

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED SEPTEMBER 13, 2024

RENEWAL

BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES

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 Notes 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 Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code, however, interest on the Notes 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, under existing statutes, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York. See "Tax Matters" herein.

The Village will designate the Notes as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to the provision of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

VILLAGE OF PORT JEFFERSON SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

(the "Village")

\$2,300,000

BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES – 2024

(the "Notes")

Dated Date: October 10, 2024

Maturity Date: October 10, 2025

Security and Sources of Payment: The Notes are general obligations of the Village of Port Jefferson, 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 Notes 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).

Prior Redemption: The Notes will not be subject to redemption prior to their maturity.

Form and Denomination: At the option of the purchaser, the Notes may be either (i) registered in the name of the purchaser or (ii) registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") as book-entry notes. A single note certificate shall be delivered to the purchaser(s), for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser at such interest rate. Those Notes issued in book-entry form will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, which will act as the Securities Depository for the Notes. Individual purchases of any Notes issued in book-entry form may be made only in book-entry form in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Holders of book-entry Notes will not receive certificates representing their respective ownership interests in any Notes issued in book-entry form. (See "Book-Entry System" herein).

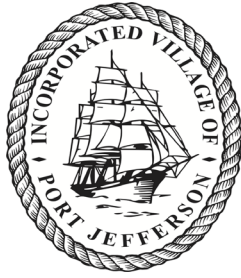
Payment: Payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes registered to the Purchaser will be payable in lawful money of the United States of America (Federal Funds) at such bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as may be selected by the successful bidder. Payment of the principal of and interest on any Notes issued in book-entry form will be made by DTC Participants and Indirect Participants in accordance with standing instructions and customary practices. Payment will be the responsibility of the DTC Participants or Indirect Participants and not of DTC or the Village, subject to any statutory and regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Principal and interest payments on any book-entry Notes shall be payable at the office of the Village Clerk. (See "Book-Entry System" herein).

Proposals for the Notes will be received at 11:00 A.M. (Prevailing Time) on September 24, 2024 at the offices of Munistat Services, Inc., 12 Roosevelt Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York 11776.

The Notes 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 Notes will be made on or about October 10, 2024 in New York, New York, or as otherwise agreed to by the Village and the purchaser.

THIS PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS IN A FORM "DEEMED FINAL" BY THE VILLAGE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12 (THE "RULE"). FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE'S AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS FOR THE NOTES, AS DESCRIBED IN THE RULE, SEE "DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING" HEREIN.

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 sale of these securities, in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation, or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of such jurisdiction.



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IN THE TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK**

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* * *

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* * *

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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 Notes 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

Relating to

VILLAGE OF PORT JEFFERSON SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

\$2,300,000 BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES – 2024 (the “Notes”)

This Official Statement, including the cover page and appendices thereto, has been prepared by the Village of Port Jefferson (the “Village”) in the County of Suffolk New York and presents certain information relating to the Village's \$2,300,000 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2024 (the “Notes”). All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State of New York (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 Notes and the proceedings of the Village relating thereto are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive form of the Notes and such proceedings.

THE NOTES

Description of the Notes

The Notes are general obligations of the Village. The Village has pledged its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes and, unless paid from other sources, the Notes 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 the Tax Levy Limit Law. (See “*Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein).

The Notes will be dated and will mature, without the option of prior redemption, as indicated on the cover page hereof.

The Village Clerk will act as Fiscal Agent for the Notes. Paying agent fees, if any, will be paid by the purchaser. The Village’s contact information is as follows: Stephen Gaffga, Village Treasurer of the Port Jefferson, 121 West Broadway, Port Jefferson, NY 11777, Phone (631) 473-4740 and email: sgaffga@portjeff.com.

No Optional Redemption

The Notes will not be subject to redemption prior to their maturity.

Book-Entry System

In the event that the Notes are issued in book-entry form, DTC will act as securities depository for any Notes issued as book-entry notes. Such Notes 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 note certificate will be issued for each book-entry Note bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC 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”). Standard & Poor’s assigns a rating of “AA+” to DTC. 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 and www.dtc.org.

Purchases of Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Note (“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 Notes 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 Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Notes 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 Notes 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 Notes; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Notes 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 Notes may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Notes, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Note documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of the Notes may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Notes 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 Notes unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC’s MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the 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 Notes are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the Notes 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 Notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Village. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, note certificates are required to be printed and delivered to the Noteowners. The Village may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In such event, note certificates will be printed and delivered to the Noteowners.

The information contained in the above section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sample offering document language supplied by DTC, but the Village takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof. In addition, the Village will not have any responsibility or obligation to participants, to indirect participants or to any beneficial owner with respect to: (i) the accuracy of any records maintained by DTC, any participant or any indirect participant; (ii) the payments by DTC or any participant or any indirect participant of any amount with respect to the principal of, or premium, if any, or interest on the Notes or (iii) any notice which is permitted or required to be given to Noteowners.

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

Authorization and Purpose

The Notes 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:

Date of Authorization	Purpose	Amount Outstanding	Amount to be Paid	Amount to be Issued
7/20/2020	Highland Blvd Retaining Wall Expansion and Improvements to the Existing Public Works Maintenance and	\$94,000	\$8,000	\$86,000
7/20/2020	Storage Building	425,000	32,000	393,000
7/20/2020	East Beach Retaining Wall	318,000	26,000	292,000
7/20/2020	Station Street Phase 1	142,000	70,000	72,000
7/20/2020	Rocketship Park Bathroom Improvements	111,000	10,000	101,000
7/20/2020	Village Hall Bathroom Improvements	63,000	6,000	57,000
7/20/2020	Longfellow Drainage Improvements	144,000	12,000	132,000
7/20/2020	Barnum Lot Improvements	212,000	30,000	182,000
7/20/2020	Digitalization of Records	90,000	45,000	45,000
10/3/2022	Recharge Basin Improvements	950,000	10,000	940,000
Totals:		<u>\$2,549,000</u>	<u>\$249,000</u>	<u>\$2,300,000</u>

Security and Source of Payment

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

The Notes 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 thereof and the interest thereon. For the payment of such principal of and interest on the Notes, the Village has the power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all taxable real property in the Village, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by the Tax Levy Limit Law. (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 Notes, and the State is specifically precluded 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, unless the Village complies with certain procedural requirements to permit the Village to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes. (See "Tax Levy Limit Law," herein).

RISK FACTORS

There are certain potential risks associated with an investment in the Notes, and investors should be thoroughly familiar with this Official Statement, including its appendices, in order to make an informed investment decision. Investors should consider, in particular, the following factors:

The Village's credit rating could be affected by circumstances 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 Notes.

If and when an owner of any of the Notes should elect to sell a Note 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 Notes. The market value of the Notes is dependent upon the ability of holder to potentially incur a capital loss if such Note is sold prior to its maturity.

There can be no assurance that adverse events including, for example, the seeking by another municipality in the State or elsewhere of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Act or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Notes. 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 Notes, 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 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 Notes, for income taxation purposes could have an adverse effect on the market value of the Notes (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 Notes. (See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein.)

A public health threat such as the COVID-19 pandemic may also affect the operations and/or financials of the Village.

REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

Neither the Notes, nor the proceedings with respect thereto, specifically provide any remedies which would be available to owners of the Notes should the Village default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Notes, nor do they contain any provisions for the appointment of a trustee to enforce the interests of the owners of the Notes upon the occurrence of any such default. Each Note 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 or note 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 Notes, 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 Notes 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 Note, the owner of such Note 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 Notes 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 Notes and the proceedings with respect thereto all of which are included in the contract with the owners of the Notes. 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 Notes 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 or notes 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 or notes 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 Notes. 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 Notes, 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 Notes 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 finance control or review board and assistance corporations to monitor and restructure finance matters in addition to New York City, for the Cities of Yonkers, Troy and Buffalo and for the Counties of Nassau and Erie. Similar active intervention pursuant to State legislation to relieve fiscal stress for the Village in the future cannot be assured.

No current state law purports to create any priority for holders of the Notes 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 County of Nassau. The specific authority, powers and composition of the financial control boards established by these acts varies based upon circumstances and needs. Generally, the State legislature has granted such boards the power to approve or disapprove budget and financial plans and to issue debt on behalf of the municipality, as well as to impose wage and/or hiring freezes and in certain cases approve or disapprove collective bargaining agreements. Implementation is generally left to the discretion of the board of the public benefit corporation. Such a State financial control board was first established for New York City in 1975. In addition, upon the issuance of a certificate of necessity of the Governor reciting facts which in the judgment of the Governor constitute an emergency requiring enactment of such laws, with the concurrences of two-thirds of the members elected in each house of the State legislature, the State is authorized to intervene in the “property, affairs and governments” of local government units. This occurred in the case of the County of Erie in 2005. The authority of the State to intervene in the financial affairs of a local government is further supported by Article VIII, Section 12 of the Constitution which declares it to be the duty of the State legislature to restrict, subject to other provisions of the Constitution, the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money and contracting indebtedness and loaning the credit of counties, cities, towns and villages so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessment and in contracting indebtedness by them.

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

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

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

Several municipalities in the State may be 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 is located in the north-central portion of Suffolk County in the Town of Brookhaven, approximately 56 miles east of New York City. Its current population is estimated to be 7,990 according to the U.S. Bureau of Census and it encompasses a land area of approximately 3.1 square miles. Located on Long Island Sound, the Village's deep water harbor has made a significant contribution to its economy and to the quality of life of its residents. In addition to oil-docking facilities, the Village is the site of the Bridgeport-Port Jefferson Ferry, which provides cross-sound ferry service for both passengers and vehicles on a year-round basis; it is also the location of some of the largest marinas on the north shore of Suffolk County for pleasure boats, as well as boat yards, fishing vessels, restaurants and shopping. Residents find employment in the Village and in the surrounding area at such facilities as Mather Hospital, St. Charles Hospital, the State University at Stony Brook, Brookhaven National Laboratory or other private and governmental operations.

Incorporated in 1963, the Village provides a variety of services to its residents and property owners, including road maintenance and zoning and code enforcement. The Village also owns and operates the Port Jefferson Country Club, which includes an 18-hole golf course, tennis courts and a club house which is open for catering functions as well as private dining. The Village also maintains a beach on the north shore of Long Island Sound and parks for children as well as adults.

Rail transportation is provided by the Long Island Railroad, which has a branch line terminating in Port Jefferson. Highways include New York State Routes 25A (a major east-west artery) and 112, which leads to the Long Island Expressway (Interstate Route 495). Water service is provided by the Suffolk County Water Authority; sewer service is provided by the County of Suffolk, which also provides police protection. Gas and electric service is provided by National Grid and PSEG Long Island, respectively and fire protection is provided by a local volunteer unit.

Government

The Village was incorporated in 1963. One independently governed school district, which relies on its own taxing powers granted by the State to raise revenues is located partially within the Village. The school district uses the Town of Brookhaven assessment roll as its basis for taxation of property located within 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 generally 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.

The legislative power of the Village is vested in the Board of Trustees, which consists of five members, including the Mayor, who is the chief executive officer of the Village, each elected for a term of four years. Elections are held every two years. There is one elected Village Justice who serves a four-year term and one Assistant Village Justice who is appointed each year. Village Clerk, Village Treasurer, Village Attorney, Village Assessor and other department heads are appointed by the Mayor with consent of the Board. All the Board members are elected at large and there is no limitation to the number of terms each may serve.

The Village Treasurer is responsible for the overall financial operation of the Village and the Village Administrator serves as the Receiver of Taxes.

Employees

The Village provides services to its residents and business owners utilizing 53 full-time and approximately 212 seasonal and part-time employees, most of whom are represented by CSEA whose contract expired on May 31, 2024 and are currently in negotiations.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The following tables present certain comparative demographic and statistical information regarding the Village, Town of Brookhaven and County of Suffolk.

Population

Year	Village	Town of Brookhaven	Suffolk County
1990	7,455	397,014	1,292,665
2000	7,837	448,248	1,419,369
2010	8,043	486,040	1,493,350
2022	7,990	488,506	1,525,465

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Income Data

	Per Capita Money Income			
	1990	2000	2010	2022 ^a
Village	\$23,805	\$33,852	\$45,558	\$68,127
Town of Brookhaven	16,441	24,191	32,410	47,994
County of Suffolk	18,481	26,577	34,582	53,317
State of New York	16,501	23,389	30,948	47,421
	Median Household Income			
	1990	2000	2010	2022 ^a
Village	\$54,620	\$65,119	\$98,355	\$134,230
Town of Brookhaven	47,074	62,475	81,937	106,993
County of Suffolk	49,128	65,288	91,104	119,838
State of New York	32,965	51,591	55,217	79,557

Source: United States Bureau of the Census.

a: Based on American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2018-2022)

Selected Listing of Major Employers in the Village

Name of Employer	Nature of Business	Number of Employees
John T. Mather Hospital	Hospital	2,600
St. Charles Hospital	Hospital	1400
Verizon	Communication Services	325
Port Jefferson UFSD	Public Schools	196
National Grid	Power Plant	90

Unemployment Rate Statistics

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

<u>Annual Averages:</u>	<u>Town of Brookhaven (%)</u>	<u>Suffolk County (%)</u>	<u>New York State (%)</u>
2019	3.7	3.7	4.0
2020	8.2	8.5	10.0
2021	4.8	4.9	7.2
2022	3.0	3.1	4.4
2023	3.1	3.2	4.2
2024 (YTD)	3.6	3.7	4.2

Source: Department of Labor, State of New York.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE VILLAGE

Constitutional Requirements

The New York State Constitution limits the power of the Village (and other municipalities and school districts of the State) to issue obligations and to otherwise contract indebtedness. Such constitutional and statutory limitations include the following, in summary form, and are generally applicable to the Village and the Notes.

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 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 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, unless the Village complies with certain procedural requirements to permit the Village to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes. (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, of course, to the constitutional and statutory provisions set forth above. The power to spend money, however, generally derives from other law, 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, together with a statutory form of notice which, in effect, stops legal challenges to the validity of obligations authorized by such bond resolution except for alleged constitutional violations. It is a procedure that is recommended by Bond Counsel, but it is not an absolute legal requirement. Except on rare occasion, the Village complies with this estoppel procedure.

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

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, notes 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 notes were originally issued. (See "*Payment and Maturity*" under "*Constitutional Requirements*").

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 New York State Office of Real Property 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).

The following pages set forth certain details with respect to the indebtedness of the Village.

Computation of Debt Limit and Calculation of Net Debt Contracting Margin
(As of September 13, 2024)

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	Assessed Valuation	State Equal. Rate (%)	Full Valuation
2020	\$22,108,691	0.80	\$2,763,586,375
2021	20,999,576	0.76	2,763,102,105
2022	20,417,422	0.74	2,759,111,081
2023	20,220,554	0.71	2,847,965,352
2024	19,648,637	0.62	3,169,135,000
Total Five Year Full Valuation			\$14,302,899,913
Average Five Year Full Valuation			2,860,579,983
Debt Limit - 7% of Average Full Valuation			200,240,599
Inclusions:			
General Purpose Bonds			6,760,000
Bond Anticipation Notes			2,549,000
Total Inclusions			9,309,000
Exclusions:			
Bond Appropriations			810,000
Note Appropriations			249,000
Total Exclusions			1,059,000
Total Net Indebtedness Before Issuing the Notes			8,250,000
The Notes			2,300,000
Less: BANs Being Redeemed by the Notes			2,300,000
Net Effect of Issuing the Notes			0
Total Net Indebtedness After Issuing the Notes			8,250,000
Net Debt Contracting Margin			\$191,990,599
Percent of Debt Contracting Margin Exhausted (%)			4.12

Source: Village Officials and Munistat Services Inc.

Debt Service Requirements - Outstanding Bonds ^a

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	\$905,000	\$238,416	\$1,143,416
2026	905,000	221,178	1,126,178
2027	910,000	196,955	1,106,955
2028	495,000	174,806	669,806
2029	510,000	155,388	665,388
2030	360,000	137,200	497,200
2031	375,000	120,450	495,450
2032	355,000	103,100	458,100
2033	375,000	85,350	460,350
2034	390,000	66,600	456,600
2035	410,000	51,000	461,000
2036	425,000	34,600	459,600
2037	440,000	17,600	457,600
Totals:	<u>\$6,855,000</u>	<u>\$1,602,642</u>	<u>\$8,457,642</u>

a. Does not include payments made to date in the current fiscal year.

Capital Leases Payable ^a

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	Principal
2025	<u>\$8,288</u>
Total:	<u>\$8,288</u>

a. Does not include payments made to date in the current fiscal year.

Details of Short-Term Indebtedness Outstanding
(As of September 13, 2024)

As of the date of this Official Statement, the Village has bond anticipation notes outstanding in the amounts of \$2,549,000 which mature on October 11, 2024. The Notes along with \$249,000 will redeem the outstanding bond anticipation notes.

Authorized but Unissued Indebtedness

As of the date of this Official Statement, the Village has authorized but unissued indebtedness in the amount of \$4,800,000 for a retaining wall at the Port Jefferson Country Club. The Village has yet made a determination as to when the balance of this authorization will be borrowed.

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, water and sewer 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:				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bonds	\$4,830,000	\$4,320,000	\$3,700,000	\$3,050,000	\$6,855,000
BANs	960,000	2,369,716	7,279,716	7,789,715	2,549,000
Total Debt Outstanding:	<u>\$5,790,000</u>	<u>\$6,689,716</u>	<u>\$10,979,716</u>	<u>\$10,839,715</u>	<u>\$9,404,000</u>

Calculation of Estimated Overlapping and Underlying Indebtedness

Overlapping Units	Date of Report	Percentage Applicable (%)	Applicable Total Indebtedness	Applicable Net Indebtedness
County of Suffolk	04/30/2023	1.14	\$16,191,677	\$13,586,752
Town of Brookhaven	08/14/2024	5.33	24,837,267	24,152,362
Port Jefferson UFSD	12/20/2022	92.50	305,250	274,725
Totals			<u>\$41,334,194</u>	<u>\$38,013,839</u>

Source: Annual Reports of the respective units for the most recently completed fiscal year on file with the Office of the State Comptroller or more recently published Official Statements.

Debt Ratios (As of September 13, 2024)

	Amount	Per Capita ^a	Percentage of Full Value (%) ^b
Total Direct Debt	\$9,309,000	\$1,165	0.294
Net Direct Debt	8,250,000	1,033	0.260
Total Direct & Applicable Total Overlapping Debt	50,643,194	6,338	1.598
Net Direct & Applicable Net Overlapping Debt	46,263,839	5,790	1.460

a. The current estimated population of the Village is 7,990.

b. The full valuation of taxable real property in the Village for 2023-24 is \$3,169,135,000.

FINANCES OF THE VILLAGE

Financial Statements and Accounting Procedures

The financial statements of the Village are audited each year by an independent public accountant. The latest year for which an audited financial statement is available is the fiscal year ended May 31, 2023 and is attached as Appendix B. 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 an Annual Financial Report Update Document for submission to the State Comptroller. A summary of the operating results for the past five fiscal years is attached as Appendix A hereto.

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 three basic fund types: (1) governmental funds that are used to account for basic services and capital projects; (2) proprietary funds that account for operations of a commercial nature; and, (3) 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, and the Capital Projects Fund. Fiduciary funds consist of a Trust and Agency Fund. There are no proprietary funds. Account groups are maintained for fixed assets and long-term debt.

Basis of Accounting

The Village's governmental funds are accounted for on a modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis, revenues are recognized when they become susceptible to accrual - that is, when they become "measurable" and "available" to finance expenditures to the current period. Revenues which are susceptible to accrual include real property taxes, intergovernmental revenues (State and Federal aid) and operating transfers.

Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting, that is when the related fund liability is incurred. Exceptions to this general rule are (1) payments to employee retirement systems which are recorded in the General Long-Term Debt Account Group and recognized as an expenditure when due, and, (2) unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

Investment Policy

Pursuant to State law, including Sections 10 and 11 of the General Municipal Law (the "GML"), the Village is generally permitted to deposit moneys in banks or trust companies located and authorized to do business in the State. All such deposits, including special time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit, in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, are required to be secured in accordance with the provisions of and subject to the limitations of Section 10 of the GML.

The Village may also temporarily invest moneys in: (1) obligations of the United States of America; (2) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America; (3) obligations of the State of New York; (4) with the approval of the New York State Comptroller, in tax anticipation notes or revenue anticipation notes issued by any municipality, school district, or district corporation, other than those notes issued by the Village, itself; (5) certificates of participation issued in connection with installment purchase agreements entered into by political subdivisions of the State pursuant to Section 109-b(10) of the GML; (6) obligations of a New York public benefit corporation which are made lawful investments for municipalities pursuant to the enabling statute of such public benefit corporation; or (7) in the case of moneys held in certain reserve funds established by the Village pursuant to law, in obligations of the Village.

All of the foregoing investments are required to be payable or redeemable at the option of the owner within such times as the proceeds will be needed to meet expenditures for purposes for which the moneys were provided and, in the case of obligations purchased with the proceeds of bonds or notes, shall be payable or redeemable in any event, at the option of the owner, within two years of the date of purchase. Unless registered or inscribed in the name of the Village, such instruments and investments must be purchased through, delivered to and held in custody of a bank or trust company in the State pursuant to a written custodial agreement as provided by Section 10 of the GML.

The Board of Trustees of the Village has adopted an investment policy and such policy conforms with applicable laws of the State governing the deposit and investment of public moneys. All deposits and investments of the Village are made in accordance with such policy.

Budgetary Procedures

The Mayor is responsible for the preparation and submission of the tentative annual budget to the Board. The Village Board reviews the tentative budget and prepares a preliminary budget and a public hearing is held thereon. Subsequent to the public hearing, revisions (if any) are made. The budget is then adopted by the Village Board as final for the year beginning June 1. The budget is not subject to referendum. Municipal law provides that no expenditures may exceed budgeted appropriations. Any revisions to the annual budget proposed to accommodate changes in departments or other programs must be adopted by resolution of the Village Board.

Financial Operations

The Village Treasurer functions as the chief fiscal officer as provided in Section 2.00 of the Local Finance Law; in this role, the Village Treasurer is responsible for the Village's accounting and financial reporting activities. The Mayor is the Village's budget officer and prepares the annual tentative budget for submission to the Board of Trustees. Budgetary control during the year is the responsibility of the Village Treasurer. Pursuant to Section 30.00 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. 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. See also "*Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein..

Real Property Taxes

See "Tax Information", 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.

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 2023, and as budgeted for 2024 and 2025.

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	Total Revenue	State Aid	State Aid to Revenues (%)
2019	\$10,858,465	\$1,356,564	12.49
2020	9,767,304	591,719	6.06
2021	9,735,187	540,424	5.55
2022	10,189,256	822,293	8.07
2023	11,176,769	872,729	7.81
2024 (Budgeted)	11,371,826	932,302	8.20
2025 (Budgeted)	11,458,475	603,302	5.27

Sources: Audited Financials of the Village (2019-2023) and Adopted Budgets of the Village (2024-2025).

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 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: 6.3%; Environmental Score: 0.0%). 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 last audit was released on April 15, 2022. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether village Justice provided adequate oversight to ensure receipts were collected, deposited, recorded and remitted in an accurate and timely manner.

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 Official Statement.

Expenditures

The major categories of expenditure for the Village are General Government Support, Public Safety, Culture and Recreation, Home & Community Services 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 (the "Retirement System" or "ERS"). The Retirement Systems are a cost-sharing multiple public employer 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 Systems offers a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability benefits and optional methods of benefit payments. The Retirement Systems Law generally provides that all participating employers in the Retirement Systems are jointly and severally liable for any unfunded amounts. Such amounts are collected through annual billings to all participating employers. Generally, all employees, except certain part-time employees, participate in the Retirement Systems.

As a result of significant capital market declines at certain times, 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.

The Village is required to contribute an actuarially determined rate. The following table sets forth the contributions for the five most recently completed fiscal years and the amount budgeted for fiscal year ending May 31, 2025.

Payments to the Retirement Systems

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	ERS
2020	\$ 501,340
2021	497,234
2022	576,514
2023	460,370
2024	460,370
2025 (Budgeted)	585,000

Source: Village Officials.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

OPEB refers to "other post-employment benefits," meaning benefits other than pension benefits. OPEB consists primarily of health care benefits, and may include other benefits such as disability benefits and life insurance.

GASB 75 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), requires state and local governments to account for and report their costs associated with post-retirement healthcare benefits and other non-pension benefits ("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.

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.

The Village's total OPEB liability at May 31, 2023 is as follows:

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability	Fiscal Year Ending May 31, 2023:
Balance as of May 31, 2022	\$12,804,727
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	677,229
Interest	429,634
Differences Between Actual and Expected Experience	
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(1,030,639)
Benefit payments	(336,891)
Total Changes	(260,667)
Total OPEB liability as of May 31, 2023	\$12,544,060

In some recent years, OSC has proposed legislation to provide the State and certain local governments with the authority to establish trusts in which to accumulate assets for OPEB and to establish an OPEB investment fund in the sole custody of the State Comptroller for the investment of OPEB assets of the State and participating eligible local governments. The Village cannot predict at this time whether such proposed legislation will be enacted into law. At this time, New York State has not developed guidelines for the creation and use of irrevocable trusts for the funding of OPEB. As a result, the Village has decided to continue funding the expenditure on a pay-as-you-go basis.

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 2023, and, as budgeted, for the years ending 2024 and 2025.

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	Total Revenue	Real Property Taxes	Real Property Taxes to Revenues (%)
2019	\$10,858,468	\$6,369,408	58.66
2020	9,767,304	6,203,746	63.52
2021	9,735,187	6,529,769	67.07
2022	10,189,256	6,373,427	62.55
2023	11,176,769	6,444,798	57.66
2024 (Budgeted)	11,371,826	6,600,619	58.04
2025 (Budgeted)	11,458,475	6,845,245	59.74

Source: Audited Financials of the Village (2019-2023) and Adopted Budgets of the Village (2024 - 2025).

Tax Collection Procedure

Tax payments are due on June 1st each year and are payable without penalty up to and including July 1. Penalties for tax delinquencies are imposed at the rate of 5% for the balance of July and an additional percentage (which is set by the State each year and in recent years has approximated 1%) for each month or fraction of thereof thereafter. In March of each year tax liens are sold at auction pursuant to proceedings set forth in the Real Property Tax Law. Consequently, there are usually no uncollected taxes at the end of the fiscal year.

Tax Levy Limit Law

Prior to the enactment of Chapter 97 of the Laws New York 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 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 2023-2024 fiscal year is as follows:

Five-year Average Full Valuation	\$2,851,757,256
Tax Limit - 2% thereof	57,035,145
Tax Levy for General Village Purposes	6,845,245
Less: Exclusions	<u>0</u>
Tax Levy Subject to Tax Limit	\$6,845,245
Constitutional Tax Margin	<u><u>\$50,189,900</u></u>

	Tax Levies and Rates				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
General	\$6,603,561	\$6,522,527	\$6,613,075	\$6,710,431	\$6,845,245
Taxes Rate per \$1,000 of Assessed Valuation	\$2.92	\$3.10	\$3.20	\$3.33	\$3.74

Selected Listing of Large Taxable Properties
2023-2024 Assessment Roll ^a

Name	Type	Assessed Valuation
Long Island Lighting Co.	Utility	\$6,999,849
North Shore Professional Realty	Commercial	166,115
DPJ HM Owner	Commercial	92,549
Northville Industries	Commercial	89,115
Belle Terre Equities c/o Fairfield	Commercial	78,200
Belle Height LLC	Commercial	75,600
Barnum Equities	Commercial	58,700
Total ^b		<u><u>\$7,560,128</u></u>

Source: Village Officials

a. Assessment Roll established in 2023 for levy and collection of Taxes during 2024 Fiscal Year.

b. Represents 37.39% of the total taxable assessed valuation for 2023-2024. See Long Island Power Authority Tax Certiorari, herein.

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.

LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY TAX CERTIORARI

The Village successfully entered a global settlement that resolved all of the tax certiorari proceedings brought by the Long Island Power Authority and National Grid challenging the property tax assessment of the power plant located in the Village. The settlement provided for a de-escalation of taxes along a nine year glide path to an agreed upon final assessment. The Village is currently in Year 5 of the glide path. Assessed value of the power plant will decrease from a high of \$10,678,550 in base year 2017-18 to \$6,193,559 at the end of the glide path in 2027-28

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. To mitigate such risk the Village has contracted with an outside technology firm to assist in the prevention detection and remediation of any such attacks. In addition, the Village maintains an insurance policy covering cyber liability. 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.

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.

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 Notes 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 Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code, however, interest on the Notes 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 Notes 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 Notes, 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 Notes 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 Notes 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 Notes, 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 Notes.

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 Notes in order that interest on the Notes 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 Notes, 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 Notes 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 Notes 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 Notes. It does not purport to address all aspects of federal taxation that may be relevant to a particular owner of a Note. 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 Notes.

Prospective owners of the Notes 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 Notes 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 Note (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 note 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 Notes. In general, the issue price for each maturity of Notes 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 Notes having OID (a “Discount Note”), OID that has accrued and is properly allocable to the owners of the Discount Notes 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 Notes.

In general, under Section 1288 of the Code, OID on a Discount Note 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 Note. An owner’s adjusted basis in a Discount Note is increased by accrued OID for purposes of determining gain or loss on sale, exchange, or other disposition of such Discount Note. 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 Note even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment.

Owners of Discount Notes 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 Notes.

Note Premium

In general, if an owner acquires a note 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 note after the acquisition date (excluding certain “qualified stated interest” that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates), that premium constitutes “note premium” on that note (a “Premium Note”). In general, under Section 171 of the Code, an owner of a Premium Note must amortize the note premium over the remaining term of the Premium Note, based on the owner’s yield over the remaining term of the Premium Note, determined based on constant yield principles (in certain cases involving a Premium Note 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 note). An owner of a Premium Note must amortize the note premium by offsetting the qualified stated interest allocable to each interest accrual period under the owner’s regular method of accounting against the note premium allocable to that period. In the case of a tax-exempt Premium Note, if the note 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 Note may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the Premium Note 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 Note should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of note 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 note premium on, sale, exchange, or other disposition of Premium Notes.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information reporting requirements apply to interest on tax-exempt obligations, including the Notes. 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 Note 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 Notes 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 Notes under federal or state law or otherwise prevent beneficial owners of the Notes 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 Notes.

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

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Notes will be subject to the final approving opinion of the law firm of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the Village with respect to the Notes, which will be available at the time of delivery of the Notes, substantially in the form set forth in Appendix C.

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

In order to assist the purchasers of the Notes 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 Notices of Events, substantially in the form set forth in Appendix D.

RATING

The Notes are not rated.

Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”), 7 WTC at 250 Greenwich Street, New York, NY, Phone: (212) 553-4055 and Fax: (212) 298-6761 has assigned a rating of “Aa3” to the outstanding bonds of the Village. This rating reflects only the view of the rating agency furnishing the same, and an explanation of the significance of this rating may be obtained only from the rating agency. There is no assurance such rating will continue for any given period of time, or that such rating will not be revised or withdrawn by such rating agency, if in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any such action could have an adverse effect on the market for and market price of the Notes.

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 Notes 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 Notes 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 from the office of : Stephen Gaffga, Village Treasurer of the Port Jefferson, 121 West Broadway, Port Jefferson, NY 11777, Phone (631) 473-4740 and email: sgaffga@portjeff.com 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 District’s management’s beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the District’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 District’s files with the repositories. When used in District’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 Notes

Munistat Services, Inc. may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at 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 Notes.

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 Notes.

By: s/s STEPHEN GAFFGA
Village Treasurer
Village of Port Jefferson
Port Jefferson, New York

September , 2024

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Balance Sheet
General Fund

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Assets:		
Cash - Unrestricted	\$ 8,329,813	\$ 3,592,439
Account Receivable	68,230	37,374
Taxes Receivable	82,815	178,896
Due from other Funds		568,392
Service Award Program		
Total Assets	\$ 8,480,858	\$ 4,377,101
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	\$ 163,758	\$ 202,053
Accrued Liabilites	255,007	107,917
Due to Other Funds	5,034,318	
Due to Other Governmnts	46,129	34,329
Due to Employees' Retirement System	63,329	65,188
Unearned credits: Collections in advance	419,502	710,007
Other Liabilities	614,754	532,167
Deferred Inflows of Resources	51,736	152,926
Total Liabilities and Deferred Revenues	6,648,533	1,804,587
Fund Balance:		
Restricted		
Assigned		257,882
Unassigned	1,832,325	2,314,632
Total Fund Balance	1,832,325	2,572,514
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 8,480,858	\$ 4,377,101

Source: Audited Financials of the Village (2022-2023).

NOTE: This Schedule is NOT audited.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and 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	\$ 6,369,408	\$ 6,203,746	\$ 6,529,769	\$ 6,373,427	\$ 6,444,798
Real Property Tax Items	299,307	309,494	360,261	377,810	404,805
Non-Property Tax Items	362,667	349,291	354,165	362,268	392,208
Departmental Income	1,529,132	1,585,279	1,297,855	1,526,923	1,715,630
Intergovernmental Charges	8,725	7,200	26,913	22,738	28,072
Use of Money and Property	38,655	99,275	52,148	50,309	201,464
Licenses & Permits	169,978	209,287	235,166	204,356	464,249
Fines & Forfeitures	547,745	362,079	276,158	347,734	446,616
Sale of Property & Compensation for Loss	28,804	33,992	30,325	48,545	31,418
Miscellaneous	147,483	15,942	32,003	52,853	174,780
State Aid	1,356,564	591,719	540,424	822,293	872,729
Total Revenues	<u>10,858,468</u>	<u>9,767,304</u>	<u>9,735,187</u>	<u>10,189,256</u>	<u>11,176,769</u>
Expenditures:					
General Government Support	2,055,208	1,950,588	2,096,379	2,146,963	2,250,760
Public Safety	929,763	1,000,331	987,096	1,053,625	1,030,423
Health	618,957	364,002			
Transportation	1,722,795	1,503,981	1,413,705	1,688,030	1,813,368
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	51,959	46,247	37,923	48,994	62,566
Culture and Recreation	1,271,096	1,210,200	1,066,540	1,261,880	1,409,529
Home and Community Services	354,254	345,958	346,643	333,488	287,141
Employee Benefits	1,969,068	1,947,038	2,018,864	2,099,120	2,054,986
Debt Service	840,996	818,774	787,483	992,020	1,121,354
Total Expenditures	<u>9,814,096</u>	<u>9,187,119</u>	<u>8,754,633</u>	<u>9,624,120</u>	<u>10,030,127</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds From:					
Transfers In					
Transfers Out	(1,529,611)	(313,297)	(251,400)	(500,895)	(406,453)
LOSAP Relinquishment			(159,624)		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(1,529,611)</u>	<u>(313,297)</u>	<u>(411,024)</u>	<u>(500,895)</u>	<u>(406,453)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues & Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures & Other Uses	(485,239)	266,888	569,530	64,241	740,189
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	1,282,627	931,666	1,198,554	1,768,084	1,832,325
Prior Period Adjustment	134,278				
Fund Balance Beginning of Year- Restated	1,416,905	^a 931,666	1,198,554	1,768,084	1,832,325
Fund Balance End of Year	<u>\$ 931,666</u>	<u>\$ 1,198,554</u>	<u>\$ 1,768,084</u>	<u>\$ 1,832,325</u>	<u>\$ 2,572,514</u>

Sources: Audited Financial Reports of the Village (2019-2023)

NOTE: This Schedule is NOT audited.

a. Restatement of Net Position and Fun Balance: As noted elsewhere in the Notes to Financial Statements, the Village implemented GASB Statement No. 34, GASB Statement No. 73, and GASB Statement No. 75 for the year ended May 31, 2019.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balances
Country Club

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31:				
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Revenues:					
Departmental Income	\$ 1,789,581	\$ 1,821,083	\$ 2,995,911	\$ 2,923,922	\$ 2,949,482
Intergovernmental Charges					
Use of Money and Property	12,363	19,009	31,152	28,154	55,023
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	12,615	4,328	3,143	696	150
Miscellaneous		3,382	2,210		
Total Revenues	1,814,559	1,847,802	3,032,416	2,952,772	3,004,655
Expenditures:					
General Government Support	47,426	51,573	65,111	60,446	58,043
Culture and Recreation	1,201,044	1,198,132	1,471,566	1,721,002	1,826,109
Employee Benefits	353,007	361,885	348,269	376,062	354,093
Debt Service	349,848	353,956	302,637	268,018	282,020
Total Expenditures	1,951,325	1,965,546	2,187,583	2,425,528	2,520,265
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds From:					
Transfers In	30,000				
Transfers (Out)		(3,980)	(7,610)	(67,040)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	30,000	(3,980)	(7,610)	(67,040)	0
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues & Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures & Other Uses	(106,766)	(121,724)	837,223	460,204	484,390
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	(263,307)	(370,073)	(491,797)	345,426	805,630
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ (370,073)	\$ (491,797)	\$ 345,426	\$ 805,630	\$ 1,290,020

Sources: Audited Financial Reports of the Village (2019-2023).

NOTE: This Schedule is NOT audited.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balances
Capital Projects

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31:				
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Revenues:					
Intergovernmental Charges	\$	\$ 119,331	\$	\$	\$
Miscellaneous			56,798	200,000	47,757
State Aid		235,378	216,829	327,120	349,203
Federal Aid			21,785		
Total Revenues		<u>0</u>	<u>354,709</u>	<u>295,412</u>	<u>527,120</u>
Expenditures:					
General Government Support	105,937	396,289	262,699	245,961	541,810
Public Safety	50,582	69,628	60,627	610,250	
Transportation	956,397	618,942	1,253,375	1,032,320	12,443
Culture and Recreation	333,968	215,295	301,200	762,725	6,820,818
Home and Community Services	95,629	57,230			
Total Expenditures		<u>1,542,513</u>	<u>1,357,384</u>	<u>1,877,901</u>	<u>2,651,256</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds From:					
BANs Redeemed from Appropriations	280,000	240,000	240,000	290,000	240,000
Proceeds from Debt	99,869	383,157	985,687		354,971
Transfers In	1,529,611	317,277	259,010	567,935	406,453
Transfers Out	(30,000)				
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		<u>1,879,480</u>	<u>940,434</u>	<u>1,484,697</u>	<u>1,001,424</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues & Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures & Other Uses					
		<u>336,967</u>	<u>(62,241)</u>	<u>(97,792)</u>	<u>(1,266,201)</u>
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		<u>(1,051,548)</u>	<u>(714,581)</u>	<u>(776,822)</u>	<u>(874,614)</u>
Prior Period Adjustment					
Fund Balance Beginning of Year, as Restated		<u>(1,051,548)</u>	<u>(714,581)</u>	<u>(776,822)</u>	<u>(874,614)</u>
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	<u>(714,581)</u>	\$ <u>(776,822)</u>	\$ <u>(874,614)</u>	\$ <u>(2,140,815)</u>

Sources: Audited Financial Reports of the Village (2019-2023).

NOTE: This Schedule is NOT audited.

Budget Summary

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	
	<u>2023-2024</u>	<u>2024-2025</u>
Revenues:		
Real Property Taxes	\$ 6,600,619	\$ 6,845,245
PILOT	330,000	349,000
Interest & Penalties	25,982	26,000
Non-Property Tax	410,000	410,000
Departmental Income	831,500	926,000
Culture and Recreation	590,800	638,800
Use of Money & Property	613,150	699,952
Licenses & Permits	305,091	355,000
Fines & Forfeitures	450,000	450,000
Sale of Prop & Comp for Loss	7,500	17,500
Miscellaneous	17,000	137,676
State Aid	932,302	603,302
Fund Equity	257,882	
Total Revenues	\$ 11,371,826	\$ 11,458,475
Expenses:		
General Government Support	\$ 2,102,078	\$ 2,413,263
Public Safety	1,027,312	915,000
Transportation	2,211,356	1,735,500
Economic Assistance	98,700	28,700
Culture & Recreation	1,382,298	1,402,250
Home & Community Services	460,000	793,515
Employee Benefits	2,171,200	2,581,200
Interfund Transfer	386,800	
Debt Service	1,532,082	1,589,047
Total Expenses	\$ 11,371,826	\$ 11,458,475

Source: Adopted Budgets of the Village.

VILLAGE OF PORT JEFFERSON

APPENDIX B

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2023**

[▶ Click Here For 2023 Audit](#)

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

, 2024

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the Village of Port Jefferson (the “Village”), in the County of Suffolk 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 \$2,300,000 Bond Anticipation Notes-2024 (the “Note”), 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 upon and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, as of the date hereof, we are of the following opinions:

1. The Note is a valid and legally binding general obligation 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 Note 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 Note 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 Note 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 Note is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code; however, interest on the Notes 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 that must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Note in order that the interest on the Note be and remain excludable from gross income 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 Note, restrictions on the investment of proceeds of the Note 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 Note 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 Note, the Village will execute a Tax Certificate relating to the Note 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 Note 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 Note, 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 Note 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 Note, 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 Note.

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

Very truly yours,

APPENDIX D

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

Section 1. Definitions

“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 Port Jefferson 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.

“Purchaser” shall mean the financial institution referred to in the Certificate of Determination, executed by the Village Treasurer as of October 10, 2024.

“Rule 15c2-12” shall mean Rule 15c2-12 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended through the date of this Undertaking, including any official interpretations thereof.

“Securities” shall mean the Issuer’s **\$2,300,000 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2024**, dated October 10, 2024, maturing on October 10, 2025, and delivered on the date hereof.

Section 2. Obligation to Provide Notices of Events. (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, Monroe Station, New York 11776 to the Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) System implemented by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established pursuant to Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto or to the functions of such Board contemplated by the Undertaking, in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of any 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; and

- (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.

(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. 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 4. Parties in Interest. This Undertaking is executed to assist the Purchaser to comply with (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 5. 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 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 5 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 6. 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 in accordance with 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.

Section 7. 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 8. 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 October 10, 2024.

VILLAGE OF PORT JEFFERSON NEW YORK

By _____
Village Treasurer