bonds, where the payment of principal and interest is the ultimate responsibility of companies within the same industry, are grouped together as an "industry."

* * * *

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management. It is a fundamental policy that Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management normally invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in tax exempt Municipal Obligations (or other instruments with similar economic characteristics). In addition, Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management has adopted investment restrictions numbered 1 through 10 as fundamental policies. Investment restrictions numbered 11 and 12 are not fundamental policies and may be changed by vote of a majority of the Fund's Board members at any time. Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management may not:

1. Purchase securities other than Municipal Obligations and Taxable Investments as those terms are defined above and in the Fund's Prospectus.
2. Borrow money, except from banks for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes in an amount up to 15% of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed) based on the lesser of cost or market, less liabilities (not including the amount borrowed) at the time the borrowing is made. While borrowings exceed 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets, the Fund will not make any additional investments.
3. Sell securities short or purchase securities on margin.
4. Underwrite the securities of other issuers, except that the Fund may bid separately or as part of a group for the purchase of Municipal Obligations directly from an issuer for its own portfolio to take advantage of the lower purchase price available.
5. Purchase or sell real estate, real estate investment trust securities, commodities or commodity contracts, or oil and gas interests, but this shall not prevent the Fund from investing in Municipal Obligations secured by real estate or interests therein.
6. Make loans to others, except through the purchase of qualified debt obligations and the entry into repurchase agreements referred to above and in the Fund's Prospectus.
7. Invest more than 15% of its assets in the obligations of any one bank, or invest more than 5% of its assets in the obligations of any other issuer, except that up to 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested, and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities may be purchased, without regard to any such limitations. Notwithstanding the foregoing, to the extent required by the rules of the SEC, the Fund will not invest more than 5% of its assets in the obligations of any one bank, except that up to 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested without regard to such limitation.

8. Invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry; provided that there shall be no such limitation on the purchase of Municipal Obligations and, for temporary defensive purposes, securities issued by banks and obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

9. Purchase more than 10% of the voting securities of any issuer (this restriction applies only with respect to 75% of the Fund's assets) or invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control.

10. Invest in securities of other investment companies, except as they may be acquired as part of a merger, consolidation or acquisition of assets.

11. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings.

12. Enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice or purchase securities which are illiquid, if, in the aggregate, more than 10% of the value of the Fund's net assets would be so invested.

Notwithstanding investment restrictions numbered 1, 5 and 11, the Fund reserves the right to enter into interest rate futures contracts, and municipal bond index futures contracts, and any options that may be offered in respect thereof, subject to the restrictions then in effect of the SEC and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and to the receipt or taking, as the case may be, of appropriate consents, approvals and other actions from or by those regulatory bodies. In any event, no such contracts or options will be entered into until a general description of the terms thereof are set forth in a subsequent prospectus and statement of additional information, the Registration Statement with respect to which has been filed with the SEC and has become effective.

For purposes of investment restriction number 8, industrial development bonds, where the payment of principal and interest is the ultimate responsibility of companies within the same industry, are grouped together as an "industry."

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Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management. It is a fundamental policy that Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management normally invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in New York Municipal Obligations (or other instruments with similar economic characteristics). In addition, Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management has adopted investment restrictions numbered 1 through 9 as fundamental policies. Investment restriction number 10 is not a fundamental policy and may be changed by vote of a majority of the Fund's Board members at any time. Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management may not:

1. Purchase securities other than Municipal Obligations and Taxable Investments as those terms are defined above and in the Fund's Prospectus.
2. Borrow money, except from banks for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes in an amount up to 15% of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed) based on the lesser of cost or market, less liabilities (not including the amount borrowed) at the time the borrowing is made. While borrowings exceed 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets, the Fund will not make any additional investments.
3. Pledge, hypothecate, mortgage or otherwise encumber its assets, except to secure borrowings for temporary or emergency purposes.
4. Sell securities short or purchase securities on margin.
5. Underwrite the securities of other issuers, except that the Fund may bid separately or as part of a group for the purchase of Municipal Obligations directly from an issuer for its own portfolio to take advantage of the lower purchase price available.
6. Purchase or sell real estate, real estate investment trust securities, commodities or commodity contracts, or oil and gas interests, but this shall not prevent the Fund from investing in Municipal Obligations secured by real estate or interests therein.
7. Make loans to others, except through the purchase of qualified debt obligations and the entry into repurchase agreements referred to above and in the Fund's Prospectus.
8. Invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry; provided that there shall be no such limitation on the purchase of Municipal Obligations and, for temporary defensive purposes, obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.
9. Invest in securities of other investment companies, except as they may be acquired as part of a merger, consolidation or acquisition of assets.
10. Enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice or purchase securities which are illiquid if, in the aggregate, more than 10% of the value of the Fund's net assets would be so invested.

Notwithstanding investment restrictions numbered 1, 3 and 6, the Fund reserves the right to enter into interest rate futures contracts, and municipal bond index futures contracts, and any options that may be offered in respect thereof, subject to the restrictions then in effect of the SEC and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and to the receipt or taking, as the case may be, of appropriate consents, approvals and other actions from or by those regulatory bodies. In any event, no such contracts or options will be entered into until a general description of the terms thereof are set forth in a subsequent prospectus and statement of additional information, the

Registration Statement with respect to which has been filed with the SEC and has become effective.

For purposes of investment restriction number 8, industrial development bonds, where the payment of principal and interest is the ultimate responsibility of companies within the same industry, are grouped together as an "industry."

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All Funds. If a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of investment by a Fund, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from a change in values or assets will not constitute a violation of that Fund's restriction.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Each Fund's Board is responsible for the management and supervision of the Fund, and approves all significant agreements with those companies that furnish services to the Fund. These companies are as follows:

The Dreyfus Corporation	Investment Adviser
Dreyfus Service Corporation.....	Distributor
Dreyfus Transfer, Inc.	Transfer Agent
The Bank of New York.....	Custodian

Board members of each Fund, together with information as to their positions with the Funds, principal occupations and other board memberships and affiliations, are shown below.

Board Members of the Funds¹

<u>Name (Age)</u> <u>Position with Fund (Since)</u>	<u>Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Other Board Memberships and Affiliations</u>
Joseph S. DiMartino (60) Chairman of the Board (1995)	Corporate Director and Trustee	The Muscular Dystrophy Association, <i>Director</i> Levcor International, Inc., an apparel fabric processor, <i>Director</i> Century Business Services, Inc., a provider of outsourcing functions for small and medium size companies, <i>Director</i> The Newark Group, a provider of a national market of paper recovery facilities, paperboard mills and paperboard converting plants, <i>Director</i>
David W. Burke (68) Board Member (1994)	Corporate Director and Trustee	John F. Kennedy Library Foundation, <i>Director</i> U.S.S. Constitution Museum, <i>Director</i>

¹ None of the Board members are "interested persons" of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act.

<u>Name (Age)</u> <u>Position with Fund (Since)</u>	<u>Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Other Board Memberships and Affiliations</u>
Isabel Dunst (57) Board Member (1991)	Partner, Hogan & Hartson	Union of American Hebrew Congregations, a religious organization, <i>Trustee</i>
Lyle Gramley (77) Board Member (1986)	Consulting economist	IndyMac Bank, Inc., <i>Director</i>
Warren B. Rudman (73) Board Member (1993)	Of Counsel to (from January 1993 to December 31, 2003, Partner in) the law firm Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison	Collins & Aikman Corporation, <i>Director</i> Allied Waste Corporation, <i>Director</i> Chubb Corporation, <i>Director</i> Raytheon Company, <i>Director</i> Boston Scientific, <i>Director</i>

Board members are elected to serve for an indefinite term. Each Fund has standing audit, nominating and compensation committees, each comprised of its Board members who are not “interested persons” of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act. The function of the audit committee is (i) to oversee the Fund’s accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the Fund’s financial statements and (ii) to assist in the Board’s oversight of the integrity of the Fund’s financial statements, the Fund’s compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and the independent auditors’ qualifications, independence and performance. The Fund’s nominating committee is responsible for selecting and nominating persons as members of the Board for election or appointment by the Board and for election by shareholders. In evaluating potential nominees, including any nominees recommended by shareholders, the committee takes into consideration various factors, including character and integrity, business and professional experience, and whether the committee believes the person has the ability to apply sound and independent business judgment and would act in the interest of the Fund and its shareholders. The function of the compensation committee is to establish the appropriate compensation for serving on the Board. Each Fund also has a standing evaluation committee comprised of any one Board member. The function of the evaluation committee is to assist in valuing the Fund’s investments. The Funds’ audit committees met four times during the fiscal year ended January 31, 2004. The nominating, compensation, and evaluation committees did not meet during the fiscal year ended January 31, 2004.

Board members are entitled to receive an annual retainer and a per meeting attended fee and reimbursement for their expenses. The Chairman of the Board receives an additional 25% of such compensation. Emeritus Board members, if any, are entitled to receive an annual retainer and a per meeting attended fee of one-half the amount paid to them as Board members. The aggregate amounts of compensation payable to each Board member by each Fund for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2004 and by all funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds for which such person was a Board member (the number of portfolios of such funds is set forth in parenthesis next to each Board member’s total compensation) during the year ended December 31, 2003, are set forth below.

Name of Board Member and Fund	Aggregate Compensation from the Fund (+)(*)	Total Compensation from the Funds and Fund Complex Paid to Board Member (**)
Joseph S. DiMartino		\$800,306 (191)
Dreyfus Cash Management	\$6,875	
Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.	\$6,875	
Dreyfus Government Cash Management Funds***	\$6,875	
Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management	\$6,875	
Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management	\$6,875	
Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus	\$6,875	
Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management	\$6,875	
Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management	\$4,375	
David W. Burke		\$283,744 (84)
Dreyfus Cash Management	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Government Cash Management Funds***	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management	\$5,500	
Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management	\$3,500	
Isabel P. Dunst		\$ 42,000 (9)
Dreyfus Cash Management	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Government Cash Management Funds***	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management	\$5,500	
Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management	\$3,500	
Lyle E. Gramley		\$ 42,000 (9)
Dreyfus Cash Management	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Government Cash Management Funds***	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus	\$5,500	
Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management	\$5,500	
Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management	\$3,500	

Warren B. Rudman

\$ 84,000 (21)

Dreyfus Cash Management	\$5,500
Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.	\$5,500
Dreyfus Government Cash Management Funds***	\$5,500
Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management	\$5,500
Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management	\$5,500
Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus	\$5,500
Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management	\$5,500
Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management	\$3,500

(+) The aggregate compensation payable to each Board member by each Fund was paid by the Manager. See "Management Arrangements."

(*) Amount does not include reimbursed expenses for attending Board meetings, which amounted to \$5,006.85 in the aggregate for all Board Members as a group, all of which was paid by the Manager. See "Management Arrangements."

(**) Represents the number of separate portfolios comprising the investment companies of the Fund complex, including the Funds, for which the Board member serves.

(***) Includes Dreyfus Government Cash Management and Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management.

The table below indicates the dollar range of each Board member's ownership of Fund shares and shares of other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds for which he or she is a Board member, in each case as of December 31, 2003.

<u>Name of Board Member</u>	<u>Shares of any of the Funds</u>	<u>Aggregate Holding of Funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds on which Responsible as a Board Member</u>
Joseph S. DiMartino	None	Over \$100,000
David W. Burke	None	Over \$100,000
Isabel Dunst	None	\$50,000 - \$100,000
Lyle Gramley	None	Over \$100,000
Warren B. Rudman	None	Over \$100,000

As of May 10, 2004, none of the Board members or their immediate family members owned securities of the Manager, the Distributor or any person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Manager or Distributor.

Officers of the Funds

STEPHEN E. CANTER, President since March 2000. Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Operating Officer of the Manager, and an officer of 97 investment companies (comprised of 190 portfolios) managed by the Manager. Mr. Canter also is a Board member and, where applicable, an Executive Committee Member of the other investment management subsidiaries of Mellon Financial Corporation, each of which is an affiliate of the Manager. He is 58 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since May 1995.

STEPHEN R. BYERS, Executive Vice President since November 2002. Chief Investment Officer, Vice Chairman and a director of the Manager, and an officer of 97 investment companies (comprised of 190 portfolios) managed by the Manager. Mr. Byers also is an officer, director or an Executive Committee Member of certain other investment management subsidiaries of Mellon Financial Corporation, each of which is an affiliate of the Manager. He is 50 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since January 2000. Prior to joining the Manager, he served as an Executive Vice President – Capital Markets, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer at Gruntal & Co., L.L.C.

J. CHARLES CARDONA, Executive Vice President since March 2000. Vice Chairman and a director of the Manager, Executive Vice President of the Distributor, President of Dreyfus Institutional Services Division, and an officer of 14 investment companies (comprised of 22 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 48 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since February 1981.

MARK N. JACOBS, Vice President since March 2000. Executive Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 98 investment companies (comprised of 206 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 58 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since June 1977.

JAMES WINDELS, Treasurer since November 2001. Director-Mutual Fund Accounting of the Manager, and an officer of 98 investment companies (comprised of 206 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 45 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since April 1985.

JOHN B. HAMMALIAN, Secretary since March 2000. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 37 investment companies (comprised of 46 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 40 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since February 1991.

STEVEN F. NEWMAN, Assistant Secretary since March 2000. Associate General Counsel and Assistant Secretary of the Manager, and an officer of 98 investment companies (comprised of 206 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 54 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since July 1980.

MICHAEL A. ROSENBERG, Assistant Secretary since March 2000. Associate General Counsel of the Manager, and an officer of 95 investment companies (comprised of 199 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 44 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since October 1991.

ROBERT ROBOL, Assistant Treasurer. Senior Accounting Manager - Money Market Funds of the Manager, and an officer of 39 investment companies (comprised of 85 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 40 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since October 1988.

KENNETH J. SANDGREN, Assistant Treasurer since November 2001. Mutual Funds Tax Director of the Manager, and an officer of 98 investment companies (comprised of 206 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 49 years old and has been an employee of the Manager since June 1993.

WILLIAM GERMENIS, Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer since September 2002. Vice President and Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer of the Distributor, and the Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer of 93 investment companies (comprised of 201 portfolios) managed by the Manager. He is 33 years old and has been an employee of the Distributor since October 1998.

The address of each Board member and officer of the Funds is 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166.

Board members and officers, as a group, owned less than 1% of each Fund's shares outstanding on May 10, 2004.

Set forth in "Appendix D" to this Statement of Additional Information are the shareholders known by each Fund (as indicated) to own of record 5% or more of the Fund's Institutional Shares, Administrative Shares, Investor Shares or Participant Shares outstanding on May 10, 2004. A shareholder who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the Fund's voting securities may be deemed a "control person" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund.

MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Investment Adviser. The Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mellon Financial Corporation ("Mellon"). Mellon is a global financial company incorporated under Pennsylvania law in 1971 and registered under the Federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. Mellon provides a comprehensive range of financial products and services in domestic and selected international markets.

The Manager provides management services pursuant to separate Management Agreements (respectively, the "Agreement") between the Manager and each Fund. As to each Fund, the Agreement is subject to annual approval by (i) such Fund's Board or (ii) vote of a

majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of such Fund's outstanding voting securities of the Fund, provided that in either event the continuance also is approved by a majority of the Fund's Board members who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund or the Manager, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. As to each Fund, the Agreement is terminable without penalty, on not more than 60 days' notice, by the Fund's Board or by vote of the holders of a majority of such Fund's shares, or, on not less than 90 days' notice, by the Manager. Each Agreement will terminate automatically, as to the relevant Fund, in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

In approving the Management Agreement with respect to each Fund, the Board considered a number of factors, including the nature and quality of services provided by the Manager; the investment philosophy and investment approach as applied to the Fund by the Manager, the investment management expertise of the Manager in respect of the Fund's investment strategies; the personnel, resources and experience of the Manager; the Fund's performance history and the management fees paid to the Manager relative to those of mutual funds with similar investment objectives, strategies and restrictions; the Manager's costs of providing services under the Agreement; the relationship between fees paid to the Manager under the Agreement and the Fund's Service Plan; and ancillary benefits the Manager may receive from its relationship with the Fund.

The following persons are officers and/or directors of the Manager: Stephen E. Canter, Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer; Michael G. Millard, President and a director; Stephen R. Byers, Chief Investment Officer, Vice Chairman and a director; J. Charles Cardona, Vice Chairman and a director; J. David Officer, Vice Chairman and a director; Ronald P. O'Hanley III, Vice Chairman and a director; Diane P. Durnin, Executive Vice President; Mark N. Jacobs, Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary; Patrice M. Kozlowski, Senior Vice President-Corporate Communications; Mary Beth Leibig, Vice President-Human Resources; Anthony Mayo, Vice President-Information Systems; Angela E. Price, Vice President; Theodore A. Schachar, Vice President-Tax; Alex G. Sciulli, Vice President; Wendy H. Strutt, Vice President; William H. Maresca, Controller; James Bitetto, Assistant Secretary; Steven F. Newman, Assistant Secretary; and Steven G. Elliott, David F. Lamere, Martin G. McGuinn and Richard W. Sabo, directors.

The Manager manages each Fund's portfolio of investments in accordance with the stated policies of the Fund, subject to the approval of the Fund's Board. The Manager is responsible for investment decisions, and provides each Fund with portfolio managers who are authorized by the Board to execute purchases and sales of securities. The portfolio managers of the Taxable Funds are Bernard Kiernan, Patricia A. Larkin, James O'Connor and Thomas Riordan. The portfolio managers of the Tax Exempt Funds are Joseph P. Darcy, Paul A. Disdier, Douglas J. Gaylor, Joseph Irace, Colleen Meehan, W. Michael Petty, Scott Sprauer, James Welch and Monica S. Wieboldt. The Manager also maintains a research department with a professional staff of portfolio managers and securities analysts who provide research services for each Fund and for other funds advised by the Manager.

The Manager's Code of Ethics subjects its employees' personal securities transactions to various restrictions to ensure that such trading does not disadvantage any fund advised by the Manager. In that regard, portfolio managers and other investment personnel of the Manager must preclear and report their personal securities transactions and holdings, which are reviewed for compliance with the Code of Ethics and are also subject to the oversight of Mellon's Investment Ethics Committee. Portfolio managers and other investment personnel of the Manager who comply with the preclearance and disclosure procedures of the Code of Ethics and the requirements of the Committee may be permitted to purchase, sell or hold securities which also may be or are held in fund(s) they manage or for which they otherwise provide investment advice.

The Manager maintains office facilities on behalf of each Fund, and furnishes statistical and research data, clerical help, accounting, data processing, bookkeeping and internal auditing and certain other required services to the Funds. The Manager may pay the Distributor for shareholder services from the Manager's own assets, including past profits but not including the management fee paid by the Funds. The Distributor may use part or all of such payments to pay Service Agents (as defined below) in respect of these services. The Manager also may make such advertising and promotional expenditures, using its own resources, as it from time to time deems appropriate.

As compensation for the Manager's services under the Agreement, each Fund has agreed to pay the Manager a monthly management fee at the annual rate of 0.20% of the value of such Fund's average daily net assets. All fees and expenses are accrued daily and deducted before declaration of dividends to investors. Set forth below are the total amounts paid by each Fund to the Manager for each Fund's last three fiscal years ended January 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004:

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
Dreyfus Cash Management	\$26,101,795	\$32,577,726	\$26,487,797
Dreyfus Cash Management Plus	\$47,283,226	\$62,542,059	\$40,315,760
Dreyfus Government Cash Management	\$19,962,684	\$24,675,815	\$15,242,838
Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management	\$ 1,973,964	\$ 2,393,317	\$ 1,744,875
Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus	\$ 1,059,265	\$ 815,165	\$ 474,180
Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management	\$ 809,667	\$ 980,721	\$ 892,741
Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management	\$ 5,002,477	\$ 5,057,254	\$ 4,145,013

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management	\$ 9,862,196	\$ 9,880,140	\$ 6,814,973
Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management	\$ 7,770,445	\$10,346,638	\$ 7,970,889

All expenses incurred in the operation of a Fund are borne by the Fund, except to the extent specifically assumed by the Manager as described below. The expenses borne by each Fund include, without limitation, the following: taxes, interest, loan commitment fees, interest and distributions paid on securities sold short, brokerage fees and commissions, if any, fees of Board members who are not officers, directors or employees or holders of 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the Manager, Securities and Exchange Commission fees and state Blue Sky qualification fees, advisory fees, charges of custodians, transfer and dividend disbursing agents' fees, certain insurance premiums, industry association fees, outside auditing and legal expenses, costs of independent pricing services, costs of maintaining the Fund's existence, costs attributable to investor services (including, without limitation, telephone and personnel expenses), costs of preparing and printing prospectuses and statements of additional information for regulatory purposes and for distribution to existing shareholders, costs of shareholders' reports and meetings, and any extraordinary expenses. Each fund bears certain expenses with respect to its Administrative Shares, Investor Shares and Participant Shares in accordance with separate written plans and also bears certain costs associated with implementing and operating such plans. See "Service Plans."

As to each Fund, the Manager has agreed that the Manager, and not the Fund, will be liable for all expenses of the Fund (exclusive of taxes, brokerage, interest on borrowings and (with the prior written consent of the necessary state securities commissions) extraordinary expenses) other than the following expenses, which will be borne by the Fund: (i) the management fee payable monthly at the annual rate of 0.20% of the value of the Fund's average daily net assets and (ii) as to Administrative Shares, Investor Shares and Participant Shares, payments made pursuant to the Fund's Service Plan with respect to each such class of shares at the annual rate set forth in the Service Plan. See "Service Plans." The Manager may terminate this agreement upon at least 90 days' prior notice to investors, but has committed not to do so at least through May 31, 2005.

In addition, each Agreement provides that if in any fiscal year the aggregate expenses of the Fund, exclusive of taxes, brokerage, interest on borrowings and (with the prior written consent of the necessary state securities commissions) extraordinary expenses, but including the management fee, exceed 1-1/2% of the value of the Fund's average net assets for the fiscal year, the Fund may deduct from the payment to be made to the Manager under the Agreement, or the Manager will bear, such excess expense. Such deduction or payment, if any, will be estimated on a daily basis, and reconciled and effected or paid, as the case may be, on a monthly basis.

The aggregate of the fees payable to the Manager is not subject to reduction as the value of the Fund's net assets increases.

Distributor. The Distributor, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Manager, located at 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166, serves as each Fund's distributor on a best efforts basis pursuant to an agreement with the Fund which is renewable annually.

Transfer and Dividend Disbursing Agent and Custodian. Dreyfus Transfer, Inc. (the "Transfer Agent"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Manager, 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166, is each Fund's transfer and dividend disbursing agent. Under a separate transfer agency agreement with each Fund, the Transfer Agent arranges for the maintenance of shareholder account records for the Fund, the handling of certain communications between shareholders and the Fund and the payment of dividends and distributions payable by the Fund. For these services, the Transfer Agent receives a monthly fee from each Fund computed on the basis of the number of shareholder accounts it maintains for the Fund during the month, and is reimbursed for certain out-of-pocket expenses.

The Bank of New York (the "Custodian"), 100 Church Street, New York, New York 10286, is each Fund's custodian. The Custodian has no part in determining the investment policies of the Funds or which securities are to be purchased or sold by a Fund. Under a separate custody agreement with each Fund, the Custodian holds the Fund's securities and keeps all necessary accounts and records. For its custody services, the Custodian receives a monthly fee from each Fund based on the market value of the Fund's assets held in custody and receives certain securities transactions charges.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

Each Fund offers four classes of shares--Institutional Shares, Administrative Shares, Investor Shares and Participant Shares. The classes are identical, except as to the services offered to each class and the expenses borne by each class which may affect performance. See "Service Plans."

The Funds are designed for institutional investors, particularly banks, acting for themselves or in a fiduciary, advisory, agency, custodial or similar capacity. Generally, an investor may be required to open a single master account with the Fund for all purposes. In certain cases, the Fund may request investors to maintain separate master accounts for shares held by the investor (i) for its own account, for the account of other institutions and for accounts for which the institution acts as a fiduciary, and (ii) for accounts for which the investor acts in some other capacity. An institution may arrange with the Transfer Agent for sub-accounting services and will be charged directly for the cost of such services. Institutions purchasing Fund shares have agreed to transmit copies of the Fund's Prospectus and all relevant Fund materials, including proxy materials, to each individual or entity for whose account the shares were purchased, to the extent required by law.

The minimum initial investment is \$10,000,000, unless: (a) the investor has invested at least \$10,000,000 in the aggregate among any class of shares of any Fund, Dreyfus Institutional Yield Advantage, Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund or Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Plus Fund; or (b) the investor has, in the opinion of Dreyfus Institutional Services Division, adequate intent and availability of funds to reach a future level of investment of \$10,000,000 among any class of shares of the funds identified above. There is no minimum for subsequent purchases. The initial investment must be accompanied by the Account Application. Share certificates are issued only upon the investor's written request. No certificates are issued for fractional shares. Each Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order.

Management understands that some financial institutions, securities dealers and other industry professionals (collectively, "Service Agents") and other institutions may charge their clients fees in connection with purchases for the accounts of their clients. Service Agents may receive different levels of compensation for selling different classes of shares. Service Agents and other third parties may receive payments from The Manager in connection with their offering of Fund shares to their customers, or for marketing, distribution or other services. The receipt of such payments could create an incentive for third party to offer the Fund instead of other mutual funds where such payments are not received. Investors should consult their Service Agents in this regard.

Fund shares may be purchased by wire, by telephone or through a compatible automated interface or trading system. All payments should be made in U.S. dollars and, to avoid fees and delays, should be drawn only on U.S. banks. To place an order by telephone or to determine whether their automated facilities are compatible with those of the Funds, investors should call Dreyfus Institutional Services at one of the telephone numbers listed on the cover.

Fund shares are sold on a continuous basis at the net asset value per share next determined after an order in proper form and Federal Funds (monies of member banks in the Federal Reserve System which are held on deposit at a Federal Reserve Bank) are received by the Custodian or other authorized entity to receive orders on behalf of the Fund. If an investor does not remit Federal Funds, its payment must be converted into Federal Funds. This usually occurs within one business day of receipt of a bank wire and within two business days of receipt of a check drawn on a member bank of the Federal Reserve System. Checks drawn on banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System may take considerably longer to convert into Federal Funds. Prior to receipt of Federal Funds, the investor's money will not be invested. Net asset value per share of each class of shares is computed by dividing the value of the Fund's net assets represented by such class (i.e., the value of its assets less liabilities) by the total number of shares of such class outstanding. See "Determination of Net Asset Value."

Taxable Funds--Each of these Funds' net asset value per share is determined three times daily: (i) as of 12:00 Noon, Eastern time, (ii) as of 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, and (iii) as of 8:00 p.m., Eastern time, on each day the New York Stock Exchange or, as to Dreyfus Cash Management and Dreyfus Cash Management Plus only, the New York Stock Exchange or the Transfer Agent, is open for regular business.

As to each Taxable Fund, except Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management, orders placed with Dreyfus Institutional Services prior to 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the Custodian by 6:00 p.m., Eastern time, also will become effective at the price next determined after the order is effective on that day. Shares so purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day.

As to Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management and Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management only, orders placed with Dreyfus Institutional Services in New York prior to 3:00 p.m., Eastern time, and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by the Custodian by 6:00 p.m., Eastern time, also will become effective at the price next determined after the order is effective on that day. Shares so purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day. Orders for shares placed between 3:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, will not be accepted and executed, and notice of the purchase order being rejected will be given to the institution placing the order and any funds received will be returned promptly to the sending institution.

Orders effected through a compatible computer facility after 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, but prior to 8:00 p.m., Eastern time, will become effective at the price determined at 8:00 p.m., Eastern time, on that day, if Federal Funds are received by the Custodian by 11:00 a.m., Eastern time, on the following business day. Shares so purchased will begin to accrue dividends on the business day following the date the order became effective. Orders in proper form effected between 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., Eastern time, by a means other than a compatible computer facility will become effective on the following business day.

Tax Exempt Funds-- The net asset value per share of Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management and Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management is determined twice daily: (i) as of 1:00 p.m., Eastern time, and (ii) as of 8:00 p.m., Eastern time, on each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular business. The net asset value per share of Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus is determined twice daily: (i) as of 2:00 p.m., Eastern time, and (ii) as of 8:00 p.m., Eastern time, on each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular business.

As to Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management and Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management, investors whose orders in proper form are placed with, and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by, the Custodian by 1:00 p.m., Eastern time, will be effective at the price determined at 1:00 p.m., Eastern time, on that day. As to Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus, investors whose orders in proper form are placed with, and payments for which are received in or converted into Federal Funds by, the Custodian by 2:00 p.m., Eastern time, will be effective at the price determined at 2:00 p.m., Eastern time, on that day. Shares of the respective Fund so purchased will receive the dividend declared on that day.

Orders effected through a compatible computer facility after 1:00 p.m., Eastern time (or, as to Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus, 2:00 p.m., Eastern time), but prior to 8:00 p.m., Eastern time, will become effective at the price determined at 8:00 p.m., Eastern time, on that day, if Federal Funds are received by the Custodian by 11:00 a.m., Eastern time, on the following

business day. Shares so purchased will begin to accrue dividends on the business day following the date the order became effective. Orders in proper form effected between 1:00 p.m. Eastern time, (or, as to Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus, 2:00 p.m., Eastern time) and 8:00 p.m., Eastern time, by a means other than a compatible computer facility will become effective on the following business day.

Using Federal Funds. The Transfer Agent or the Fund may attempt to notify the investor upon receipt of checks drawn on banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System as to the possible delay in conversion into Federal Funds, and may attempt to arrange for a better means of transmitting the money. If the investor is a customer of a securities dealer, bank or other financial institution and an order to purchase Fund shares is paid for other than in Federal Funds, the securities dealer, bank or other financial institution, acting on behalf of its customer, will complete the conversion into, or itself advance, Federal Funds generally on the business day following receipt of the customer order. The order is effective only when so converted and received by the Custodian.

SERVICE PLANS (ADMINISTRATIVE SHARES, INVESTOR SHARES AND PARTICIPANT SHARES ONLY)

Rule 12b-1 (the "Rule") adopted by the SEC under the 1940 Act, provides, among other things, that an investment company may bear expenses of distributing its shares only pursuant to a plan adopted in accordance with the Rule. The Board of each Fund has adopted a separate plan (the "Service Plan") with respect to the Fund's Administrative Shares, Investor Shares and Participant Shares pursuant to which the Fund pays the Distributor for distributing such classes of shares, for advertising and marketing and for providing certain services to shareholders of the respective class of shares. These services include answering shareholder inquiries regarding the Fund and providing reports and other information, and services related to the maintenance of shareholders accounts ("Servicing"). Under the Service Plan, as to each relevant class, the Distributor may make payments to Service Agents in respect to these services. Generally, the Service Agent will provide holders of Administrative, Investor or Participant Shares a consolidated statement. The Service Agent generally also will provide the holders of Investor or Participant Shares checkwriting privileges and, in the case of Participant Shares, automated teller machine access, and bill paying services. The amount paid under the Service Plan for Servicing is intended to be a "service fee" as defined under the Conduct Rules of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (the "NASD"), and at no time will such amount exceed the maximum amount permitted to be paid under the NASD Conduct Rules as a service fee. The fees payable under the Service Plan are payable without regard to actual expenses incurred. The Board believes that there is a reasonable likelihood that each Fund's Service Plan will benefit such Fund and the holders of its Administrative Shares, Investor Shares and Participant Shares.

A quarterly report of the amounts expended under each Service Plan, and the purposes for which such expenditures were incurred, must be made to the respective Board for its review. In addition, each Service Plan provides that it may not be amended to increase materially the costs which holders of Administrative Shares, Investor Shares, or Participant Shares may bear pursuant

to the Service Plan without the approval of the holders of such class of shares and that other material amendments of the Service Plan must be approved by the Board, and by the Board members who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Service Plan or in any agreements entered into in connection with the Service Plan, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such amendments. Each Service Plan is subject to annual approval by such vote of its Board members cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Service Plan. Each Service Plan may be terminated at any time as to a class of shares by vote of a majority of the Board members who are not "interested persons" and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Service Plan or in any agreements entered into in connection with the Service Plan or by vote of the holders of a majority of such class of shares.

Set forth below are the total amounts paid by each Fund pursuant to its Service Plan during the fiscal year ended January 31, 2004 to the Distributor, for distributing, advertising and marketing and for Servicing such classes of shares.

<u>Name of Fund and Share Class</u>	<u>Total Amount Paid Pursuant to Service Plan</u>
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Dreyfus Cash

Management

Administrative Shares	\$ 511,838
Investor Shares	\$ 3,891,320
Participant Shares	\$ 458,403

Dreyfus Cash

Management Plus

Administrative Shares	\$ 2,069,221
Investor Shares	\$ 4,156,703
Participant Shares	\$ 3,765,190

Dreyfus Government

Cash Management

Administrative Shares	\$ 1,042,091
Investor Shares	\$ 3,704,081
Participant Shares	\$ 2,390,433

Dreyfus Government

Prime Cash

Management

Administrative Shares	\$ 156,901
Investor Shares	\$ 699,018
Participant Shares	\$ 823,002

<u>Name of Fund and Share Class</u>	<u>Total Amount Paid Pursuant to Service Plan</u>
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**Dreyfus Municipal
Cash Management
Plus**

Administrative Shares	\$ 116,906
Investor Shares	\$ 224,311
Participant Shares	\$ 71,220

**Dreyfus New York
Municipal Cash
Management**

Administrative Shares	\$ 3,664
Investor Shares	\$ 64,025
Participant Shares	\$ 11,575

**Dreyfus Tax Exempt
Cash Management**

Administrative Shares	\$ 268,916
Investor Shares	\$ 324,869
Participant Shares	\$ 201,013

**Dreyfus Treasury
Cash Management**

Administrative Shares	\$ 21,203
Investor Shares	\$ 2,800,079
Participant Shares	\$ 425,452

**Dreyfus Treasury
Prime Cash
Management**

Administrative Shares	\$ 95,029
Investor Shares	\$ 2,850,057
Participant Shares	\$ 1,037,810

**SHAREHOLDER SERVICES PLANS
(INSTITUTIONAL SHARES ONLY)**

Each Fund, as to its Institutional Shares only, has adopted a separate Shareholder Services Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to which the Fund has agreed to reimburse the Distributor an amount not to exceed the annual rate of 0.25% of the value of the Fund's average daily net assets

attributable to Institutional Shares for certain allocated expenses of providing personal services and/or maintaining shareholder accounts. The services provided to holders of Institutional Shares may include personal services relating to shareholder accounts, such as answering shareholder inquiries regarding the Fund and providing reports and other information, and services related to the maintenance of shareholder accounts.

A quarterly report of the amounts expended under each Plan and the purposes for which such expenditures were incurred, must be made to the respective Board for its review. In addition, each Plan provides that material amendments of the Plan must be approved by the Fund's Board, and by the Board members who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund or the Manager and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such amendments. Each Plan is subject to annual approval by such vote of the Board members of such Fund cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Plan. Each Plan is terminable at any time by vote of a majority of the Board members who are not "interested persons" and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan.

The total amounts payable by each Fund pursuant to its Plan with respect to Institutional Shares for its most recent fiscal year were borne by the Manager pursuant to an agreement in effect. See "Management Arrangements."

HOW TO REDEEM SHARES

General. Each Fund ordinarily will make payment for shares redeemed within seven days after receipt by Dreyfus Institutional Services or other authorized entity of a redemption request in proper form, except as provided by the rules of the SEC.

Taxable Funds--If a redemption request is received in proper form, the shares will be priced at the next determined net asset value, and if received by the Transfer Agent or authorized entity by 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, the proceeds of the redemption, if transfer by wire is requested, ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the same day and the shares will not receive the dividend declared on that day. A redemption request received in proper form after 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, but prior to 8:00 p.m., Eastern time, will be effective on that day, the shares will receive the dividend declared on that day, and the proceeds of redemption, if wire transfer is requested, ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the next business day. A redemption request in proper form effected between 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., Eastern time, by a means other than a compatible computer facility will not be effective until the following business day.

Tax Exempt Funds--If a redemption request is received in proper form, the shares will be priced at the next determined net asset value, and if received by the Transfer Agent or other authorized entity by 1:00 p.m., Eastern time (or, as to Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus, by 2:00 p.m., Eastern time), the proceeds of the redemption, if transfer by wire is requested, ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the same day and the shares will not receive the dividend declared on that day. A redemption request received in proper form after 1:00 p.m.,

Eastern time, (or, as to Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus, after 2:00 p.m., Eastern time), but prior to 8:00 p.m., Eastern time, will be effective on that day, the shares will receive the dividend declared on that day, and the proceeds of redemption, if wire transfer is requested, ordinarily will be transmitted in Federal Funds on the next business day. A redemption request in proper form effected between 1:00 p.m., Eastern time, (or, as to Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus, 2:00 p.m., Eastern time) and 8:00 p.m., Eastern time, by a means other than a compatible computer facility will not be effective until the following business day.

Redemption by Telephone. By using this procedure, the investor authorizes the Transfer Agent to act on telephone redemption instructions from any person representing himself or herself to be an authorized representative of the investor, and reasonably believed by the Transfer Agent to be genuine. Redemption proceeds will be transferred by Federal Reserve wire only to a bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System.

Redemption Commitment. Each Fund has committed to pay in cash all redemption requests by any shareholder of record, limited in amount during any 90-day period to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the value of the Fund's net assets at the beginning of such period. Such commitment is irrevocable without the prior approval of the SEC. In the case of requests for redemption in excess of such amount, the Board reserves the right to make payments in whole or in part in securities or other assets of the Fund in case of an emergency or any time a cash distribution would impair the liquidity of the Fund to the detriment of the existing shareholders. In such event, the securities would be valued in the same manner as the Fund's portfolio is valued. If the recipient sells such securities, brokerage charges might be incurred.

Suspension of Redemptions. The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed with respect to any Fund (a) during any period when the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings), (b) when trading in the markets the Fund ordinarily utilizes is restricted, or when an emergency exists as determined by the SEC so that disposal of the Fund's investments or determination of its net asset value is not reasonably practicable, or (c) for such other periods as the SEC by order may permit to protect the Fund's investors.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

Amortized Cost Pricing. The valuation of each Fund's portfolio securities is based upon their amortized cost which does not take into account unrealized capital gains or losses. This involves valuing an instrument at its cost and thereafter assuming a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium, regardless of the impact of fluctuating interest rates on the market value of the instrument. While this method provides certainty in valuation, it may result in periods during which value, as determined by amortized cost, is higher or lower than the price the Fund would receive if it sold the instrument.

Each Fund's Board has established, as a particular responsibility within the overall duty of care owed to the Fund's investors, procedures reasonably designed to stabilize the Fund's price

per share as computed for the purpose of purchases and redemptions at \$1.00. Such procedures include review of the Fund's portfolio holdings by the Fund's Board, at such intervals as it deems appropriate, to determine whether the Fund's net asset value calculated by using available market quotations or market equivalents deviates from \$1.00 per share based on amortized cost. In such review, investments for which market quotations are readily available will be valued at the most recent bid price or yield equivalent for such securities or for securities of comparable maturity, quality and type, as obtained from one or more of the major market makers for the securities to be valued. Other investments and assets, to the extent a Fund is permitted to invest in such instruments, will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Fund's Board. With respect to the Tax Exempt Funds, market quotations and market equivalents used in the Board's review are obtained from an independent pricing service (the "Service") approved by the Board. The Service values these Funds' investments based on methods which include consideration of: yields or prices of Municipal Bonds of comparable quality, coupon, maturity and type; indications of values from dealers; and general market conditions. The Service also may employ electronic data processing techniques and/or a matrix system to determine valuations.

The extent of any deviation between the Fund's net asset value per share based upon available market quotations or market equivalents and \$1.00 per share based on amortized cost will be examined by the Fund's Board. If such deviation exceeds 1/2%, the Fund's Board will consider promptly what action, if any, will be initiated. In the event the Fund's Board determines that a deviation exists which may result in material dilution or other unfair results to investors or existing shareholders, it has agreed to take such corrective action as it regards as necessary and appropriate including: selling portfolio instruments prior to maturity to realize capital gains or losses or to shorten average portfolio maturity; withholding dividends or paying distributions from capital or capital gains; redeeming shares in kind; or establishing a net asset value per share by using available market quotations or market equivalents.

New York Stock Exchange and Transfer Agent Closings. The holidays (as observed) on which both the New York Stock Exchange and the Transfer Agent are closed currently are: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. The New York Stock Exchange also is closed on Good Friday.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

Fund Exchanges. Shares of one class of a Fund may be exchanged for shares of the same class of another Fund or of Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund or Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Plus Fund, or shares of Dreyfus Institutional Yield Advantage Fund (which offers Institutional Shares and Investor Shares only). To request an exchange, exchange instructions must be given in writing or by telephone. By using the Telephone Exchange Privilege, the investor authorizes the Transfer Agent to act on exchange instructions from any person representing himself or herself to be an authorized representative of the investor and reasonably believed by the Transfer Agent to be genuine. Telephone exchanges may be subject to limitations as to the amount involved or the number of telephone exchanges permitted. Shares

will be exchanged at the net asset value next determined after receipt of an exchange request in proper form. Shares in certificate form are not eligible for telephone exchange.

An investor who wishes to redeem shares of one class of shares and purchase shares of another class of shares of a fund identified above should contact Dreyfus Institutional Services by calling one of the telephone numbers listed on the cover page of this Statement of Additional Information, and should obtain a prospectus for the relevant share class which the investor wishes to purchase.

No fees currently are charged shareholders directly in connection with exchanges, although each Fund reserves the right, upon not less than 60 days' written notice, to charge shareholders a nominal administrative fee in accordance with rules promulgated by the SEC.

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege. Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege permits an investor to purchase (on a semi-monthly, monthly, quarterly or annual basis), in exchange for shares of one class of a Fund, shares of the same class of another Fund or of Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Fund or Dreyfus Institutional Cash Advantage Plus Fund or shares of Dreyfus Institutional Yield Advantage Fund (which offers Institutional Shares and Investor Shares only), if the investor is a shareholder in such fund. This Privilege is available only for existing accounts. Shares will be exchanged on the basis of relative net asset value. Enrollment in or modification or cancellation of this Privilege is effective three business days following notification by the investor. An investor will be notified if its account falls below the amount designated under this Privilege. In this case, an investor's account will fall to zero unless additional investments are made in excess of the designated amount prior to the next Auto-Exchange transaction. Shares in certificate form are not eligible for this Privilege.

Fund Exchanges and the Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege are available to investors resident in any state in which shares of the fund being acquired may legally be sold. Shares may be exchanged only between accounts having certain identical identifying designations.

The Fund reserves the right to reject any exchange request in whole or in part. The availability of Fund Exchanges or the Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege may be modified or terminated at any time upon notice to investors.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Management believes that each Fund has qualified for treatment as a "regulated investment company" under the Code for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2004. Each Fund intends to continue to so qualify if such qualification is in the best interests of its shareholders. As a regulated investment company, the Fund will pay no Federal income tax on net investment income and net realized capital gains to the extent that such income and gains are distributed to shareholders in accordance with applicable provisions of the Code. To qualify as a regulated investment company, the Fund must pay out to its shareholders at least 90% of its net income (consisting of net investment income from tax exempt obligations and taxable obligations, if any, and net short-term capital gains), and must meet certain asset diversification and other

requirements. If the Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, it will be treated for tax purposes as an ordinary corporation subject to Federal income tax. The term “regulated investment company” does not imply the supervision of management or investment practices or policies by any government agency.

Ordinarily, gains and losses realized from portfolio transactions will be treated as capital gain or loss. However, all or a portion of any gains realized from the sale or other disposition of certain market discount bonds will be treated as ordinary income.

Many states grant tax-free status to dividends paid to shareholders of mutual funds from interest income earned by a fund from direct obligations of the U.S. Government, subject in some states to minimum investment requirements that must be met by the fund. Investments in securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association or Fannie Mae, bankers’ acceptances, commercial paper and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government securities do not generally qualify for tax-free treatment. At the end of each calendar year, as applicable, investors will be provided with the percentage of any dividends paid that may qualify for such tax-free treatment. Investors should then consult with their tax advisers with respect to the application of state and local laws to these distributions.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Portfolio securities ordinarily are purchased directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or a market maker for the securities. Usually no brokerage commissions are paid by any Fund for such purchases. Purchases from underwriters of portfolio securities include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and the purchase price paid to, and sales price received from, market makers for the securities may reflect the spread between the bid and asked price. No brokerage commissions have been paid by any Fund to date.

Transactions are allocated to various dealers by the portfolio managers of a Fund in their best judgment. The primary consideration is prompt and effective execution of orders at the most favorable price. Subject to that primary consideration, dealers may be selected for research, statistical or other services to enable the Manager to supplement its own research and analysis with the views and information of other securities firms.

Research services furnished by brokers through which a Fund effects securities transactions may be used by the Manager in advising other funds it advises and, conversely, research services furnished to the Manager by brokers in connection with other funds the Manager advises may be used by the Manager in advising each Fund. Although it is not possible to place a dollar value on these services, it is the Manager’s opinion that the receipt and study of such services should not reduce the overall expenses of its research department.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Each Fund's shares are classified into four classes. Each Fund share has one vote and shareholders will vote in the aggregate and not by class, except as otherwise required by law or with respect to any matter which affects only one class. Each Fund share, when issued and paid for in accordance with the terms of the offering, is fully paid and non-assessable. Fund shares have no preemptive, subscription or conversion rights and are freely transferable.

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders of a Fund (other than Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, which is a Maryland corporation) could, under certain circumstances, be held liable for the obligations of the Fund. However, each Funds' Agreement and Declaration of Trust (each, a "Trust Agreement") disclaims shareholder liability for acts or obligations of such Fund and requires that notice of such disclaimer be given in each agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by the Fund or its Board members. Each Trust Agreement provides for indemnification from the Fund's property for all losses and expenses of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Fund itself would be unable to meet its obligations, a possibility which management believes is remote. Upon payment of any liability incurred by a Fund organized as a Massachusetts business trust, the shareholder paying such liability will be entitled to reimbursement from the general assets of such Fund. Each of these Funds intends to conduct its operations in such a way so as to avoid, as far as possible, ultimate liability of its shareholders for liabilities of the Fund.

Unless otherwise required by the 1940 Act, ordinarily it will not be necessary for the Fund to hold annual meetings of shareholders. As a result, Fund shareholders may not consider each year the election of Board members or the appointment of auditors. However, the holders of at least 10% of the shares outstanding and entitled to vote may require the Fund to hold a special meeting of shareholders for purposes of removing a Board member from office. Fund shareholders may remove a Board member by the affirmative vote of a majority, in the case of Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, or two-thirds, in the case of each other Fund, of the Fund's outstanding voting shares. In addition, the Fund's Board will call a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of electing Board members if, at any time, less than a majority of the Board members then holding office have been elected by shareholders.

The Company is a "series fund," which is a mutual fund divided into separate portfolios, each of which is treated as a separate entity for certain matters under the 1940 Act and for other purposes. A shareholder of one portfolio is not deemed to be a shareholder of any other portfolio. For certain matters shareholders vote together as a group; as to others they vote separately by portfolio.

To date, the Company's Board has authorized the creation of two series of shares. All consideration received by the Company for shares of one of the portfolios, and all assets in which such consideration is invested, will belong to that portfolio (subject only to the rights of creditors of the Company) and will be subject to the liabilities related thereto. The income attributable to, and the expenses of, one portfolio would be treated separately from those of the other portfolio.

The Company has the ability to create, from time to time, new series without shareholder approval.

Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides that any matter required to be submitted under the provisions of the 1940 Act or applicable state law or otherwise to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company, such as the Company, will not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each series affected by such matter. Rule 18f-2 further provides that a series shall be deemed to be affected by a matter unless it is clear that the interests of each series in the matter are identical or that the matter does not affect any interest of such series. However, the Rule exempts the selection of independent accountants and the election of Board members from the separate voting requirements of the Rule.

Although each Fund is offering only its own shares, it is possible that a Fund might become liable for any misstatement in the combined Prospectuses or this Statement of Additional Information about another Fund. The Board members with respect to each Fund have considered this factor in approving the use of the combined Prospectuses and this Statement of Additional Information.

Each Fund sends annual and semi-annual financial statements to all its shareholders.

COUNSEL AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP, 180 Maiden Lane, New York 10038-4982, as counsel for each Fund, has rendered its opinion as to certain legal matters regarding the due authorization and valid issuance of the shares being sold pursuant to the Funds' Prospectuses.

Ernst & Young LLP, 5 Times Square, New York, New York 10036, independent auditors, serves as independent auditors of each Fund.

APPENDIX A
(DREYFUS CASH MANAGEMENT
AND
DREYFUS CASH MANAGEMENT PLUS, INC.)

Descriptions of the highest commercial paper, bond and other short- and long-term rating categories assigned by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P"), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"), and Thomson BankWatch, Inc. ("BankWatch").

Commercial Paper Ratings and Short-Term Ratings

The designation A-1 by S&P indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is either overwhelming or very strong. Those issues determined to possess overwhelming safety characteristics are denoted with a plus sign (+) designation.

The rating Prime-1 (P-1) is the highest commercial paper rating assigned by Moody's. Issuers of P-1 paper must have a superior capacity for repayment of short-term promissory obligations, and ordinarily will be evidenced by leading market positions in well established industries, high rates of return on funds employed, conservative capitalization structures with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection, broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation, and well established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.

The rating Fitch-1 (Highest Credit Quality) is the highest commercial paper rating assigned by Fitch and indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

The rating TBW-1 is the highest short-term obligation rating assigned by BankWatch. Obligations rated TBW-1 are regarded as having the strongest capacity for timely repayment.

In addition to ratings of short-term obligations, BankWatch assigns a rating to each issuer it rates, in gradations of A through F. BankWatch examines all segments of the organization including, where applicable, the holding company, member banks or associations, and other subsidiaries. In those instances where financial disclosure is incomplete or untimely, a qualified rating (qr) is assigned to the institution. BankWatch also assigns, in the case of foreign banks, a country rating which represents an assessment of the overall political and economic stability of the country in which that bank is domiciled.

Bond Ratings and Long-Term Ratings

Bonds rated AAA are considered by S&P to be the highest grade obligation and possess an extremely strong capacity to pay principal and interest.

Bonds rated Aaa are judged by Moody's to be of the best quality. Bonds rated Aa by Moody's are judged by Moody's to be of high quality by all standards and, together with the Aaa group, they comprise what are generally known as high-grade bonds.

Bonds rated AAA by Fitch are judged by Fitch to be of the highest credit quality. The AAA rating by Fitch denotes the lowest expectation of credit risk. The AAA rating is assigned by Fitch only in case of exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; the capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

Fitch also assigns a rating to certain international and U.S. banks. A Fitch bank rating represents Fitch's current assessment of the strength of the bank and whether such bank would receive support should it experience difficulties. In its assessment of a bank, Fitch uses a dual rating system comprised of Legal Ratings and Individual Ratings. In addition, Fitch assigns banks Long and Short-Term Ratings as used in the corporate ratings discussed above. Legal Ratings, which range in gradation from 1 through 5, address the question of whether the bank would receive support provided by central banks or the bank's shareholders if it experienced difficulties, and such ratings are considered by Fitch to be a prime factor in its assessment of credit risk. Individual Ratings, which range in gradations from A through E, represent Fitch's assessment of a bank's economic merits and address the question of how the bank would be viewed if it were entirely independent and could not rely on support from state authorities or its owners.

APPENDIX B (TAX EXEMPT FUNDS)

Description of certain S&P, Moody's and Fitch ratings:

S&P

Municipal Bond Ratings

An S&P municipal bond rating is a current assessment of the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific obligation.

The ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained by S&P from other sources it considers reliable, and will include: (1) likelihood of default-capacity and willingness of the obligor as to the timely payment of interest and repayment of principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation; (2) nature and provisions of the obligation; and (3) protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

AAA

Debt rated AAA has the highest rating assigned by S&P. Capacity to pay interest and repay principal is extremely strong.

AA

Debt rated AA has a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal and differs from the highest rated issues only in small degree. The AA rating may be modified by the addition of a plus or a minus sign, which is used to show relative standing within the category.

Municipal Note Ratings

SP-1

The issuers of these municipal notes exhibit very strong or strong capacity to pay principal and interest. Those issues determined to possess overwhelming safety characteristics are given a plus (+) designation.

Commercial Paper Ratings

The rating A is the highest rating and is assigned by S&P to issues that are regarded as having the greatest capacity for timely payment. Issues in this category are delineated with the numbers 1, 2 and 3 to indicate the relative degree of safety. Paper rated A-1 indicates that the

degree of safety regarding timely payment is either overwhelming or very strong. Those issues determined to possess overwhelming safety characteristics are denoted with a plus sign (+) designation.

Moody's

Municipal Bond Ratings

Aaa

Bonds which are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edge." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

Aa

Bonds which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what generally are known as high grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities. Generally, Moody's provides either a generic rating or a rating with a numerical modifier of 1 for bonds in each of the generic rating categories Aa, A, Baa, Ba and B. Moody's also provides numerical modifiers of 2 and 3 in each of these categories for bond issues in health care, higher education and other not-for-profit sectors; the modifier 1 indicates that the issue ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates that the issue is in the mid-range of the generic category; and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue is in the low end of the generic category.

Municipal Note Ratings

Moody's ratings for state and municipal notes and other short-term loans are designated Moody's Investment Grade (MIG). Such ratings recognize the difference between short-term credit risk and long-term risk. Factors affecting the liquidity of the borrower and short-term cyclical elements are critical in short-term ratings, while other factors of major importance in bond risk, long-term secular trends for example, may be less important over the short run.

A short-term rating may also be assigned on an issue having a demand feature. Such ratings will be designated as VMIG or, if the demand feature is not rated, as NR. Short-term ratings on issues with demand features are differentiated by the use of the VMIG symbol to reflect such characteristics as payment upon periodic demand rather than fixed maturity dates and payment relying on external liquidity. Additionally, investors should be alert to the fact that the

source of payment may be limited to the external liquidity with no or limited legal recourse to the issuer in the event the demand is not met.

Moody's short-term ratings are designated Moody's Investment Grade as MIG 1 or VMIG 1 through MIG 4 or VMIG 4. As the name implies, when Moody's assigns a MIG or VMIG rating, all categories define an investment grade situation.

MIG 1/VMIG 1

This designation denotes best quality. There is present strong protection by established cash flows, superior liquidity support or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2/VMIG 2

This designation denotes high quality. Margins of protection are ample although not so large as in the preceding group.

Commercial Paper Ratings

The rating Prime-1 (P-1) is the highest commercial paper rating assigned by Moody's. Issuers of P-1 paper must have a superior capacity for repayment of short-term promissory obligations, and ordinarily will be evidenced by leading market positions in well established industries, high rates of return on funds employed, conservative capitalization structures with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection, broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation, and well established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity. Issuers rated Prime-2 (P-2) have a strong ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. Capitalization characteristics, while still appropriate, may be more affected by external conditions. Ample alternate liquidity is maintained.

Fitch

Municipal Bond Ratings

The ratings represent Fitch's assessment of the issuer's ability to meet the obligations of a specific debt issue or class of debt. The ratings take into consideration special features of the issue, its relationship to other obligations of the issuer, the current financial condition and operative performance of the issuer and of any guarantor, as well as the political and economic environment that might affect the issuer's future financial strength and credit quality.

AAA

Bonds rated AAA are considered to be investment grade and of the highest credit quality. The obligor has an exceptionally strong ability to pay interest and repay principal, which is unlikely to be affected by reasonably foreseeable events.

AA

Bonds rated AA are considered to be investment grade and of very high credit quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is very strong, although not quite as strong as bonds rated AAA. Because bonds rated in the AAA and AA categories are not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable future developments, short-term debt of these issuers is generally rated F-1+. Plus (+) and minus (-) signs are used with the rating symbol AA to indicate the relative position of a credit within the rating category.

Short-Term Ratings

Fitch's short-term ratings apply to debt obligations that are payable on demand or have original maturities of up to three years, including commercial paper, certificates of deposit, medium-term notes, and municipal and investment notes.

Although the credit analysis is similar to Fitch's bond rating analysis, the short-term rating places greater emphasis than bond ratings on the existence of liquidity necessary to meet the issuer's obligations in a timely manner.

F-1+

Exceptionally Strong Credit Quality. Issues assigned this rating are regarded as having the strongest degree of assurance for timely payment.

F-1

Very Strong Credit Quality. Issues assigned this rating reflect an assurance of timely payment only slightly less in degree than issues rated F-1+.

F-2

Good Credit Quality. Issues carrying this rating have a satisfactory degree of assurance for timely payments, but the margin of safety is not as great as the F-1+ and F-1 categories.

APPENDIX C

RISK FACTORS—INVESTING IN NEW YORK MUNICIPAL OBLIGATIONS

The following information constitutes only a brief summary, does not purport to be a complete description, and is based primarily on information drawn from the Annual Information Statement of the State of New York (the "State") and any updates available as of the date of this Statement of Additional Information. While the Fund has not independently verified this information, it has no reason to believe that such information is not correct in all material respects.

Economic and Demographic Trends

U.S. Economy. Following an unusually sluggish recovery period, the U.S. economy finally appears to be on a sustainable expansionary path. Since the simultaneous collapse of equities and the high-tech sector in 2000, the national economy absorbed three additional but distinct shocks: the September 11th terrorist attacks, a string of corporate governance scandals, and the war in Iraq and its aftermath. These events created an environment of uncertainty that lengthened the period of adjustment for the business sector from the unrealistic expectations of the late 1990s. However, the climate of uncertainty appears to have subsided and business confidence appears to be improving. Equity prices are rising in response to brisk profit growth and monetary policy is expected to remain accommodative. Household spending is expected to rise, supported by rising employment and incomes and the continued impact of the 2003 tax cuts. Finally, the combined impact of a moderately falling dollar and accelerating growth in the world economy is expected to increase the demand for U.S. exports in 2004, although on balance the trade deficit is projected to widen.

Strong real gross domestic product growth of 4.7% is projected for 2004, following growth of 3.1% for 2003. Total nonagricultural employment is projected to rise 1.1% in 2004, following a decline of 0.2% in 2003. The U.S. unemployment rate is expected to decline to 5.7% in 2004, from 6.0% in 2003. Persistent slack in the economy and declining oil prices are expected to lower the inflation rate to 1.8% in 2004 from 2.3% in 2003. Personal income is expected to increase 4.7% in 2004 following an increase of 3.3% in 2003.

State Economy. New York is the third most populous state in the nation and has a relatively high level of personal wealth. The State's economy is diverse, with a comparatively large share of the nation's financial activities, information, education and health services employment, and a very small share of the nation's farming and mining activity. The State's location and its air transport facilities and natural harbors have made it an important link in international commerce. Travel and tourism constitute an important part of the economy. Like the rest of the nation, New York has a declining proportion of its workforce engaged in manufacturing and an increasing proportion engaged in service industries.

The New York State economy also is slowly emerging from recession. The long recovery from the September 11th attacks and the loss of momentum in the national recovery has resulted

in a lengthening of the State's recession. However, employment losses have stabilized and growth is evident in several sectors. State nonagricultural employment is projected to rise 0.8% in 2004, the first increase in four years. Moreover, with the first sustained rise in equity prices in three years and interest rates remaining low, the outlook for the finance industry has brightened, improving prospects for bonuses and wages. Bonuses in the finance and insurance sector are projected to rise 11.7% in 2004-05, following growth of 23.2% for Fiscal Year 2003-04. State wages are expected to grow 5.1% in 2004, the best performance in four years. Personal income also is expected to increase by 5.1% in 2004, primarily reflecting the strength in wage growth. Consistent with national trends, State inflation is projected to fall from 2.8% in 2003 to 2.1% in 2004.

The City of New York. The fiscal demands on the State may be affected by the fiscal health of New York City (the "City"), which relies in part on State aid to balance its budget and meet its cash requirements. The State's finances also may be affected by the ability of the City, and certain entities issuing debt for the benefit of the City, to market their securities successfully in the public credit markets. For its normal operations, the City depends on aid from the State both to enable the City to balance its budget and to meet its cash requirements. There can be no assurance that there will not be reductions in State aid to the City from amounts currently projected. The State budget was not adopted by the April 1 statutory deadline and there are no guarantees that continued delays will not have adverse impacts on the City's cash flow or expenditures.

On January 28, 2003, the City released a modification to its four-year financial plan, which projected significantly lower tax revenues due to the continuing decline in financial services sector profits, and reflected other revised forecasts, such as higher pension costs. The modification also reflected the implementation of an 18.49% property tax increase, which was effective January 1, 2003. The January modification assumed the successful implementation of a program to close projected gaps of approximately \$486 million in Fiscal Year 2002-2003 and \$3.4 billion in Fiscal Year 2003-2004.

On April 15, 2003 the City released its Fiscal Year 2003-04 budget and, primarily as a result of the continued decline in the tax revenue forecast and added costs arising from the State's 2003-04 Executive Budget, the budget gap was projected to be \$3.8 billion in Fiscal Year 2003-04. The plan anticipated closing this budget gap through a \$600 million gap-closing program, State actions totaling \$2.7 billion, a \$1.0 billion contingency plan if the State failed to act on these proposals, a streamlining of the delivery of social services (\$75 million), a Federal program worth \$200 million and \$200 million in revenue as part of the phased-in payment for the airport lease. The City has recognized \$2.7 billion in State assistance under the current budget.

On June 30, 2003, the City submitted its four-year financial plan for Fiscal Years 2003-2007, which projected revenues and expenditures for Fiscal Years 2003 and 2004 balanced in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"), and projected gaps of \$2.0 billion, \$3.2 billion, and \$3.3 billion for Fiscal Years 2005, 2006, and 2007, respectively. On January 15, 2004, the City issued a modification to the June financial plan, which reflects the preliminary budget for Fiscal Year 2005. The January financial plan projects revenues and

expenditures balanced in accordance with GAAP for Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005, and projects gaps of \$2.0 billion, \$2.9 billion and \$2.2 billion in Fiscal Years 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively. The January financial plan includes proposed discretionary transfers and prepayments in Fiscal Year 2004 of \$1.39 billion, reflecting prepayments of debt service of \$695 million due in each of Fiscal Years 2005 and 2006.

Potential risks include the loss of City savings due to the legal challenge concerning the payment of certain debt with funds provided by the State, the potential for higher uniform overtime costs, and the failure of the MTA (defined below) to assume operation of private bus services funded by the City, which total \$531 million in Fiscal Year 2004 and \$800 million annually in Fiscal Years 2005-08, as well as assumed State and federal assistance. On February 12, 2004, the State issued a report that concluded that the City had overcome its most serious fiscal challenge since the 1970s, and that despite the budget risks cited in the report, New York City would end Fiscal Year 2003-04 with a substantial budget surplus and should have little difficulty balancing the Fiscal Year 2004-05 budget because it can draw upon reserves and other resources if needed. The report cautioned that continued progress toward recurring budget balance will depend on sustained economic improvement, an affordable labor agreement, and a reduction in the projected growth in nondiscretionary spending.

On April 26, 2004, the Mayor issued the proposed 2004-05 budget and four-year financial plan for Fiscal Years 2004-2008. The City projects a surplus of \$1.3 billion in the current fiscal year, a balanced budget for Fiscal Year 2004-05, and a projected budget gap of \$3.8 billion in Fiscal Year 2005-06.

Metropolitan Transportation Authority (the "MTA"). The MTA oversees the operation of subway and bus lines in New York City by its affiliates, the New York City Transit Authority and the Manhattan and Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority (collectively, the "TA"). Through its affiliated agency, the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority (the "TBTA"), the MTA operates certain intrastate toll bridges and tunnels. Because fare revenues are not sufficient to finance the mass transit portion of these operations, the MTA depends on operating support from the State, local governments and the TBTA, including loans, grants and subsidies. If current revenue projections are not realized and/or operating expenses exceed current projections, the TA or commuter railroads may be required to seek additional State assistance, raise fares or take other actions.

On October 28, 2003, the MTA released a revised 2003 budget and a four-year financial plan for itself and its affiliates and subsidiaries for 2004-07, which included the fares on the transit and commuter systems and tolls on the TBTA's bridges and tunnels that were increased in May 2003. The MTA expected that all such entities would be able to maintain their respective operations on a self-sustaining basis through 2004 and anticipated budget gaps of \$840 million in 2005, \$1.34 billion in 2006 and \$1.45 billion in 2007. The plan tracks the final year of the 2000-2004 Capital Programs of the transit and commuter systems that were approved by the Capital Program Review Board in the amount of \$17.1 billion. Other amendments were subsequently approved raising the total of the programs to \$17.9 billion.

On December 18, 2003, the MTA adopted a 2003 final budget estimate that showed an improvement of \$152 million in the expected year-end cash balance, as well as an updated 2004 budget. The MTA decided to apply the additional 2003 cash balance to the prepayment of 2005 expenses, thereby lowering the anticipated budget gap in 2005 to \$688 million.

Other Localities. Certain localities outside the City have experienced financial problems and have requested and received additional State assistance during the last several State fiscal years. The potential impact on the State of any future requests by localities for additional oversight or financial assistance was not included in the projections of the State's receipts and disbursements for Fiscal Year 2003-04 or thereafter.

Like the State, local governments must respond to changing political, economic and financial influences over which they have little or no control. Such changes may adversely affect the financial condition of certain local governments. It is also possible that the City, other localities or any of their respective public authorities may suffer serious financial difficulties that could jeopardize local access to the public credit markets, which may adversely affect the marketability of notes and bonds issued by localities within the State. Localities may also face unanticipated problems resulting from pending litigation, judicial decisions and long-range economic trends. Other large-scale potential problems, such as declining urban populations, increasing expenditures and the loss of skilled manufacturing jobs may also adversely affect localities and necessitate State assistance.

Special Considerations

The Legislature has not enacted the annual budget for Fiscal Year 2004-05, which began on April 1, 2004. However, on March 31, 2004, the State did enact the annual debt service bill, which includes appropriations for all State-supported, contingent-contractual, and certain debt service obligations for Fiscal Year 2004-05.

To avoid service disruptions, the State enacted interim budget legislation that extends certain revenue-raising authority and makes interim appropriations for certain State personal service costs, grants to local governments, and other items for the period from April 1 through May 9, 2004. Consistent with practices in prior years, DOB expects that interim appropriations needed to continue State activities will continue to be authorized until the Legislature enacts the annual budget for Fiscal Year 2004-05. DOB can provide no assurance that the budget adopted by the Legislature will not differ materially and adversely from the 2004-05 Financial Plan projections.

Many complex political, social, and economic forces influence the State's economy and finances, which may in turn affect the State's annual financial plan. These forces may affect the State unpredictably from fiscal year to fiscal year and are influenced by governments, institutions, and events that are not subject to the State's control. The State's financial plan is also necessarily based upon forecasts of national and State economic activity. Economic forecasts have frequently failed to predict accurately the timing and magnitude of changes in the national and State economies. The Department of the Budget ("DOB") believes that its current estimates related to the performance of the State and national economies are reasonable.

However, there can be no assurance that actual results will not differ materially and adversely from the current forecast.

Risks to the U.S. Forecast. Although DOB believes that the U.S. is on a sustainable growth path, that belief is contingent upon the absence of any further shocks to the economy. Unpredictable events such as a terrorist attack remain the biggest risk to the economic expansion. Such a shock could induce firms to postpone their spending and hiring plans again, reducing future investment and employment, which in turn could result in lower consumption growth. Moreover, a destructive attack on oil facilities abroad or a policy shift on the part of oil-producing nations could result in higher oil prices than anticipated, having adverse economic repercussions. Similarly, another large corporate governance scandal could dishearten investors, weakening equity prices and business and consumer spending.

If the Federal Reserve Board initiates a tighter monetary policy than anticipated, growth could also be more restrained than expected. Additionally, if households demonstrate a weaker response than expected to the fiscal stimulus provided by the tax cut, growth could be weaker than what is forecasted. There also is a risk of a "virtuous reform" by consumers to increase savings in order to readjust their balance sheets, which could lessen consumption and weaken corporate profits. The dollar is at some risk of a sharp adverse reaction by foreign investors, and a dollar collapse could impart a substantial inflationary impulse to the economy leading to higher interest rates and lower stock prices, both of which would constrict economic activity.

On the other hand, an economic resurgence that moderately exceeds DOB's expectations is also possible. A more rapid increase in export growth could generate a somewhat stronger increase in total output than expected. Similarly, lower inflation than expected could induce the Federal Reserve to postpone interest rate increases, resulting in stronger consumption and investment growth than projected. Moreover, strong productivity growth could result in higher real wages, supporting faster growth in consumer spending than expected.

Risks to the New York Forecast. In addition to the risks described above for the national forecast, there are risks specific to the State. Another attack targeted at New York City would once again disproportionately affect the State economy. Any other such shock that had a strong and prolonged impact on the financial markets would also disproportionately affect the State, resulting in lower income and employment growth than reflected in the current forecast. In addition, if the national and world economies grow more slowly than expected, demand for State goods and services would also be lower than projected, dampening employment and income growth relative to the forecast. In contrast, should the national and world economies grow faster than expected, a stronger upturn in stock prices, along with increased activity in financial markets is possible, resulting in higher wage growth than projected.

The State's economic expansion is just starting to gain momentum, and forecasting at or near a business cycle turning point is fraught with risk. Moreover, the financial markets, which are so pivotal to the direction of the downstate economy, are currently in a state of extreme flux. In the wake of several high-profile scandals, the pace of both technological and regulatory change

is as rapid as it has ever been. These circumstances compound even further the difficulty in projecting industry revenues and profits.

2003-04 Enacted Budget Financial Plan

The State's last fiscal year began on April 1, 2003 and ended on March 31, 2004. On March 31, 2003 the Legislature enacted appropriations for all State-supported, contingent contractual, and certain other debt service obligations for Fiscal Year 2003-04. On May 2, 2003, the Legislature completed action on the remaining appropriations and accompanying legislation constituting the budget for Fiscal Year 2003-04. The Governor vetoed substantial portions of the budget revisions enacted by the Legislature, but the Legislature overrode the vetoes on May 15, 2003. Accordingly, DOB issued the Enacted Budget Financial Plan on May 28, 2003 that reflected final action on the 2003-04 State Budget by the Legislature (the "2003-04 Budget").

Subsequent 2003-04 Budget Revisions. In the 2003-04 Budget, DOB projected a potential imbalance in the General Fund of approximately \$912 million prior to the anticipated receipt of certain Federal Funds, which provided \$1.07 billion of fiscal relief to the State and included \$645 million in one-time revenue sharing payments and \$422 million from a 15-month increase in Federal matching payments for Medicaid costs. An additional \$170 million in savings occurred from a delay in payments to the City associated with the Local Government Assistance Corporation ("LGAC"), for a total benefit of \$1.24 billion. All other revisions since the enactment of the 2003-04 Budget resulted in no significant change to the budget balance. Thus, the net positive impact of the \$1.24 billion eliminated the potential General Fund deficit, allowed a maximum deposit of \$84 million to the rainy day fund and generated a \$261 million surplus to help lower the budget gap.

DOB revised its mid-year financial plan based on a review of actual operating results and updated economic analysis through mid-January 2004. DOB projected the State would end Fiscal Year 2003-04 with General Fund cash resources of \$345 million above previously projected levels. The projected General Fund closing balance of \$1.01 billion consisted of \$794 in the rainy day fund, \$200 million in the community projects fund and \$20 million in contingencies for litigation. The projected increase of \$284 million reflected the addition of \$200 million from spending delays and the \$84 million in the rainy day fund. An additional deposit of \$661 was to be made to the tax refund reserve account to reflect \$400 million in tobacco securitization proceeds planned for use in 2004-05 and the \$261 cash surplus discussed above.

General Fund. The General Fund is the principal operating fund of the State and is used to account for all financial transactions except those required to be accounted for in another fund. It is the State's largest fund and receives almost all State taxes and other resources not dedicated to particular purposes. In Fiscal Year 2003-04, the General Fund accounted for 43.22% of All Governmental Funds disbursements.

Summary of General Fund Revenue and Spending Changes. Legislative changes were projected to increase revenues by \$1.9 billion in Fiscal Year 2003-04, \$1.4 billion in Fiscal Year 2004-05, and \$605 million in Fiscal Year 2005-06. The outyear values of the revenue proposals

decrease primarily because of "sunset" provisions enacted for the tax increases. In addition to these changes, revenues were projected to decrease from the 2003-04 Executive Budget forecast by \$462 million in Fiscal Year 2003-04, primarily due to the impact of 2002-03 actuals on the past fiscal year, and the April 2003 income tax settlement. The net revenue change since the 2003-04 Executive Budget was therefore approximately \$1.4 billion. Not counted within these revenue totals are certain other revenue measures adopted by the Legislature that DOB considers to be speculative. Examples include receipts from video lottery terminals at racetracks, collection of cigarette and motor fuel taxes on Indian reservations, and use tax collections.

General Fund spending was projected to increase from the 2003-04 Executive Budget by a net \$2.3 billion in Fiscal Year 2003-04, \$4.5 billion in Fiscal Year 2004-05 and \$4.2 billion in Fiscal Year 2005-06. This spending increase reflected net Legislative restorations and additions to the 2003-04 Executive Budget, including the denial of the Governor's pension reform proposals included in the 2003-04 Executive Budget (\$434 million in 2004-05 and \$197 million in 2005-06, after deferring required Fiscal Year 2003-04 payments with interest to 2005-06). It also reflected increased outyear costs resulting from the school aid database update (\$184 million in 2004-05 and \$60 million in 2005-06). In addition, the net spending changes included costs DOB projects but which the Legislature believed may not occur. Examples include a \$200 million lump sum appropriation for member items which DOB valued at \$200 million in costs and which the Legislature valued at \$100 million; various Medicaid savings DOB believes were not fully attainable; and higher costs associated with shelter allowances for welfare recipients.

General Fund Revenue Actions. Revenue actions included with the 2003-04 Budget included: a personal income tax increase (\$1.4 billion); a limited liability company filing fee increase (\$26 million); income tax withholding for certain partnerships (\$15 million); reduced interest for late refunds (\$5 million); increasing the State sales tax rate from 4% to 4.25% (\$450 million); temporarily replacing the permanent sales tax exemption on items of clothing and shoes priced under \$110 with a sales tax free week in August 2003 and another in January 2004 for the same items and thresholds (\$449 million); including the New York City cigarette excise tax in the sales tax base (\$7 million); changing the tax structure for insurance companies (\$158 million); decoupling from the Federal bonus depreciation provisions (\$58 million); decoupling from Federal expensing provisions for sports utility vehicles; and reducing the time period for collecting abandoned property related to the demutualization of insurance companies (\$75 million). In total, the 2003-04 Budget included over \$2.4 billion in revenue actions including those contained in the 2003-04 Executive Budget.

As part of the 2003-04 Budget, the Legislature also enacted tobacco securitization legislation that creates a bankruptcy-remote corporation to securitize all or a portion of the State's future share of tobacco settlement payments. The corporation will issue debt backed by payments from the tobacco industry under the master settlement agreement (the "MSA") and a contingent-contractual obligation on behalf of the State to pay debt service if MSA payments prove insufficient. The structure is designed to reduce overall borrowing costs to a level comparable to a typical State bond sale. The 2003-04 Budget assumed net proceeds of \$3.8 billion (\$1.9 billion on an adjusted basis) from this transaction in the past fiscal year and \$400 million in Fiscal Year 2004-05; these amounts are reflected as miscellaneous receipts in the 2003-04 Budget.

Fiscal 2003-04 Year-End Results. DOB estimates that the State ended Fiscal Year 2003-04, on March 31, 2004, with a General surplus of \$308 million. Total receipts, including transfers from other funds, were \$42.3 billion. Disbursements, including transfers to other funds, totaled \$42.1 billion. The General Fund ended the fiscal year with a balance of \$1.1 billion, which included \$794 million in the Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund (after an \$84 million deposit at the close of Fiscal Year 2003-04), the Contingency Reserve Fund (\$21 million), and the Community Projects Fund (\$262 million). On an All Governmental Funds basis, receipts totaled \$99.0 billion in Fiscal Year 2003-04, including \$37.3 billion in Federal grants. Spending from All Governmental Funds totaled \$97.3 billion. Total year-end balances were \$2.9 billion, and were held principally in the General Fund and in other State funds.

General Fund results in Fiscal Year 2003-04 were \$69 million better than the initial DOB estimates, after excluding the impact of Federal aid. The temporary Federal aid produced \$1.2 billion in General Fund relief during Fiscal Year 2003-04, which eliminated the initial projected \$912 million imbalance. New York's share of the national aid package consisted of a revenue sharing grant worth \$645 million and a temporary 2.95% increase in the Federal matching rate that produced \$506 million in General Fund savings.

Aside from the extraordinary Federal aid, the net General Fund operating variance was \$69 million, although year-end results for a number of programs varied from the initial projections. In particular, even though the State economy rebounded modestly in Fiscal Year 2003-04, the persistent effects of the national recession and a weak recovery continued to put pressure on the State's social services programs to a greater extent than anticipated in the 2003-04 Budget. The actual number of people receiving Medicaid and welfare benefits during the year exceeded initial projections, driving additional costs. However, the positive impact of Federal aid, modestly higher tax receipts, and spending that came in below projections in other programs, were more than sufficient to offset the growth in social services costs. The year-end operating surplus of \$308 million in the General Fund was the first recorded since Fiscal Year 2000-01. The year-end reported surplus in Fiscal Year 2003-04 was \$47 million higher than the surplus projected by DOB earlier in 2004.

Proposed 2004-05 Executive Budget

Summary. Consistent with DOB projections since the 2003-04 Enacted Budget, the current budget is soundly balanced while the baseline budget gap for 2004-05 is projected at \$5.1 billion and the outyear gaps at roughly \$7 billion to \$8 billion. The 2004-05 Executive Budget (the "2004-05 Budget") recommendations will close the entire 2004-05 gap, and significantly reduce the outyear gaps.

The 2004-05 Budget projects that a strengthening economic recovery will produce a return to above-average rates of growth in tax revenues, reflecting overall tax receipt growth of 7.8%. Real gross domestic product growth for the United States is forecast at 4.7%, with employment growth expected to accelerate in 2004. The equity market rebound is expected to

produce renewed growth in financial sector compensation and in taxable income gains for the owners of corporate equities.

Reforms are proposed to hold spending in line with available resources, particularly in Medicaid and pensions. State agency operations will continue to be made more efficient, in part through the expansion of operational "hosting" by one agency of administrative functions for multiple agencies. The State workforce is expected to remain level at roughly 187,900. Revenue proposals focus on maximization of Federal resources, closing tax loopholes and ensuring that fees adequately fund the activities they support. Rainy day reserves are increased, and modest but important targeted investments are recommended in economic development, including tax cuts.

The 2004-05 Budget also includes funding in response to the State Court of Appeals ruling requiring the State to implement reforms that ensure all children have the opportunity for a sound basic education ("SBE"). This Budget takes the first step in a multi year effort to fund SBE costs by reserving all proceeds from video lottery terminals ("VLTs") and providing additional General Fund support of \$100 million to New York City for this purpose. VLT proceeds from facilities now being developed and new ones proposed with the 2004-05 Budget are projected at \$325 million in the 2004-05 school year growing to \$2 billion annually over the next five years.

The 2004-05 Executive Budget is expected to have a positive \$1.4 billion impact on local governments, and furthers the process of lowering the local property tax burden over a multi year period. The \$3 billion STAR program significantly reduced the school tax burden. Recommendations this year would contain the growth in local property taxes through a proposed multi year takeover of Medicaid long-term care costs, reforms in pensions and health care that lower costs for both the State and its localities, and a cap on school district spending increases. In addition, a comprehensive mandate relief package is proposed to assist local governments.

Finally, this Budget begins rebuilding State reserves by making a maximum \$84 million deposit to the rainy day fund in Fiscal Year 2003-04, the eighth such deposit made in the last nine years. The last several years have clearly demonstrated that adequate reserve levels are critical if the State is to withstand economic downturns without draconian local assistance budget cuts or massive layoffs.

Sources of the 2004-05 Budget Gap. Prior to the announcement of the 2004-05 Budget, the State faced potential General Fund budget gaps of \$5.1 billion in 2004-05, \$6.7 billion in 2005-06, and \$7.8 billion in 2006-07. The current \$5.1 billion gap is at the lower end of the projected range due to modestly improved economic conditions and the expectation of continued increases in financial services incomes.

Underlying receipts growth in Fiscal Year 2004-05, adjusted to exclude the impact of tax law changes, is projected to increase by roughly \$2.8 billion (7%) over Fiscal Year 2003-04. The incremental value of existing tax law changes results in a net decrease of \$265 million in receipts. The underlying receipts growth was also offset by the loss of tobacco securitization

proceeds which were used, as planned, to provide \$3.8 billion of resources in Fiscal Year 2003-04 and \$400 million in 2004-05, resulting in a net decrease of \$3.4 billion. A one-time Federal revenue sharing grant of \$645 million provided by the Federal economic stimulus package is not available next year. In addition, increasing debt service costs reduce the amount of available General Fund taxes, including costs for the State Personal Income Tax Revenue Bond Program and the LGAC.

Annual spending is projected to grow by \$3.1 billion, driven mainly by higher costs for employee pensions (up 137%); Medicaid, primarily to support current service levels and the inability to achieve proposed cost containment actions in the current budget; as well as for mental hygiene, higher education and welfare. Also, one-time actions that reduced General Fund spending in the current budget are not available in 2004-05, including a temporary increase in the Federal match rate for Medicaid, the use of Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families ("TANF") for welfare-related spending, and Medicaid and Tuition Assistance Program payment rolls that drive higher 2004-05 costs. Spending for debt service and employee health insurance is also projected to increase as a result of programmatic and inflationary pressures. These cost increases are partially offset by the 2002-03 payment deferrals.

2004-05 Gap-Closing Plan. The 2004-05 Budget fully closes the \$5.1 billion General Fund budget gap with a mix of spending restraint, revenue actions and transitional financing. Actions of nearly \$3.9 billion and \$3.5 billion in Fiscal Years 2005-06 and 2006-07, respectively, will reduce the outyear gaps to more manageable levels of \$2.9 billion and \$4.3 billion in Fiscal Years 2005-06 and 2006-07, respectively. In addition, \$240 billion in Fiscal Year 2004-05 (\$325 billion on a school year basis), growing to \$2 billion annually over the next five years, is reserved from new VLT resources to fund the SBE requirements.

Recommendations to restrain spending in the General Fund total \$2.59 billion and include a combination of program restructuring and the use of alternate funding sources. Significant savings proposals include:

- Medicaid/health care cost containment to restrain prescription drug costs, lower the cost of optional services, and enhance case management (\$425 million);

- Pension reforms, including a cap in the annual increases in employer contribution rates (\$440 million);

- Restructure welfare-related programs including enhanced mandated employment requirements (\$88 million) and use of Federal resources to support spending (\$274 million);

- Cost containment in mental hygiene programs (\$133 million) and initiatives to increase other revenues (\$165 million); and

- Lower debt service costs through debt management actions including refundings and expanded use of variable rate debt (\$150 million).

All other spending actions totaled \$595 million including recommended efficiencies in State agency operations and restraint in local assistance spending and transportation costs offset by General Fund spending increases for additional General Fund school aid support to New York City (\$70 million) that will supplement VLT reserves for SBE and initial costs for the proposed multi-year State takeover of local Medicaid costs for long-term care services (\$24 million).

Revenue proposals are expected to raise \$972 million in Fiscal Year 2004-05 and include the provision of four sales tax free weeks instead of a permanent exemption on clothing and footwear (\$400 million) and reimposition of an assessment on hospital and home care revenues and an increase to the existing reimbursable nursing home revenue assessment to support health care programs (\$323 million).

The 2004-05 Budget includes a total of \$1.51 billion in nonrecurring actions including:

The shift of various pay-as-you-go capital projects to bond financing (\$283 million);

A continuation of the legislative delay of the last Medicaid cycle payable at the end of the year (\$190 million);

Additional revenues produced by the 2003-04 tobacco bond sale (\$181 million);

Implementation of an alternative proposal regarding LGAC bondholders (\$170 million);

Legislation to reverse the effect of the recent decision to eliminate delays in collecting tax payments (\$50 million); and,

All other proposals include using available resources of the Power Authority of the State of New York to help finance the "Power-for-Jobs" program (\$100 million), sweeps of available fund balances (\$72 million) and continuation of bond issuance charges (\$50 million).

In addition, surplus reserves from the Housing Finance Agency (the "HFA") will be available in 2004-05 and used to lower the projected 2005-06 outyear gap.

The 2004-05 Financial Plan

This section provides a comprehensive explanation of the Financial Plan activity within key functional areas (e.g. Medicaid) across all governmental fund types. The State accounts for all budgeted receipts and disbursements that support programs and other administrative costs of running State government within the All Governmental Funds type. The All Governmental Funds, comprised of funding supported by State Funds and Federal Funds, provides the most comprehensive view of the financial operations of the State. State Funds includes the General Fund, which is the principal operating fund of the State, and other State-supported funds including State Special Reserve Funds, Capital Projects Funds and Debt Service Funds.

Impact of Fiscal Year 2003-04 Results. At this time, DOB expects that Fiscal Year 2003-04 results will have only a modest impact on the 2004-05 Financial Plan. The 2004-05 Financial Plan already used \$261 million of the anticipated \$308 million surplus to help stay balanced. Spending of \$362 million for legislative member items budgeted in Fiscal Year 2003-04 but now expected to be spent in later fiscal years also has no effect on overall 2004-05 Financial Plan balance, as the resources to finance the spending have already been, or are planned to be, set aside. DOB expects other timing-related spending in Fiscal Year 2004-05 to have no net impact on budget balance.

During the final quarter of Fiscal Year 2003-04, the State announced that it had reached tentative collective bargaining agreements with several of the State's employee unions. On April 27, 2004, the State's largest union ratified the first of these agreements. DOB projects that, if all of the State's employee unions approved comparable agreements, it would result in General Fund costs of roughly \$350 million in Fiscal Year 2004-05 growing to \$1.4 billion by the end of the contract period in Fiscal Year 2006-07. The current Financial Plan has no dedicated reserves for the costs of new labor agreements, but additional Fiscal Year 2004-05 revenues of between \$150 million and \$500 million above the 2004-05 Budget projections identified in the consensus revenue agreement reached by the Legislature and the Governor in March 2004 could help to cover these costs.

Receipts Outlook. All Governmental Funds receipts were \$99 billion in Fiscal Year 2003-04, a decrease of 1.0% from budget estimates. After adjusting for the changes in the Tax Stabilization Fund reserves, receipts were \$339 million, or 0.8% higher than the 2003-04 Budget. General Fund receipts were \$42.33 billion in Fiscal Year 2003-04, exceeding the original 2003-04 Budget estimates by \$587 million (1.4%) due to the collection of \$400 million from the sale of tobacco bonds, receipt of additional Federal aid and a net increase in tax, transfer and miscellaneous other receipts.

All Governmental Funds receipts are projected to reach \$99.52 billion in Fiscal Year 2004-05, an increase of \$463 million (0.5%) from Fiscal Year 2003-04. The small net increase is due to the one-time nature of tobacco securitization and federal revenue sharing received in Fiscal Year 2003-04 offset by expected improvements in economic conditions that will increase tax receipts significantly, and by revenue actions taken with the 2003-04 budget. General Fund receipts are projected to reach \$41.83 billion in 2004-05, a decrease of \$424 million (1.0%) from Fiscal Year 2003-04. The major source of the annual change in the General Fund is the impact of the \$4.2 billion in tobacco securitization proceeds and \$645 million from Federal Revenue sharing grants, which were received in Fiscal Year 2003-04, but will not recur in Fiscal Year 2004-05. This loss is offset, in part, by increased receipts from both the personal income and sales taxes, as a result of temporary tax increases adopted as part of the 2003-04 Budget. Overall, improved economic performance and a resurgence in financial service sector compensation are also expected to increase 2004-05 receipts.

Total Governmental Receipts comprise revenues from the personal income tax (\$27.46 billion), user taxes and fees (\$12.48 billion), business taxes (\$5.44 billion), other taxes (\$1.22 billion), miscellaneous receipts (\$16.64 billion), and Federal grants (\$36.26 billion).

Personal Income Tax. The net receipts in Fiscal Year 2003-04 were \$24.05 billion, approximately equal to estimates in the 2003-04 Budget. Personal income tax General Fund receipts for Fiscal Year 2003-04 were \$15.77 billion, a decrease of \$111 million (0.7%) from 2003-04 Budget estimates.

Net receipts for Fiscal Year 2004-05 are projected to reach \$27.46 billion, an increase of \$3.38 billion (14.0%) from 2003-04 due largely to three factors: an increase in underlying liability growth associated with improved economic conditions; the temporary three-year tax increase enacted in 2003; and a \$1.27 billion higher contribution from the Refund Reserve account. Personal income tax General Fund receipts for 2004-05 (net of the Refund Reserve transaction) are projected to reach \$17.83 billion, an increase of \$1.46 billion (8.9%) from Fiscal Year 2003-04.

User Taxes and Fees. All Governmental Funds user taxes and fees receipts for Fiscal Year 2003-04 were \$11.22 billion, an increase of \$1.12 billion (10.3%) from 2002-03. The sales and use tax increased an estimated \$1.03 billion (11.7 %) from 2002-03. The remainder of this category declined by an estimated \$15 million (0.7%) for Fiscal Year 2003-04, due mainly to declines in taxable cigarette consumption. General Fund user taxes and fees net receipts were \$7.98 billion, an increase of \$916 million (13.0%) from Fiscal Year 2002-03. The General Fund sales and use tax increased an estimated \$850 million (13.4%) from 2002-03 and the other user taxes and fees declined by an estimated \$16 million (2.2%).

All Funds user taxes and fees net receipts for 2004-05 are projected to reach \$12.48 billion, an increase of \$667 million (5.7%) from Fiscal Year 2003-04. The sales and use tax is projected to increase \$662 million (6.8%) due largely to increases in employment, income and overall consumption, which expanded the estimated taxable base. The other user taxes and fees are projected to increase \$5 million (0.2%). General Fund user taxes and fees net receipts for 2004-05 are projected to reach \$8.34 billion, an increase of \$443 million (5.6%) from Fiscal Year 2003-04. The sales and use tax is projected to increase \$488 million (6.8%) from Fiscal Year 2003-04. The other user taxes and fees are projected to decrease \$44 million (6.2%) from Fiscal Year 2003-04, due mainly to the increased dedication of motor vehicle fee receipts to transportation funds.

Business Taxes. All Governmental Funds business tax receipts were \$5.01 billion in Fiscal Year 2003-04, a decrease of \$45 million (0.9%) over 2003-04 Budget projections. General Fund business tax receipts in Fiscal Year 2003-04 were \$3.41 billion, or \$85 million (2.4%) less than 2003-04 Budget estimates.

All Governmental Funds business tax receipts in 2004-05 are expected to be \$5.39 billion, or \$411 million (8.3%) above Fiscal Year 2003-04. This is primarily because of the anticipated increase in insurance tax receipts associated with continued premium growth and the expectation of strengthening corporate and bank profitability. General Fund business tax receipts in 2004-05 are projected to be \$3.74 billion, or \$344 million (10.1%) over Fiscal Year 2003-04. This is due primarily to tax law changes enacted in Fiscal Year 2003-04 relating to intangible

income and the de-coupling from certain Federal tax provisions, and the expectation of strengthening corporate and bank profits.

Other Taxes. All Funds other taxes, which include estate, pari-mutuel, gift, real property gains, real estate transfer, and racing admissions/boxing and wrestling exhibition taxes, were \$1.28 billion in Fiscal Year 2003-04, an increase of \$102 million (8.7%) over 2003-04 Budget estimates. The increase is primarily caused by the real estate transfer tax. General Fund other taxes were \$768 million in Fiscal Year 2003-04, a decrease of \$2 million (0.3%) below 2003-04 Budget estimates.

The estimate for All Funds other taxes in 2004-05 is \$1.22 billion, which is \$11 million (0.9%) below Fiscal Year 2003-04. The decline is the result of a projected decrease in estate tax collections of \$22 million partially offset by a projected increase in real estate transfer tax receipts of \$11 million. The estimate for General Fund other taxes in 2004-05 is \$762 million, which is \$22 million (2.8%) below Fiscal Year 2003-04. Both estimates reflect an anticipated leveling off of market equity values.

Miscellaneous Receipts. All Governmental Funds miscellaneous receipts for Fiscal Year 2003-04 were \$19.42 billion, a decrease of \$189 million from 2003-04 Budget estimates. General Fund miscellaneous receipts for Fiscal Year 2003-04 were \$5.9 billion, a difference of \$357 million from 2003-04 Budget estimates (6.4%), which results from the acceleration of \$400 million of tobacco securitization proceeds.

All Governmental Funds miscellaneous receipts for 2004-05 are projected to reach \$16.64 billion, a decrease of \$3.10 billion (15.7%) from Fiscal Year 2003-04. Miscellaneous receipts in State Funds are projected at \$16.52 billion in 2004-05, a decline of \$3.10 billion (15.88%) from the current year. Growth in other State funds includes higher receipts in lottery for anticipated VLT proceeds (\$240 million), increased provider assessments reflecting the proposed assessments on nursing home, hospital and home care revenues (\$258 million), and additional financing of health care costs (\$279 million). General Fund miscellaneous receipts are projected to total \$2.09 billion in 2004-05, a decrease of \$3.88 billion (65%) from the current fiscal year. This decrease is due largely to the tobacco securitization proceeds described above. Excluding these proceeds, General Fund miscellaneous receipts would increase by \$317 million.

Federal Grants. All Governmental Funds Federal grants for Fiscal Year 2003-04 were \$37.31 billion, an increase of \$3.9 billion from 2003-04 Budget estimates. Federal Grants in the General Fund were \$645 million in Fiscal Year 2003-04. The 2003-04 Budget did not anticipate this extraordinary aid.

All Governmental Funds Federal grants for 2004-05 are projected to reach \$36.27 billion, a decrease of \$922 million (2.5%) from Fiscal Year 2003-04. This decrease reflects primarily the General Fund decrease of \$645 million from the current fiscal year, augmented by the decrease in World Trade Center pass-through costs (\$200 million). Federal Grants in State Funds are projected at \$12 million, a decline of \$633 million (96.3%) from the current year. There are no

projected Federal Grants in 2004-05 in the General Fund, a decrease of \$645 million from the current fiscal year.

Disbursements Outlook. The Financial Plan projections assume that the 2004-05 Budget and all accompanying proposals are enacted in their entirety. Absent the 2004-05 Budget recommendations designed to reduce the growth in annual spending, General Fund spending would increase by more than \$3 billion over Fiscal Year 2003-04.

2003-04 SPENDING ENACTED BUDGET TO YEAR-END RESULTS
MAJOR SOURCES OF VARIANCE
(millions of dollars)

	General Fund	Other State Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds	All Govt'l Funds
2003-04 Enacted Estimate	42,737	20,250	62,987	33,387	96,374
Major Functions/Activities					
Medicaid	(208)	189	(19)	802	783
School Aid (excluding Federal aid)	62	(35)	27	0	27
Welfare	(26)	0	(26)	(93)	(119)
Children and Families	38	(34)	4	325	329
Mental Hygiene	(79)	(56)	(135)	101	(34)
Higher Education	156	(73)	83	(67)	16
Debt Service	(109)	73	(36)	0	(36)
General State Charges	14	10	24	10	34
Other Sources of Variance					
All Other K-12 Education	(64)	4	(60)	929	869
World Trade Center "Pass-Through"	10	0	10	593	603
Transportation Capital Spending	(1)	(275)	(276)	53	(223)
Capital Spending	0	(325)	(325)	0	(325)
Reclassification					
Member Items Spending	(362)	0	(362)	0	(362)
All Other	(103)	(461)	(564)	(45)	(609)
2003-04 YEAR-END RESULTS	42,065	19,267	61,332	35,995	97,327
\$ Change	(672)	(983)	(1,655)	2,608	953
% Change	-1.57%	-4.85%	-2.63%	7.81%	0.99%

Medicaid. Medicaid, the single most expensive program budgeted in New York State, finances health care for low-income individuals, long-term care for the elderly, and services for disabled individuals, primarily through payments to health care providers. New York's Medicaid program is financed jointly by the Federal government, the State, and counties. Total Medicaid financing from all sources is projected to reach \$42.7 billion in 2004-05, consisting of \$21.9 billion in Federal support, \$13.8 billion in State funding, and \$7.0 billion in local government financing. The 2004-05 Budget does not include the local government share of Medicaid funding, but does include the entire Federal share of the program.

The total Medicaid caseload is projected at 3.7 million in 2004-05, an increase of 5% from the current fiscal year. Other changes primarily include a "tobacco guarantee" payment to HCRA to replace the loss of revenue from the securitization of tobacco proceeds (\$118 million) and the loss of the federal matching rate which will result in higher General Fund costs (\$390 million) and lower spending from Federal Funds (\$584 million). The 2004-05 Budget includes higher General Fund costs for the proposed multi year State takeover of local Medicaid costs of long-term care services (\$24 million) and a revision to the 1993 wage equalization factor used in the calculation of nursing home reimbursement rates (\$19 million). The 2004-05 Budget proposes a restoration of a 0.7% assessment on hospital and home care revenues and restoring the nursing home reimbursable assessment from 5.0% to 6.0% of revenues in order to finance State Medicaid spending. Total recommended actions reduce General Fund costs by \$170 million and Federal Funds spending by \$256 million.

School Aid. School aid, the single largest program financed by the General Fund and State Funds, helps support elementary and secondary education provided to New York pupils enrolled in 680 school districts throughout the State. State funding is provided to districts based on aid formulas governed by statute and through reimbursement for various categorical programs. On a school year basis (July 1 through June 30), support for general school aid is recommended at \$14.6 billion, an increase of \$147 million (1%) over the current school year. In addition to \$14.6 billion for general school aid, the budget sets aside all revenues from VLTs to support SBE requirements. Based upon VLT facilities now being developed and new ones proposed with the 2004-05 Budget, receipts are projected at \$325 million in the 2004-05 school year, growing to \$2 billion annually over the next five years. To supplement the VLT revenues, New York City will also receive a separate \$100 million SBE matching grant (\$70 million on a State fiscal year basis) as part of its general school aid. General Fund spending in 2004-05 is projected at \$12.53 billion on a State fiscal year basis.

The State Lottery Fund contribution is projected at \$1.95 billion, an increase of \$110 million in additional lottery revenues, including \$43 million associated with proposed enhancements to the Quick Draw program. In addition, \$240 million is reserved from VLT revenues (\$325 million on a school year basis) to support SBE reforms. In addition to the school year totals referenced above, Federal Funds also provide \$2.89 billion in education funding to school districts in 2004-05.

Welfare. Welfare programs provide a wide range of benefits to poor families including cash assistance grants, child welfare services, tax credits for eligible low-income workers, and services that assist welfare recipients in securing and retaining employment. Funding is also provided for local administration of welfare programs. Total welfare spending is projected to be approximately \$8.2 billion in Fiscal Year 2004-05, compared to approximately \$8.1 billion in the current year. Total welfare caseload is estimated at 653,041 in 2004-05, an increase of 36,201 from the current fiscal year. Federal assistance consists of funds provided through the TANF block grant. Additional General Fund costs from caseload and expenditure growth reflect a projected 4.7% increase in the family caseload, a 10% increase in the single adult/childless couples caseload, and 3% growth in expenditures per person. Federal funding for welfare is a

fixed amount provided through a TANF block grant and does not increase or decrease based on changes in caseload or State expenditures.

2004-05 General Fund increases resulting from the loss of TANF in Fiscal Year 2003-04 (\$322 million), include the one-time delay in the transfer of TANF funds to the Child Care Block Grant and the availability of one-time unprogrammed TANF initiative funding. The \$70 million decrease in Federal Funds primarily reflects this reduced Federal funding available to support TANF-funded initiatives. Additional General Fund costs reflect increased funding for welfare employment and other initiatives (\$63 million) and the use of one-time administration credits in Fiscal Year 2003-04 (\$56 million), which are partially offset by the annualization of the reduction in local administrative reimbursement enacted in Fiscal Year 2003-04 (\$45 million).

Office of Children and Family Services. The Office of Children and Family Services ("OCFS") provides child welfare services including foster care, adoption, child protective services and childcare. Total State spending for Fiscal Year 2004-05 is estimated to be approximately \$5.7 billion with an additional \$1.7 billion in Federal aid. A net decrease in Fiscal Year 2004-05 All Funds spending is attributable primarily to a reduction of the Federal TANF for Child Care and Title XX program support (\$150 million), partially offset by growth in State child welfare costs for preventive services, child protective services, and adoption subsidies supported by the General Fund (\$48 million) and other State support (\$14 million). In the General Fund, the impact of the reduced TANF to Title XX transfer produces increased child welfare spending by \$58 million.

Mental Hygiene. Fiscal 2004-05 disbursements are forecasted to be approximately \$10.4 billion, with an additional \$2.5 billion in Federal funds. The State mental health agencies collectively provide a wide array of services to special needs populations. Services are administered to individuals with mental illnesses, developmental disabilities and/or chemical dependencies through institutional and community-based settings. Many of these services are partially financed with State and Federal Medicaid dollars.

Annual General Fund growth of \$299 million is attributable primarily to increased State Operations costs including payment of an "extra" institutional facilities payroll (\$95 million), local services and program enhancements and a reduction in available patient care revenues, primarily as a result of nonrecurring debt management actions (\$69 million) and the expiration of the temporary 15- month increase in the Federal Medicaid matching rate (\$40 million) used to support State Operations costs in the General Fund. Absent proposed budget actions, mental hygiene agencies would have otherwise experienced roughly double the projected General Fund growth of \$299 million in 2004-05.

Higher Education. Fiscal 2004-05 disbursements are forecasted to be approximately \$15.6 billion, with an additional \$128 million in Federal funds and approximately \$3.7 billion from other State sources. Higher education includes operational and administrative costs for SUNY and CUNY and the Higher Education Services Corporation, which is responsible for administering grant awards to income eligible students. General Fund costs increase by \$104 million in 2004-05 as a result of legislative actions in the 2003-04 Budget that deferred grant

award costs into 2004-05. The 2004-05 Executive Budget also provides funding for higher costs at SUNY and CUNY for salaries and fringe benefits, community college enrollment growth, inflationary increases and growth in the number of grant recipients.

Debt Service. Fiscal 2004-05 disbursements are forecasted to be approximately \$9.7 billion, with an additional \$2.1 billion from other State sources. Debt Service Funds are the conduits through which the State pays debt service on all State supported bonds, including general obligation bonds for which the State is constitutionally obligated to pay debt service and bonds issued by State public authorities for which the State is contractually obligated to pay debt service subject to an appropriation. Debt service is paid by transfers from the General Fund, dedicated taxes and fees, and other resources such as patient income revenues.

The growth in the General Fund is the result of increases in net debt service payments to support capital projects for Corrections (\$86 million), SUNY Educational Facilities (\$71 million), CUNY (\$68 million), the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) (\$41 million) and the HFA (\$26 million), offset by modest reductions in other programs. The increase in net debt service costs related to other State-supported funds is also attributable to SUNY dormitory facilities (\$32 million), Mental Hygiene facilities (\$93 million), transportation (\$70 million), economic development (\$58 million) and educational capital programs (\$38 million).

General State Charges. General State Charges ("GSCs") account for the costs of fringe benefits to State employees and retirees of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches, as well as for taxes on public lands and litigation. The General Fund supports approximately 85% of GSCs spending. Fringe benefit payments, many of which are mandated by statute or collective bargaining agreements, include employer contributions for pensions, social security, health insurance, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance.

Fiscal Year 2004-05 spending is forecasted to be approximately \$12 billion. Higher projected contributions to the New York State and Local Retirement Systems are associated with prior year pension investment losses and the expansion of retiree benefits. Baseline projections from the State Comptroller show an employer pension contribution rate of 12.3% of payroll that would produce an annual State pension cost increase of \$664 million (136.8%). The 2004-05 Budget proposes a series of pension reforms that will moderate these costs and produce a total employer pension contribution of \$669 million, an annual increase of \$184 million (37.9%). Providing health insurance to State employees and retirees is projected to total \$2.05 billion in 2004-05, an increase of \$255 million. This is attributable primarily to underlying growth of 13% in premium costs to cover the rising expense and utilization of employee health care, including escalating prescription drug costs.

Other Expenses. In addition to the programs described above, the 2004-05 Budget includes funding for Economic Development, Parks, the Environment, Public Health, Education, Public Protection, General Government, the Judiciary, and various other programs. Other significant savings actions contained in this Budget, include:

\$150 million in recurring State operations efficiencies;

over \$56 million in savings due to reductions in local public health programs and significant reforms are proposed that contribute savings in the outyears of the Financial Plan;

\$117 million in transportation savings; and

savings from modest 5% reductions to a variety of local assistance programs.

All other State Funds spending is projected to increase \$685 million over the current fiscal year. Growth in other State-supported spending includes economic development capital projects (\$320 million), capital projects related to the E-911 program (\$100 million), increased taxpayer participation and tax levy growth in STAR (\$163 million), spending from the Indigent Legal Services Fund (\$31 million), and inflationary increases and higher enrollment in the Elderly Pharmaceutical Insurance Coverage (EPIC) program (\$73 million).

All Governmental Funds spending for these programs is projected to increase by \$1.10 billion from the current fiscal year. This increase includes State Funds spending growth of \$685 million and higher Federal spending of \$416 million for, among other things, transportation-related capital projects (\$172 million), implementation of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (\$142 million), and reimbursement for World Trade Center costs (\$200 million).

Fiscal 2003-04 Year-End Balances. The General Fund ended Fiscal Year 2003-04 with a balance of \$1.1 billion. The balance is comprised of the Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund (\$794 million), the Contingency Reserve Fund (\$21 million) and the Community Projects Fund (\$262 million). At the close of Fiscal Year 2003-04, the All Governmental Funds Cash Financial Plan had positive fund balances of \$2.9 billion, comprised of \$1.1 billion in the General Fund, \$2.2 billion in the Special Revenue Funds and \$175 million in the Debt Service Funds, offset by a negative fund balance of \$495 million in the Capital Projects Fund.

Outyear General Fund Financial Plan Projections

At the beginning of the 2004-05 budget cycle, the State faced potential budget gaps of \$5.0, \$6.7 billion and \$7.8 billion in Fiscal Years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07, respectively. The 2004-05 Budget would completely balance the Fiscal Year 2004-05 gap and reduce the Fiscal Year 2005-06 gap to approximately \$2.9 billion. The gaps assume the Legislature will enact the proposed budget in its entirety. The austerity measures limiting discretionary spending will remain in force and all State agencies will continue to operate under the current hiring freeze and continue to seek opportunities to achieve greater productivity, improve services and reduce costs.

General Fund receipts are estimated at \$41.98 billion and \$43.27 billion in Fiscal Years 2005-06 and 2006-07, respectively. Receipts growth is expected to exceed historical averages, consistent with economic expansion. Adjusted tax receipts are expected to increase by 2.9% and 3.7% in each successive year, which reflect the phase-out of temporary personal income tax and sales tax increases. The growth in tax receipts is consistent with current State and national economic forecasts.

Absent additional spending controls greater than those proposed in the 2004-05 Budget, DOB currently projects that General Fund spending will grow by \$3.11 billion (7.4%) in Fiscal Year 2005-06 and \$2.59 billion (5.8%) in Fiscal Year 2006-07. The primary sources of this growth are projected to be in Medicaid (\$1.41 billion and \$1.25 billion, respectively), welfare (\$366 million and \$225 million, respectively) and school aid (excluding SBE expenses) (\$214 million and \$285 million, respectively). Mental hygiene, State operations and local assistance programs also will require substantial additional spending.

State Indebtedness

General. Financing activities of the State include general obligation debt and State-guaranteed debt, to which the full faith and credit of the State has been pledged, as well as lease-purchase and contractual-obligation financing, moral obligation and other financing through public authorities and municipalities, where the State's legal obligation to make payments to those public authorities and municipalities for their debt service is subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature. The State has never defaulted on any of its general obligation indebtedness or its obligations under lease-purchase or contractual-obligation financing arrangements and has never been called upon to make any direct payments pursuant to its guarantees.

Limitations on State-Supported Debt.

Debt Reform Act of 2000. The Debt Reform Act of 2000 (the "Act") is intended to improve the State's borrowing practices, and it applies to all new State-supported debt issued on and after April 1, 2000. It also imposes phased-in caps on new debt outstanding and new debt service costs. The Act also limited the use of debt to capital projects and established a maximum term of 30 years on such debt. The cap on new State-supported debt outstanding began at 0.75% of personal income in 2000-01, and will gradually increase until it is fully phased-in at 4.0% in 2010-11. Similarly, the cap on covered debt service costs began at 0.75% of total State funds receipts in 2000-01, and will gradually increase to 5.0% in 2013-14.

As of the most recent calculations in October 2002, the State reported that it was in compliance with both debt caps, with debt issued after March 31, 2000 and then outstanding at 0.67% of personal income and debt service on such debt at 0.36% of total State receipts, compared to the caps of 1.25% each. DOB expects that debt outstanding and debt service costs for Fiscal Years 2002-03 and 2003-04 will also be within the statutory caps.

Variable Rate Obligations and Related Agreements. State statutory law authorizes issuers of State-supported debt to issue a limited amount of variable rate obligations and, subject to various statutory restrictions, enter into a limited amount of interest rate exchange agreements. State law limits the use of debt instruments which result in a variable rate exposure to no more than 15% of total outstanding State-supported debt, and limits the use of interest rate exchange agreements to a total notional amount of no more than 15% of total State-supported outstanding debt. As of March 31, 2003, there was approximately \$2.0 billion in debt instruments resulting in a variable rate exposure. In addition, four authorized issuers entered into a total notional

amount of \$2.2 billion in interest rate exchange agreements, with a mark-to-market value of about \$63 million. Both amounts are less than the statutory cap of 15%. DOB expects that the amount of interest rate exchange agreements and net variable rate obligations will remain within the statutory imposed limits.

State-Supported Debt.

General Obligation Bond Programs. General obligation debt is currently authorized by the State for transportation, environment and housing purposes. The amount of general obligation bonds issued in Fiscal Year 2002-03 (excluding refunding bonds) was \$244 million. Transportation-related bonds are issued for State highway and bridge improvements, aviation, highway and mass transportation projects and purposes, and rapid transport, rail, canal, port and waterway programs and projects. Environmental bonds are issued to fund environmentally sensitive land acquisitions, air and water quality improvements, municipal non-hazardous waste landfill closures and hazardous waste site cleanup projects. As of March 31, 2003, the total amount of general obligation debt authorized was \$14.535 billion, of which approximately \$4.0 billion was outstanding.

Lease-Purchase and Contractual-Obligation Financing Programs. Lease-purchase and contractual-obligation financing arrangements with public authorities and municipalities has been used primarily by the State to finance the State's bridge and highway programs, SUNY and CUNY buildings, health and mental hygiene facilities, prison construction and rehabilitation and various other State capital projects. As of March 31, 2003, the State had authorized over \$50 billion in total financing arrangements, of which approximately \$30.5 billion was outstanding.

Debt Servicing. The Debt Reduction Reserve Fund (the "DRRF") was created in 1998 to set aside resources that could be used to reduce State-supported indebtedness either through the use of the DRRF as a pay-as-you-go financing source, reduce debt service costs or defease outstanding debt. In 1998-99, \$50 million was initially deposited in the DRRF. Additional deposits to the DRRF included \$250 million in 1999-2000, \$500 million in 2000-01, \$250 million in 2001-02 and \$53 million in Fiscal Year 2003-04. The State does not expect to make additional deposits to the DRRF in the current fiscal year.

2003-04 Borrowing Plan. The State Finance Law requires the Governor to submit a five-year Capital Program and Financing Plan (a "Plan") with the annual Executive Budget. The proposed 2003-04 through 2007-08 Plan was released with the 2003-04 Executive Budget, and was updated with that budget on February 28, 2003.

The State's 2003-04 borrowing plan projects issuance of \$872 million in general obligation bonds; \$5.3 billion in Dedicated Highway and Bridge Trust Fund Bonds issued by the Thruway Authority to finance capital projects for transportation; \$955 million in Mental Health Facilities Improvement Revenue Bonds; \$276 million in SUNY Dormitory Facilities Revenue Bonds; and \$7.9 billion in State Personal Income Tax Revenue Bonds.

Litigation

General. The legal proceedings listed below involve State finances and programs and miscellaneous civil rights, real property, contract and other tort claims in which the State is a defendant and the potential monetary claims against the State are deemed to be material, generally in excess of \$100 million. These proceedings could adversely affect the State's finances in Fiscal Year 2004-05 or thereafter.

Adverse developments in the proceedings could affect the ability of the State to maintain a balanced 2004-05 budget. The State believes that any 2004-05 budget will include sufficient reserves to offset the costs associated with the payment of judgments that may be required during Fiscal Year 2004-05. There can be no assurance, however, that adverse decisions in legal proceedings against the State would not exceed the amount of all potential 2004-05 budget resources available for the payment of judgments.

State Finance Policies. In *Consumers Union of U.S., Inc. v. State*, plaintiffs challenge the constitutionality of State law which relate to the authorization of the conversion of Empire Health Choice, d/b/a Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield, from a not-for-profit corporation to a for-profit corporation. The State and private defendants have separately moved to dismiss the complaint. By decision dated February 28, 2003, the trial court granted the defendants' motions to dismiss. In its decision, the court also granted plaintiffs leave to amend their complaint to assert a new cause of action and deferred decision on plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction. The plaintiffs and defendants have appealed from the February 28, 2003 decision. Plaintiffs served an amended complaint on April 1, 2003. On April 15, 2003, the defendants moved to dismiss the amended complaint.

Line Item Veto. In *Silver v. Pataki*, the Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New York challenges the Governor's application of his constitutional line item veto to certain portions of budget bills adopted by the State Legislature. By order dated June 17, 2002, the trial court granted defendant's motion for summary judgment, dismissing the complaint. Plaintiff has appealed to the Appellate Division, First Department. On July 22, 2002, the Senate of the State of New York moved in Supreme Court to intervene and for reargument. The Appellate Division affirmed this decision on December 11, 2003.

Local Government Assistance Corporation. In *Local Government Assistance Corporation et al. v. Sales Tax Asset Receivable Corporation and The City of New York*, the petitioners challenge, *inter alia*, the constitutionality of a section of the Public Authorities Law, which requires LGAC to annually transfer \$170 million to New York City. On March 4, 2004, the appellate court held that, to the extent the Public Authorities Law exempted payments made pursuant to the challenged section from the necessity of annual Legislative appropriations, it violated the State Constitution. The appellate court then severed the offending portion of the legislation and upheld the remainder of it. Both parties have appealed.

Gaming. In *Dalton, et al. v. Pataki, et al.*, plaintiffs seek a judgment declaring as unconstitutional, under provisions of both the State and Federal constitutions, certain provisions of State law that authorize (1) the Governor to enter into tribal-State compacts for the operation by Indian tribes of gambling casinos in certain areas of the State, (2) the Division of the Lottery (the "DOL") to license the operation of video lottery terminals at certain race tracks in the State,

and (3) the DOL to enter into a joint, multi-jurisdictional and out-of-state lottery. Plaintiffs also seek to enjoin defendants from taking any action to implement the challenged statutory provisions.

Budget Process. In *Pataki v. McCall*, the Governor seeks a judgment declaring that the actions of the Senate and the Assembly in voting and passing 46 budget bills on August 2, 2001 and August 3, 2001 violated the State Constitution because they deleted provisions of appropriations proposed by the Governor, substituted other appropriations, and considered other appropriation bills prior to taking action on the appropriation bills submitted by the Governor. The action also seeks to enjoin the approval of vouchers submitted pursuant to the budget bills enacted by the Senate and the Assembly.

By decision and order dated November 7, 2001, the trial court granted the State Comptroller's motion to discuss this action as against the Comptroller, and the plaintiff appealed from that order. By decision and order dated January 17, 2002, the court granted summary judgment dismissing certain affirmative defenses and declaring the actions of the Legislature in enacting the budget bills as modified or proposed by the Legislature other than the Legislative and Judiciary budget bills as a violation of the State Constitution and denied defendants' cross-motions for summary judgment. Defendants have appealed from the January 17, 2002 order to the Appellate Division.

Empire Conversion. In *Consumers Union of U.S., Inc. v. State*, plaintiffs challenge the constitutionality of those portions of Chapter 1 of the Laws of 2002 which relate to the authorization of the conversion of Empire Health Choice (d/b/a Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield) from a not-for-profit corporation to a for-profit corporation. Chapter 1 requires, in part, that upon such conversion, assets representing 95% of the fair market value of the not-for-profit corporation be transferred to a fund designated as the "public asset fund." The State and private defendants have separately moved to dismiss the complaint. On November 6, 2002, the supreme court granted a temporary restraining order, directing that the proceeds from the initial public offering of the for-profit corporation be deposited with the State Comptroller in an interest-bearing account, pending the hearing of a motion for a preliminary injunction, which was returnable simultaneously with the motions to dismiss, on November 26, 2002.

On February 28, 2003, the supreme court granted the defendants' motions to dismiss. The court also granted plaintiffs leave to amend their complaint to assert a new cause of action and deferred decision on plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction. The plaintiffs and defendants have appealed and the plaintiffs served an amended complaint on April 1, 2003. On April 15, 2003, the defendants moved to dismiss the amended complaint. By decision dated October 1, 2003, the court denied defendants' motions to dismiss, except for the motions to dismiss brought by the individually named members of the board of directors of Empire Healthchoice, Inc. The court also declined to vacate the temporary restraining order directing that the proceeds from the initial public offering of the for-profit corporation be deposited with the State Comptroller in an interest-bearing account. Both parties have appealed the adverse decisions.

Real Property Claims. In March 1985, in *Oneida Indian Nation of New York, et al. v. County of Oneida*, the Supreme Court affirmed a judgment holding that the Oneida Indians had a common-law right of action against Madison and Oneida counties for wrongful possession of 872 acres of land illegally sold to the State in 1795. The Supreme Court also held that a third-party claim by the counties against the State for indemnification was not properly before the Federal courts. The case was remanded for an assessment of damages, which action is still pending. The counties may still seek indemnification in the State courts.

In 1998, the U.S. intervened in the case, and in December 1998, both the U.S. and the tribal plaintiffs moved for leave to amend their complaints to assert claims for 250,000 acres, including both monetary damages and ejectment, to add the State as a defendant and to seek class certification for all individuals who currently purport to hold title within the disputed land area. On September 25, 2002, the court granted the motions to amend the complaints to add the State as a defendant and to assert monetary damages, but denied the motions to seek class certification and the remedy of ejectment. On March 29, 2002, the court granted, in part, plaintiffs' motion to strike the State's defenses and counterclaims as to liability, but such defenses may still be asserted with respect to monetary damages. The court also denied the State's motion to dismiss for failure to join indispensable parties.

Other Indian land claims include *Cayuga Indian Nation of New York v. Cuomo, et al.* and *Canadian St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians, et al., v. State of New York, et al.*, both in the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York, and *Seneca Nation of Indians, et al v. State, et al.*, in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York.

In the *Cayuga Indian Nation of New York* case, plaintiffs seek monetary damages for their claim that approximately 64,000 acres in Seneca and Cayuga Counties were illegally purchased by the State in 1795. Prior to trial, the court held that plaintiffs were not entitled to seek the remedy of ejectment. In October 1999, the District Court granted the federal government's motion to have the State held liable for any damages owed to the plaintiffs. In February 2000, at the conclusion of the damages phase of the trial of this case, a jury verdict of \$35 million in damages plus \$1.9 million representing the fair rental value of the tract at issue was rendered against the defendants. By decision and judgment dated October 2, 2001, the District Court also granted plaintiffs \$211 million in prejudgment interest. The State has appealed from the judgment to the United States Court of Appeals. On October 1, 2003, the State served the United States Department of the Interior and the United States Department of Justice with a statement of claim asserting that the United States is jointly and severally liable with the State for the \$248 million judgment and post-judgment interest. A statement of claim is a precursor to filing a proceeding in the United States Court of Claims.

In the *Canadian St. Regis Bank of Mohawk Indians* case, plaintiffs seek ejectment and monetary damages with respect to their claim that approximately 15,000 acres in Franklin and St. Lawrence counties were illegally transferred from their predecessors-in-interest. On July 28, 2003, the court granted, in most respects, the plaintiffs' motion to strike defenses and dismiss

counterclaims. On October 20, 2003, the court denied the State's motion for a reconsideration of the July 28th decision regarding the State's counterclaims for contribution.

In the *Seneca Nation of Indians* case, plaintiffs seek monetary damages and ejectment with regard to their ownership claim of certain islands in the Niagara River and the New York State Thruway right of way where it crosses the Cattaraugus reservation in Erie and Chatauqua counties. On November 17, 1999, the court granted the State's motion to dismiss the portion of the action relating to the right of way and denied the State's motion to dismiss the Federal government's damage claims. On June 21, 2002, the court granted summary judgment on the remaining portion of the action related to the Niagara River, and judgment was entered dismissing all aspects of the action. Plaintiff has appealed the judgment.

School Aid. In *Campaign for Fiscal Equity, Inc. et al. v. State, et al.*, plaintiffs challenge the State's method of providing funding for New York City public schools. Plaintiffs seek a declaratory judgment that the State's public school financing system violates the State Constitution and the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and injunctive relief that would require the State to satisfy State Constitutional standards. This action was commenced in 1993. In 1995, the Court of Appeals affirmed the dismissal of claims under the equal protection clauses of the federal and State Constitutions and the federal Civil Rights Act. It reversed dismissal of the claims under the State Constitution and implementing regulations of The Civil Rights Act, and remanded these claims for trial.

By decision dated January 9, 2001, following trial, the trial court held that the State's education funding mechanism does not provide New York City students with a "sound basic education" as required by the State Constitution, and that it has a disparate impact on plaintiffs in violation of regulations enacted by the U.S. Department of Education pursuant to the Civil Rights Act. The court ordered that defendants put in place reforms of school financing and governance designed to redress those constitutional and regulatory violations, but did not specify the manner in which defendants were to implement these reforms. The State appealed, and the trial court's decision was stayed pending resolution of the appeal. By decision and order entered June 25, 2002, the Appellate Division, First Department, reversed the January 9, 2001 decision and dismissed the claim in its entirety. On July 22, 2002, the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal to the decision and order to the Court of Appeals.

On June 26, 2003, the Court of Appeals reversed that portion of the June 25th decision of the appeals court relating to the constitutionality claim. The Court held that the weight of credible evidence supported the trial court's conclusion that City schoolchildren were not receiving the Constitutionally mandated opportunity for a sound basic education, and further held that the plaintiffs had established a causal link between the present education funding system and the failure to provide such sound basic education. The Court remitted the case to the trial court for further proceedings in accordance with its decision.

Medicaid. Several cases challenge provisions of State law which alter the nursing home Medicaid reimbursement methodology on and after April 1, 1995. Included are *New York State Health Facilities Association, et al., v. DeBuono, et al.*, *St. Luke's Nursing Center, et al. v. DeBuono, et al.*, *New York Association of Homes and Services for the Aging v. DeBuono, et al.*

(three cases), *Healthcare Association of New York State v. DeBuono and Bayberry Nursing Home et al. v. Pataki, et al.* Plaintiffs allege that the changes in methodology have been adopted in violation of procedural and substantive requirements of State and Federal law.

In a decision dated June 3, 2003, involving seven consolidated cases (*Matter of St. James Nursing Home v. DeBuono*), the supreme court partially granted petitioners claims that the State violated the procedural requirements of the Boren Amendment and directed the State to recalculate the Medicaid rates associated with certain State Plan Amendments, but also dismissed petitioners' claims as to the Medicaid rates associated with other State Plan Amendments. The State has appealed from this decision.

In related cases, *New York Association of Homes and Services for the Aging, Inc. v. Novello, et al.*, *Valley Health Services v. State* and *Charles T. Sitrin Health Care Center, Inc., et al. v. SONY, et al.*, plaintiffs seek judgments declaring, as unconstitutional, under both the State and United States Constitutions, amendments to the Health Care Workforce Recruitment & Retention Act of 2002, which impose a 6% assessment on nursing home gross receipts from patient care services and operating income. In a decision dated April 24, 2003, the Court granted summary judgment to defendants dismissing the *Sitrin* case. Plaintiffs appealed this decision but subsequently withdrew their appeal. Therefore, this case is concluded.

Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement. In *Freedom Holdings Inc. et al. v. Spitzer et ano.*, two cigarette importers brought an action in 2002 challenging portions of laws enacted by the State under the 1998 Tobacco Master Settlement agreement ("MSA") that New York and many other states entered into with major tobacco manufacturers. The action alleged violations of the Commerce Clause, anti-trust violations and equal protection violations relating to the selective enforcement of State law on Native American reservations. The trial court granted the State's motion to dismiss for failure to state a cause of action. Plaintiffs appealed, and on January 6, 2004 the appellate court affirmed the dismissal of the Commerce Clause claim, reversed the dismissal of the anti-trust claim, and remanded the selective enforcement claim to the trial court for further proceedings. Plaintiffs have filed an amended complaint that also challenges the validity of the MSA itself and are currently seeking preliminary injunctive relief.

APPENDIX D

Set forth below, as to each share class of each Fund, as applicable, are those shareholders of record known by each Fund to own 5% or more of a class of shares of the Fund as of May 10, 2004.

Dreyfus Cash Management

Institutional Shares: (1) Mellon Trust, John Kacinko, 3 Mellon Bank Center, 153 – 3615, Pittsburgh, PA 15259 – 0001 (34.8456%); (2) Mellon Financial Corporation, Attn: AIS Operations, Mellon Client Services Center, 500 Ross St. RM 154 – 0940, Pittsburgh, PA 15262-0001 (15.4539%); (3) Bank of New York, Weiko Munt V.P., One Wall Street, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10286-0001 (13.8635%); (4) La Salle National Bank, P.O. Box 1443, Chicago, IL 60690-1443 (5.1558%).

Administrative Shares: Pershing, For Exclusive Benefits Of Pershing Customer Accounts, Harborside Financial Ctr. III 6th Fl, Jersey City, NJ 07311 (33.8722%); (2) Mellon Trust, John Kacinko, 3 Mellon Bank Center, 153 – 3615, Pittsburgh, PA 15259 – 0001 (27.3578%); (3) Hare & Co. c/o Bank of New York, Short Term Investment Funds, 111 Sanderscreek Pkwy, 2nd Fl., E. Syracuse, NY 13057-1382 (6.6987%); (4) The Bank in Boulder, 3033 Iris Ave., Boulder, Co 80301 – 1904 (6.4911%); (5) Morgan Stanley DW Inc., Bill Cairney, One Pierpont Plaza, 7th Floor, Brooklyn, NY 11201-2775 (507468%).

Investor Shares: (1) Hare & Co. C/O Bank of New York, Short Term Investment Funds, 111 Sanderscreek Pkwy 2nd Fl., E. Syracuse, NY 13057 – 1382 (25.9044%); (2) Morgan Stanley DW Inc., Bill Cairney, One Pierpoint Plaza, 7th Floor, Brooklyn, NY 11201 – 2775 (6.9790%); (3) Mellon Global Cash Mgt., AIS Operations, RM 154 – 0940, Mellon Client Svc. Center, 505 Ross St. Pittsburgh, PA 15262-0001 (6.8464%); (4) Mellon Trust, John Kacinko, 3 Mellon Bank Center, 153 – 3615, Pittsburgh, PA 15259 – 0001 (6.6219%); (5) Banc One Capital Markets Inc., Attn.: Azucena Granja, One Bank One Plaza, 6th Fl., Ste. 0237, Chicago, IL 60670 – 0237 (5.1237%).

Participant Shares: (1) Morgan Stanley DW Inc., Bill Cairney, One Pierpont Plaza, 7th Floor, Brooklyn, NY 11201-2775 (38.7442%); (2) Mellon 1st Business Bank, 601 W. 5th St., Los Angeles, CA 90071 – 2004 (29.8063%); (3) The Bank in Boulder, 3033 Iris Ave., Boulder, Co 80301 – 1904 (6.9282%).

Dreyfus Cash Management Plus, Inc.

Institutional Shares: (1) Bost. & Co., Attn. Cash Sweep 53 – 3615, 3 Mellon Bank Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15259 – 0001 (15.2173%); (2) Bear Stearns & Co.(Inst.), Robert Schwartz, 383 Madison Avenue, 23rd Floor, New York, NY 10167 (8.3922%).

Administrative Shares: (1) Morgan Stanley DW Inc., Bill Cairney, One Pierpoint Plaza, 7th Floor, Brooklyn, NY 11201 – 2775 (51.1254%); (2) Intrepid Capital Fund (QP) LP, 360 Madison Avenue, 21st Floor, New York, NY 10017 – 7117 (12.5948%); (3) Morgan Keegan & Co. Inc., 50 Front St., Fl. 4, Memphis, TN 38103 – 1175 (12.0179%); (4) Wells Fargo Brokerage Services LLC, Attn: Michelle Herrick, N9303116, 608 2nd Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55479-0001 (7.4311%).

Investor Shares: (1) Morgan Stanley DW Inc., Bill Cairney, One Pierpoint Plaza, 7th Floor, Brooklyn, NY 11201 – 2775 (20.4033%); (2) Banc One Capital Markets Inc., Attn.: Azucena Granja, One Bank One Plaza, 6th Fl., Ste. 0237, Chicago, IL 60670 – 0237 (12.1900%); (3) Wells Fargo Brokerage Services LLC, Attn: Michelle Herrick, N9303116, 608 2nd Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55479-0001 (6.3657%); (4) Banc of America Securities LLC, Money Market Funds Omnibus, 200 N. College St., Fl. 3, Charlotte, NC 28255 – 0001 (54847%).

Participant Shares: (1) Morgan Stanley DW Inc., Bill Cairney, One Pierpoint Plaza, 7th Floor, Brooklyn, NY 11201 – 2775 (25.31585%); (2) Pershing, Richard Martini / MM Clearing, One Pershing Plaza, Harborside III, 6TH Floor, Jersey City, NJ 07399 – 0002 (22.1974%); (3) Wells Fargo Brokerage Services LLC, Attn: Michelle Herrick, N9303116, 608 2nd Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55479-0001 (205652%); (4) First Republic Bank, Investment Division, 111 Pine Street, San Francisco, CA 94111 – 5602 (12.0151%); (5) Mellon 1st Business Bank, 601 W 5th St., Los Angeles, CA 90071-2004 (5.6026%)

Dreyfus Government Cash Management

Institutional Shares: (1) Bank of New York, Weiko Munt V.P., One Wall Street, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10286-0001 (19.9520%); (2) Banc of America Securities LLC, Money Market Funds Omnibus, 200 N. College St., Fl. 3, Charlotte, NC 28255 – 0001 (15.1007%); (3) Boston Safe Deposit & Trust, Mellon Bank, P.O. Box 534005, AIM# 151 – 3715, Pittsburgh, PA 15253 – 4005 (10.5289%); (4) Bear Stearns & Co. (Inst.), Robert Schwartz, 383 Madison Avenue, 23rd Floor, New York, NY 10167 (5.5318%)

Administrative Shares: (1) Universal Service Administrative C, PO Box 1443, Chicago, IL 60690-1443 (45.8379%); (2) Fleet National Bank, Attn: AJ Ferullo MADE10013H, 100 Federal Street, Boston, MA 02110-1802 (13.0340%); (3) Morgan Keegan & Co., 50 Front St., fl 4, Memphis, TN 38103-1175 (10.7311%); (4) Pershing, Cash Mgmt. Services, One Pershing Plaza, Harborside III, 6th Floor, Jersey City, NJ 07399 – 0002 (5.0392%).

Investor Shares: (1) Banc of America Securities LLC, Money Market Funds Omnibus, 200 N College St, fl 3, Charlotte, NC 28255-0001 (47.4502%); (2) Wells Fargo Brokerage Services LLC, Attn: Michelle Herrick, N9303116, 608 2nd Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55479-0001 (10.3185%); (3) Hare & Co., C/O Bank of New York, Short Term Investment Funds, 111 Sanderscreek Pkwy 2nd Fl., E. Syracuse, NY 13057 –

1382 (9.1535%); (4) Fleet National Bank, Attn: AJ Ferullo MADE10013H, 100 Federal Street, Boston, MA 02110-1802 (5.2626%).

Participant Shares: (1) Banc of America Securities LLC, Money Market Funds Omnibus, 200 N College St, Fl 3, Charlotte, NC 28255-0001 (72.4060%); (2) Laba & Co Inc., Corp Trust Escrow, c/o Lasalle National Bank, PO Box 1443, Chicago, IL 60690-1443 (18.4859%).

Dreyfus Government Prime Cash Management

Institutional Shares: (1) NatCity Investments Inc., Operations Dept, 629 Euclid Ave, 13th fl Loc 3131, Cleveland, OH 44114-3007 (28.1152%); (2) Pershing, For Exclusive Benefit of Pershing Customer Accountns, Harborside Financial Center III, 6th Floor, Jersey City, NJ 07311(23.9889%); (3) California Bank & Trust, Corporate Services, 550 S. Hope St. 3rd Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071 – 2627 (23.2106%).

Administrative Shares: (1) First Republic Bank, Investment Division, 111 Pine Street, San Francisco, CA 94111 – 5602 (27.2886%); (2) Wells Fargo Brokerage Services LLC, Attn: Michelle Herrick, N9303116, 608 2nd Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55479-0001 (8.5791%); (3) Bear Stearns & Co. (GAMA), 1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 2800, Los Angeles, CA 90067 – 4615 (8.2525%); (4) GTG/Wizard LLC, 6260 Lookout Road, Boulder, CO 80301 – 3685 (5.0534%).

Investor Shares: (1) Hudson Valley Bank, 21 Scarsdale Rd., # Dept., Yonkers, NY 10707 – 3204 (15.3364%); (2) Citibank NA, FBO Xerox, 111 Wall St., 14th Fl., New York, NY 10005 – 3509 (8.1736%); (3) Banc of America Securities LLC, Money Market Funds Omnibus, 200 N College St, Fl 3, Charlotte, NC 28255-0001 (7.8257%).

Participant Shares: (1) National Financial Svcs Corp For Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers, Attn.: Mutual Funds Dept., 5th Floor, One World Financial Center, 200 Liberty St., New York, NY 10281 – 1003 (50.4278%); (2) First Republic Bank, Investment Division, 111 Pine Street, San Francisco, CA 94111 – 5602 (19.8865%); (3) Comerica Bank 1384, 201 W. Fort Street, 3rd Floor MC 3039, Detroit, MI 48226 – 3215 (6.5440%).

Dreyfus Treasury Cash Management

Institutional Shares: (1) Mellon Trust, John Kacinko, 3 Mellon Bank Center, 153 –3615, Pittsburgh, PA 15259 – 0001 (44.2223%); (2) Bank of New York, Weiko Munt V.P., One Wall Street, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10286-0001 (9.0813%); (3) City National Bank, Fiduciary For Various Accountns, Attn.: Richard Bolokowicz, PO Box 60520, Los Angeles, CA 90060 – 0520 (8.2462%).

Administrative Shares: (1) Fleet National Bank, Attn: AJ Ferullo MAIL10013H, 100 Federal Street, Boston, MA 02110-1802 (56.5813%); (2) Wells Fargo Brokerage Services

LLC, Attn: Michelle Herrick, N9303116, 608 2nd Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55479-0001 (40.6250%).

Investor Shares: (1) Hare & Co., C/O Bank of New York, Short Term Investment Funds, 111 Sanderscreek Pkwy 2nd Fl., E. Syracuse, NY 13057 – 1382 (29.7610%); (2) Zions First National Bank, Dan Dixon, 1340 Kennecott Building, Salt Lake City, UT 84133 (17.0435%); (3) Wells Fargo Bank N.A., Attn.: Cash Sweep Dept., MAC N9306 – 40C, 733 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55479 – 0001 (12.7266%); (4) EGAP & Co., A Partnership, Attn.: Trust Operations, PO Box 820, Burlington, VT 05402 – 0820 (9.2568%); (5) Mellon Global Cash Mgt., AIS Operations, RM. 154 – 0940, Mellon Client SVC Center, 505 Ross Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15262 – 0001 (8.0434%); (6) Bear Stearns & Co. (Inst.), Robert Schwartz, 383 Madison Avenue, 23rd Floor, New York, NY 10167 (5.4320%).

Participant Shares: (1) Laba & Co Inc., Corporate Trust Escrow Only, c/o Lasalle National Bank, PO Box 1443, Chicago, IL 60690-1443 (45.3646%); (2) Mellon Investor Services, Treasury Dept., 85 Challenger Rd., 5th Floor, Ridgefield Park., NJ 07660 (31.3338%); (3) Zions First National Bank, Trust Operations Dept., PO Box 30880, Salt Lake City, UT 84130 – 0880 (22.6033%)

Dreyfus Treasury Prime Cash Management

Institutional Shares: (1) Hare & Co., C/O Bank of New York, Short Term Investment Funds, 111 Sanderscreek Pkwy 2nd Fl., E. Syracuse, NY 13057 – 1382 (21.9910%); (2) Mellon Trust, John Kacinko, 3 Mellon Bank Center, 153 – 3615, Pittsburgh, PA 15259 – 0001 (11.9855%); (3) First Interstate Bank of Oregon, Investment Division, 1300 SW 5th Ave, Portland, OR 97201-5667 (11.5466%); (4) Chase Manhattan Bank Common Cust. Services Group, Attn.: Lilly Nickerson VP, 2001 Bryan Tower 11th Floor, Dallas, TX 75201 (8.6039%); (5) Bear Stearns & Co. (Inst.), Robert Schwartz, 383 Madison Avenue, 23rd Floor, New York, NY 10167 (7.0773%).

Administrative Shares: (1) Laba & Co., C/O La Salle National Bank, Attn.: Security Movement, Rm. 1811, PO Box 1443, Chicago, IL 60690 – 1443 (41.9332%); (2) Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., FBO 038002176, 901 South Bond Street, 6th Floor, Baltimore, MD 21231 – 3300 (22.9945%); (3) Pershing, Richard Martini/MM Clearing, One Pershing Plaza, Harborside III, 6th Floor, Jersey City, NY 07399 – 0002 (21.9373%); (4) Chinyol & Donna Familytrust & Donna YI TTEE UA DTD 05/24/1995, Chinyol & Donna Familytrust, 2 Canyon Fairway Dr., Newport Beach, CA 92660 – 5916 (10.8370%).

Investor Shares: (1) Banc of America Securities LLC, Money Market Funds Omnibus, 200 N College St, Fl 3, Charlotte, NC 28255-0001 (24.6408%); (2) Goldman Sachs Global Cash Services Omnibus Account for the Benefit of Goldman Sachs & Co. Customers, 4900 Sears Tower, Chicago, IL 60606-6372 (19.1929%); (3) Wells Fargo Bank N.A., Attn Cash Sweep Dept., MAC N9306 – 04C, 733 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55479 – 0001 (13.8700%); (4) Hare & Co., C/O Bank of New York,

Short Term Investment Funds, 111 Sanderscreek Pkwy 2nd Fl., E. Syracuse, NY 13057 – 1382 (12.6026%).

Participant Shares: (1) Morgan Stanley DW, Inc., Bill Cairney, One Pierpoint Plaza, 7th Floor, Brooklyn, NY 11201 – 2775 (44.8135%); (2) Laba & Co., Corporate Trust Escrow Only, C/O La Salle National Bank, PO Box 1443, Chicago, IL 60690 – 1443 (18.6793%); (3) Morgan Keegan & Co., Inc., 50 Front St., Fl. 4, Memphis, TN 38103 – 1175 (9.3655%).

Dreyfus Municipal Cash Management Plus

Institutional Shares: (1) Bost & Co., Attn: Cash Sweep, 3 Mellon Bank Ctr., Pittsburgh, PA 15259 – 0001 (29.3899%); (2) Pershing, Richard Martini/MM Clearing, One Pershing Plaza, Harborside III, 6th Floor, Jersey City, NJ 07399 – 0002 (20.1082%); (3) Haemonetics Corporation, Attn.: Treasury Dept., 400 Wood Rd., Braintree, MA 02184 – 2486 (7.7826%); (4) Haemonetics Corporation, Attn.: Treasury Dept. 400 Wood Rd. Braintree, MA 02184-2486 (6.9298%); (5) Cuno Incorporated, Inc., Attn: Robert De Fiore, 400 Research Pkwy, Meriden, CT 06450 – 7172 (5.8242%); (6) JD Edwards & Co. Phase 1, Attn.: Kristen Clavel, 4500 Peoplesoft Pkwy, Bldg 6, Pleasanton, CA 94588 – 3359 (5.1225%).

Administrative Shares: (1) Morgan Keegan & Co., Inc., 50 Front St., Fl. 4, Memphis, TN 38103 – 1175 (62.4420%); (2) Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., FBO 038037040, 901 South Bond St. 6th Fl., Baltimore, MD 21231 – 3300 (17.6537%); (3) Pershing, Richard Martini/MM Clearing, One Pershing Plaza, Harborside III, 6th Floor, Jersey City, NJ 07399 – 0002 (8.9496%).

Investor Shares: (1) Pershing, Richard Martini/MM Clearing, One Pershing Plaza, Harborside III, 6th Floor, Jersey City, NJ 07399 (53.5782%); (2) Hare & Co., C/O Bank of New York, Short Term Investment Funds, 111 Sanderscreek Pkwy 2nd Fl., E. Syracuse, NY 13057 – 1382 (10.1463%); (3) Banc One Capital Markets, Inc., Attn: Azucena Granja, One Bank One Plaza, 6th Fl., Ste. 0237, Chicago, IL 60670 – 0237 (7.9375%); (4) Lyman B. Dickerson Revocable Trust, Lyman B. Dickerson Trustee, 2855 Northwest 75th Avenue, Miami, FL 33122 – 1435 (6.2661%).

Participant Shares: (1) Pershing, Richard Martini/MM Clearing, One Pershing Plaza, Harborside III, 6th Floor, Jersey City, NJ 07399 – 0002 (46.2265%); (2) George W. Picado IRA R/O, Bear Stearns SEC Corp Cust, 33 Dune Ridge Lane, Isle of Palms, SC 29451 – 3848 (8.8425%); (3) Priscilla Fish, 6349 Vanderbilt Street, Houston, TX 77005-3415 (6.0936%).

Dreyfus Tax Exempt Cash Management

Institutional Shares: (1) Hare & Co., C/O Bank of New York, Short Term Investment Funds, 111 Sanderscreek Pkwy 2nd Fl., E. Syracuse, NY 13057 – 1382 (14.4700%); (2) Banc of America Securities LLC, Money Market Funds Omnibus, 200 N College St, fl 3, Charlotte, NC 28255-0001 (8.4538%); Bost & Co., Attn.: Cash Sweep 153 – 3615, 3 Mellon Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15259 – 0001 (8.3738%); (4) Bear Stearns & Co. (Inst.), Robert Schwartz, 383 Madison Avenue, 23rd Floor, New York, NY 10167 (6.7769%).

Administrative Shares: (1) Laba & Co., C/O La Salle National Bank, PO Box 1443, Chicago, IL 60690 – 1443 (39.8006%); (2) Pershing, Richard Martini/MM Clearing, One Pershing Plaza, Harborside III, 6th Floor, Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002 (23.0102%); (3) Robert W. Baird & Co., Omnibus Account for the Exclusive benefit of Customers, PO Box 672, Milwaukee, WI 53201 – 0672 (18.1167%); (4) Wells Fargo Brokerage Services LLC, Attn: Michelle Herrick, N9303116, 608 2nd Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55479-0001 (7.8180%).

Investor Shares: (1) Hare & Co., C/O Bank of New York, Short Term Investment Funds, 111 Sanderscreek Pkwy 2nd Fl., E. Syracuse, NY 13057 – 1382 (37.0114%); (2) Tru Vermont, Inc., Attn.: Jon Kimmins, PO Box 530, Burlington, VT 05402 – 0530 (14.6859%); (3) Citizens Investment Services Corp Sweep PA Citizens Bank, Cash Mgmt Oper., Attn.: Carole Strynar, 1 Citizens Dr., Mail Stop ROP140, Riverside, RI 02915 – 3019 (9.9691%); (4) Stifel Nicolaus & Co., Inc., for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers, 500 N. Broadway, Saint Louis, MO 63102 – 2110 (6.9793%); (5) Pershing, Richard Martini/MM Clearing, One Pershing Plaza, Harborside III, 6th Floor, Jersey City, NJ 07399 – 0002 (6.0768%).

Participant Shares: (1) Saturn & Co., C/O Investors Bank & Trust Company, Mail Code FPG 90, PO Box 9130, Boston, MA 02117 – 9130 (62.5853%); (2) Wells Fargo Brokerage Services LLC, Attn: Michelle Herrick, N9303116, 608 2nd Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55479-0001 (33.8317%).

Dreyfus New York Municipal Cash Management

Institutional Shares: (1) Hare & Co., C/O Bank of New York, Short Term Investment Funds, 111 Sanderscreek Pkwy 2nd Fl., E. Syracuse, NY 13057 – 1382 (74.0666%); (2) Banc of America Securities LLC, Money Market Funds Omnibus, 200 N College St, Fl 3, Charlotte, NC 28255-0001 (5.8387%).

Administrative Shares: (1) Fleet National Bank, 100 Federal St., Attn.: AJ Ferullo MADE10013H, Boston, MA 02110 – 1802 (85.3308%); (2) The Trottwood Corp., Attn.: Maurice Bendheim, 200 Park Ave., Fl. 7, New York, NY 10166 – 8165 (13.4173%).

Investor Shares: (1) Hudson Valley Bank, Attn: Nancy Chinchar Trust Dept, 21 Scarsdale Rd, Yonkers, NY 10707-3204 (56.0034%); (2) Pershing, Richard Martini/MM Clearing, One Pershing Plaza, Harborside III, 6th Floor, Jersey City, NJ 07399 – 0002 (41.9955%).

Participant Shares: (1) Brown Harris Stevens A/AF, 133 E 80th St. Corp., Inc., 770 Lexington Ave, Fl 5, New York, NY 10021-8165 (29.3741%); (2) Brown Harris Stevens AAF, 47 E. 88th Tenants Corporation, 770 Lexington Ave, New York, NY 10021-8165 (25.7420%); (3) Bank of New York, Tim Alston, One Wall Street, 17th Floor, New York< NY 10286 – 0001 (16.8957%); (4) Bank of New York, Tim Alston, One Wall Street, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10286 – 0001 (9.9736%); (5) Bank of New York, Tim Alston, One Wall Street, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10286 – 0001 (6.5433%)