

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JANUARY 27, 2025

NEW/RENEWAL ISSUE

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 NOT designate the Notes as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to the provision of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

VILLAGE OF NYACK ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK (the "Village")

\$17,400,000

BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES – 2025 (the "Notes")

Dated Date: February 13, 2025

Maturity Date: February 13, 2026

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

THE VILLAGE'S WATER FUND HAS EXPERIENCED IMBALANCED OPERATIONS OVER THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS. BASED UPON CURRENT INFORMATION AVAILABLE, THE VILLAGE WATER FUND HAS OPERATING DEFICITS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2020, THROUGH AND INCLUDING FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 2024, RESULTING IN A CUMULATIVE DEFICIT IN THE WATER FUND OF THE VILLAGE. THE ACTUAL AMOUNT OF THE SUCH CUMULATIVE DEFICIT IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE KNOWN UNTIL THE AUDITS FOR SUCH PERIODS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED. THE MOST RECENTLY COMPLETED AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2021 AND THE MOST RECENTLY COMPLETED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT UPDATE DOCUMENT, WHICH IS UNAUDITED AND FILED WITH THE NEW YORK STATE COMPTROLLER, IS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2024. FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE ALSO "WATER DISTRICT OPERATIONS", 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 "Description of 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 "Description of Book-Entry System" herein).

Proposals for the Notes will be received at 11:00 A.M. (Prevailing Time) on February 4, 2025 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 February 13, 2025 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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ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK**

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Joseph Rand, Mayor
Pascale Jean Gilles, Deputy Mayor

Joseph Carlin
Donna Lightfoot-Cooper
Nathalie Riobe-Taylor

Robert S. Knoebel, Village Justice
Rosa Martinez, Interim Village Treasurer
Linda Donnelly, Village Clerk
Rosa Martinez, Deputy Clerk/Treasurer
Andy Stewart, Village Administrator

Attorney for the Village

Dennis Michaels, Esq.

* * *

BOND COUNSEL

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
New York, New York

HAWKINS

* * *

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR



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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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
THE NOTES	1
DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES	1
NO OPTIONAL REDEMPTION	1
DESCRIPTION OF BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM.....	1
AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE.....	3
SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT	3
RISK FACTORS	3
REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT	4
MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY.....	5
FINANCIAL CONTROL BOARDS	6
NO PAST DUE DEBT	7
THE VILLAGE	7
DESCRIPTION.....	7
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION.....	7
DEMOGRAPHIC AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION	8
POPULATION TRENDS	8
INCOME DATA	8
SELECTED LISTING OF LARGER EMPLOYERS - IN THE COUNTY OF ROCKLAND.....	9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE STATISTICS	9
INDEBTEDNESS OF THE VILLAGE	9
CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS	9
STATUTORY PROCEDURE.....	10
COMPUTATION OF DEBT LIMIT AND CALCULATION OF NET DEBT CONTRACTING MARGIN.....	11
DETAILS OF SHORT-TERM INDEBTEDNESS OUTSTANDING	12
DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS - OUTSTANDING BONDS.....	12
CAPITAL PROJECT PLANS	12
AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED INDEBTEDNESS.....	12
TREND OF VILLAGE INDEBTEDNESS	13
WATER DISTRICT OPERATIONS	13
CALCULATION OF ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING AND UNDERLYING INDEBTEDNESS	14
DEBT RATIOS	14
FINANCES OF THE VILLAGE.....	15
INDEPENDENT AUDIT.....	15
<i>Fund Structure and Accounts</i>	15
<i>Basis of Accounting</i>	15
INVESTMENT POLICY	15
BUDGETARY PROCEDURES	16
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS	16
REVENUES.....	16
<i>Real Property Taxes</i>	16
<i>State Aid</i>	16

TABLE OF CONTENTS - CONTINUED

	Page
EXPENDITURES	17
THE STATE COMPTROLLER’S FISCAL STRESS MONITORING SYSTEM AND OSC COMPLIANCE REVIEWS	17
EMPLOYEE PENSION SYSTEM	18
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS	18
OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	19
REAL PROPERTY TAXES	19
REAL PROPERTY TAXES	19
TAX COLLECTION PROCEDURE	20
TAX LEVY LIMIT LAW	20
TAX LEVIES	20
TAX LIMIT	21
SELECTED LISTING OF LARGE TAXABLE PROPERTIES	21
TAX CERTIORARI CLAIMS	22
LITIGATION.....	22
CYBERSECURITY.....	22
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS.....	22
TAX MATTERS	22
OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL	22
CERTAIN ONGOING FEDERAL TAX REQUIREMENTS AND CERTIFICATIONS	23
CERTAIN COLLATERAL FEDERAL TAX CONSEQUENCES	23
ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT	23
NOTE PREMIUM	24
INFORMATION REPORTING AND BACKUP WITHHOLDING	24
MISCELLANEOUS	24
LEGAL MATTERS.....	24
DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING	25
COMPLIANCE HISTORY	25
RATING	25
MUNICIPAL ADVISOR	25
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.....	26
APPENDIX A: FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
APPENDIX B: UNAUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2024	
APPENDIX C: FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION	
APPENDIX D: FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING	

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Relating to

VILLAGE OF NYACK ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK

\$17,400,000 BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES – 2025 (the “Notes”)

This Official Statement, including the cover page and appendices thereto, has been prepared by the Village of Nyack (the “Village”) in the County of Rockland, New York and presents certain information relating to the Village's \$17,400,000 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2025 (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(s). The Village’s contact information is as follows: Rosa Martinez, Interim Village Treasurer, Village of Nyack, Village Hall, 9 N. Broadway, Nyack, NY 10960 Phone (845) 358-0548 ext. 545 and email: clerktreasurer@nyack-ny.gov.

No Optional Redemption

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

Description of 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 Pay	Additional Amount to Be Issued	Amount to Be Issued
03/25/2021	Water System Improvements	\$5,505,000	\$105,000	\$8,000,000	\$13,400,000
08/13/2020	Installation of Flocculator	425,000	25,000		400,000
02/24/2022	Replacement of a Culvert on Mill Street	690,000	10,000		680,000
12/12/2019	Culvert Improvements	470,000	470,000		0
07/19/2023	Water System Improvements	2,960,000	40,000		2,920,000
	Total	<u>\$10,050,000</u>	<u>\$650,000</u>	<u>\$8,000,000</u>	<u>\$17,400,000</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 State fiscal stress or other circumstances. 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 of Nyack is an Incorporated Village (Incorporated in 1883) of which approximately 90% is located in the Town of Orangetown and 10% in the Town of Clarkstown. It has a population of about 7,057 according to the 2022 U.S. Census Bureau. The Village is approximately 1.6 square miles, situated on the Hudson River about 20 miles northwest of New York City. It is bordered by the Village of Upper Nyack to the North, the Hudson River to the East.

The Village is distinguished by charming antique shops, picturesque park lands and cultural resources. It is primarily residential in nature consisting of single family homes and primary education is provided by the Nyack Central School District. Residents find employment in the Village or commute to New York City, Westchester County and Northern New Jersey.

Several primary State and U.S. Highways including the State Thruway, Palisades Interstate Parkway, Garden State Parkway and U.S. Routes 9W and 17 run through the County. The Metro-North Commuter Railroad division of the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority, in cooperation with New Jersey Transit, provides rail service to Manhattan via PATH rapid transit. Air transportation is provided by the three New York Metropolitan Airports (Kennedy, LaGuardia and Newark), Westchester County Airport and Stewart International Airport in Newburgh, New York.

The Village is serviced by the Orangetown Police Department, Nyack Joint Fire District, Orange & Rockland Utilities (gas & electric), and Nyack Water Department.

Hospital services are provided by Bon Secours Good Samaritan Hospital, Helen Hayes Hospital and Nyack Hospital which offer residents of the County a wide range of inpatient and outpatient services.

Governmental Organization

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

The Village was incorporated on February 27, 1883. The Village operates under a "Council-Manager" form of government that was instituted in May 2010. The appointed position of Village Administrator was created to serve as the chief administrative officer of the Village, under the policy direction of the Village Board of Trustees. The Village Board of Trustees is a five-member board that are elected at-large to staggered 2 year terms.

The Village employs 39 full-time and 22 part-time employees in all departments. The full-time employees are covered by IBEW Union contract which expires on May 31, 2025.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The following tables present certain comparative demographic and statistical information regarding the Village, Towns of Orangetown, Clarkstown and County of Rockland.

Population Trends

<u>Year</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Town of Clarkstown</u>	<u>Town of Orangetown</u>	<u>Rockland County</u>
2000	6,737	82,082	47,711	286,453
2010	6,765	84,137	49,212	311,687
2020	7,265	86,353	48,568	325,213
2022	7,057	86,214	48,536	339,022

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census Population Reports.

Income Data

Per Capita Money Income

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2022</u>
Village of Nyack	\$32,699	\$33,127	\$60,304	\$69,937
Town of Clarkstown	34,430	42,042	51,226	58,782
Town of Orangetown	33,170	40,100	58,016	63,387
County of Rockland	28,082	34,304	39,923	44,328
State of New York	23,389	30,948	40,898	47,421

Median Household Income

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2022</u>
Village of Nyack	\$52,534	\$51,244	\$83,930	\$97,013
Town of Clarkstown	91,827	97,940	118,837	129,400
Town of Orangetown	70,477	91,175	121,593	138,483
County of Rockland	78,806	82,245	94,480	100,397
State of New York	51,591	55,217	71,117	79,557

Source: United States Bureau of the Census.

*Note: Based on American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2018-2022).

Selected Listing of Larger Employers - in the County of Rockland

Name of Employer	Nature of Business	Number of Employees
Hamaspik of Rockland County	Health Services	1,993
Nyack Hospital	Pharmaceuticals	1,850
Bon Secours Good Samaritan Hospital	Hospital	1,751
Rockland Psychiatric Center	Nursing Home	1,219
Jawonio, Inc.	Health Services	1,100
Helen Hayes Hospital	Hospital	891
Verizon Wireless	Communications	850
Nothern Services Group	Nursing Home	832
St. Dominic's Home	Nursing Home	820
Orang e& Rockland Utilities	Public Utility	817
A&T Healthcare	Health Services	800
Pfizer, Inc.	Pharmaceuticals	800
Nice-Pak/PDI	Paper Manufacturing	768
ARC of Rockland	Health Services	715
Camp Venture	Health Services	680
Aide Services, Inc.	Health Services	600
Par Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Pharmaceuticals	591
Community Home Health & Aid Services	Health Services	560
Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory	Earth Science Research	560

Source: Rockland County 2023 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Unemployment Rate Statistics

Unemployment statistics are not available for the Village. The information set forth below with respect to the Towns, 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.

Annual Averages:	Town of Clarkstown (%)	Town of Orangetown (%)	Rockland County (%)	New York State (%)
2019	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.0
2020	7.7	7.7	8.1	10.0
2021	4.4	4.5	4.6	7.2
2022	2.7	2.9	2.8	4.4
2023	2.9	3.2	3.0	4.2
2024 (YTD Average)	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.4

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 January 27, 2025)

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	Full Valuation
2021	\$857,506,860
2022	851,823,773
2023	973,060,076
2024	1,022,328,543
2025	1,100,136,107
Total Five Year Full Valuation	\$4,804,855,359
Average Five Year Full Valuation	960,971,072
Debt Limit - 7% of Average Full Valuation	67,267,975
Inclusions:	
General Purpose Bonds	2,350,000
Water Bonds	560,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	10,050,000
Total Inclusions	12,960,000
Exclusions:	
Excluded Water Bonds	560,000
Excluded Water Notes	8,485,000
Appropriations for Bonds	235,000
Appropriations for Notes	650,000
Total Exclusions	9,930,000
Total Net Indebtedness Before Issuing the Notes	3,030,000
The Notes	17,400,000
Less: BANs Being Redeemed by the Notes	9,400,000
Less: BANs to Be Issued for Water	8,000,000
Net Effect of Issuing the Notes	0
Total Net Indebtedness After Issuing the Notes	3,030,000
Net Debt Contracting Margin	\$64,237,975
Percent of Debt Contracting Margin Exhausted (%)	4.50

Source: Village Officials and Munistat Services Inc.

Details of Short-Term Indebtedness Outstanding
(As of January 27, 2025)

As of the date of this Official Statement, the Village has bond anticipation notes outstanding in the amount of \$10,050,000. Details of such notes are as follows:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
New Flocculator for Water Plant	\$ 425,000	02/21/2025
Water System Improvements	5,505,000	02/21/2025
Replacement of a Culvert on Mill Street	690,000	02/21/2025
Improvement to Culverts	470,000	02/21/2025
Improvements to Water System	2,960,000	02/21/2025

Note: These bond anticipation notes will be redeemed by the Notes and available funds in the amount of \$650,000. (See “*Authorization & Purpose*”, herein)

The Village expects to receive grants to offset all or part of the cost of the above projects. To the extent the expected grant funds are not received on or prior to the maturity dates in amounts sufficient to pay the outstanding amounts, the Village may determine to issue renewal notes.

Debt Service Requirements - Outstanding Bonds ^a

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u> <u>May 31:</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$565,000	\$79,315	\$644,315
2026	580,000	67,009	647,009
2027	575,000	54,012	629,012
2028	435,000	41,009	476,009
2029	450,000	30,167	480,167
2030	190,000	20,569	210,569
2031	190,000	14,156	204,156
2032	195,000	7,523	202,523
2033	60,000	1,710	61,710
Totals:	<u>\$3,240,000</u>	<u>\$315,468</u>	<u>\$3,555,468</u>

a. Does not reflect payments made to date in the 2024–2025 fiscal year.

Capital Project Plans

The Village is generally responsible for providing services as required to the Village residents 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 its own water department. 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.

Authorized But Unissued Indebtedness

The Village has authorized but unissued debt outstanding in the amount of \$9,200,000 for water improvements within the Village and improvements to the Water Plant. The Notes will finance \$8,000,000 of such authorized amount. The Village also has authorized but unissued debt in the amount of \$6,000,000 for water system improvements. The Village has made application to the NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation for grants and subsidized financing.

Water District Operations

The Village Water Department is in the final phase of a significant upgrade to the water mains, lines and valves within the Village. The total amount of bonds authorized for such project is \$15 million and to date, the Village has borrowed \$5.8 million. The issuance of the Notes, in the amount of \$8 million is expected to be sufficient to complete the project. Therefore, the Village does not expect to issue the \$1.2 million balance of the authorization.

The testing of the Village water system found the chemical perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in the drinking water above the State's maximum allowable contaminant levels. The Village has requested, and the New York State Department of Health (DOH) has issued, a deferral of enforcement to the Village. When a public water system is issued a deferral, the water system agrees to a schedule for corrective action and compliance. In exchange, the DOH agrees to defer enforcement actions, such as assessing fines, if the water system is meeting the established deadlines. The Village is required to update the DOH and the Rockland County Department of Health each calendar quarter on the status of the projects. If the Village does not meet the agreed upon deadlines, the DOH can resume enforcement.

In addition to the \$15 million referred to above, the Village has authorized the issuance of bonds in an amount not to exceed \$6.2 million for the purpose of constructing a PFAS/PFOA treatment facility at the Nyack Water Plant. The Village has made application to the NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation for financing. The Village has also applied for grants to help offset the cost. The project is expected to begin in 2025.

The Village has a draft of the audited financial statements for the fiscal year ending May 31, 2020, but it is not expected to ever be finalized. For the fiscal year ending May 31, 2021, the Village retained a new external auditor to complete such audited financial statements which were completed on March 31, 2024.

Based on available information in the respective draft audits, completed audits and the Annual Financial Reports the Water Fund has experienced operating deficits in each of the past five years. Such results for the fiscal years ending May 31, 2020 and May 31, 2022 through and including May 31, 2024 are preliminary, unaudited and subject to change. Several factors contributed to the operating deficits, including the following: For certain years during the COVID pandemic, there was a significant decrease in consumption by the industrial and retail customer base. The Village was also prohibited from enforcing water billing due to State COVID policies.

The draft audited financial statements for fiscal year ending May 31, 2020, reflect a year ending fund balance in the Water Fund of \$1,224,479. The most recent audited financial statements available are for fiscal year ending May 31, 2021 and reflect a beginning balance of \$744,621. The difference is predominantly due to the write-off of an old receivable in the amount of \$479,858 that was deemed to be uncollectible.

According to the Annual Financial Report (unaudited) filed with the New York State Comptroller for the fiscal year ending May 31, 2024, the Village's Water District Fund experienced an operating deficit of \$507,390 (excluding adjustments) in fiscal year ending 2024, bringing the overall fund balance in the Water Fund to (\$1,665,688). The actual amount of the cumulative deficit is not expected to be known until the audits for the fiscal years ending May 31, 2022, May 2023 and May 31, 2024 are completed. Such audits are expected to be completed during the 2025 calendar year.

In January of 2024, the Village increased water rates by 20%, and has implemented another 20% increase that is expected to take effect during the first quarter of 2025. The Village Water Department anticipates such increases will result in balanced water system operating budgets going forward. The Village also recognizes that the debt service associated with the capital improvement projects will require future water rate increases over the next two years, in addition to the 20% increases in 2024 and 2025. Any future water rate increases are subject to the approval of the Village Board.

Trend of Village Indebtedness

The following table represents the outstanding indebtedness of the Village at the end of the last five preceding fiscal years.

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31:				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bonds	\$4,650,000	\$4,610,000	\$4,594,000	\$3,910,000	\$3,240,000
BAN's	3,165,000	4,955,000	9,175,000	9,060,000	10,090,000
Other Debt	0	0	0	0	0
Total Debt Outstanding	\$7,815,000	\$9,565,000	\$13,769,000	\$12,970,000	\$13,330,000

Calculation of Estimated Overlapping and Underlying Indebtedness

Overlapping Units	Date of Report	Percentage Applicable (%)	Applicable Total Indebtedness	Applicable Net Indebtedness
County of Rockland	05/16/23	1.89	\$8,552,968	\$8,148,981
Town of Clarkstown	03/20/24	0.55	646,467	587,800
Town of Orangetown	07/10/24	8.28	6,174,396	3,707,784
Nyack UFSD	12/18/23	23.46	2,558,313	1,227,990
Nyack Joint Fire District	06/27/24	20.00	250,000	250,000
Totals			\$18,182,144	\$13,922,556

Sources: 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 January 27, 2025)

	Amount	Per Capita ^a	Percentage of Full Value (%) ^b
Total Direct Debt	\$12,960,000	\$1,836	1.178
Net Direct Debt	3,615,000	512	0.329
Total Direct & Applicable Total Overlapping Debt	31,142,144	4,413	2.831
Net Direct & Applicable Net Overlapping Debt	17,537,556	2,485	1.594

a. The current estimated population of the Village is 7,057.

b. The full valuation of taxable real property in the Village is \$1,100,136,107.

FINANCES OF THE VILLAGE

Independent Audit

The financial statements of the Village are audited each year by an independent public accountant. The latest year for which an audit report is available is the fiscal year ending May 31, 2021. As required by law, the Village also prepares an Annual Financial Report ("AFR" – unaudited and not prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) for submission to the office of the State Comptroller. A copy of the unaudited annual financial report for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2024 is attached as Appendix B. A summary of operating results for the past five fiscal years are presented in Appendix A.

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 Village Treasurer is responsible for the preparation and submission of the tentative annual budget to the Board no later than February 20. The Village Board reviews the tentative budget and prepares a preliminary budget and a public hearing is held thereon no later than April 15. Subsequent to the public hearing, revisions (if any) are made. The budget is then adopted by the Village Board by February 1 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. The annual budget is subject to the provisions of the Tax Levy Limit Law. (See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein).

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. In addition, the Mayor is also 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, departmental income and State aid. According to the unaudited financial statements for the fiscal year ending May 31, 2024, non-property taxes were \$635,562, most of which was attributed to the Utility Receipts Tax. Departmental Income was \$526,243 of which approximately 75% of such amount was for fees. A summary of such revenues for the five most recently completed fiscal years and budgeted revenues for the current fiscal year may be found in Appendix A.

Real Property Taxes

See "*Tax Information*", herein.

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

State Aid

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

Based on the unaudited financial results of the Village, the Village received approximately 10.40% of its General Fund revenue from State aid in the fiscal year ending May 31, 2023 and approximately 3.45% of its General Fund revenue from State aid in fiscal 2024. There is no assurance, however, that State appropriations for aid to municipalities will continue, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue such aid and, in fact, the State has drastically reduced funding to municipalities and school districts in certain years in order to balance its own budget.

Although the Village cannot predict at this time whether there will be any delays and/or reductions in State aid in the current year or in future fiscal years, the Village may be able to mitigate the impact of any delays or reductions by reducing expenditures, increasing revenues appropriating other available funds on hand, and/or by any combination of the foregoing.

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 on account of the uncollected State aid.

The following table sets forth the percentage of the Village’s General Fund revenue comprised of State aid for each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2024 and, as budgeted, for the fiscal year ending 2025.

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	Total Revenue	State Aid	State Aid To Revenues (%)
2020	\$5,686,135	\$384,033	6.75
2021	5,968,831	403,249	6.76
2022	6,373,079	885,465	13.89
2023	7,207,879	726,748	10.08
2024	8,328,087	211,464	2.54
2025 (Budgeted)	6,499,399	169,575	2.61

Source: Draft Audited Financials (2020), Audited Financial Statements (2021), Unaudited Annual Financial Report (2022-2024) and the adopted budgets for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2025.

Expenditures

The major categories of expenditure for the Village are General Government Support, Public Safety, Transportation, 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.

The State Comptroller’s Fiscal Stress Monitoring System and OSC Compliance Reviews

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

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

The most current applicable report of OSC designates the Village as “No Designation” (Fiscal Score: 3.3%, Environmental Score: 3.3%). 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 Village has not been audited in the previous five years.

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 System is 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 System offers a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability benefits and optional methods of benefit payments. All benefits generally vest after five years of credited service. The Retirement System Law generally provides that all participating employers in the Retirement System are jointly and severally liable for any unfunded amounts. Such amounts are collected through annual billings to all participating employers. Generally, all employees, except certain part-time employees, participate in the Retirement System. The Retirement System is non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 27, 1976. Generally, all members hired on or after July 27, 1976 through and including December 31, 2009 must contribute three percent of their gross annual salary towards the costs of retirement programs until they attain ten years in the Retirement Systems, at such time contributions become voluntary. On December 10, 2009, the Governor signed into law the creation of a new Tier 5, which is effective for ERS employees hired on or after January 1, 2010 through March 31, 2012. Tier 5 employees contribute 3% of their salaries and there is no provision for these contributions to cease for Tier 5 employees after a certain period of service. Additionally, on March 16, 2012, the Governor signed into law the new Tier 6 pension program, effective for ERS employees hired on or after April 1, 2012. The Tier 6 legislation provides for increased employee contribution rates of between 3% and 6%, an increase in the retirement age from 62 years to 63 years, a readjustment of the pension multiplier, and a change in the time period for final average salary calculation from 3 years to 5 years. Tier 6 employees will vest in the system after five years of employment and will continue to make employee contributions throughout employment.

As a result of significant capital market declines in the recent past, in certain years the State's Retirement System portfolio has experienced negative investment performance and severe downward trends in market earnings. As a result of the foregoing, it is anticipated that the employer contribution rate for the State's Retirement System in future years may remain 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 following table sets forth the contributions for the five most recently completed fiscal years and the amounts budgeted for fiscal year ending 2025:

Contributions to the Retirement Systems

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	ERS
2020	\$453,385
2021	482,849
2022	485,254
2023	362,814
2024	444,993
2025 (Budgeted)	511,554

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Accounting rules now require governmental entities, such as the Village, to account for post-retirement health care benefits as it accounts for vested pension benefits. GASB Statement No. 75 (“GASB 75”) described below requires such accounting.

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, referred to as “Other Post-Employment 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.

During the year ended May 31, 2018, the Village adopted GASB 75, which eliminates GASB 45. Under GASB 75, based on actuarial valuation, an annual required contribution (“ARC”) will be determined for each state or local government. The ARC is the sum of (a) the normal cost for the year (the present value of future benefits being earned by current employees) plus (b) amortization of the unfunded accrued liability (benefits already earned by current and former employees but not yet provided for), using an amortization period of not more than 30 years. If a municipality contributes an amount less than the ARC, a net OPEB obligation will result, which is required to be recorded as a liability on its financial statements.

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

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

REAL PROPERTY TAXES

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 or 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 2020 through 2024 and the budgeted amount for 2025.

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	Total Revenue	Property Taxes	Property Taxes To Revenues (%)
2020	\$5,686,135	\$3,712,190	65.28
2021	5,968,831	3,875,462	64.93
2022	6,373,079	3,961,005	62.15
2023	7,207,879	4,069,811	56.46
2024	8,328,087	4,168,028	50.05
2025 (Budgeted)	6,499,399	4,267,218	65.66

Source: Draft Audited Financials (2020), Audited Financial Statements (2021), Unaudited Annual Financial Report (2022-2024) and the adopted budgets for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2025.

Tax Collection Procedure

Real property taxes are levied annually in June. The Village assumes enforcement responsibility for a five-month period for all taxes levied in the Village. On November 1st unpaid Village taxes are then turned over to the County for enforcement. Any such taxes remaining unpaid at the year-end are paid by the County.

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 Levies

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Tax Levy	\$3,960,933	\$4,069,811	\$4,168,050	\$4,168,050	\$4,267,218
Taxes Rate per \$1,000 of Assessed Valuation (Orangetown)					
Homestead	\$9.18	\$9.38	\$9.96	\$9.69	\$9.65
Non-Homestead	13.63	13.94	13.43	14.34	14.46
Taxes Rate per \$1,000 of Assessed Valuation (Clarkstown)					
Homestead	\$13.63	\$13.18	\$14.34	\$13.43	\$13.99
Non-Homestead	19.26	19.58	19.87	19.87	20.74

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	\$914,405,657
Tax Limit - 2% thereof	18,288,113
Tax Levy for General Village Purposes	4,267,218
Less: Exclusions	0
Tax Levy Subject to Tax Limit	\$4,267,218
Constitutional Tax Margin	\$14,020,895

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

Name	Type	Full Valuation
Hudson Shore Assoc.	Commercial	\$8,500,000
Pavion Holdings LLC	Commercial	4,900,000
103 Gedney St. Owners Inc.	Commercial	4,843,524
Orange & Rockland Utilities	Commercial	4,548,446
Juniper Time Owner LLC	Commercial	4,481,840
Nyack Housing Authority	Commercial	3,695,000
Nyack Plaza Housing Assoc.	Commercial	3,504,467
Warren Hills Assoc.	Commercial	3,502,000
Montclare Apts	Commercial	2,400,000
OT Nyack LLC	Commercial	2,101,400
Gateway Lofts	Commercial	1,980,000
Rega Nyack LLC	Commercial	1,964,200
Nyack Plaza Housing Assoc.	Commercial	1,920,533
Ivanhoe Apartment Inc.	Commercial	1,885,259
Pondview Corp.	Commercial	1,677,000
CNB Realty Corp.	Commercial	1,573,743
TZ Vista LLC	Commercial	1,562,500
TZ Vista LLC	Commercial	1,540,000
Rockland Garden Assoc.	Commercial	1,510,000
	Total ^b	\$58,089,912

a. The Village has given up its assessing unit status, therefore, any tax certiorari claims are defended by the Town of Orangetown. See "Tax Collection Procedure" herein.

b. Represents 5.24% of the total taxable full valuation for 2025.

Tax Certiorari Claims

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

LITIGATION

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

CYBERSECURITY

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

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Environmental factors, including climate change, pose significant risks to the region and the Village. The magnitude of the impact on the Village's operations, economy, and financial condition of rising sea levels, coastal flooding, and more frequent and extreme weather events is indeterminate and unpredictable. No assurance can be given that the Village will not encounter natural disaster risks, such as hurricanes, tropical storms, heatwaves, or catastrophic sea level rise in the future, or that such risks will not have an adverse effect on the operation, economy, or financial condition of the Village. See also "Water District Operations" herein.

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

At the time of the delivery of the Notes, the Village will provide an executed copy of its Undertaking to Provide Notices of Events with respect to the Notes substantially in the form set forth in Appendix D.

Compliance History

On March 6, 2015, December 2, 2016, June 13, 2017 and June 11, 2018, event notices were filed for the failure to file financial information in a timely manner pursuant to the Disclosure Undertaking entered into in conjunction with certain bond issues of the Village.

On December 6, 2021, the Village filed a material event notice for the failure to file its unaudited financial statements for fiscal year May 31, 2021 in a timely manner.

On June 3, 2022, the Village filed a material event notice for the failure to file its audited financial statements for fiscal year ended May 31, 2021.

On December 1, 2022, the Village filed a material event notice for the failure to file its unaudited financial statements for fiscal year ended May 31, 2022.

On June 13, 2023, the Village filed a material event notice for the failure to file its audited financial statements for fiscal year ended May 31, 2022.

On September 6, 2023, the Village filed a material event notice for the failure to file its audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2020.

On July 7, 2024, the Village filed a material event notice for the failure to file its audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2023.

On December 10, 2024, the Village filed a material event notice for the failure to file its audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2024.

RATING

The Notes are not rated.

S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) 55 Water Street, New York, NY 10041, Telephone: (212) 438-2118 and Fax: (212) 438-5153 has assigned a rating of “AA-” 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.

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Balance Sheet
General Fund

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	
	2023	2024
Assets:		
Cash	\$ 1,752,166	\$ 3,103,781
Other State Receivables	137,120	120,467
Due from Other Funds	1,343,737	2,228,899
Due from Other Governments	116,503	143,868
Prepaid Expenses	100,192	51,105
Total Assets:	\$ 3,449,718	\$ 5,648,120
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable & Accrued Liabilities	\$ 250,729	\$ 447,521
Due to Other Funds	233,124	
Other Deposits	7,258	337,778
Other Liabilities	50,571	
Due to Other Governments	146	146
Total Liabilities	541,828	785,445
Deferred Inflows of Resources	25,000	25,000
Fund Balance:		
Nonspendable	100,192	51,105
Unassigned	2,782,698	4,786,570
Total Fund Balance	2,882,890	4,837,675
Total Liabilities, Deferred Revenues and Fund Balance	\$ 3,449,718	\$ 5,648,120

Sources: Annual Financial Report (2023-2024).

NOTE: This Schedule is NOT audited.

Balance Sheet
Water Fund

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	
	2023	2024
Assets:		
Cash	\$ 221,052	\$ 112,069
Other State Receivables	940,133	631,556
Prepaid Expenses	_____	31,166
Total Assets:	\$ 1,161,185	\$ 774,791
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable & Accrued Liabilities	\$ 470,497	\$ 338,785
Due to Other Funds	1,455,672	2,101,694
Total Liabilities	1,926,169	2,440,479
Deferred Inflows of Resources	131,288	_____
Fund Balance:		
Nonspendable		31,166
Assigned		
Unassigned	(896,272)	(1,696,854)
Total Fund Balance	(896,272)	(1,665,688)
Total Liabilities, Deferred Revenues and Fund Balance	\$ 1,161,185	\$ 774,791

Sources: Annual Financial Report (2023-2024).

NOTE: This Schedule is NOT audited.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balances
General Fund

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenues:					
Real Property Taxes	\$ 3,712,190	\$ 3,875,462	\$ 3,961,005	\$ 4,069,811	\$ 4,168,028
Real Property Tax Items	20,300	48,326	55,289	43,668	47,167
Non Property Tax	400,448	407,187	440,234	505,557	633,562
Department Income	803,161	150,366	447,394	499,980	526,243
Use of Money and Property	6,821	45,446	862	32,735	77,579
Fines and Forfeitures	60,556	31,606	34,913	101,809	182,262
Licenses and Permits	28,875	554,227	298,749	815,779	402,428
Sale of Property and Comp. for Loss	39,770	26,371	23,271	85,386	33,813
Miscellaneous	7,981	11,815	96,397	104,406	70,541
State and Federal Aid	384,033	596,025	885,465	726,748	211,464
Interfund Transfers	222,000	222,000	129,500	222,000	1,975,000
Total Revenues	<u>5,686,135</u>	<u>5,968,831</u>	<u>6,373,079</u>	<u>7,207,879</u>	<u>8,328,087</u>
Expenditures:					
General Government Support	1,391,601	1,110,874	1,341,624	1,192,620	1,287,137
Public Safety	482,628	412,550	512,846	522,771	565,556
Health	36,542	35,622	42,358	38,606	32,683
Transportation	1,275,493	1,160,951	1,519,223	1,365,424	1,228,168
Culture and Recreation	400,070	366,319	356,327	365,464	386,309
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	8,450			6,250	66,798
Home and Community Services	348,710	186,332	227,475	183,452	226,531
Employee Benefits	1,265,030	1,403,831	1,066,083	996,727	1,257,929
Debt Service	703,689	757,182	733,236	779,329	2,709,186
Capital Outlay	34,934				
Interfund Transfers				100,890	
Total Expenditures	<u>5,947,147</u>	<u>5,433,661</u>	<u>5,799,172</u>	<u>5,551,533</u>	<u>7,760,297</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues & Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures & Other Uses	<u>(261,012)</u>	<u>535,170</u>	<u>573,907</u>	<u>1,656,346</u>	<u>567,790</u>
Prior Period Adjustments			<u>(123,039)</u>	<u>(1,301,556)</u>	<u>1,386,995</u>
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	<u>1,707,639</u>	<u>1,446,627</u>	<u>2,077,232</u> ^a	<u>2,528,100</u>	<u>2,882,890</u>
Fund Balance End of Year	<u>\$ 1,446,627</u>	<u>\$ 1,981,797</u>	<u>\$ 2,528,100</u>	<u>\$ 2,882,890</u>	<u>\$ 4,837,675</u>

Source: Draft Audited Financial Statement (2020), Audited Financial Statements (2021), Annual Financial Report (2022-2024)
The Annual Financial Reports are unaudited and not prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principals

a. The opening fund balance for fiscal year ending May 31, 2022 does not match with the ending fund balance for fiscal year ending May 31, 2021

NOTE: This Schedule is NOT audited.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balances
Water Fund

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31:				
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenues:					
Departmental Income	\$ 3,487,237	\$ 3,383,795	\$ 3,383,858	\$ 3,363,896	\$ 3,961,432
Use of Money and Property	1,226				
Sale of Property and Comp. for Loss		10,040	14,040	38,619	41,710
Miscellaneous	3,145				
Total Revenues	<u>3,491,608</u>	<u>3,393,835</u>	<u>3,397,898</u>	<u>3,402,515</u>	<u>4,003,142</u>
Expenditures:					
General Governmental Support	237,199	245,340	247,203	289,813	196,397
Home and Community Services	2,358,879	2,301,088	2,876,987	3,280,557	2,871,629
Employee Benefits	803,563	806,453	664,303	773,287	790,992
Debt Service	238,971	104,459	106,906	104,211	476,514
Interfund Transfers	222,000	222,000	129,500	222,000	175,000
Total Expenditures	<u>3,860,612</u>	<u>3,679,340</u>	<u>4,024,899</u>	<u>4,669,868</u>	<u>4,510,532</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues & Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures & Other Uses	<u>(369,004)</u>	<u>(285,505)</u>	<u>(627,001)</u>	<u>(1,267,353)</u>	<u>(507,390)</u>
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	<u>1,593,483</u>	<u>1,224,479</u>	<u>1,381,103</u> ^a	<u>886,638</u>	<u>(896,272)</u>
Prior Period Adjustments		<u>(479,858)</u>	<u>132,536</u>	<u>(515,557)</u>	<u>(262,026)</u>
Fund Balance at Beginning as Restated	<u>1,593,483</u>	<u>744,621</u>	<u>1,513,639</u>	<u>371,081</u>	<u>(1,158,298)</u>
Fund Balance End of Year	<u>\$ 1,224,479</u>	<u>\$ 459,116</u>	<u>\$ 886,638</u>	<u>\$ (896,272)</u>	<u>\$ (1,665,688)</u>

Source: Draft Audited Financial Statement (2020), Audited Financial Statements (2021), Annual Financial Report (2022-2024)
The Annual Financial Reports are unaudited and not prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principals

a. The opening fund balance for fiscal year ending May 31, 2022 does not match with the ending fund balance for fiscal year ending May 31, 2021

NOTE: This Schedule is NOT audited.

Budget Summaries
General fund

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	
	2023-2024	2024-2025
Revenues:		
Real Property Taxes	\$ 4,208,916	\$ 4,311,331
Other Tax Items	500,000	600,000
Departmental Income	214,900	246,325
Intergovernmental Charges	948,887	1,172,169
State & Federal Aid	209,575	169,575
Total Revenues	\$ 6,082,278	\$ 6,499,399
Expenditures:		
General Government Support	\$ 1,289,003	\$ 1,488,737
Public Safety	613,734	680,920
Health	39,000	40,000
Highway	1,263,500	1,361,000
Economic Opportunity and Development	60,000	82,750
Culture and Recreation	354,953	383,500
Home and Community Services	266,000	244,000
Employee Benefits	1,163,790	1,512,547
Debt Service	1,032,298	705,945
Total Expenditures	\$ 6,082,278	\$ 6,499,399

Source: Adopted Budgets of the Village.

VILLAGE OF NYACK

APPENDIX B

**UNAUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2024**

[▶ Click Here For 2024 AFR](#)

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

, 2025

The Board of Trustees of the
Village of Nyack,
in the County of Rockland, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the Village of Nyack (the “Village”), in the County of Rockland, 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 \$17,400,000 Bond Anticipation Notes-2025 (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 Nyack, in the County of Rockland, 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 February 13, 2025.

“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 \$17,400,000 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2025, dated February 13, 2025, maturing on February 13, 2026, 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, Port Jefferson 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 **February 13, 2025**.

VILLAGE OF NYACK, NEW YORK

By _____
Village Treasurer