

**PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED OCTOBER 13, 2023**

**NEW ISSUE - SERIAL BONDS**

**RATING – MOODY’S INVESTOR SERVICE: “ ”**  
**See “Bond Rating”, herein**

*In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the Village, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and (ii) interest on the Bonds is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code, however for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Bonds is included in the “adjusted financial statement income” of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code. In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the Village, under existing statutes, interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivision, including The City of New York. See “Tax Matters” herein.*

*The Village will designate the Bonds as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” pursuant to the provisions of Section 265 of the Code.*

**VILLAGE OF SOUTHAMPTON**  
**SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK**  
**(the “Village”)**

**\$6,435,000\* PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT SERIAL BONDS – 2023**  
**(the “Bonds”)**

**BOND MATURITY SCHEDULE**  
**(See Inside Front Cover)**

The Bonds are general obligations of the Village of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York (the “Village”), and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the Village for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon and, unless paid from other sources, the Bonds are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the Village, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended (the “Tax Levy Limit Law”). (See “*Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein).

The Bonds maturing on September 1, 2032 and thereafter are subject to redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the Village, on September 1, 2031 and thereafter on any date, in accordance with terms described herein. (See “*Optional Redemption*” under “*THE BONDS*,” herein.)

At the option of the purchaser, the Bonds may be either (i) registered to the purchaser or (ii) registered in the name of Cede & Co., as the partnership nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”) as book-entry bonds.

For bonds registered in the name of the purchaser, a single bond certificate shall be issued for each maturity and principal of and interest on such Bonds will be payable in Federal Funds by the Village, at such bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as selected by the successful bidder.

The Bonds issued in book-entry form will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as the partnership nominee for DTC, which will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their respective interests in the Bonds. Individual purchases may be made in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. A single bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of any book-entry Bonds. Principal of and interest on book-entry Bonds will be paid in Federal Funds by the Village to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants (as herein after defined) for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Bonds as described herein. Transfer of principal and interest payments to Beneficial Owners (as hereinafter defined) by Participants of DTC will be the responsibility of such Participants and other nominees of Beneficial Owners. The Village will not be responsible or liable for payments by DTC to its Participants or by Direct Participants (as hereinafter defined) to Beneficial Owners or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing the records maintained by DTC, its Participants or persons acting through such Participants. (See “*DESCRIPTION OF BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM*” herein).

Sealed bids for the Bonds will be received until 11:00 A.M. (Prevailing Time) on October 26, 2023, in accordance with the Notice of Sale dated October 13, 2023.

*The Bonds are offered subject to the final approving opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel to the Village, and certain other conditions. It is expected that delivery of the Bonds will be made on or about November 8, 2023 in New York, New York.*

***THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS IN A FORM “DEEMED FINAL” BY THE VILLAGE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12 (THE “RULE”). FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE’S AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE, AS DESCRIBED IN THE RULE, SEE “DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING” HEREIN.***

*\*Preliminary, subject to change.*

**This Preliminary Official Statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment without notice. Under no circumstance shall this Preliminary Official Statement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation, or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of such jurisdiction.**

**VILLAGE OF SOUTHAMPTON  
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**\$6,435,000\* PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT SERIAL BONDS – 2023**

**BOND MATURITY SCHEDULE**

**Dated: November 8, 2023**

**Principal Due: September 1, 2024-2043, inclusive  
Interest Due: Semiannually on March 1 and September 1  
in each year to maturity, commencing on  
September 1, 2024**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount**</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Yield or Price</u>	<u>CUSIP #</u>
2024	\$105,000			
2025	235,000			
2026	240,000			
2027	250,000			
2028	260,000			
2029	270,000			
2030	280,000			
2031	290,000			
2032	305,000***			
2033	315,000***			
2034	325,000***			
2035	340,000***			
2036	350,000***			
2037	365,000***			
2038	380,000***			
2039	395,000***			
2040	410,000***			
2041	425,000***			
2042	440,000***			
2043	455,000***			

\*Preliminary, subject to change.

\*\*Amounts are subject to adjustment by the Village following the sale, pursuant to the terms of the Notice of Sale relating to the Bonds, to achieve substantial level or declining annual debt service as provided in Section 21.00 of the Local Finance Law.

\*\*\*Subject to redemption prior to maturity.



**VILLAGE OF SOUTHAMPTON  
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK**

23 Main Street  
Southampton, New York 11968-4899  
Telephone: (631) 283-0247  
Fax: (631) 283-4990

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

William Manger, Mayor

Gina Arresta  
Robin Brown

Roy Stevenson  
Leonard F. Zinnanti

-----

Charlene Kagel-Betts, CPA, CGMA, Village Administrator/Treasurer  
Cathy M. Sweeney, Village Clerk

Andrew Preston, Esq. Attorney for the Village

\* \* \*

**BOND COUNSEL**

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP  
New York, New York

\* \* \*

**MUNICIPAL ADVISOR**



Municipal Finance Advisory Service

12 Roosevelt Avenue  
Port Jefferson Station, N.Y. 11776  
(631) 331-8888

E-mail: [info@munistat.com](mailto:info@munistat.com)  
Website: <https://www.munistat.com>

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the Village to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this Official Statement and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Village. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the Bonds by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale. The information set forth herein has been obtained by the Village from sources which are believed to be reliable but it is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Village since the date hereof.

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# OFFICIAL STATEMENT

## VILLAGE OF SOUTHAMPTON SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

### **\$6,435,000\* PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT SERIAL BONDS – 2023**

This Official Statement and appendices thereto present certain information relating to the Village of Southampton, in the State of New York (the "Village" and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale of \$6,435,000\* Public Improvement Serial Bonds – 2023 (the "Bonds").

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

### THE BONDS

#### Description of the Bonds

The Bonds will be dated as of the date of delivery, and will mature in the principal amounts on September 1, in each of the years 2024 to 2043, inclusive, as set forth on the inside cover page. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on semi-annually on March 1 and September 1 in each year to maturity, commencing on September 1, 2024.

At the option of the purchaser, the Bonds may be either registered in the name of the purchaser or registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") as book-entry bonds. Individual purchases of the Bonds may be made in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. For Bonds issued as book-entry bonds through DTC, Bondholders will not receive certificates representing their respective interests in the Bonds purchased (See "*DESCRIPTION OF BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM*," herein).

The Record Date of the Bonds will be the fifteenth day (whether or not a business day) of the calendar month immediately preceding each interest payment date.

The Village Clerk will act as Fiscal Agent for the Bonds. Paying agent fees, if any, will be paid by the purchaser. The Village's contact information is as follows: Charlene Kagel-Betts, CPA, Village Administrator, Village of Southampton, 23 Main Street, Southampton, NY 11968 Phone (631) 283-0247 and email: ckagel-betts@southamptonvillage.org.

#### Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on or before September 1, 2031 will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds maturing on September 1, 2032 and thereafter will be subject to redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the Village, in whole or in part, and if in part, in any order of their maturity and in any amount within a maturity (selected by lot within a maturity), on any date on or after September 1, 2031, at the redemption price equal to the principal amount of the Bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

If less than all of any of the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed prior to maturity, the particular Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed shall be selected by the Village by lot in any customary manner of selection as determined by the Village. Notice of such call for redemption shall be given by mailing such notice to the registered owner at least thirty (30) days prior to the date set for such redemption. Notice of redemption having been given as aforesaid, the bonds so called for redemption shall, on the date for redemption set forth in such call for redemption, become due and payable together with interest to such redemption date. Interest shall cease to be paid thereon after such redemption date.

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\*Preliminary, subject to change.

## Authorization and Purpose

The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York, including among others, the Village Law and the Local Finance Law, and various bond resolutions duly adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village as follows:

<u>Date of Authorization</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount Authorized</u>	<u>Amount to be Issued</u>
08/10/2023	Building Improvements	\$2,958,300	\$2,958,300
08/10/2023	Street Lighting Installation	463,580	463,580
08/10/2023	Installation of Solar Equipment	<u>3,413,120</u>	<u>3,013,120</u>
		<u>\$6,835,000</u>	<u>\$6,435,000</u>

The Bonds will provide original financing for the above-referenced project. The Village expects to receive grants for the approximate amount of \$400,000 and therefore will not finance the balance of the authorization.

## Security and Source of Payment

Each Bond when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the Village and the holder thereof.

The Bonds will be general obligations of the Village and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the Village for the payment of the principal of and interest thereon. For the payment of such principal and interest, the Village has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all real property in the Village subject to taxation subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. (See “*Tax Levy Limit Law*,” herein.)

Under the Constitution of the State, the Village is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the Village to levy taxes on real estate therefor. However, Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended, (the “*Tax Levy Limit Law*”) imposes a statutory limitation on the power of local governments and school districts, including the Village, to increase their annual tax levy. (See “*Tax Levy Limit Law*,” herein.)

## DESCRIPTION OF BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM

In the event the Bonds are issued as book-entry Bonds, DTC will act as securities depository for Bonds issued in book-entry form. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities, in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully registered bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds and deposited with DTC

DTC, the world’s largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC’s participants (“Direct Participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of certificates.

Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”). The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at [www.dtcc.com](http://www.dtcc.com).

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

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

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

Beneficial Owners of the Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Bond documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of the Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to the Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

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

Principal and interest payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co. or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Village on the payable date, in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC (nor its nominee) or the Village, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Village, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

The Village may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Bond certificates will be printed and delivered. (See "Certificated Bonds" herein.)

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

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Source: The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York.



THE VILLAGE WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATIONS TO PARTICIPANTS, TO INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WITH RESPECT TO (I) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC, ANY PARTICIPANTS, OR ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (II) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPAL OF OR INTEREST ON THE BONDS; (III) ANY NOTICE WHICH IS PERMITTED OR REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO HOLDERS; OR (IV) THE SELECTION OF THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS TO RECEIVE PAYMENT IN THE EVENT OF ANY PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS; OR (V) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS HOLDER.

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

### **Certificated Bonds**

DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Village and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law, or the Village may terminate its participation in the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC at any time. In the event that such book-entry-only system is discontinued, and a replacement book-entry securities depository is not appointed, the Bonds will be issued in registered form in denominations of \$5,000, or integral multiples thereof. Principal of and interest on the Bonds when due will be payable at the principal corporate trust office of a bank or trust company to be named by the Village as the fiscal agent; certificated Bonds may be transferred or exchanged at no cost to the owner of such bonds at any time prior to maturity at the corporate trust office of the fiscal agent for bonds of the same or any other authorized denomination or denominations in the same aggregate principal amount upon the terms set forth in the certificate of the Village Treasurer authorizing the sale of the Bonds and fixing the details thereof and in accordance with the Local Finance Law.

### **RISK FACTORS**

The following description summarizes some of the risks associated with an investment in the Bonds and does not purport to be complete. The factors affecting the Village's financial condition described throughout this Official Statement are complex and are not intended to be summarized in any one section. This Official Statement should be read in its entirety.

The Village's credit rating and financial and economic conditions, as well as the market for the Bonds, could be affected by a variety of circumstances, some of which are beyond the Village's control. Economic conditions such as the rate of unemployment and inflation, termination of commercial operations by corporate taxpayers and employers, as well as natural catastrophes, could adversely affect the assessed valuation of Village property and its ability to maintain fund balances and other statistical indices commensurate with its current credit rating. As a consequence, a decline in the Village's credit rating could adversely affect the market value of the Bonds.

If and when an owner of any of the Bonds should elect to sell a Bond prior to its maturity, there can be no assurance that a market will have been established, maintained and continue in existence for the purchase and sale of any of those Bonds.

There can be no assurance that adverse events, including, for example, the seeking by another municipality in the State or elsewhere of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Act or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Bonds. In particular, if a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or any of its municipalities, public authorities or other political subdivisions thereby possibly further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by those entities, both the ability of the Village to arrange for additional borrowing(s) as well as the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Bonds, could be adversely affected.

The Village is dependent in part upon financial assistance from the State in the form of State aid as well as grants and loans expected to be received (“State Aid”). The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment may be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget, the impact to the State’s economy and financial condition due to the COVID-19 outbreak and other circumstances, including State fiscal stress. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the Village can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefor. Should the Village fail to receive all or a portion of the amounts of State Aid expected to be received from the State in the amounts and at the times anticipated, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such moneys, the Village is authorized pursuant to the Local Finance Law (“LFL”) to provide operating funds by borrowing in anticipation of the receipt of such uncollected State Aid; however, there can be no assurance that, in such event, the Village will have market access for any such borrowing on a cost effective basis. (See also “*State Aid*” herein.)

Future amendments to applicable statutes whether enacted by the State or the United States of America affecting the treatment of interest paid on municipal obligations, including the Bonds, for income taxation purposes could have an adverse effect on the market value of the Bonds (see “*Tax Matters*” herein).

The enactment of the Tax Levy Limit Law, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the Village, without providing exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by municipalities and fire districts, including the Village, may affect the market price and/or marketability for the Bonds. (See “*Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein.)

Federal or State legislation imposing new or increased mandatory expenditures by municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the Village, could impair the financial condition of such entities, including the Village, and the ability of such entities, including the Village, to pay debt service on the Bonds.

An outbreak of disease or similar public health threat, such as the COVID-19 outbreak, or fear of such an event, could have an adverse impact on the Village’s financial condition and operating results by potentially delaying the receipt of real property taxes or resulting in a delay or reduction by the State in the payment of State aid. Currently, the spread of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus, has spread globally, including to the United States, and has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The outbreak of the disease has affected travel, commerce and financial markets globally and is affecting economic growth worldwide. The outbreak caused the Federal government to declare a national state of emergency, which was followed by the enactment of a variety of stimulus measures designed to address financial stability and liquidity issues caused by the outbreak. The State also declared a state of emergency in 2020 and the Governor has taken steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and nonessential businesses. However, the outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the State to address it are expected to negatively impact the State’s economy and financial condition. The full impact of COVID-19 upon the State is not expected to be known for some time. Similarly, the degree of the impact to the Village’s operations and finances is extremely difficult to predict due to the dynamic nature of the COVID-19 outbreak, including uncertainties relating to its (i) duration, and (ii) severity, as well as with regard to what actions may be taken by governmental and other health care authorities, including the State, to contain or mitigate its impact. The continued spread of the outbreak could have a material adverse effect on the State and municipalities and school districts located in the State, including the Village. The Village is monitoring the situation and will take such proactive measures as may be required to maintain its operations and meet its obligations. (See “*Revenues - State Aid*” and “*Impact of COVID-19*” herein.)

## **REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT**

Neither the Bonds, nor the proceedings with respect thereto, specifically provide any remedies which would be available to owners of the Bonds should the Village default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds, nor do they contain any provisions for the appointment of a trustee to enforce the interests of the owners of the Bonds upon the occurrence of any such default. Each Bond is a general obligation contract between the Village and the owners for which the faith and credit of the Village are pledged and while remedies for enforcement of payment are not expressly included in the Village’s contract with such owners, any permanent repeal by statute or constitutional amendment of a bond holder’s remedial right to judicial enforcement of the contract should, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, be held unconstitutional.

Upon default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds, at the suit of the owner, a Court has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings, to render judgment against the Village. The present statute limits interest on the amount adjudged due to contract creditors to nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment. A Court also has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings, to order payment of a judgment on such Bonds from funds lawfully available therefor or, in the absence thereof, to order the Village to take all lawful action to obtain the same, including the raising of the required amount in the next annual tax levy. In exercising its discretion as to whether to issue such an order, the Court may take into account all relevant factors, including the current operating needs of the Village and the availability and adequacy of other remedies. Upon any default in the payment of the principal of or interest on a Bond, the owner of such Bond could, among other remedies, seek to obtain a writ of mandamus

from a Court ordering the governing body of the Village to assess, levy and collect an *ad valorem* tax, upon all taxable property of the Village subject to taxation by the Village, sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same shall come due and payable (and interest from the due date to date of payment) and otherwise to observe the covenants contained in the Bonds and the proceedings with respect thereto all of which are included in the contract with the owners of the Bonds. The mandamus remedy, however, may be impracticable and difficult to enforce. Further, the right to enforce payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws and equitable principles, which may limit the specific enforcement of certain remedies.

In 1976, the New York Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, held in *Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), that the New York State legislation purporting to postpone the payment of debt service on New York City obligations was an unconstitutional moratorium in violation of the New York State constitutional faith and credit mandate included in all municipal debt obligations. While that case can be viewed as a precedent for protecting the remedies of holders of bonds of the Village, there can be no assurance as to what a Court may determine with respect to future events, including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in municipalities of the State, that require the exercise by the State of its emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services. (See also, *Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 1088 (1977), where the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct Constitutional mandate.)

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision, the constitutionality of that portion of Title 6-A of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law enacted at the 1975 Extraordinary Session of the State legislature authorizing any county, city, town or village with respect to which the State has declared a financial emergency to petition the State Supreme Court to stay the enforcement against such municipality of any claim for payment relating to any contract, debt or obligation of the municipality during the emergency period, is subject to doubt. In any event, no such emergency has been declared with respect to the Village.

Pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2 of the State Constitution, the Village is required to provide an annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due and payable principal of and interest on indebtedness. Specifically, this constitutional provision states: "If at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriations, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. The fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid at the suit of any holder of obligations issued for any such indebtedness." This constitutes a specific non-exclusive constitutional remedy against a defaulting municipality or school district; however, it does not apply in a context in which monies have been appropriated for debt service but the appropriating authorities decline to use such monies to pay debt service. However, Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State also provides that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set apart and apply such revenues at the suit of any holder of any obligations of indebtedness issued with the pledge of the faith of the credit of such political subdivision. In *Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp.*, 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals described this as a "first lien" on revenues, but one that does not give holders a right to any particular revenues. It should thus be noted that the pledge of the faith and credit of a political subdivision in the State is a pledge of an issuer of a general obligation bond or note to use its general revenue powers, including, but not limited to, its property tax levy, to pay debt service on such obligations, but that such pledge may or may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues. The Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes.

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

In prior years, certain events and legislation affecting a holder's remedies upon default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have generally upheld and sustained the rights of holders of bonds or notes, such courts might hold that future events, including a financial crisis as such may occur in the State or in political subdivisions of the State, may require the exercise by the State or its political subdivisions of emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services prior to the payment of debt service.

## MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY

The undertakings of the Village should be considered with reference, specifically, to Chapter IX of the Bankruptcy Act, 11 U.S.C. §401, et seq., as amended (“Chapter IX”) and, in general, to other bankruptcy laws affecting creditors’ rights and municipalities. Chapter IX permits any political subdivision, public agency or instrumentality that is insolvent or unable to meet its debts (i) to file a petition in a Court of Bankruptcy for the purpose of effecting a plan to adjust its debts provided such entity is authorized to do so by applicable state law; (ii) directs such a petitioner to file with the court a list of a petitioner’s creditors; (iii) provides that a petition filed under such chapter shall operate as a stay of the commencement or continuation of any judicial or other proceeding against the petitioner; (iv) grants priority to debt owed for services or material actually provided within three (3) months of the filing of the petition; (v) directs a petitioner to file a plan for the adjustment of its debts; and (vi) provides that the plan must be accepted in writing by or on behalf of creditors holding at least two-thirds (2/3) in amount or more than one-half (1/2) in number of the listed creditors.

Bankruptcy proceedings by the Village could have adverse effects on holders of bonds including (a) delay in the enforcement of their remedies, (b) subordination of their claims to those supplying goods and services to the Village after the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings and to the administrative expenses of bankruptcy proceedings, and (c) imposition without their consent of a reorganization plan reducing or delaying payment of the Bonds. The Bankruptcy Code contains provisions intended to ensure that, in any reorganization plan not accepted by at least a majority of a class of creditors such as the holders of general obligation bonds, such creditors will have the benefit of their original claim or the “indubitable equivalent”. The effect of these and other provisions of the Bankruptcy Code cannot be predicted and may be significantly affected by judicial interpretation.

Accordingly, enforceability of the rights and remedies of the owners of the Bonds, and the obligations incurred by the Village, may become subject to Chapter IX and applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, or similar laws relating to or affecting the enforcement of creditor’s rights generally, now or hereafter in effect, equity principles which may limit the specific enforcement under State law of certain remedies, the exercise by the United States of America of the powers delegated to it by the Constitution, the reasonable and necessary exercise, in certain exceptional situations, of the police powers inherent in the sovereignty of the State and its governmental bodies in the interest of serving a significant and legitimate public purpose and the limitations on remedies against public agencies in the State. Bankruptcy proceedings, or the exercise of powers by the federal or State government, if initiated, could subject the owners of the Bonds to judicial discretion, interpretation and of their rights in bankruptcy or otherwise, and consequently may entail risks of delay, limitation, or modification of their rights.

The State has consented (see Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law) that any municipality in the State may file a petition with any United States district court or court of bankruptcy under any provision of the laws of the United States, now or hereafter in effect for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. However, it is noted that there is no record of any recent filings by a New York municipality. Since the New York City fiscal crisis in 1975, the State has legislated a financial control or review board and assistance corporations to monitor and restructure finance matters in addition to New York City, for the Cities of Yonkers, Troy and Buffalo and for the Counties of Nassau and Erie. Similar active intervention pursuant to State legislation to relieve fiscal stress for the Village in the future cannot be assured.

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

The above references to the Bankruptcy Act are not to be construed as an indication that the Village is currently considering or expects to resort to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act.

### **Financial Control Boards**

Pursuant to Article IX Section 2(b)(2) of the State Constitution, any municipality in the State may request the intervention of the State in its “property, affairs and government” by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of its legislative body or on request of its chief executive officer concurred in by a majority of such membership. This has resulted in the adoption of special acts for the establishment of public benefit corporations with varying degrees of authority to control the finances (including debt issuance) of the Cities of Buffalo, Troy and Yonkers and the Counties of Nassau and Erie. The specific authority, powers and composition of the financial control boards established by these acts varies based upon circumstances and needs. Generally, the State legislature has granted such boards the power to approve or disapprove budget and financial plans and to issue debt on behalf of the municipality, as well as to impose wage and/or hiring freezes and in certain cases approve or disapprove collective bargaining agreements. Implementation is generally left to the discretion of the board of the public benefit corporation. Such a State financial control board was first established for New York City in 1975. In addition, upon the issuance of a certificate of necessity by the Governor reciting facts which in the judgment of the Governor constitute an emergency requiring enactment of such laws, with the concurrences of two-thirds of the members elected in each house of the State legislature, the State is authorized to intervene in the “property, affairs and governments” of local government units. This occurred in the case of the County of Erie in 2005. The authority of

the State to intervene in the financial affairs of a local government is further supported by Article VIII, Section 12 of the Constitution which declares it to be the duty of the State legislature to restrict, subject to other provisions of the Constitution, the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money and contracting indebtedness and loaning the credit of counties, cities, towns and villages so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessment and in contracting indebtedness by them.

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

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

Several municipalities in the State are presently working with the FRB. The Village has not applied to the FRB and does not reasonably anticipate submission of a request to the FRB for a comprehensive review of its finances and operations. School districts and fire districts are not eligible for FRB assistance.

#### **No Past Due Debt**

No principal or interest payment on Village indebtedness is past due. The Village has never defaulted in the payment of the principal of and/or interest on any indebtedness.

### **THE VILLAGE**

#### **Description**

The Village comprises 6.3 square miles with a current estimated population of 4,380 according to the 2021 U.S. Census estimates. The Village has a high proportion of second-home owners not included in the census data and summer population swells to an estimated 10,000. The Village is the largest of five incorporated villages in the Town of Southampton ("Town") located in Suffolk County (the "County").

The Town is bordered on the north by the Town of Riverhead, the Peconic Bay and Shelter Island Sound; on the east by the Town of East Hampton; on the south by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the west by the Town of Brookhaven. The Town also includes the incorporated villages of North Haven, Quogue, Westhampton Beach, West Hampton Dunes, and Sagaponack, as well as most of the Village of Sag Harbor.

Located about 70 miles east of Manhattan, the Town is a very popular summer resort area and many of the commercial facilities in the Town - hotels, motels, restaurants and recreational facilities - are associated with this activity. In addition, the Town is historically significant, being the site of the first English settlement (in 1640) in New York State and including the Halsey Homestead, built in 1648 (the oldest English saltbox house in the State); the Windmill at Water Mill, built in 1800; and the Old School House in Quogue, built in 1822. The economy of the Town is augmented by farming and fishing; by the location of the Suffolk County offices at Riverhead (actually situated in the Town); and by being the site of Stony Brook Southampton, a branch of the State University of New York at Stony Brook and the eastern campus of Suffolk County Community College.

## Utilities and Other Services

Electricity and natural gas are supplied to the Village by PSEG. The Village supplies water to various special assessment water districts and is responsible for the financing and construction of water transmission lines as well as maintenance of the necessary facilities in such areas. The Suffolk County Water Authority also supplies water to various parts of the Village. Police protection is provided by the Village Police Department and fire protection and ambulance services are also provided by the Village.

Southampton Hospital, the largest employer in the Village, with over 700 employees, provides access to a wide variety of medical specialties for a full range of clinical services.

Rail transportation is provided by the Long Island Railroad with stations at Speonk, Westhampton, Hampton Bays, Southampton and Bridgehampton. Highways include State Routes 27, 27A and 24, as well as County and Town roads.

## Governmental Organization

The Village was incorporated in 1894. It maintains its own Police Department and Fire Department, the latter of which contracts with the Southampton Fire District to serve a contiguous fire protection district.

Two independently governed school districts are located partially within the Village and rely upon their own taxing powers granted by the State to raise revenues. The school districts use the Town of Southampton assessment roll as the basis of taxation of property located in the Village.

Subject to the provisions of the State Constitution, the Village operates pursuant to the Village Law, the Local Finance Law, other laws generally applicable to the Village, and any special laws applicable to the Village. Under such laws, there is no authority for the Village to have a charter, but pursuant to the Village Law and other laws generally applicable to home rule, the Village may from time to time adopt local laws.

## Employees

The Village provides services through approximately 121 full-time and part-time employees. Approximately 45 part-time employees are hired during the summer season.

The collective bargaining agents, if any, which represent them and the dates of expirations of the various collective bargaining agreements are as follows:

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Expiration Date of Contract</u>	<u>Approx. No. of Members</u>
Civil Service Employee Association	05/31/2027	48
Police Benevolent Association	05/31/2024	28
Police Radio Operators Association	05/31/2019 <sup>a</sup>	12

<sup>a</sup>. Contract in negotiation.

## DEMOGRAPHIC AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The following tables present certain comparative demographic and statistical information regarding the Village, Town of Southampton, County of Suffolk and State of New York.

### Population

<u>Year</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Southampton Town</u>	<u>Suffolk County</u>	<u>New York State</u>
2000	3,978	55,216	1,390,791	18,976,457
2010	3,271	56,537	1,482,548	19,378,102
2020	4,450	58,650	1,525,920	20,201,249
2021	4,380	67,704	1,522,998	20,114,745

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Income Data**

	Per Capita Money Income			
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021<sup>a</sup></u>
Village	-	\$100,953	\$128,284	\$150,888
Town of Southampton	\$31,320	47,111	61,374	66,627
County of Suffolk	26,577	35,755	46,466	49,404
State of New York	23,389	30,948	40,898	43,208

  

	Median Family Income			
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021<sup>a</sup></u>
Village	-	\$81,250	\$125,054	\$135,405
Town of Southampton	\$65,144	74,316	100,722	108,545
County of Suffolk	72,112	84,506	105,362	111,660
State of New York	43,393	55,603	71,117	75,157

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

a. Based on American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2017-2021).

**Selected Listing of Larger Employers**

<u>Name of Employer</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Number of Employees (Approx.)</u>
Southampton Hospital	Hospital	802
Southampton UFSD	School District	415
Corcoran Group	Real Estate	407
Dominican Sisters Family Health Services	Home Health Agency	318
Bridgehampton National Bank	Commercial Banks	245
Dunn Engineering	Engineering	100
Maran Corporate Risk Associates	Insurance	93
Southampton Press	Newspaper	50
Hampton Coach	Limousine Service	50
Southampton Inn	Hotel	50
Storms Motors	Automotive Dealer	40

Note: Largest employers are not necessarily located within the Village

Source: Village of Southampton

## Unemployment Rate Statistics

The information set forth below with respect to the Town of Southampton and the County of Suffolk and the State is included for information purposes only. It should not be inferred from the inclusion of such data in this Statement that the Village is necessarily representative of the Town, County or the State.

<u>Annual Averages:</u>	<u>Town of Southampton (%)</u>	<u>Suffolk County (%)</u>	<u>New York State (%)</u>
2018	4.4	3.9	4.1
2019	3.9	3.5	3.8
2020	7.8	8.5	10.0
2021	5.0	4.9	7.2
2022	3.4	3.1	4.4
2023 (8 Month Average)	3.5	3.1	4.2

Source: Department of Labor, State of New York

## INDEBTEDNESS OF THE VILLAGE

### Constitutional Requirements

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

**Purpose and Pledge.** The Village shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual or private corporation or private undertaking or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any of the foregoing or any public corporation.

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

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

**General.** The Village is further subject to constitutional limitation by the general constitutionally imposed duty on the State Legislature to restrict the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting indebtedness and loaning the credit of the Village so as to prevent abuses in the exercise of such powers; however, as has been noted under "*Security and Source of Payment*", the State Legislature is prohibited by a specific constitutional provision from restricting the power of the Village to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a statutory limitation on the Village's power to increase its annual tax levy. The amount of such increase is limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limit Law. (See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein).

### Statutory Procedure

In general, the State Legislature has authorized the power and procedure for the Village to borrow and incur indebtedness, subject to the constitutional provisions set forth above. The power to spend money, however, generally derives from other laws, including the Village Law and the General Municipal Law.



Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the Village authorizes the incurrence of indebtedness by the adoption of a bond resolution approved by at least two-thirds of the members of the Board of Trustees, except in the event that the Village determines to subject the bond resolution to voter approval by mandatory referendum, in which case only a three-fifths vote is required.

The Local Finance Law also provides a twenty-day statute of limitations after publication of a bond resolution which, in effect, estops thereafter legal challenges to the validity of obligations authorized by such bond resolution except for alleged constitutional violations. The Village has complied with such procedure with respect to the bond resolution authorizing the issuance of the Bonds.

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

Each bond resolution also authorizes the issuance of bond anticipation notes prior to the issuance of serial bonds. Statutory law in New York permits notes to be renewed each year provided that principal is amortized and provided that such renewals do not (with certain exceptions) extend more than five years beyond the original date of borrowing. However, bonds issued in anticipation of the sale of serial bonds for assessable improvements are not subject to such five-year limit and may be renewed subject to annual reductions of principal for the entire period of probable usefulness of the purpose for which such bonds were originally issued. (See "*Payment and Maturity*" under "*Constitutional Requirements*" herein).

In addition, under each bond resolution, the Board of Trustees may delegate, and has delegated, power to issue and sell bonds and notes, to the Village Treasurer, the chief fiscal officer of the Village.

In general, the Local Finance Law contains similar provisions providing the Village with power to issue general obligation revenue anticipation notes, tax anticipation notes, deficiency notes and budget notes.

**Debt Limit.** The Village has the power to contract indebtedness for any Village purpose so long as the aggregate outstanding principal amount thereof shall not exceed seven per centum of the average full valuation of taxable real estate of the Village and subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as water and certain sewer facilities and cash or appropriations for current debt service. The constitutional and statutory method for determining the full valuation is by dividing the assessed valuation of taxable real estate by the respective equalization rates assigned to each assessment roll. Such equalization rates are the ratios which each of such assessed valuations bear to the respective full valuation of such year, as assigned by the Office of Real Property Tax Services. The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratios shall be determined. Average full valuation is determined by adding the full valuations for the most recently completed assessment roll and the four immediately preceding assessments rolls and dividing the resulting sum of such addition by five.

There is no constitutional limitation on the amount that may be raised by the Village by tax on real estate in any fiscal year to pay principal and interest on all indebtedness. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a statutory limitation on the power of the Village to increase its annual tax levy. The amount of such increases is limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limit Law. (See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*," herein).

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**Computation of Debt Limit and Calculation of Net Debt Contracting Margin**  
(As of October 13, 2023)

Fiscal Year Ending <u>May 31:</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>State Equal. Rate (%)</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>
2020	\$133,337,081	0.86	\$15,504,311,744
2021	136,458,866	0.82	16,641,325,122
2022	137,763,986	0.82	16,800,486,098
2023	138,743,829	0.83	16,716,123,976
2024	141,844,767	0.66	21,491,631,364
Total Five Year Full Valuation			\$87,153,878,303
Average Five Year Full Valuation			17,430,775,661
Debt Limit - 7% of Average Full Valuation			1,220,154,296
Inclusions:			
General Purpose Bonds			6,290,000
Bond Anticipation Notes			<u>0</u>
Total Inclusions			<u>6,290,000</u>
Exclusions:			
Appropriations			<u>565,000</u>
Total Exclusions			<u>565,000</u>
Total Net Indebtedness Before Issuing the Bonds			<u>5,725,000</u>
The Bonds			6,435,000
Less: BANs Being Redeemed by the Bonds			<u>0</u>
Net Effect of Issuing the Bonds			<u>6,435,000</u>
Total Net Indebtedness After Issuing the Bonds			<u>12,160,000</u>
Net Debt Contracting Margin			<u><u>\$1,207,994,296</u></u>
Percent of Debt Contracting Margin Exhausted (%)			1.00

Source: Village Officials and Munistat Services Inc.

**Details of Short-Term Indebtedness Outstanding**  
(As of October 13, 2023)

As of the date of this Official Statement, the Village has no short-term indebtedness outstanding.

**Authorized but Unissued Indebtedness**

As of the date of this Official Statement, the Village has authorized but unissued debt in the amount of \$6,835,000. The Bonds will finance \$6,435,000 of such authorized amount and the balance of the authorization will be funded by grants.

**Debt Service Requirements - Outstanding Bonds<sup>a</sup>**

Fiscal Year Ending	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>May 31:</u>			
2024	\$ 565,000	\$ 178,969	\$743,969
2025	580,000	158,669	738,669
2026	605,000	137,769	742,769
2027	630,000	115,769	745,769
2028	640,000	103,169	743,169
2029	650,000	89,056	739,056
2030	675,000	72,094	747,094
2031	305,000	54,094	359,094
2032	310,000	46,850	356,850
2033	320,000	39,100	359,100
2034	330,000	30,300	360,300
2035	335,000	20,400	355,400
2036	345,000	10,350	355,350
<b>Totals</b>	<u><u>\$6,290,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,056,588</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,346,588</u></u>

a. Does not include payments made to date.

**Capital Project Plans**

The Village is generally responsible for providing services as required to the citizens on a Village-wide basis. The Village maintains a road system necessitating road resurfacing and improvements and the acquisition of machinery and, from time to time, equipment. Additionally, although not a capital expense, such road system requires annual expenditures for snow removal as well as regular general operating maintenance expenses. In addition, the Village owns, operates, maintains and improves recreation, police, and fire protection facilities. In general, needs for capital funding for the above-described projects which the Village has responsibility are anticipated to continue and to be in approximately the same amounts or less than has prevailed in the past.

**Trend of Outstanding Debt**  
(Fiscal Year Ending May 31:)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Bonds	\$8,835,000	\$8,015,000	\$7,360,000	\$6,835,000	\$6,290,000
BANs	-	-	-	-	-
Other Debt	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Debt Outstanding</b>	<u><u>\$8,835,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$8,015,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,360,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,835,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,290,000</u></u>

**Calculation of Estimated Overlapping and Underlying Indebtedness**

<u>Overlapping Units</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>Percentage Applicable (%)</u>	<u>Applicable Total Indebtedness</u>	<u>Applicable Net Indebtedness</u>
County of Suffolk	08/11/2022	4.08	\$56,343,517	\$49,235,513
Town of Southampton	08/15/2023	19.18	15,447,572	13,592,990
Southampton UFSD	08/31/2023	52.70	9,285,740	9,285,740
Tuckahoe CSD	06/30/2021	1.00	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals			<u><u>\$81,076,829</u></u>	<u><u>\$72,114,243</u></u>

**Debt Ratios**  
(As of October 13, 2023)

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Capita<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>Percentage of Full Value (%)<sup>b</sup></u>
Total Direct Debt	\$ 6,290,000	\$ 1,436	0.029
Net Direct Debt	5,725,000	1,307	0.027
Total Direct & Applicable Total Overlapping Debt	87,366,829	19,947	0.407
Net Direct & Applicable Net Overlapping Debt	77,839,243	17,772	0.362

a. The current estimated population of the Village is 4,380.

b. The full valuation of taxable real property in the Village for 2023-2024 is \$21,491,631,364.

**FINANCES OF THE VILLAGE**

**Financial Statements**

The Village maintains its financial records in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts for Villages prescribed by the State Comptroller. The financial affairs of the Village are subject to periodic compliance review by the Office of the State Comptroller to ascertain whether the Village has complied with the requirements of various State and Federal statutes. As required by law, the Village also prepares and Annual Financial Report Update Document (unaudited) for submission to the State Comptroller, for fiscal year ending in 2023, which is attached as Appendix B. The financial statements are audited each year by an independent public accountant. The last such audited annual report made available for public inspection covers the fiscal year ended May 31, 2022. A summary of the operating results for the past five fiscal years is attached as Appendix A hereto.

The Balance Sheets and Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances presented in Appendix A of this Statement are based on the audited financial statements for the fiscal years 2018 through 2022.

### *Fund Structure and Accounts*

The Village utilizes fund accounting to record and report its various service activities. A fund represents both a legal and an accounting entity which segregates the transactions of specific programs in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

There are two basic fund types: (1) governmental funds that are used to account for basic services and capital projects; and (2) fiduciary funds that account for assets held in a trustee capacity. Account groups, which do not represent funds, are used to record fixed assets and long-term obligations that are not accounted for in a specific fund.

The Village presently maintains the following governmental funds: General Fund, Special Revenue Fund and a Capital Projects Fund. There are no proprietary funds. Account groups are maintained for fixed assets and long-term debt.

### *Basis of Accounting*

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

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

### **Investment Policy**

Pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, the Village is generally permitted to invest only in the following investments: (1) special time deposit accounts in or certificates of deposits issued by a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York; (2) obligations of the United States of America; (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America; (4) obligations of the State of New York; (5) with the approval of the New York State Comptroller, in tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes issued by any New York municipality, school district, or district corporation, other than the Village; (6) obligations of New York public benefit corporations which are made lawful investments by the Village pursuant to another provision of law; (7) certain certificates of participation issued on behalf of political subdivisions of the State of New York; and (8) in the case of Village moneys held in certain reserve funds established pursuant to law, in obligations issued by the Village. These statutes further require that all bank deposits, in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, be secured by either a pledge of eligible securities, an eligible surety bond or an eligible letter of credit, as those terms are defined in the law.

The Village's investments are governed by a formal investment policy. The Village's monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The Village is authorized to use demand accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies.

Collateral is required for demand deposit, money market accounts and certificates of deposit not covered by Federal deposit insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of New York State and its municipalities and school districts.

## **Fund Balance Policy**

In recognition of sound fiscal policy, the Village has adopted a formal reserve policy to make all reasonable efforts to maintain an unreserved and unappropriated fund balance in its General Fund at the end of each fiscal year equal to no less than 10% of the total operating budget. Such unreserved/unappropriated fund balance will be exclusive of any reserve funds maintained by the Village. The Village believes that this threshold is a reasonable amount of unreserved/unappropriated fund balance to achieve at the end of each fiscal year as unanticipated circumstances during the course of a year, shortfalls in projected revenues, and adverse events can have negative effects on non-tax revenues or expenditures or both.

If an emergency or unanticipated need were to occur that necessitated the appropriation of fund balance that would result in reducing the unreserved/unappropriated fund balance below 10%, a resolution of the Village Board would be adopted to approve such appropriation. Subsequent to such appropriation, the Board of Trustees will commit to immediately begin the process of reducing expenditures or raising revenues in order to restore the unreserved/unappropriated fund balance in the General Fund to 10% of the total operating expenditures.

The unreserved/unappropriated fund balance in the General Fund above 10% may be appropriated for the purpose of reducing subsequent year's property tax levy, one-time capital expenditures and for emergencies caused by natural occurrences such as hurricanes and blizzards.

## **Financial Organization and Budgetary Procedures**

The Village Treasurer functions as the chief fiscal officer as provided in Section 2 of the Local Finance Law; in this role, the Village Treasurer is responsible for the Village's accounting and financial reporting activities. In addition, the Village Treasurer is also the Village's budget officer and prepares the annual tentative budget for submission to the Village Board. Budgetary control during the year is the responsibility of the Village Treasurer. Pursuant to Section 30 of the Local Finance Law, the Village Treasurer has been authorized to issue or renew certain specific types of notes. As required by law, the Village Treasurer must execute an authorizing certificate which then becomes a matter of public record.

The Board of Trustees, as a whole, serves as the finance board of the Village and is responsible for authorizing, by resolution, all material financial transactions such as operating and capital budgets and bonded debt.

Village finances are operated primarily through the General Fund. All real property taxes and most of the other Village revenues are credited to this fund. Current operating expenditures are paid from this fund subject to available appropriations. Capital projects and selected equipment purchases are accounted for in special capital projects funds. The Village observes a June 1- May 31 fiscal year for operating and reporting purposes.

## **Revenues**

The Village receives most of its revenues from a real property tax on all non-exempt real property situated within the Village. Other main sources of revenues are Non-Property Taxes, Intergovernmental Charges, Departmental Income and State aid. A summary of such revenues for the five most recently completed fiscal years and estimated revenues for the current fiscal year may be found in Appendix A.

### *Real Property Taxes*

See "*Tax Information*", herein. See also "*Tax Levy Limit Law*", herein.

### *State Aid*

The Village receives financial assistance from the State. If the State should not adopt its budget in a timely manner, municipalities and school districts in the State, including the Village, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid. Additionally, if the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the Village, in this year or future years, the Village may be affected by a delay in the receipt of State aid until sufficient State taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments.

The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue State aid to the Village. No assurance can be given that present State aid levels will be maintained in the future. In 2020, due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the State declared a state of emergency and the Governor has taken steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses. The outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the State to address it negatively impacted the State's economy and financial condition. The full impact of COVID-19 upon the State is not expected to be known for some time; however, it is anticipated that the State will experience budgetary restrictions which will require certain gap-closing actions. Such actions may include, but are not limited to: reductions in State agency operations and/or the delay, elimination or substantial reduction in payments to municipalities, school districts or other recipients of State aid in the State. If this were to occur, reductions in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of municipalities and school districts in the State, requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available, or a curtailment of expenditures. (See also "*IMPACT OF COVID-19*" herein.)

In October 30, 2020, the New York State Division of the Budget released the fiscal year ending 2021 First Quarterly State Budget Financial Plan Update, which projects a \$14.9 billion General Fund revenue decline and a 15.3% decline in tax receipts from prior budget forecasts. The State further projects a total revenue loss of \$63 billion through the State’s fiscal year ending 2024 as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. The State had announced that in the absence of Federal funding to offset this revenue loss, the State had begun to take steps to reduce spending, including but not limited to, temporarily holding back 20% of most aid payments to local governments and school districts. According to the State, all or a portion of such temporary reductions in aid payments may be converted to permanent reductions, depending on the size and timing of any new Federal aid. Such reductions or delays in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of municipalities and school districts in the State.

The State’s revenue picture improved in the final quarter of fiscal year 2021, with tax collections exceeding expectations. On March 1, 2021 the Executive and Legislature reached consensus that cumulative tax receipts over fiscal year 2021 and fiscal year 2022 would be at least \$2.5 billion higher than estimated in the Executive Budget Financial Plan. Collections through the end of fiscal year 2021 were even more favorable, providing the basis for the substantial upward revision to tax receipts. The State finished fiscal year 2021 in a stronger overall position in comparison to the Executive Budget Financial Plan. Results reflected both strong tax receipts and disbursements that fell substantially below budgeted levels.

On March 11, 2021 the Federal American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) was enacted. The ARPA is a \$1.9 trillion economic stimulus bill intended to contain the COVID-19 pandemic and accelerate the nation’s economic recovery. The ARPA provided the State with \$12.6 billion in general aid (“recovery aid”), as well as \$17.2 billion in categorical aid for schools, universities, childcare, housing and other purposes. (See “*Impact of COVID-19*”, herein). The enacted 2021-22 State budget provided for an increase in All Funds spending of 9.7% over 2020-21, relying on a combination of the new federal funding and revenue-raising initiatives to avoid cuts and support additional investments. According to the State, the budget deploys the first \$5.5 billion of the \$12.6 billion provided for under ARPA.

The State receives a substantial amount of federal aid for health care, education, transportation and other governmental purposes, as well as federal funding to respond to, and recover from, severe weather events and other disasters. Many of the policies that drive this federal aid may be subject to change under the federal administration and the current Congress. Current federal aid projections, and the assumptions on which they rely, are subject to revision in the future as a result of changes in federal policy, the general condition of the global and national economies and other circumstances, including the diversion of federal resources to address the current COVID-19 pandemic.

Should the Village fail to receive State aid expected from the State in the amounts and at the times expected, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such monies, the Village is authorized by the Local Finance Law to provide operating funds by borrowing in anticipation of the receipt of uncollected State aid.

The following table sets forth the percentage of the Village’s General Fund revenue (including transfers) comprised of State aid for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2022, and as budgeted for 2023 and 2024.

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u> <u>May 31:</u>	<u>Total Revenue</u>	<u>State Aid</u>	<u>State Aid to</u> <u>Revenues (%)</u>
2019	\$32,158,912	\$2,003,525	6.23
2020	33,186,538	2,277,350	6.86
2021	35,131,401	1,982,549	5.64
2022	35,600,342	2,874,132	8.07
2023 (Unaudited)	37,225,111	2,140,603	5.75
2024 (Budgeted)	33,748,523	1,524,670	4.52

Sources: Audited Financial Statements (2019-2022), Unaudited Financial Statements (2023), and the Adopted Budget for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2024.

## **The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System and OSC Compliance Reviews**

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

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

The most current applicable report of OSC designates the Village as "No Designation" (Fiscal Score: 1.7%; Environmental Score: 6.7%). More information on the FSMS may be obtained from the Office of the State Comptroller.

In addition, OSC helps local government officials manage government resources efficiently and effectively. The Comptroller oversees the fiscal affairs of local governments statewide, as well as compliance with relevant statutes and observance of good business practices. This fiscal oversight is accomplished, in part, through its audits, which identify opportunities for improving operations and governance. The most recent audit was released on July 7, 2017. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether the Village was awarding the Length of Service Program (LOSAP) service credit to volunteer firefighters accurately for the period June 1, 2015 through May 31, 2016.

See the State Comptroller's official website for more information regarding the foregoing. References to websites and/or website addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only. Unless specified otherwise, such websites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Statement.

### **Expenditures**

The major categories of expenditure for the Village are General Government Support, Transportation, Public Safety and Employee Benefits. A summary of the expenditures for the five most recently completed fiscal years and the estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year may be found in Appendix A.

### **Employee Pension System**

Substantially all employees of the Village are members of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") or the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS"), together the "Retirement System". The Retirement System is a cost-sharing multiple public employee retirement system. The obligation of employers and employees to contribute and the benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement System and Social Security Law (the "Retirement System Law"). The Retirement System offers a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability benefits and optional methods of benefit payments. All benefits generally vest after five years of credited service. The Retirement System Law generally provides that all participating employers in the Retirement System are jointly and severally liable for any unfunded amounts. Such amounts are collected through annual billings to all participating employers. Generally, all employees, except certain part-time employees, participate in the Retirement System. The Retirement System is non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 27, 1976. All members hired on or after July 27, 1976 and before January 1, 2010 must contribute three percent of their gross annual salary towards the costs of retirement programs until they attain ten years in the Retirement System, at such time contributions become voluntary. On December 10, 2009, then Governor Paterson signed into law the creation of a new Tier 5, which is effective for new ERS employees hired on or after January 1, 2010. New ERS employees in Tier 5 contribute 3% of their salaries. There is no provision for these contributions to cease for Tier 5 employees after a certain period of service.

Pension reform legislation changed the billing cycle for employer contributions to the ERS retirement system to match budget cycles of the Village. Under the previous method, the Village was not provided with required payment until after the budget was implemented. Under the reforms implemented, the employer contribution for a given fiscal year is based on the value of the pension fund on the prior April 1, instead of the following April 1. As a result, the Village is notified of and can include the actual cost of the employer contribution in its budget. Legislation also required a minimum payment of 4.5% of payroll each year, including years in which investment performance of the fund would make a lower employer contribution possible.



In addition, the pension payment date for all local governments was changed from December 15 to February 1 and permits the legislative body of a municipality to establish a retirement contribution reserve fund for the purpose of financing retirement contributions in the future. The New York State Retirement System has advised the Village that municipalities can elect to make employer contribution payments in the December or the following February, as required. If such payments are made in the December prior to the scheduled payment date in February, such payments may be made at a discount amount.

On March 16, 2012, Governor Cuomo signed into law the new Tier 6 pension program, effective for new ERS employees hired after April 1, 2012. The Tier 6 legislation provides for increased employee contribution rates of between 3% and 6%, an increase in the retirement age from 62 years to 63 years, a readjustment of the pension multiplier, and a change in the time period for final average salary calculation from 3 years to 5 years. Tier 6 employees will vest in the system after five years of employment and will continue to make employee contributions throughout employment.

As a result of significant capital market declines at certain times in the recent past, in certain years the State’s Retirement System portfolio has experienced negative investment performance and severe downward trends in market earnings. As a result of the foregoing, it is anticipated that the employer contribution rate for the State’s Retirement System in future years may be higher than the minimum contribution rate established under applicable law. Since 2010, various forms of legislation have been enacted to allow local governments and school districts the option of amortizing required contributions to the Retirement System. However, although these options reduce near term payments, it will require higher than normal contributions in later years.

The Village has decided not to amortize any pension contributions.

**Payments to the Retirement Systems**

The amount of payments by the Village to the respective Retirement Systems for the past five years are found below:

Fiscal Year Ending <u>May 31:</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
2018	\$957,247	\$1,090,770
2019	938,963	1,105,866
2020	968,844	1,256,594
2021	977,276	1,303,987
2022	1,091,807	1,742,131

**Other Post Employment Benefits**

The Village provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs may be expected to rise substantially in the future. Accounting rules now require governmental entities, such as the Village, to account for post-retirement health care benefits as its accounts for vested pension benefits. GASB Statement No. 75 (“GASB 75”) described below requires such accounting.

GASB Statement No. 75 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”), requires state and local governments to account for and report their costs associated with post-retirement healthcare benefits and other non-pension benefits (“OPEB”). GASB 75 generally requires that employers account for and report the annual cost of the OPEB and the outstanding obligations and commitments related to OPEB in essentially the same manner as they currently do for pensions. Under previous rules, these benefits have generally been administered on a pay-as-you-go basis and have not been reported as a liability on governmental financial statements. Only current payments to existing retirees were recorded as an expense.

GASB 75 requires that state and local governments adopt the actuarial methodologies to determine annual OPEB costs. Annual OPEB cost for most employers will be based on actuarially determined amounts that, if paid on an ongoing basis, generally would provide sufficient resources to pay benefits as they come due.

As of May 31, 2019, the Village adopted GASB 75, which supersedes and eliminates GASB 45. Under GASB 75, based on actuarial valuation, an annual required contribution (“ARC”) will be determined for each state or local government. The ARC is the sum of (a) the normal cost for the year (the present value of future benefits being earned by current employees) plus (b) amortization of the unfunded accrued liability (benefits already earned by current and former employees but not yet provided for), using an amortization period of not more than 30 years. If a municipality contributes an amount less than the ARC, a net OPEB obligation will result, which is required to be recorded as a liability on its financial statements.

GASB 75 establishes new standards for recognizing and measuring OPEB liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures to provide more transparent reporting and useful information about the liability and cost of benefits. Municipalities and school districts are required to account for OPEB within the financial statements rather than only noted in the footnotes as previously required by GASB 45. It is measured as of a date no earlier than the end of the employer’s prior fiscal year and no later than the employer’s current fiscal year. The discount rate is based on 20-year, tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds. There is no amortization of prior service cost.

Those that have more than 200 participants are required to have a full actuarial valuation annually. Plans with fewer than 200 participants are required to have a full valuation every two years.

The following table shows the components of the Village’s annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the Village’s net OPEB obligation:

<u>Changes in the Total OPEB Liability</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ending May 31, 2022:</u>
Balance as of June 1, 2021	\$85,142,134
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	4,028,780
Interest	1,685,403
Changes of Assumptions or Other Inputs	(20,652,029)
Benefit payments	<u>(1,744,004)</u>
Net Changes	<u>(16,681,850)</u>
Total OPEB liability as of May 31, 2022	<u><u>\$68,460,284</u></u>

Should the Village required to fund its unfunded actuarial accrued OPEB liability, it could have a material adverse impact upon the Village’s finances and could force the Village to reduce services, raise taxes or both. At the present time, however, there is no current or planned requirements for the Village to partially fund its actuarial accrued OPEB liability.

## TAX INFORMATION

### Real Property Taxes

The Village derives its power to levy an ad valorem real property tax from the Constitution of the State. The Village's power to levy real property taxes, other than for debt service and certain other purposes, is limited by the State Constitution to two percent of the five-year average full valuation of taxable property of the Village. See “Tax Limit” herein. The State Board of Real Property Services annually establishes State Equalization Rates for all localities in the State, which are determined by statistical sampling of market sales/assessment studies. The equalization rates are used in the calculation and distribution of certain State aids and are used by many localities in the calculation of debt contracting and real property taxing limitations.

The following table sets forth the percentage of the Village’s General Fund revenue (excluding other financing sources) comprised of real property taxes for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2022 and budgeted amounts for 2023 and 2024.

<u>Fiscal Year Ending May 31:</u>	<u>Total Revenue</u>	<u>Real Property Taxes</u>	<u>Real Property Taxes to Revenues (%)</u>
2019	\$32,158,912	\$23,791,570	73.98
2020	33,186,538	24,253,007	73.08
2021	35,131,401	25,563,409	72.77
2022	32,207,925	25,446,979	79.01
2023 (Unaudited)	37,225,111	25,846,224	69.43
2024 (Budgeted)	33,748,523	25,995,503	77.03

Sources: Audited Financial Statements (2019-2022), Unaudited Financial Statements (2023), and the Adopted Budget for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2024.

## **Tax Collection Procedure**

Real property tax payments are payable on June 1 each year, payable without penalty to July 1. A 5% penalty is added to taxes paid in July. Thereafter the penalty added to delinquent taxes is one-twelfth the rate of interest determined by the State Commissioner of Taxation and Finance. This rate is determined each year by July 15 based on the one-year constant maturity yield index for United States Treasury securities for the quarter year ending on the immediately preceding June 30. The rate is effective for a twelve month period commencing November 1 each year and in no event will be less than ten per centum per annum. Tax sales are conducted in March each year.

## **Tax Levy Limit Law**

Prior to the enactment of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 (the "Tax Levy Limit Law") on June 24, 2011, all the taxable real property within the Village had been subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the bonds and notes of the Village and interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law, as amended, imposes a tax levy limitation upon the Village for any fiscal year commencing after January 1, 2012, or later as provided in the Tax Levy Limit Law, without providing an exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by the Village. As a result, the power of the Village to levy real estate taxes on all the taxable real property within the Village to pay the bonds and notes of the Village and interest thereon is subject to statutory limitations set forth in Tax Levy Limit Law.

The following is a brief summary of certain relevant provisions of Tax Levy Limit Law. The summary is not complete and the full text of the Tax Levy Limit Law should be read in order to understand the details and implications thereof. The Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a limitation on increases in the real property tax levy of the Village, subject to certain exceptions. The Tax Levy Limit Law permits the Village to increase its overall real property tax levy over the tax levy of the prior year by no more than the "Allowable Levy Growth Factor", which is the lesser of one and two-one hundredths or the sum of one plus the Inflation Factor; provided, however that in no case shall the levy growth factor be less than one. The "Inflation Factor" is the quotient of: (i) the average of the 20 National Consumer Price Indexes determined by the United States Department of Labor for the twelve-month period ending six months prior to the start of the coming fiscal year minus the average of the National Consumer Price Indexes determined by the United States Department of Labor for the twelve-month period ending six months prior to the start of the prior fiscal year, divided by: (ii) the average of the National Consumer Price Indexes determined by the United States Department of Labor for the twelve-month period ending six months prior to the start of the prior fiscal year, with the result expressed as a decimal to four places. The Village is required to calculate its tax levy limit for the upcoming year in accordance with the provision above and provide all relevant information to the New York State Comptroller prior to adopting its budget. The Tax Levy Limit Law sets forth certain exclusions to the real property tax levy limitation of the Village, including exclusions for certain portions of the expenditures for retirement system contributions and tort judgments payable by the Village. The Village Board is authorized to adopt a budget that exceeds the tax levy limit for the coming fiscal year, only if the Village Board first enacts, by a vote of at least sixty percent of the total voting power of the governing board of the Village, a local law to override such limit for such coming fiscal year.

The Tax Levy Limit Law does not contain an exception from the levy limitation for the payment of debt service on either outstanding general obligation bonds or notes of the Village or such indebtedness incurred after the effective date of the Tax Levy Limit Law. As such, there can be no assurances that the Tax Levy Limit Law will not come under legal challenge for violating (i) Article VIII, Section 12 of the State Constitution for not providing an exception for debt service on obligations issued prior to the enactment of the Tax Levy Limit Law, (ii) Article VIII, Section 10 of the State Constitution by effectively eliminating the exception for debt service to general real estate tax limitations, and (iii) Article VIII, Section 2 of the State Constitution by limiting the pledge of its faith and credit by a municipality or school district for the payment of debt service on obligations issued by such municipality or school district.

## **Tax Limit**

The Constitution limits the amount that may be raised by the Village ad valorem tax levy on real estate in any fiscal year to two per centum (2%) of the five-year average full valuation of taxable real estate of the Village plus (1) the amounts required for principal and interest on all capital indebtedness, and (2) current appropriations for certain capital purposes.

The tax limit for the Village for the 2022-2023 fiscal year is as follows:

Five-year Average Full Valuation	\$17,212,220,220
Tax Limit - 2% thereof	344,244,404
Tax Levy for General Village Purposes	25,997,055
Less: Exclusions	<u>2,080,039</u>
Tax Levy Subject to Tax Limit	\$23,917,016
Constitutional Tax Margin	<u><u>\$320,327,388</u></u>

**Tax Levies, Collections and Rates**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Tax Levy	\$24,459,887	\$25,587,201	\$25,446,958	\$25,770,460	\$25,997,055
Tax Collections <sup>a</sup>	24,188,634	25,563,409	24,301,356	25,236,314	24,391,405
Taxes Rate per \$1,000 of Assessed Valuation	\$179.25	\$203.20	\$200.66	\$200.66	\$201.47

a. Tax Collections represent the actual amount of taxes collected as reflected in the financial statements, including penalties and tax sales. See "Tax Collection Procedure" herein.

**Selected Listing of Large Taxable Properties**  
2022-2023 Assessment Roll

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>
JKA LLC D/B/A JKA Meadow	Residential	\$727,096
784 Meadow Land LLC	Commercial	540,663
650 Meadow Lane	Commercial	481,896
Jan Split Purchase Trust	Residential	481,220
First Neck Lane Trust	Residential	473,330
AJR Meadow Lane LLC	Commercial	464,165
Hamilton 1776 LLC	Commercial	460,216
Hampton Center Realty LLC	Commercial	456,500
1280 Meadow Lane LLC	Club	429,616
320 Murray Place LLC	Commercial	<u>426,864</u>
	Total <sup>a</sup>	<u><u>\$4,941,566</u></u>

a. Represents 3.48% of the total taxable assessed valuation for 2022-2023.

## **Tax Certiorari Claims**

In common with other municipalities, there are a number of tax certiorari proceedings pending involving properties that are subject to the levy of Village taxes. The plaintiffs in these matters have asserted that their properties are over-assessed and are seeking assessment reductions. A refund of excess taxes is also generally requested. Historically, certiorari claims have been settled through negotiations, resulting in amounts, at times, substantially less than originally claimed. Many settlements provide for future adjustments with no direct outlay of money. There are no significant claims filed by the larger taxpayers at this time.

## **LITIGATION**

In common with other villages, the Village from time to time receives notices of claim and is party to litigation. In the opinion of the Village Attorney, unless otherwise set forth herein and apart from matters provided for by applicable insurance coverage, there are no significant claims or actions pending in which the Village has not asserted a substantial and adequate defense, nor which, if determined against the Village, would have an adverse material effect on the financial conditions of the Village.

## **CYBERSECURITY**

The Village, like many other public and private entities, relies on technology to conduct its operations. As a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information, the Village faces multiple cyber threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computer and other sensitive digital networks and systems. To mitigate the risk of business operations impact and/or damage from cyber incidents or cyber-attacks, the Village invests in various forms of cybersecurity and operational controls; however, no assurances can be given that such security and operational control measures will be completely successful to guard against cyber threats and attacks. The results of any such attack could impact business operations and/or damage Village digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be substantial.

## **IMPACT OF COVID-19**

On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed into law the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (“ARPA”). Included in this bill was \$350 billion in direct aid to state and local governments. Payments to local governments were made in two tranches, the first half 60 days after enactment and the second half one year later. The funding is available through, and must be spent by, September 30, 2024.

Specifically, eligible uses of the aid include: (i) revenue replacement for the provision of government services to the extent the reduction in revenue is due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent fiscal year prior to the emergency; (ii) premium pay for essential workers; (iii) assistance to small businesses, households, and hard-hit industries, and economic recovery; and (iv) investments in water, sewer and broadband infrastructure. The bill also contains two restrictions on eligible uses: (i) funds cannot be used to directly or indirectly offset tax reductions or delay a tax increase; and (ii) funds cannot be deposited into any pension fund.

## **TAX MATTERS**

### **Opinion of Bond Counsel**

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the Village, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and (ii) interest on the Bonds is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code, however, for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Bonds is included in the “adjusted financial statement income” of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code. The Tax Certificate of the Village (the “Tax Certificate”), which will be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds will contain provisions and procedures relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code. In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel has relied on certain representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations made by the Village in connection with the Bonds, and Bond Counsel has assumed compliance by the Village with certain ongoing provisions and procedures set forth in the Tax Certificate relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code to assure the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the Village, under existing statutes, interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York.

Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds, or the ownership or disposition thereof, except as stated above. Bond Counsel renders its opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the issue date, and assumes no obligation to update, revise or supplement its opinion to reflect any action thereafter taken or not taken, any fact or circumstance that may thereafter come to its attention, any change in law or interpretation thereof that may thereafter occur, or for any other reason. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to the consequence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence or the likelihood of their occurrence. In addition, Bond Counsel expresses no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel regarding federal, state or local tax matters, including, without limitation, exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds.

### **Certain Ongoing Federal Tax Requirements and Certifications**

The Code establishes certain ongoing requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Bonds in order that interest on the Bonds be and remain excluded from gross income under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to use and expenditure of gross proceeds of the Bonds, yield and other restrictions on investments of gross proceeds, and the arbitrage rebate requirement that certain excess earnings on gross proceeds be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause interest on the Bonds to become included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to their issue date, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is discovered. The Village, in executing the Tax Certificate, will certify to the effect that the Village will comply with the provisions and procedures set forth therein and that it will do and perform all acts and things necessary or desirable to assure the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

### **Certain Collateral Federal Tax Consequences**

The following is a brief discussion of certain collateral federal income tax matters with respect to the Bonds. It does not purport to address all aspects of federal taxation that may be relevant to a particular owner of a Bond. Prospective investors, particularly those who may be subject to special rules, are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding the federal tax consequences of owning and disposing of the Bonds.

Prospective owners of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of such obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to various categories of persons, such as corporations (including S corporations and foreign corporations), financial institutions, property and casualty and life insurance companies, individual recipients of Social Security and railroad retirement benefits, individuals otherwise eligible for the earned income tax credit, and taxpayers deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry obligations the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Interest on the Bonds may be taken into account in determining the tax liability of foreign corporations subject to the branch profits tax imposed by Section 884 of the Code.

### **Original Issue Discount**

“Original issue discount” (“OID”) is the excess of the sum of all amounts payable at the stated maturity of a Bond (excluding certain “qualified stated interest” that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates) over the issue price of that maturity. In general, the “issue price” of a maturity (a bond with the same maturity date, interest rate, and credit terms) means the first price at which at least 10 percent of such maturity was sold to the public, i.e., a purchaser who is not, directly or indirectly, a signatory to a written contract to participate in the initial sale of the Bonds. In general, the issue price for each maturity of the Bonds is expected to be the initial public offering price set forth in this Official Statement. Bond Counsel further is of the opinion that, for any Bonds having OID (a “Discount Bond”), OID that has accrued and is properly allocable to the owners of the Discount Bonds under Section 1288 of the Code is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes to the same extent as other interest on the Bonds.

In general, under Section 1288 of the Code, OID on a Discount Bond accrues under a constant yield method, based on periodic compounding of interest over prescribed accrual periods using a compounding rate determined by reference to the yield on that Discount Bond. An owner’s adjusted basis in a Discount Bond is increased by accrued OID for purposes of determining gain or loss on sale, exchange, or other disposition of such Discount Bond. Accrued OID may be taken into account as an increase in the amount of tax-exempt income received or deemed to have been received for purposes of determining various other tax consequences of owning a Discount Bond even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment.

Owners of Discount Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the treatment of original issue discount for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and the state and local tax consequences of acquiring, holding, and disposing of Discount Bonds.

## **Bond Premium**

In general, if an owner acquires a bond for a purchase price (excluding accrued interest) or otherwise at a tax basis that reflects a premium over the sum of all amounts payable on the bonds after the acquisition date (excluding certain “qualified stated interest” that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates), that premium constitutes “bond premium” on that bond (a “Premium Bond”). In general, under Section 171 of the Code, an owner of a Premium Bond must amortize the bond premium over the remaining term of the Premium Bond, based on the owner’s yield over the remaining term of the Premium Bond determined based on constant yield principles (in certain cases involving a Premium Bond callable prior to its stated maturity date, the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on such bond). An owner of a Premium Bond must amortize the bond premium by offsetting the qualified stated interest allocable to each interest accrual period under the owner’s regular method of accounting against the bond premium allocable to that period. In the case of a tax-exempt Premium Bond, if the bond premium allocable to an accrual period exceeds the qualified stated interest allocable to that accrual period, the excess is a nondeductible loss. Under certain circumstances, the owner of a Premium Bond may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the Premium Bond even though it is sold or redeemed for an amount less than or equal to the owner’s original acquisition cost. Owners of any Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of bond premium for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and state and local tax consequences, in connection with the acquisition, ownership, amortization of bond premium on, sale, exchange, or other disposition of Premium Bonds.

## **Information Reporting and Backup Withholding**

Information reporting requirements apply to interest on tax-exempt obligations, including the Bonds. In general, such requirements are satisfied if the interest recipient completes, and provides the payor with, a Form W-9, “Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification,” or if the recipient is one of a limited class of exempt recipients. A recipient not otherwise exempt from information reporting who fails to satisfy the information reporting requirements will be subject to “backup withholding,” which means that the payor is required to deduct and withhold a tax from the interest payment, calculated in the manner set forth in the Code. For the foregoing purpose, a “payor” generally refers to the person or entity from whom a recipient receives its payments of interest or who collects such payments on behalf of the recipient.

If an owner purchasing a Bond through a brokerage account has executed a Form W-9 in connection with the establishment of such account, as generally can be expected, no backup withholding should occur. In any event, backup withholding does not affect the excludability of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any amounts withheld pursuant to backup withholding would be allowed as a refund or a credit against the owner’s federal income tax once the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

## **Miscellaneous**

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, or court decisions, whether at the federal or state level, may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Bonds under federal or state law or otherwise prevent beneficial owners of the Bonds from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. In addition, such legislation or actions (whether currently proposed, proposed in the future, or enacted) and such decisions could affect the market price or marketability of the Bonds.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

## **LEGAL MATTERS**

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Bonds will be subject to the final approving opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel, substantially in the form set forth in Appendix C.

## **DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING**

In order to assist the purchasers of the Bonds in complying with Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Rule 15c2-12”), the Village will execute an Undertaking to Provide Continuing Disclosure, substantially in the form set forth in Appendix D.

## RATING

The Village has applied to Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"), 7 WTC at Greenwich Street, New York, NY, Phone: (212) 553-4055 and Fax: (212) 298-6761, for a rating on the Bonds and such rating is pending at this time. Such rating reflects only the view of such rating agency and an explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from the respective rating agency. There can be no assurance that such rating will not be revised or withdrawn, if in the judgement of agency circumstances so warrant. Any change or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price and the availability of a secondary market for the outstanding bonds and notes of the Village.

## MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may be obtained upon request from the office of Charlene Kagel-Betts, CPA, Village Administrator, Village of Southampton, 23 Main Street, Southampton, NY 11968 Phone (631) 283-0247 and email: [ckagel-betts@southamptonvillage.org](mailto:ckagel-betts@southamptonvillage.org), or from the office of Munistat Services, Inc., 12 Roosevelt Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York 11776, telephone number (631) 331-8888 and website: <https://www.munistat.com>.

Statements in the Official Statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which involve a number of risks and uncertainties, and which are based on the Village's management's beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the Village's management and staff. Because the statements are based on expectations about future events and economic performance and are not statements of fact, actual results may differ materially from those projected. Important factors that could cause future results to differ include legislative and regulatory changes, changes in the economy, and other factors discussed in this and other documents that the Village files with the Electronic Municipal Market Access System. When used in Village's documents or oral presentation, the words "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "plan", "foresee", "likely", "estimate", "expect", "objective", "projection", "forecast", "goal", "will", or "should", or similar words or phrases are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

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

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



Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. No representation is made that any of such statements will be, in fact, realized. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the Village and the original purchasers or owners of any of the Bonds.

The preparation and distribution of this Official Statement has been authorized by various resolutions of the Village which delegates to the Village Treasurer the power to sell and issue the Bonds.

By: s/s CHARLENE KAGEL-BETTS, CPA  
Village Treasurer  
Village of Southampton  
Southampton, NY 11968-4899

October           , 2023

**APPENDIX A**

**FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

**Balance Sheet**  
**General Fund**

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
<b>Assets:</b>		
Cash	\$ 16,814,903	\$ 20,154,855
Tax Sale Certificates	436,851	413,645
Accounts Receivable	46,292	18,128
Due From Other Funds	205,561	322,197
Due from Other Governments	635,440	427,542
Due from State and Federal	317,187	
Prepaid Items	1,138,631	966,674
Length of Service Award Program Plan Assets	6,223,630	6,223,630
Total Assets:	\$ 25,818,495	\$ 28,526,671
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	\$ 1,225,771	\$ 1,225,109
Due to Other Funds	1,632,764	451,097
Due to Other Governments	3,127	1
Due to NYS Employee Retirement System	310,542	353,830
Security Deposits	5,290	
Unearned Revenue	961,855	
Other Current Liabilities	169,589	1,152,336
Total Liabilities	4,308,938	3,182,373
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources:</b>		
Tax Sales Certificates	\$ 421,408	\$ 325,928
Unavailable Revenue (Other)		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	421,408	325,928
<b>Fund Equity:</b>		
Nonspendable	1,138,631	966,674
Restricted	6,552,700	6,677,700
Assigned	556,444	378,159
Unassigned	12,840,374	16,995,837
Total Fund Balance	21,088,149	25,018,370
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 25,818,495	\$ 28,526,671

Sources: Audited Annual Financial Report of the Village (2022) & Annual Financial Report Update Document (2023)

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances  
General Fund**

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31:				
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Revenues:					
Real Property Taxes	\$ 23,791,570	\$ 24,253,007	\$ 25,582,851	\$ 25,355,534	\$ 25,846,224
Other Real Property Tax Items	178,723	186,392	242,186	241,097	231,618
Non-Property Tax Items	443,244	467,837	544,807	583,676	966,252
Departmental Income	3,148,514	3,326,904	2,823,569	3,735,741	5,108,118
Intergovernmental Charges	1,241,900	1,234,373	1,292,610	1,326,665	1,342,718
Use of Money and Property	533,041	663,499	35,968	91,401	666,782
Licenses & Permits	96,160	77,126	137,064	243,001	140,658
Fines and Forfeitures	507,569	441,729	363,546	455,085	517,438
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	128,745	234,417	159,714	176,856	66,856
Miscellaneous	51,200	10,904	1,459,099	383,544	174,738
Federal Aid	34,721	13,000			23,106
State Aid	2,003,525	2,277,350	2,659,402	3,359,229	2,140,603
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>32,158,912</u>	<u>33,186,538</u>	<u>35,300,816</u>	<u>35,951,829</u>	<u>37,225,111</u>
Expenditures:					
General Government Support	5,611,150	5,208,124	5,415,999	6,096,627	7,768,843
Public Safety	9,264,710	8,893,066	9,162,244	10,609,764	13,965,755
Health	438,486	419,388	489,367	620,219	731,652
Transportation	2,532,836	2,468,547	2,274,558	2,921,408	3,225,043
Culture & Recreation	1,517,694	1,421,116	1,528,788	1,601,113	2,241,415
Home & Community Service	405,505	291,697	325,922	341,230	477,716
Employee Benefits	8,263,893	8,649,114	8,707,043	9,295,340	2,460,986
Debt Service	1,305,684	1,097,864	897,269	742,019	743,419
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>29,339,958</u>	<u>28,448,916</u>	<u>28,801,190</u>	<u>32,227,720</u>	<u>31,614,829</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>2,818,954</u>	<u>4,737,622</u>	<u>6,499,626</u>	<u>3,724,109</u>	<u>5,610,282</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds from Issuance of Advanced Refunding	3,430,000				
Payment to Escrow Agent	(3,697,373)				
Bond Premium	337,634				
Operating Transfers In					
Operating Transfers (Out)	(975,000)	(975,000)	(5,301,800)	(1,101,376)	(1,674,000)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>(904,739)</u>	<u>(975,000)</u>	<u>(5,301,800)</u>	<u>(1,101,376)</u>	<u>(1,674,000)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues & Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures & Other Financing Uses	<u>1,914,215</u>	<u>3,762,622</u>	<u>1,197,826</u>	<u>2,622,733</u>	<u>3,936,282</u>
Restated Beginning of Year Fund Balance	<u>Fund Equity - E</u>	<u>13,504,969</u>	<u>17,267,590</u>	<u>18,465,416</u>	<u>21,088,149</u>
Prior Period Adjustment					(6,061)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	<u>11,590,754</u>	<u>13,504,969</u>	<u>17,267,590</u>	<u>18,465,416</u>	<u>21,082,088</u>
Fund Equity - End of Year	<u>\$ 13,504,969</u>	<u>\$ 17,267,590</u>	<u>\$ 18,465,416</u>	<u>\$ 21,088,149</u>	<u>\$ 25,018,370</u>

a. Effective June 1, 2017, the Village adopted GASB Statement No. 73. As a result of the adoption of GASB No. 73, the Village has restated its May 31, 2017 financial statements to reflect a pension liability and pension assets related to its service award programs by decreasing the net position by \$3,228,827 and increasing fund balance by \$3,301,974.

Sources: Audited Annual Financial Reports of the Village (2019-2022) & Annual Financial Report Update Document (2023)

NOTE: This Schedule NOT audited

**Budget Summaries**  
**General Fund**

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Real Property Taxes	\$ 24,457,280	\$ 25,584,187	\$ 25,446,979	\$ 25,770,460	\$ 26,117,503
Other Tax Items	120,000	130,000	140,000	170,000	175,000
Non-Property Taxes	615,000	635,000	615,887	738,600	788,600
Departmental Income	2,579,000	2,632,000	2,536,000	3,059,500	2,412,250
Intergovernmental Charges	1,182,910	1,396,626	1,533,059	1,452,910	1,483,000
Fines & Forfeitures	410,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	435,000
Sale of Property & Compensation for Loss	160,000	170,000	120,000	110,000	120,000
Use of Money and Property	82,750	117,750	108,000	87,000	310,000
Licenses & Permits	185,000	185,000	70,000	75,000	350,000
State Aid	931,000	872,000	1,200,000	1,263,620	1,310,886
Federal Aid	335,773	316,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Miscellaneous	17,500	26,500	22,000	39,784	230,284
Total Revenues	\$ <u>31,076,213</u>	\$ <u>32,465,063</u>	\$ <u>32,207,924</u>	\$ <u>33,182,874</u>	\$ <u>33,748,523</u>
					33,748,523
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
General Government Support	\$ 5,799,682	\$ 6,273,506	\$ 7,600,409	\$ 7,682,310	\$ 7,634,490
Public Safety	8,829,731	9,328,779	13,667,778	14,259,942	14,703,782
Health	543,546	587,100	678,437	816,075	878,337
Transportation	2,635,793	2,961,422	3,337,411	3,268,137	3,382,587
Culture and Recreation	1,494,390	1,564,250	2,086,483	2,153,980	2,221,148
Home and Community Services	397,000	397,000	352,000	332,109	378,163
Employee Benefits	9,296,032	9,480,737	2,843,387	2,951,902	3,031,046
Debt Service	1,105,039	897,269	742,019	743,419	743,969
Interfund Transfer	975,000	975,000	900,000	975,000	775,000
Total Expenditures	\$ <u>31,076,213</u>	\$ <u>32,465,063</u>	\$ <u>32,207,924</u>	\$ <u>33,182,874</u>	\$ <u>33,748,523</u>

Source: Adopted Budgets of the Village (2020-2024)

**VILLAGE OF SOUTHAMPTON**

**APPENDIX B**

**UNAUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT UPDATE DOCUMENT  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2023**

**[▶ Click Here For AUD 2023](#)**

NOTE: SUCH FINANCIAL REPORT AND OPINIONS WERE PREPARED AS OF THE DATE THEREOF AND HAVE NOT BEEN REVIEWED AND/OR UPDATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PREPARATION AND DISSEMINATION OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

**APPENDIX C**

**FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION**

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP  
7 World Trade Center  
250 Greenwich Street  
New York, New York 10007

November \_\_, 2023

The Board of Trustees of the  
Village of Southampton, in the  
County of Suffolk, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the Village of Southampton (the “Village”), in the County of Suffolk, New York, a municipal corporation of the State of New York, and have examined a record of proceedings relating to the authorization, sale and issuance of the \$6,435,000 Public Improvement Serial Bonds-2023 (the “Bonds”), dated and delivered on the date hereof.

In such examination, we have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals and the conformity with originals of all documents submitted to us as copies thereof. Based on and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, as of the date hereof, we are of the following opinions:

1. The Bonds are valid and legally binding general obligations of the Village for which the Village has validly pledged its faith and credit and, unless paid from other sources, all the taxable real property within the Village is subject to the levy of ad valorem real estate taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended. The enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to such Bonds may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency or other laws affecting creditors’ rights or remedies heretofore or hereafter enacted.

2. Under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and (ii) interest on the Bonds is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code, however for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Bonds is included in the “adjusted financial statement income” of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code.

The Code establishes certain requirements which must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order that the interest on the Bonds be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to the use and expenditure of proceeds of the Bonds, restrictions on the investment of proceeds of the Bonds prior to expenditure and the requirement that certain earnings be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause the interest on the Bonds to become subject to federal income taxation



retroactive to the date of issuance thereof, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is ascertained.

On the date of issuance of the Bonds, the Village will execute a Tax Certificate relating to the Bonds containing provisions and procedures pursuant to which such requirements can be satisfied. In executing the Tax Certificate, the Village represents that it will comply with the provisions and procedures set forth therein and that it will do and perform all acts and things necessary or desirable to assure that the interest on the Bonds will, for federal income tax purposes, be excluded from gross income.

In rendering the opinion in this paragraph 2, we have relied upon and assumed (i) the material accuracy of the Village's representations, statements of intention and reasonable expectations, and certifications of fact contained in the Tax Certificate with respect to matters affecting the status of the interest on the Bonds, and (ii) compliance by the Village with the procedures and representations set forth in the Tax Certificate as to such tax matters.

3. Under existing statutes, interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York.

We express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds, or the ownership or disposition thereof, except as stated in paragraphs 2 and 3 above. We render our opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the date hereof, and assume no obligation to update, revise or supplement our opinion to reflect any action hereafter taken or not taken, any fact or circumstance that may hereafter come to our attention, any change in law or interpretation thereof that may hereafter occur, or for any other reason. We express no opinion as to the consequence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence or the likelihood of their occurrence. In addition, we express no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel regarding federal, state or local tax matters, including, without limitation, exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds

We give no assurances as to the adequacy, sufficiency, or completeness of the Preliminary Official Statement and/or Official Statement relating to the Bonds or any proceedings, reports, correspondence, financial statements or other documents, containing financial or other information relative to the Village, which have been or may hereafter be furnished or disclosed to purchasers of ownership interests in the Bonds.

Very truly yours,

**APPENDIX D**

**FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING**

## UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

### Section 1. Definitions

“Annual Information” shall mean the information specified in Section 3 hereof.

“EMMA” shall mean the Electronic Municipal Market Access System implemented by the MSRB.

“Financial Obligation” shall mean “financial obligation” as such term is defined in the Rule.

“GAAP” shall mean generally accepted accounting principles as in effect from time to time in the United States.

“Holder” shall mean any registered owner of the Securities and any beneficial owner of Securities within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

“Issuer” shall mean the **Village of Southampton**, in the County of Suffolk, a municipal corporation of the State of New York.

“MSRB” shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established in accordance with the provisions of Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto or to the functions of the MSRB contemplated by this Agreement.

“Purchaser” shall mean the financial institution referred to in the Certificate of Award, executed by the Village Treasurer as of October 26, 2023.

“Rule” shall mean Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (17 CFR Part 240, §240.15c2-12), as amended, as in effect on the date of this Undertaking, including any official interpretations thereof issued either before or after the effective date of this Undertaking which are applicable to this Undertaking.

“Securities” shall mean the Issuer’s **\$6,435,000 Public Improvement Serial Bonds-2023**, dated November 8, 2023, maturing in various principal amounts on September 1 in each of the years 2024 to 2043, inclusive, and delivered on the date hereof.

Section 2. Obligation to Provide Continuing Disclosure. (a) The Issuer hereby undertakes, for the benefit of Holders of the Securities, to provide or cause to be provided either directly or through Munistat Services, Inc., 12 Roosevelt Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York, to the EMMA System:

- (i) (A) no later than six (6) months after the end of each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending May 31, 2023, the Annual Information relating to such fiscal year, and (B) no later than six (6) months after the end of each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending May 31, 2023, the audited financial statements of the Issuer for each fiscal year, if audited financial statements are prepared by the Issuer and then

available; provided, however, that if audited financial statements are not prepared or are not then available, unaudited financial statements shall be provided and audited financial statements, if any, shall be delivered to the EMMA System within sixty (60) days after they become available and in no event later than one (1) year after the end of each fiscal year; provided further, however, that the unaudited financial statement shall be provided for any fiscal year only if the Issuer has made a determination that providing such unaudited financial statement would be compliant with federal securities laws, including Rule 10b-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17 (a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933; and

- (ii) in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of such event, notice of any of the following events with respect to the Securities:
  - (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
  - (2) non-payment related defaults, if material;
  - (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
  - (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
  - (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
  - (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Securities, or other events affecting the tax status of the Securities;
  - (7) modifications to rights of Securities holders, if material;
  - (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
  - (9) defeasances;
  - (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Securities, if material;
  - (11) rating changes;

- (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Issuer;

Note to clause (12): For the purposes of the event identified in clause (12) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the Issuer in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Issuer, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Issuer;

- (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Issuer or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;
- (14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material;
- (15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which affect security holders, if material; and
- (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

- (iii) in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of such event, notice of a failure to provide by the date set forth in Section 2(a)(i) hereof any Annual Information required by Section 3 hereof.

(b) Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the Issuer from disseminating any other information in addition to that required hereby in the manner set forth herein or in any other manner. If the Issuer disseminates any such additional information, the Issuer shall have no obligation to update such information or include it in any future materials disseminated hereunder.

(c) Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the Issuer from providing notice of the occurrence of certain other events, in addition to those listed above, if the Issuer determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Securities; but the Issuer does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any event except those events listed above.

Section 3. Annual Information. (a) The required Annual Information shall consist of the financial information and operating data for the preceding fiscal year, in a form generally consistent with the information contained or cross-referenced in the Issuer's final official statement relating to the Securities under the headings "THE VILLAGE," "DEMOGRAPHIC AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION," "INDEBTEDNESS OF THE VILLAGE," "FINANCES OF THE VILLAGE," "TAX INFORMATION" AND "LITIGATION" AND IN APPENDIX A.

(b) All or any portion of the Annual Information may be incorporated in the Annual Information by cross reference to any other documents which are (i) available to the public on the EMMA System or (ii) filed with the SEC. If such a document is a final official statement, it also must be available from the EMMA System.

(c) Annual Information for any fiscal year containing any modified operating data or financial information (as contemplated by Section 7(e) hereof) for such fiscal year shall explain, in narrative form, the reasons for such modification and the effect of such modification on the Annual Information being provided for such fiscal year. If a change in accounting principles is included in any such modification, such Annual Information shall present a comparison between the financial statements or information prepared on the basis of the modified accounting principles and those prepared on the basis of the former accounting principles.

Section 4. Financial Statements. The Issuer's annual financial statements for each fiscal year, if prepared, shall be prepared in accordance with GAAP or New York State regulatory requirements as in effect from time to time. Such financial statements, if prepared, shall be audited by an independent accounting firm. The Issuer's Annual Financial Report Update Document prepared by the Issuer and filed annually with New York State in accordance with applicable law, shall not be subject to the foregoing requirements.

Section 5. Remedies. If the Issuer shall fail to comply with any provision of this Undertaking, then any Holder of Securities may enforce, for the equal benefit and protection of all Holders similarly situated, by mandamus or other suit or proceeding at law or in equity, this Undertaking against the Issuer and any of the officers, agents and employees of the Issuer, and may compel the Issuer or any such officers, agents or employees to perform and carry out their duties under this Undertaking; provided that the sole and exclusive remedy for breach of this Undertaking shall be an action to compel specific performance of the obligations of the Issuer hereunder and no person or entity shall be entitled to recover monetary damages hereunder under any circumstances. Failure to comply with any provision of this Undertaking shall not constitute an event of default on the Securities.

Section 6. Parties in Interest. This Undertaking is executed to assist the Purchaser to comply with paragraph (b)(5) of the Rule and is delivered for the benefit of the Holders. No other person shall have any right to enforce the provisions hereof or any other rights hereunder.

Section 7. Amendments. Without the consent of any holders of Securities, the Issuer at any time and from time to time may enter into any amendments or changes to this Undertaking for any of the following purposes:

- (a) to comply with or conform to any changes in Rule 15c2-12 (whether required or optional);
- (b) to add a dissemination agent for the information required to be provided hereby and to make any necessary or desirable provisions with respect thereto;
- (c) to evidence the succession of another person to the Issuer and the assumption of any such successor of the duties of the Issuer hereunder;
- (d) to add to the duties of the Issuer for the benefit of the Holders, or to surrender any right or power herein conferred upon the Issuer;
- (e) to modify the contents, presentation and format of the Annual Information from time to time to conform to changes in accounting or disclosure principles or practices and legal requirements followed by or applicable to the Issuer or to reflect changes in the identity, nature or status of the Issuer or in the business, structure or operations of the Issuer or any mergers, consolidations, acquisitions or dispositions made by or affecting any such person; provided that any such modifications shall comply with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such modification; or
- (f) to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision hereof which may be inconsistent with any other provision hereof, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under this Undertaking which, in each case, comply with Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such amendment or change;

provided that no such action pursuant to this Section 7 shall adversely affect the interests of the Holders in any material respect. In making such determination, the Issuer shall rely upon an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel.

Section 8. Termination. This Undertaking shall remain in full force and effect until such time as all principal, redemption premiums, if any, and interest on the Securities shall have been paid in full or the Securities shall have otherwise been paid or legally defeased pursuant to their terms. Upon any such legal defeasance, the Issuer shall provide notice of such defeasance to the EMMA System. Such notice shall state whether the Securities have been defeased to maturity or to redemption and the timing of such maturity or redemption.

In addition, this Agreement, or any provision hereof, shall be null and void in the event that those portions of the Rule which require this Agreement, or such provision, as the case may be, do not or no longer apply to the Securities, whether because such portions of the Rule are invalid, have been repealed, or otherwise.

Section 9. Undertaking to Constitute Written Agreement or Contract. This Undertaking shall constitute the written agreement or contract for the benefit of Holders of Securities, as contemplated under Rule 15c2-12.

Section 10. Governing Law. This Undertaking shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York determined without regard to principles of conflict of law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Undertaking as of November 8, 2023.

VILLAGE OF SOUTHAMPTON

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Village Treasurer and Chief Fiscal Officer