PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 2026

NEW ISSUE **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax on individuals. Interest on the Notes included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes. See "Tax Matters" herein.

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

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

$3,000,000

BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2026

Dated Date: September 24, 2026 Maturity Date: September 24, 2027

Security and Sources of Payment: The Notes will constitute general obligations of the Village and will contain a pledge of its faith and credit for the punctual payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes, and all the taxable real property within the Village will be subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes, for such purpose, subject to applicable statutory limitations. See "Tax Levy Limitation Law" herein.

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

At the option of the purchaser(s), the Notes may either be registered to the purchaser(s) or registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for the Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") as book-entry notes. Note certificates shall bear a single rate of interest and shall be in a denomination equal to the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser at such interest rate.

Form and Denomination: The Notes to be issued in book-entry form will be issued as registered notes, and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee, which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. A single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser(s) at such interest rate. Individual purchases of the Notes to be issued in book-entry form may be made only in book-entry form in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Noteholders will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Notes to be issued in book-entry form purchased. See "Book-Entry System" herein.

Payment: Payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes to be issued in book-entry form will be made by DTC Participants and Indirect Participants in accordance with standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with municipal securities held for the accounts of customers registered in "street name." Payment will be the responsibility of the DTC Participant or Indirect Participant and not of DTC or the Village, subject to any statutory and regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. See "Book-Entry System" herein. Payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes issued in the form registered to the purchaser(s) will be payable at such bank of trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as may be selected by the successful bidder, at such bidder's expense.

Proposals for the Notes will be received at 11:30 A.M. (Prevailing Time) on September 15, 2026 at the office of Munistat Services, Inc., 12 Roosevelt Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York 11776.

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser(s) and subject to the receipt of an approving legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, of New York, New York. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery at the location of DTC in Jersey City, New Jersey or such other place as may be agreed upon with the purchaser(s) on or about September24, 2026.

THE VILLAGE DEEMS THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO BE FINAL FOR PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12 (THE "RULE"), EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN OMITTED HEREFROM IN ACCORDANCE WITH SAID RULE AND THAT WILL BE SUPPLIED WHEN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS UPDATED FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT WILL BE SO UPDATED UPON REQUEST OF THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER(S) AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE NOTICE OF SALE WITH RESPECT TO THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. IN ADDITION, THE VILLAGE WILL COVENANT IN AN UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICE OF CERTAIN MATERIAL EVENTS AS DEFINED IN THE RULE. (SEE "*DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING*," HEREIN).

VILLAGE OF NEW SQUARE
ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK

37 Reagan Road
New Square, New York 10977
Telephone: (845) 354-1000
Fax: (845) 354-7282

Israel Spitzer, Mayor

VILLAGE BOARD

Abraham Kohl	Hirsch Unger
Jacob Unger	Uri Braun

Jacob Schwartz, Village Treasurer
David Breuer, Village Clerk
____________, Village Attorney

* * *

BOND COUNSEL

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP
New York, New York

* * *

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Municipal Finance Advisory Service

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

E-mail: info@munistat.com
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No person has been authorized by the Village of New Square to give any information or to make any representations not contained in this Official Statement and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, any of the Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The information, estimates 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 of New Square since the date hereof.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS - CONTINUED

Page

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Relating to

VILLAGE OF NEW SQUARE
ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK

$3,000,000

BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2026

This Official Statement, including the cover page and appendices thereto, has been prepared by the Village of New Square, Rockland County, New York (the "Village") and presents certain information relating to the Village's $3,000,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2026 (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 will be dated September 24, 2026 and will mature, without right of redemption prior to maturity, on September 24, 2027, with interest payable at maturity.

At the option of the purchaser(s), the Notes may be either registered to the purchaser(s) or registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") as book-entry notes.

For those Notes registered to the purchaser(s), 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. Principal of and interest on such Notes will be payable in lawful money of the United States of America (Federal Funds) at the office of the Village Clerk in New Square, New York.

For those Notes issued as book-entry notes registered to Cede & Co., DTC will act as securities depository for the Notes and owners will not receive certificates representing their respective interests in the Notes. Individual purchases of such registered Notes may be made in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof. A single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser(s) at such interest rate. Principal of and interest on said Notes will be paid in Federal Funds by the Village to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Notes as described herein. See "Book-Entry System" herein.

The Village will act as Paying Agent for the Notes. The Village's contact information is as follows: Jacob Schwartz, Village Treasurer, 37 Reagan Road, New Square, New York 10977, (845) 354-1000, email: treasurer@newsquare.us.

Optional Redemption

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

Book-Entry System

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

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need or physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

Purchases of the 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 bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests 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 effect 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 account 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.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Notes are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

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 Village 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 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 or the Village, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest 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.

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

Disclosure Undertaking

This Official Statement is in a form "deemed final" by the Village for the purposes of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule"). At the time of the delivery of the Notes, the Village will provide an executed copy of its "Material Event Notices Certificate" (the "Undertaking"). Said Undertaking will constitute a written agreement or contract of the Village for the benefit of holders of and owners of beneficial interests in the Notes, to provide, or cause to be provided, 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, timely notice not in excess of ten (10) business days after the of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Notes:

> (i) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (ii) non-payment related defaults, if material; (iii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (vi) 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 Notes, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes; (vii) modifications to rights of Noteholders, if material; (viii) Note calls, if material, and tender offers; (ix) defeasances; (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Notes, if material; (xi) rating changes; (xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Village; note to clause (xii): For the purposes of the event identified in clause (xii) 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 Village 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 Village, 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 Village; (xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Village or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Village, 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; (xiv) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material; (xv) incurrence of a financial obligation (as defined in the Rule) of the Village, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a "financial obligation" of the Village, any of which affect noteholders, if material; and (xvi) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the Village, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

Event (iii) is included pursuant to a letter from the SEC staff to the National Association of Bond Lawyers dated September 19, 1995. However, event (iii) is not applicable, since no "debt services reserves" will be established for the Notes.

With respect to event (iv) the Village does not undertake to provide any notice with respect to credit enhancement added after the primary offering of the Notes.

With respect to event (xii) 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 Village 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 Village, 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 Village.

With respect to events (xv) and (xvi), the term "financial obligation" means a (i) debt obligation (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii) guarantee of (i) or (ii). The term "financial obligation" shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board consistent with the Rule.

The Village may provide notice of the occurrence of certain other events, in addition to those listed above, if it determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Notes; but the Village does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any event except those events listed above.

The Village's Undertaking shall remain in full force and effect until such time as the principal of, redemption premiums, if any, and interest on the Notes shall have been paid in full. The sole and exclusive remedy for breach or default under the Undertaking is an action to compel specific performance of the undertakings of the Village, and no person or entity, including a holder of the Notes, shall be entitled to recover monetary damages thereunder under any circumstances. Any failure by the Village to comply with the Undertaking will not constitute a default with respect to the Notes.

The Village reserves the right to amend or modify the Undertaking under certain circumstances set forth therein; provided that, any such amendment or modification will be done in a manner consistent with Rule 15c2-12 as then in effect.

Authorization and Purpose

The Notes shall be issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State of New York, including among others, the Village Law and Local Finance Law and a bond resolution duly adopted by the Village Board of Trustees on June 24, 2026 authorizing the issuance of up to $7,342,000 for the reconstruction of the stormwater sewer drainage system. The Notes will provide $3,000,000 in original funding for such purposes.

Nature of Obligation

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

Holders of any series of notes or bonds of the Village may bring an action or commence a proceeding in accordance with the civil practice law and rules to enforce the rights of the holders of such series of notes or bonds.

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 as required by the Constitution and laws of the State. For the payment of such principal and interest, the Village has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all real property within the Village subject to such taxation by the Village, subject to applicable statutory limitations. See "Tax Levy Limitation Law, herein.

Although the State Legislature is restricted by Article VIII, Section 12 of the State Constitution from imposing limitations on the power to raise taxes to pay "interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted" prior to the effective date of any such legislation, the New York State Legislature may from time to time impose additional limitations or requirements on the ability to increase a real property tax levy or on the methodology, exclusions or other restrictions of various aspects of real property taxation (as well as on the ability to issue new indebtedness). On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (the "Tax Levy Limitation Law"). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to local governments and school districts in the State (with certain exceptions) and imposes additional procedural requirements on the ability of municipalities and school districts to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes.

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 is required to raise real estate taxes, and without specification, other revenues, if such levy is necessary to repay such indebtedness. While the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limitation on the Village's power to increase its annual tax levy with the amount of such increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, it also provides the procedural method to surmount that limitation. See "Tax Levy Limitation Law," herein.

The Constitutionally-mandated general obligation pledge of municipalities and school districts in New York State has been interpreted by the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), as follows:

> "A pledge of the City's faith and credit is both a commitment to pay and a commitment of the City's revenue generating powers to produce the funds to pay. Hence, an obligation containing a pledge of the City's "faith and credit" is secured by a promise both to pay and to use in good faith the City's general revenue powers to produce sufficient funds to pay the principal and interest of the obligation as it becomes due. That is why both words, "faith" and "credit" are used and they are not tautological. That is what the words say and this is what the courts have held they mean . . . So, too, although the Legislature is given the duty to restrict municipalities in order to prevent abuses in taxation, assessment, and in contracting of indebtedness, it may not constrict the City's power to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness previously contracted…. While phrased in permissive language, these provisions, when read together with the requirement of the pledge and faith and credit, express a constitutional imperative: debt obligations must be paid, even if tax limits be exceeded".

In addition, the Court of Appeals in the Flushing National Bank (1976) case has held that the payment of debt service on outstanding general obligation bonds and notes takes precedence over fiscal emergencies and the police power of political subdivisions in New York State.

The pledge has generally been understood as a promise to levy property taxes without limitation as to rate or amount to the extent necessary to cover debt service due to language in Article VIII Section 10 of the Constitution which provides an exclusion for debt service from Constitutional limitations on the amount of a real property tax levy, insuring the availability of the levy of property tax revenues to pay debt service. As the Flushing National Bank (1976) Court noted, the term "faith and credit" in its context is "not qualified in any way". Indeed, in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 40 N.Y.2d 1088 (1977) the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct constitutional mandate. In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals stated that, while holders of general obligation debt did not have a right to particular revenues such as sales tax, "with respect to traditional real estate tax levies, the bondholders are constitutionally protected against an attempt by the State to deprive the Village of those revenues to meet its obligations." According to the Court in Quirk, the State Constitution "requires the Village to raise real estate taxes, and without specification other revenues, if such a levy be necessary to repay indebtedness."

In addition, the Constitution of the State requires that every county, city, town, village, and school district in the State provide annually by appropriation for the payment of all interest and principal on its serial bonds and certain other obligations, and that, if at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriation, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. In the event that an appropriating authority were to make an appropriation for debt service and then decline to expend it for that purpose, this provision would not apply. However, the Constitution of the State does also provide that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village, or school district may be required to set apart and apply such first revenues at the suit of any holder of any such obligations.

In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 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 New York 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 not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues.

While the courts in New York 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.

Tax Levy Limitation Law

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (the "Tax Levy Limitation Law"). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to virtually all local governments, including school districts (with the exception of New York City, Yonkers, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo). It also applies to independent special districts and to improvements districts as part of their parent municipalities tax levies.

The Tax Levy Limitations Law restricts, among other things, the amount of real property taxes (including assessments of certain special improvement districts) that may be levied by or on behalf of a municipality in a particular year, beginning with fiscal years commencing on or after January 1, 2012. Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the tax levy of a municipality cannot increase by more than the lesser of (i) two percent (2%) or (ii) the annual increase in the consumer price index ("CPI"), over the amount of the prior year's tax levy. Certain adjustments would be permitted for taxable real property full valuation increases due to changes in physical or quantity growth in the real property base as defined in Section 1220 of the Real Property Tax Law. A municipality may exceed the tax levy limitation for the coming fiscal year only if the governing body of such municipality first enacts, by at least a sixty percent vote of the total voting strength of the board, a local law (resolution in the case of fire districts and certain special districts) to override such limitation for such coming fiscal year only. There are exceptions to the tax levy limitation provided in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, including expenditures made on account of certain tort settlements and certain increases in the average actuarial contribution rates of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System, the Police and Fire Retirement System, and the Teachers' Retirement System. Each municipality, prior to adoption of each fiscal year budget, must submit for review to the State Comptroller any information that is necessary in the calculation of its tax levy for each fiscal year.

The Tax Levy Limitation Law does not contain an exception from the levy limitation for the payment of debt service on either outstanding general obligation debt of municipalities or such debt incurred after the effective date of the tax levy limitation provisions.

While the Tax Levy Limitation Law may constrict an issuer's power to levy real property taxes for the payment of debt service on debt contracted after the effective date of said Tax Levy Limitation Law, it is clear that no statute is able (1) to limit an issuer's pledge of its faith and credit to the payment of any of its general obligation indebtedness or (2) to limit and issuer's levy of real property taxes to pay debt service on general obligation debt contracted prior to the effective date of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. Whether the Constitution grants a municipality authority to treat debt service payments as a constitutional exception to such statutory tax levy limitation outside of any statutorily determined tax levy amount is not clear.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision

Each Note when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the Village and the holder thereof. Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors of the Village to enforce payments upon such contracts, if necessary, through court action. Section 3-a of the General Municipal Law provides, subject to exceptions not pertinent, that the rate of interest to be paid by the Village upon any judgment or accrued claim against it on an amount adjudged due to a creditor shall not exceed nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. This provision might be construed to have application to the holders of the Notes in the event of a default in the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes.

Execution/Attachment of Municipal Property

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, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgments out of certain funds or the proceeds of a tax levy. In accordance with the general rule with respect to municipalities, judgments against the Village may not be enforced by levy and execution against property owned by the Village.

Authority to File For Municipal Bankruptcy

The Federal Bankruptcy Code allows public bodies, such as counties, city, towns or villages, recourse to the protection of a Federal Court for the purpose of adjusting outstanding indebtedness. Section 85.80 of the Local Finance Law contains specific authorization for any municipality in the State or its emergency control board to file a petition under any provision of Federal bankruptcy law for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. While this Local Finance Law provision does not apply to school districts, there can be no assurance that it will not be made so applicable in the future.

The State has consented that any municipality in the State may file a petition with the 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. Subject to such State consent, under the United States Constitution, Congress has jurisdiction over such matters and has enacted amendments to the existing federal bankruptcy statute, being Chapter 9 thereof, generally to the effect and with the purpose of affording municipal corporations, under certain circumstances, with easier access to judicially approved adjustment of debt including judicial control over identifiable and unidentifiable creditors.

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 rights of the owners of Notes to receive interest and principal from the Village could be adversely affected by the restructuring of the Village's debt under Chapter 9 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code. No assurance can be given that any priority of holders of debt obligations issued by the Village (including the Notes) to payment from monies retained in any debt service fund or from other cash resources would be recognized if a petition were filed by or on behalf of the Village under the Federal Bankruptcy Code or pursuant to other subsequently enacted laws relating to creditors' rights; such monies might, under such circumstances, be paid to satisfy the claims of all creditors generally.

Under the Federal Bankruptcy Code, a petition may be filed in the Federal Bankruptcy court by a municipality which is insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature. Generally, the filing of such a petition operates as a stay of any proceeding to enforce a claim against the municipality. The Federal Bankruptcy Code also requires that a plan be filed for the adjustment of the municipality's debt, which may modify or alter the rights of creditors and which could be secured. Any plan of adjustment confirmed by the court must be approved by the requisite number of creditors. If confirmed by the bankruptcy court, the plan would be binding upon all creditors affected by it.

State Debt Moratorium Law

There are separate State law provisions regarding debt service moratoriums enacted into law in 1975.

At the Extraordinary Session of the State Legislature held in November, 1975, legislation was enacted which purported to suspend the right to commence or continue an action in any court to collect or enforce certain short-term obligations of The City of New York. The effect of such act was to create a three-year moratorium on actions to enforce the payment of such obligations. On November 19, 1976, the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, declared such act to be invalid on the ground that it violates the provisions of the State Constitution requiring a pledge by such Village of its faith and credit for the payment of obligations.

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), 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, as described below, 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.

Right of Municipality or State to Declare a Municipal Financial Emergency and Stay Claims Under State Debt Moratorium Law. The State Legislature is authorized to declare by special act that a state of financial emergency exists in any county, city, town or village. (The provision does not by its terms apply to school districts or fire districts.) In addition, the State Legislature may authorize by special act establishment of an "emergency financial control board" for any county, city, town or village upon determination that such a state of financial emergency exists. Thereafter, unless such special act provides otherwise, a voluntary petition to stay claims may be filed by any such municipality (or by its emergency financial control board in the event said board requests the municipality to petition and the municipality fails to do so within five days thereafter). A petition filed in supreme court in county in which the municipality is located in accordance with the requirements of Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law ("Title 6-A") effectively prohibits the doing of any act for ninety days in the payment of claims, against the municipality including payment of debt service on outstanding indebtedness.

This includes staying the commencement or continuation of any court proceedings seeking payment of debt service due, the assessment, levy or collection of taxes by or for the municipality or the application of any funds, property, receivables or revenues of the municipality to the payment of debt service. The stay can be vacated under certain circumstances with provisions for the payment of amounts due or overdue upon a demand for payment in accordance with the statutory provisions set forth therein. The filing of a petition may be accompanied with a proposed repayment plan which upon court order approving the plan, may extend any stay in the payment of claims against the municipality for such "additional period of time as is required to carry out fully all the terms and provisions of the plan with respect to those creditors who accept the plan or any benefits thereunder." Court approval is conditioned, after a hearing, upon certain findings as provided in Title 6-A.

A proposed plan can be modified prior to court approval or disapproval. After approval, modification is not permissible without court order after a hearing. If not approved, the proposed plan must be amended within ten days or else the stay is vacated and claims including debt service due or overdue must be paid. It is at the discretion of the court to permit additional filings of amended plans and continuation of any stay during such time. A stay may be vacated or modified by the court upon motion of any creditor if the court finds after a hearing, that the municipality has failed to comply with a material provision of an accepted repayment plan or that due to a "material change in circumstances" the repayment plan is no longer in compliance with statutory requirements.

Once an approved repayment plan has been completed, the court, after a hearing upon motion of any creditor, or a motion of the municipality or its emergency financial control board, will enter an order vacating any stay then in effect and enjoining of creditors who accepted the plan or any benefits thereunder from commencing or continuing any court action, proceeding or other act described in Title 6-A relating to any debt included in the plan.

Title 6-A requires notice to all creditors of each material step in the proceedings. Court determinations adverse to the municipality or its financial emergency control board are appealable as of right to the appellate division in the judicial department in which the court is located and thereafter, if necessary, to the Court of Appeals. Such appeals stay the judgment or appealed from and all other actions, special proceedings or acts within the scope of Section 85.30 of Title 6-A pending the hearing and determination of the appeals.

Whether Title 6-A is valid under the Constitutional provisions regarding the payment of debt service is not known. However, based upon the decision in the Flushing National Bank case described above, its validity is subject to doubt.

While the State Legislature has from time to time adopted legislation in response to a municipal fiscal emergency and established public benefit corporations with a broad range of financial control and oversight powers to oversee such municipalities, generally such legislation has provided that the provisions of Title 6-A are not applicable during any period of time that such a public benefit corporation has outstanding indebtedness issued on behalf of such municipality.

Fiscal Stress and State Emergency Financial Control Boards. Pursuant to Article IX Section 2(b)(2) of the State Constitution, any local government 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 approve collective bargaining agreements in certain cases. Implementation is 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, on a certificate of necessity of the governor reciting facts which in the judgment of 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 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 such as the public benefit corporations established by special acts as described above.

Several municipalities in the State are presently working with the FRB. The Village is presently not working with the FRB and does not reasonably anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. School districts and fire districts are not eligible for FRB assistance.

Constitutional Non-Appropriation Provision

There is in the Constitution of the State, Article VIII, Section 2, the following provision relating to the annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due principal of and interest on indebtedness of every county, city, town, village and school district in the State: "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. See "General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision" herein.

The Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes.

Default Litigation

In prior years, certain events and legislation affecting a holder's remedies upon default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have upheld and sustained the rights of bondholders, such courts might hold that future events including financial crisises as they may occur in the State and in political subdivisions of the State 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. See "Nature of Obligation" and "State Debt Moratorium Law" herein.

No Past Due Debt

No principal of or interest on Village indebtedness is past due. To the best knowledge of current officials, the Village has never defaulted in the payment of the principal of and interest on any indebtedness.

THE VILLAGE

General Information

The Village of New Square (the "Village") is located within the Town of Ramapo in central Rockland County, New York, approximately 30 miles north of New York City. Incorporated in 1961, the Village encompasses approximately 0.37 square miles and is primarily residential in character. According to the 2024 U.S. Census, the Village had a population of 10,182 residents, reflecting continued growth within the community.

The Village benefits from convenient access to major transportation corridors serving the New York metropolitan area, including Interstate 87/287 (the New York State Thruway), the Palisades Interstate Parkway, U.S. Route 202, and New York State Routes 45 and 59. Regional rail service is available through nearby NJ Transit and Metro-North stations, providing access to employment and commercial centers throughout the region.

The Village is part of the New York-Newark-Jersey City Metropolitan Statistical Area and enjoys close proximity to the economic, cultural, and employment opportunities of New York City and the lower Hudson Valley. Based on recent census estimates, the Village has a median household income of approximately $31,000 and an average household size significantly above state and national averages, reflecting the unique demographic characteristics of the community.

Form of Governmental

As prescribed by Village Law, the chief executive officer of the Village is the Mayor who is elected for a term of four years and is eligible to succeed himself. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees. in addition to the Mayor, there are four Trustees who are elected for four-year terms. The terms are staggered so that the Mayor and two Trustees run for election in one year and two Trustees run two years later.

The Mayor, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees, appoints the Village Clerk-Treasurer, all department heads and non-elected officials. The Village Clerk-Treasurer is the chief fiscal officer of the Village. The Village Clerk-Treasurer maintains custody of all Village funds and issues all checks.

Financial Institutions

According to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), as of the date of this Official Statement, there are three insured banks within the Village. Insured banks include branches of: Bankers Trust of Rockland County, Spring Valley Savings and Loan and the Savings Bank of Rockland County.

Utilities

Orange & Rockland Utilities provides electric and gas service to residential, commercial and industrial users.

Services

The Town of Ramapo provides municipal services such as police protection and the Village provides garbage pickup, highway department maintenance, and snow removal. Volunteer units provide fire protection and ambulance services.

Employees

According the most recent AFR, the Village provides services through 3 full-time employees and approximately 4 Part-time employees.

As of the date of this Official Statement, there are no Village employees represented by a collective bargaining unit.

Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

	Per Capita Income			
	2000	2010	2020	2024 [a]
Village	N/A	$ 6,585	$ 8,939	$12,550
Town of Ramapo	N/A	24,937	27,121	30,048
County of Rockland	20,082	34,304	39,923	43,037
State of New York	23,389	30,948	40,898	51,002

	Median Household Income			
	2000	2010	2020	2024 [a]
Village	N/A	$21,172	$28,511	$31,443
Town of Ramapo	N/A	68,819	72,978	77,024
County of Rockland	78,806	82,534	94,840	103,847
State of New York	23,389	30,948	40,898	85,820

a. Interim data.
Source: United States Bureau of the Census.

Population

Year	Village	Town of Ramapo	County of Rockland	State of New York
2000	4,624	108,905	286,753	18,976,457
2010	6,944	126,595	311,687	19,229,752
2020	9,679	148,915	338,337	19,514,849
2024 [a]	10,182	156,774	348,144	19,867,248

a. Interim data.
Source: United States Bureau of the Census.

Selected Listing of Larger Employers in the County

Name	Type of Business	Number of Employees
Northern Services Group, Inc.	Healthcare	832
SUNY/Rockland Community College	Community College	807
Crystal Run Village Inc. [a]	Group Home	752
Community Home Health & Aide Services, Inc.	Healthcare	600
PAR Pharmaceutical, Inc.	Pharmaceuticals	429
Sterling National Bank	Financial	400
Town of Ramapo	Municipality	356
Wal-Mart	Retailer	300
The Willows at Ramapo	Rehabilitation/Nursing Center	235
United Rockland Stairs	Custom Builders	45
Shock Tech	Research & Development	40
Interstate Toyota	Retailer	35
Dykes Lumber Company	Retailer	30
Piccininni Industries	Manufacturer	25
Howard Johnson Inn	Hotel	13
Ramapo Oral & Maxillo-Facial Surgery	Facial Surgery	7

a. Figure includes all locations.
Source: Village Officials.

Unemployment Rate Statistics

Annual Averages:	Town of Ramapo (%)	Rockland County (%)	New York State (%)
2021	4.3	4.6	7.2
2022	2.4	2.8	4.4
2023	2.6	3.0	4.2
2024	3.0	3.3	4.3
2025	3.1	3.2	4.2
2026 (YTD)	3.1	3.5	4.6

Source: New York State Department of Labor.

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, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose as determined by statute or the weighted average period of probable usefulness thereof; and 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 and bond anticipation 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 "Nature of Obligation", 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 Limitation Law imposes a statutory limitation on the Village's power to increase its annual tax levy. The amount of such increase is limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law. See "Tax Levy Limitation 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 provisions set forth above. The power to spend money, however, generally derives from other law, including the Village Law.

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the Village authorizes the incurrence of indebtedness by the adoption of a bond ordinance approved by at least two-thirds of the members of the Board of Trustees, the finance board of the Village.

The Local Finance Law also provides a twenty-day statute of limitations after publication of a bond resolution which, in effect, estops thereafter legal challenges to the validity of obligations authorized by such bond resolution except for alleged constitutional violations. Except on rare occasions, 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 notes 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, 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 principal amount thereof shall not exceed seven per centum of the average full valuation of taxable real estate of the Village and subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as water and certain sewer facilities and cash or appropriations for current debt service. The constitutional and statutory method for determining the full valuation is by dividing the assessed valuation of taxable real estate by the respective equalization rates assigned to each assessment roll. Such equalization rates are the ratios which each of such assessed valuations bear to the respective full valuation of such year, as assigned by the Office of Real Property Tax Services. The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratios shall be determined. Average full valuation is determined by adding the full valuations for the most recently completed assessment roll and the four immediately preceding assessments rolls and dividing the resulting sum of such addition by five.

There is no constitutional limitation on the amount that may be raised by the Village by tax on real estate in any fiscal year to pay principal and interest on all indebtedness. However, the Tax Levy Limitation 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 Limitation Law. See "Tax Levy Limitation Law," herein.

Computation of Debt Limit and Calculation of Net Debt Contracting Margin
(As of September 3, 2026)

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	Assessed Valuation	State Equalization Rate (%)	Full Valuation
2022	$37,412,953	11.46	$ 326,465,558
2023	34,613,577	10.30	336,054,146
2024	32,514,635	8.51	382,075,617
2025	36,999,796	7.76	476,801,495
2026	43,139,928	7.54	572,147,586

Total Five-Year Full Valuation	$2,093,544,402
Average Five-Year Full Valuation	418,708,880
Debt Limit - 7% of Average Full Valuation	29,309,622
Inclusions:	
Outstanding Bonds	$ -0-
Bond Anticipation Notes	-0-
Total Inclusions	-0-
Exclusions:	
Appropriations	-0-
Total Exclusions:	-0-
The Notes	3,000,000
Less Notes Being Renewed	-0-
Net Effect of the Notes	3,000,000
Total Net Indebtedness After Issuing the Notes	3,000,000
Net Debt Contracting Margin	$26,509,622
Per Cent of Debt Contracting Margin Exhausted	9.55%

Debt Service Requirements – Outstanding Bonds

As of the date of this Official Statement, the Village does not have any outstanding long-term debt obligations.

Trend of Village Indebtedness

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31:				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Debt Outstanding End of Year:					
Bonds	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-
BANs	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Lease Purchase	236,217	552,490	459,140	1,283,747	951,590
Total Debt Outstanding	$236,217	$552,490	$459,140	$1,283,747	$951,590

Details of Short-Term Indebtedness Outstanding

As of the date of this Official Statement, the Village does not have any outstanding short-term debt obligations.

Capital Improvement Plan

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

Authorized but Unissued Indebtedness

As of the date of this Official Statement, the Village has authorized but unissued indebtedness in the amount of $7,342,000 for the reconstruction of the stormwater and sewer drainage system. The Notes will utilize $3,000,000 of this authorization for such purposes. The Village anticipates issuing additional fund for this project however a timeline for future issuance has not yet been determined.

Calculation of Estimated Overlapping and Underlying Indebtedness

Overlapping Units	Date of Report	Percentage Applicable (%)	Applicable Total Indebtedness	Applicable Net Indebtedness
Rockland County	08/14/25	0.98	$3,579,205	$3,431,666
Town of Ramapo	06/30/25	2.59	25,875	25,875
East Ramapo CSD	06/30/25	4.99	21,365	21,365
Totals:			$3,626,445	$3,478,906

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

Debt Ratios
(As of September 3, 2026)

	Amount	Per Capita [a]	Percentage of Full Value (%) [b]
Total Direct Debt	$ -0-	$ -0-	0.00
Net Direct Debt	-0-	-0-	0.00
Total Direct & Applicable Total Overlapping Debt	3,626,445	356	0.634
Net Direct & Applicable Net Overlapping Debt	3,478,906	342	0.608

a. According to interim 2024 data from the US Census Bureau, the current estimated population of the Village is 10,182.
b. The full valuation of taxable real property in the Village for 2026 is $572,147,586.

FINANCES OF THE TOWN

Budgetary Procedure

The Village Manager, who is also the Budget Officer of the Village, submits the tentative budget for the next fiscal year to the Board of Trustees during the first week of November. The Board of Trustees may make such changes or revisions as they deem appropriate subject to the provision of law. A public hearing is held on the budget at the second regularly scheduled board meeting in November. Members of the public may express their views on the budget but there is no provision for a formal vote on the budget. Following the public hearing and on or before the first Wednesday of December the Board of Trustees adopts the final budget. A copy of such budget must be filed with the Village Clerk and is available for public inspection.

Budgetary control is the responsibility of the Village Manager. Formal integration of the budget with the accounting system is used during the year as a management tool to provide control over expenditures.

Summaries of the adopted budgets for the fiscal years ending May 31, 2026 and 2027 are presented in Appendix A hereto.

Certain Information Obtained from Financial Statements

The Village does not retain an independent certified public accountant firm for a continuous independent audit of all financial transactions of the Village. The financial affairs of the Village are subject to annual audits by the State Comptroller. The Village annually prepares an unaudited Annual Financial Report which is on file at the State Comptroller’s office. For the fiscal year ending May 31, 2025 the Village prepared an annual financial report only and is attached hereto as “Appendix C”.

The Village complies with the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed for villages in New York State by the State Comptroller. This System differs from generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Industry Audit Guide, "Audits of State and Local Governmental Units", and codified in Government Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting (GAAFR), published by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Authorized Investments.

The Village has designated fourteen banks or trust companies which are located and authorized to conduct business in the State to receive deposits of money, including certificates of deposits, from the Village. In addition, the Village is authorized to invest through an investment cooperative. Deposit limits of $5,000,000 to $15,000,000 have been established for these institutions.

In addition to bank deposits, the Village is permitted to invest moneys in direct obligations of the United States of America, obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States where the payment of principal and interest are further guaranteed by the United States of America and obligations of the State. Other eligible investments for the Village include: revenue and tax anticipation notes issued by any municipality, school district or district corporation other than the Village (investment subject to approval of the State Comptroller); obligations of certain public authorities or agencies; obligations issued pursuant to Section 109(b) of the General Municipal Law (certificates of participation) and certain obligations of the Village, but only with respect to moneys of a reserve fund established pursuant to Section 6 of the General Municipal Law. The Village is also authorized to invest moneys with an investment cooperative program. Effective for 2019, the Village removed use of repurchase agreements from the adopted investment policy.

Collateral Requirements

All Village deposits in excess of the applicable insurance coverage provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Act must be secured in accordance with the provisions of and subject to the limitations of Section 10 of the General Municipal Law of the State. Such collateral must consist of the "eligible securities," "eligible surety bonds" or "eligible letter of credit" as described in the Law.

Eligible securities pledged to secure deposits must be held by the depository or third-party bank or trust company pursuant to written security and custodial agreements. The Village's security agreements provide that the aggregate market value of pledged securities must equal the principal amount of deposits, the agreed upon interest, if any, and any costs or expenses arising from the collection of such deposits in the event of a default. Securities not registered or inscribed in the name of the Village must be delivered, in a form suitable for transfer or with an assignment in blank, to the Village or its designated custodial bank. The custodial agreements used by the Village provide that pledged securities must be kept separate and apart from the general assets of the custodian and will not, under any circumstances, be commingled with or become part of the backing for any other deposit or liability. The custodial agreement must also provide that the custodian shall confirm the receipt, substitution or release of the collateral, the frequency of revaluation of eligible securities and the substitution of collateral when a change in the rating of a security may cause ineligibility.

An eligible irrevocable letter or credit may be issued, in favor of the Village, by a qualified bank other than the depository bank. Such letters may have a term not to exceed 90 days and must have an aggregate value equal to 140% of the deposit obligations and the agreed upon interest. Qualified banks include those with commercial paper or other unsecured or short-term debt ratings within one of the three highest categories assigned by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization or a bank that is in compliance with applicable Federal minimum risk-based capital requirements.

An eligible surety bond must be underwritten by an insurance company authorized to do business in the State which has claims paying ability rated in the highest rating category for claims paying ability by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The surety bond must be payable to the Village in an amount equal to 100% of the aggregate deposits and the agreed interest thereon.

Revenues

The Village derives its revenues primarily from real property taxes and special assessments, State aid and departmental fees and charges. A summary of such revenues for the years 2021-2025 is presented in Appendix A, hereto. Information for said fiscal years has been excerpted from the Village's financial reports, however, such presentation has not been audited.

Property Taxes

The Village derives a significant portion of its annual revenue through a direct real property tax.

The following table sets forth total General Fund revenues and real property taxes received for each of the past five fiscal years and the amounts budgeted for the 2026 and 2027 fiscal years.

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	General Fund Total Revenue	Real Property Taxes	Real Property Taxes to General Fund Revenue (%)
2021	$3,102,444	$535,572	17.26
2022	5,074,206	550,880	10.86
2023	3,606,860	568,530	15.76
2024	4,020,803	590,307	14.68
2025	5,005,274	629,515	12.58
2026 (Budget)	5,150,692	828,285	16.08
2027 (Budget)	4,817,735	878,533	18.24

Source: Unaudited Annual Financial Report (2021-2025) and the 2026 and 2027 Adopted Budgets of the Village. The summary itself is not audited.

State Aid

The Village receives financial assistance from the State. Including other financing sources, State Aid of $761,564 accounted for approximately 15.22% of total General Fund revenue, including other financing sources, during the 2025 fiscal year. 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 any 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. Additionally, 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.

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

The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue State aid to the Village. No assurance can be given that present State aid levels will be maintained in the future. State budgetary restrictions which eliminate or substantially reduce State aid could have a material adverse effect upon the Village, requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available, or a curtailment of expenditures.

The following table sets forth total General Fund revenue and State aid received for each of the past five fiscal years and the amounts budgeted for the current fiscal year.

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	General Fund Total Revenue	State Aid	State Aid to Revenues (%)
2021	$3,102,444	$221,027	7.12
2022	5,074,206	1,813,630	35.74
2023	3,606,860	256,371	7.11
2024	4,020,803	275,843	6.86
2025	5,005,274	761,564	15.22
2026 (Budget)	5,150,692	238,602	4.63
2027 (Budget)	4,817,735	258,602	5.37

Source: Unaudited Annual Financial Report (2021-2025) and the 2026 and 2027 Adopted Budgets of the Village. The summary itself is not audited.

Sales Tax

The Village receives a share of the County sales tax. The County presently imposes a 1 ½% County-wide sales and use tax on all retail sales. Additionally, the State, effective May 1, 2005, imposes a 4% State sales tax and a 3/8% sales tax levied in the Metropolitan Transportation Authority District. The cities in the County have the power under State law to impose by local law and State legislative enactment their own sales and use taxes. At present, such taxes are imposed at a rate of 2½% in the Cities of White Plains, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers. The Cities of Rye and Peekskill do not impose such a sales tax.

In July 1991, the State Legislature authorized an additional 1% sales tax for the County to impose in localities other than cities which have their own sales tax. This additional 1% sales tax became effective on October 15, 1991 and has been extended through May 31, 2020. The additional 1% sales tax is to be apportioned between the County (331/3%), school districts in the County (16 2/3%) and towns, villages and cities in the County which have imposed sales taxes (50%).

In February of 2004, the State Legislature authorized an increase of ½% to the additional 1% 1991 sales tax. The County retains 70% of this amount, the municipalities 20% and the school districts 10%. This increase became effective March 1, 2004 and expired on May 31, 2020.

In April of 2019, the State Legislature authorized an increase of 1% to the County sales tax, raising the rate to 8.375% in County localities other than cities. The County will retain 70% of the 1% point increase, the municipalities retain 20% and school districts retain 10%. The rate increase is effective as of August 1, 2019.

The following table sets forth total General Fund revenues and sales taxes received for each of the past five fiscal years and the amounts budgeted for the current fiscal year.

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	Total Revenue	Sales Tax	Sales Tax to Revenue (%)
2021	$3,102,444	$156,648	5.05
2022	5,074,206	236,445	4.66
2023	3,606,860	257,932	7.15
2024	4,020,803	253,142	6.30
2025	5,005,274	263,005	5.25
2026 (Budget)	5,150,692	195,000	3.79
2027 (Budget)	4,817,735	210,000	4.36

Source: Unaudited Annual Financial Report (2021-2025) and the 2026 and 2027 Adopted Budgets of the Village. The summary itself is not audited.

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, are limited by the State Constitution to two percent of the five-year average full valuation of taxable property of the Village.

Computation of Real Estate Property Tax Levying Limitation
(Year Ending May 31, 2026)

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	Full Valuation of Real Estate
2022	$ 326,465,559
2023	336,054,145
2024	382,075,612
2025	476,801,492
2026	572,147,586
Total of Full Valuations	$2,093,544,394
Five-Year Average Full Valuation	418,708,879
Tax Limit (2% of Average Full Valuation)	8,374,178
2026 Tax Levy for General Village Purposes	828,287
Total Items Excluded from Tax Limit	-0-
Tax Levy Subject to Tax Limit	828,287
Percentage of Tax Limit Exhausted	9.89%
Constitutional Tax Margin	$ 7,545,891

Source: Statement of Constitutional Tax Limit for the year ending May 31, 2026.

Real Property Taxes, Assessments and Rates

Real Property taxes accounted for approximately 12.58% of total General Fund revenue (including other financing sources) for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2025 (See "Revenues," herein). The following table shows the trend during the last five years for real property assessments, real property tax and assessment levies, general purpose tax rates.

Valuations, Tax Rates and Tax Levies

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	Assessed Valuation	State Equalization Rate	Full Valuation	Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Valuation	Tax Warrant Levy
2022	$37,412,953	11.46	$326,465,559	$14.72	$550,878
2023	34,613,577	10.30	336,054,145	16.43	568,819
2024	32,514,635	8.51	382,075,612	18.16	590,307
2025	36,999,796	7.76	476,801,492	17.00	628,925
2026	43,139,928	7.54	572,147,586	19.20	828,287

a. The State Office of Real Property Tax Services (the "ORPTS")
Source: Statement of Constitutional Tax Limit for the year ending May 31, 2026 and Village Warrants.

Tax Collection Procedures

Village real property taxes are levied on January 1 each year and are due and payable during the month of January without penalty. A penalty of 5% is added for the first month delinquent, with an additional 1% added for each month and fraction thereof thereafter until unpaid taxes are returned to the County on November 1. The County reimburses the Village for all uncollected taxes in January of the year following the year of levy, thereby assuring the Village of 100% collection. Delinquent taxes are added to County/Town tax bills and eventually enforced by the County.

Large Taxable Properties

The Village of New Square is primarily a residential community, and its tax base is comprised predominantly of residential properties. According to information provided by the Village, there are no significant commercial or industrial taxpayers within the Village whose assessed valuations would be material to an analysis of the Village's tax base. As a result, a tabulation of the ten largest taxpayers, which is customarily included for municipalities with significant commercial and/or industrial tax bases, is not presented herein. The Village's tax base is instead principally supported by residential properties.

Source: Village Officials.

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The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

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 district 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 district's ST-3 report filed with the State Education Department annually, and each municipality's annual report filed with the State Comptroller. 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: 16.3%; Environmental Score: 40.0%). More information on the FSMS may be obtained from the Office of the State Comptroller.

See the State Comptroller's official website for more information on FSMS. Reference to this website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein nor incorporation herein by reference.

In addition, the Office of the State Comptroller 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 statues and observance of good business practices. This fiscal oversight is accomplished, in part, through its audits, which identify opportunities for improving operations and governance. As of the date of this Official Statement, there have been not reports on the Village that have been posted by OSC.

Pension Systems

Substantially all employees of the Village are members of the New York State and Local Employees Retirement System ("ERS") or the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS") (ERS and PFRS are referred to collectively hereinafter as the "Retirement System" where appropriate). 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 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, except for members hired on or after January 1, 2010 whose benefits vest after ten years of credited service. The Retirement System Law generally provides that all participating employers in the Retirement System are jointly and severally liable for any unfunded amounts. Such amounts are collected through annual billings to all participating employers. Generally, all employees, except certain part-time employees, participate in the Retirement System. The Retirement System is non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 27, 1976. All members hired on or after July 27, 1976 through and including December 31, 2009, must contribute three percent of their gross annual salary toward the costs of retirement programs until they attain ten years in the Retirement System, at such time contributions become voluntary. Members hired on or after January 1, 2010 must contribute three or more percent of their gross annual salary toward the costs of retirement programs for the duration of their employment.

Additionally, on March 16, 2012, the Governor signed into law the new Tier 6 pension program, effective for new ERS employees hired after April 1, 2012. The Tier 6 legislation provides, among other things, 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 ten years of employment and will continue to make employee pension contributions throughout employment.

Police officers and firefighters who are members of PFRS are divided into four tiers. As with ERS, retirement benefit plans available under PFRS are most liberal for Tier 1 employees. The plans adopted for PFRS employees are noncontributory for Tier 1 and Tier 2 employees. Police officers and firefighters that were hired between July 1, 2009 and January 8, 2010 are currently in Tier 3, which has a 3% employee contribution rate by members. There is no Tier 4 in PFRS. Police officers and firefighters hired after January 9, 2010 are in Tier 5 which also requires a 3% employee contribution from members. Police officers and firefighters hired after April 1, 2012 are in Tier 6, which also originally had a 3% contribution requirement for members for FY 12-13; however, as of April 1, 2013, Tier 6 PFRS members are required to contribute a specific percentage of their annual salary, as follows, until retirement or until the member has reached 32 years of service credit, whichever occurs first: $45,000.00 or less contributes 3%; $45,000.01 to $55,000.00 contributes 3.5%; $55,000.01 to $75,000.00 contributes 4.5%; $75,000.01 to $100,000.00 contributes 5.75%; and more than $100,000.00 contributes 6%.

Beginning July 1, 2013, a voluntary defined contribution plan option was made available to all unrepresented employees of New York State public employers hired on or after that date, and who earn $75,000 or more on an annual basis.

The New York State Retirement System allows municipalities to make employer contribution payments in December of each year, at a discount, or the following February, as required. The Village generally opts to make its pension payments in December in order to take advantage of the discount rate.

Due to significant capital market declines in 2008 and 2009, the State's Retirement System portfolio experienced negative investment performance and severe downward trends in market earnings. As a result of the foregoing, the employer contributions for the State's Retirement System continue to be higher than the minimum contribution rate established by Chapter 49. Legislation was enacted that permits local governments and school districts to borrow a portion of their required payments from the State pension plan at an interest rate of 5%. The legislation also requires those local governments and school districts that amortize their pension obligations pursuant to the regulation to establish reserve accounts to fund payment increases that are a result of fluctuations in pension plan performance.

The Village does not currently amortize any pension payments.

In Spring 2013, the State and ERS approved a Stable Contribution Option ("SCO"), which modified its existing SCO adopted in 2010, that gives municipalities the ability to better manage spikes in Actuarially Required Contribution rates ("ARCs"). The plan allows municipalities to pay the SCO amount in lieu of the ARC amount. The Village pays its ERS and PFRS contributions on a pay as you go basis and does not expect to participate in the SCO in the foreseeable future.

Uncertainty regarding the short, medium and long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic has caused extreme volatility across all financial markets, including those markets in which the Retirement System funds are invested. While State Comptroller DiNapoli has made recent comments that the Common Retirement Fund is well-positioned to withstand current market disruption, the impacts of such volatility on future contribution rates, if any, cannot be known at this time.

Contributions to the Retirement Systems

For the years ended May 31, 2022 through 2025, and budgeted for 2026, the Village's contributions to the ERS and PFRS are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	ERS
2022	$31,378
2023	24,824
2024	29,807
2025	35,753
2026 (Budgeted)	41,448

Source: Village Officials and the 2026 Adopted Budget. This summary itself is not audited.

Other Post Employment Benefits

As of the date of this Official Statement, the Village is not contractually obligated to provide Other Post Employment Benefits.

LITIGATION

The Village is subject to a number of lawsuits in the ordinary conduct of its affairs. The Village does not believe, however, that such suits, individually or in the aggregate, are likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Village.

There is no action, suit, proceedings or investigation, at law or in equity, before or by any court, public board or body pending or, to the best knowledge of the Village threatened against or affecting the Village to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale or delivery of bond and notes or the levy and collection of taxes or assessments to pay same, or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of bond and notes or any proceedings or authority of the Village taken with respect to the authorization, issuance or sale of bond and notes or contesting the corporate existence or boundaries of the Village.

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.

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. The Village holds an insurance policy to mitigate the losses associated with any cyber security threats.

MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

There are various forms of risk associated with investing in the Notes. The following is a discussion of certain events that could affect the risk of investing in the Notes. In addition to the events cited herein, there are other potential risk factors that an investor must consider. In order to make an informed investment decision, an investor should be thoroughly familiar with the entire Official Statement, including its appendices, as well as all areas of potential investment risk.

The financial and economic condition of the Village as well as the market for the Notes could be affected by a variety of factors, some of which are beyond the Village's control. There can be no assurance that adverse events in the State and in other jurisdictions, including, for example, the seeking by a municipality or large taxable property owner of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Code or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Notes. If a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or another jurisdiction or any of its agencies or political subdivisions thereby further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by borrowers within the State, both the ability of the Village to arrange for additional borrowings, and the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Notes could be adversely affected.

The Village is dependent in part on financial assistance from the State. However, if the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes and revenues in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the Village, in any year, the Village may be affected by a delay, until sufficient taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments to the Village. In some years, the Village has received delayed payments of State aid which resulted from the State's delay in adopting its budget and appropriating State aid to municipalities and school districts, and consequent delay in State borrowing to finance such appropriations. (See also "State Aid").

There are a number of general factors which could have a detrimental effect on the ability of the Village to continue to generate revenues, particularly property taxes. For instance, the termination of a major commercial enterprise or an unexpected increase in tax certiorari proceedings could result in a significant reduction in the assessed valuation of taxable real property in the Village. Unforeseen developments could also result in substantial increases in Village expenditures, thus placing strain on the Village's financial condition. These factors may have an effect on the market price of the Notes.

If a holder elects to sell his investment prior to its scheduled maturity date, market access or price risk may be incurred. If and when a holder of any of the Notes should elect to sell a Note prior to its maturity, there can be no assurance that a market shall have been established, maintained and be in existence for the purchase and sale of any of the Notes. Recent global financial crises have included limited periods of significant disruption. In addition, the price and principal value of the Notes is dependent on the prevailing level of interest rates; if interest rates rise, the price of a bond or note will decline, causing the bondholder or noteholder to incur a potential capital loss if such bond or note is sold prior to its maturity.

Amendments to U.S. Internal Revenue Code could reduce or eliminate the favorable tax treatment granted to municipal debt, including the Notes and other debt issued by the Village. Any such future legislation would have an adverse effect on the market value of the Notes (See "Tax Exemption" herein).

The Tax Levy Limitation Law, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the Village and continuing technical and constitutional issues raised by its enactment and implementation could have an impact upon the finances and operations of the Village and hence upon the market price of the Notes. See "Tax Levy Limitation Law" herein.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP ("Bond Counsel"), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings, and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax on individuals. Interest on the Notes included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth in Appendix B hereto.

To the extent the issue price of any maturity of the Notes is less than the amount to be paid at maturity of such Notes (excluding amounts stated to be interest and payable at least annually over the term of such Notes), the difference constitutes "original issue discount," the accrual of which, to the extent properly allocable to each owner thereof, is treated as interest on the Notes which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and exempt from State of New York personal income taxes. For this purpose, the issue price of a particular maturity of the Notes is the first price at which a substantial amount of such maturity of the Notes is sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). The original issue discount with respect to any maturity of the Notes accrues daily over the term to maturity of such Notes on the basis of a constant interest rate compounded semiannually (with straight-line interpolations between compounding dates). The accruing original issue discount is added to the adjusted basis of such Notes to determine taxable gain or loss upon disposition (including sale, redemption, or payment on maturity) of such Notes. Owners of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of Notes with original issue discount, including the treatment of owners who do not purchase such Notes in the original offering to the public at the first price at which a substantial amount of such Notes is sold to the public.

Notes purchased, whether at original issuance or otherwise, for an amount higher than their principal amount payable at maturity (or, in some cases, at their earlier call date) ("Premium Notes") will be treated as having amortizable bond premium. No deduction is allowable for the amortizable bond premium in the case of Notes, like the Premium Notes, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, the amount of tax-exempt interest received, and an owner's basis in a Premium Bond, will be reduced by the amount of amortizable bond premium properly allocable to such owner. Owners of Premium Notes should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the proper treatment of amortizable bond premium in their particular circumstances.

Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that the amount treated as interest on the Notes and excluded from gross income will depend upon the taxpayer's election under Internal Revenue Notice 94-84. Notice 94-84, 1994-2 C.B. 559, states that the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") is studying whether the amount of the stated interest payable at maturity on short-term debt obligations (i.e., debt obligations with a stated fixed rate of interest which mature not more than one year from the date of issue) that is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes should be treated (i) as qualified stated interest or (ii) as part of the stated redemption price at maturity of the short-term debt obligation, resulting in treatment as accrued original issue discount (the "original issue discount"). The Notes will be issued as short-term debt obligations. Until the IRS provides further guidance with respect to tax-exempt short-term debt obligations, taxpayers may treat the stated interest payable at maturity either as qualified stated interest or as includable in the stated redemption price at maturity, resulting in original issue discount as interest that is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, taxpayers must treat the amount to be paid at maturity on all tax-exempt short-term debt obligations in a consistent manner. Taxpayers should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of Notes if the taxpayer elects original issue discount treatment.

The Code imposes various restrictions, conditions and requirements relating to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on obligations such as the Notes. The Village has covenanted to comply with certain restrictions designed to ensure that interest on the Notes will not be included in federal gross income. Inaccuracy of these representations or failure to comply with these covenants may result in interest on the Notes being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes possibly from the date of original issuance of the Notes. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes compliance with these covenants. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) after the date of issuance of the Notes may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Notes. Further, no assurance can be given that pending or future legislation or amendments to the Code, if enacted into law, or any proposed legislation or amendments to the Code, will not adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Notes.

Certain requirements and procedures contained or referred to in the Arbitrage Certificate, and other relevant documents may be changed and certain actions (including, without limitation, economic defeasance of the Notes) may be taken or omitted under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such documents. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any Notes or the interest thereon if any such change occurs or action is taken or omitted.

Although Bond Counsel is of the opinion that interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York), the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes may otherwise affect an owner's federal or state tax liability. The nature and extent of these other tax consequences will depend upon the particular tax status of the owner or the owner's other items of income or deduction. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such other tax consequences.

Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, clarification of the Code or court decisions may cause interest on the Notes to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation, or otherwise prevent owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals, clarification of the Code or court decisions may also affect the market price for, or marketability of, the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

The opinion of Bond Counsel is based on current legal authority, covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities, and represents Bond Counsel's judgment as to the proper treatment of the Notes for federal income tax purposes. It is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or the courts. Furthermore, Bond Counsel cannot give and has not given any opinion or assurance about the future activities of the Village, or about the effect of future changes in the Code, the applicable regulations, the interpretation thereof or the enforcement thereof by the IRS. The Village has covenanted, however, to comply with the requirements of the Code.

Bond Counsel's engagement with respect to the Notes ends with the issuance of the Notes, and, unless separately engaged, Bond Counsel is not obligated to defend the Village or the owners regarding the tax-exempt status of the Notes in the event of an audit examination by the IRS. Under current procedures, owners would have little, if any, right to participate in the audit examination process. Moreover, because achieving judicial review in connection with an audit examination of tax-exempt Notes is difficult, obtaining an independent review of IRS positions with which the Village legitimately disagrees, may not be practicable. Any action of the IRS, including but not limited to selection of the Notes for audit, or the course or result of such audit, or an audit of Notes presenting similar tax issues may affect the market price for, or the marketability of, the Notes, and may cause the Village or the owners to incur significant expense.

Payments on the Notes generally will be subject to U.S. information reporting and possibly to "backup withholding." Under Section 3406 of the Code and applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations issued thereunder, a non-corporate owner of Notes may be subject to backup withholding with respect to "reportable payments," which include interest paid on the Notes and the gross proceeds of a sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition of the Notes. The payor will be required to deduct and withhold the prescribed amounts if (i) the payee fails to furnish a U.S. taxpayer identification number ("TIN") to the payor in the manner required, (ii) the IRS notifies the payor that the TIN furnished by the payee is incorrect, (iii) there has been a "notified payee underreporting" described in Section 3406(c) of the Code or (iv) the payee fails to certify under penalty of perjury that the payee is not subject to withholding under Section 3406(a)(1)(C) of the Code. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be refunded or credited against an owner's federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS. Certain owners (including among others, corporations and certain tax-exempt organizations) are not subject to backup withholding. The failure to comply with the backup withholding rules may result in the imposition of penalties by the IRS.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incidental to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Notes are subject to the approving legal opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel's opinion will be in substantially the form attached hereto as Appendix B.

RATING

The Notes are not rated. As of the date of this Official Statement, the Village does not have an underlying rating.

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 financial advisor to the Village on matters relating to debt management. The Municipal Advisor is a financial 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 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.

OTHER MATTERS

The Village is in compliance with the procedure for the validation of the Notes provided in Title 6 of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law.

There is no bond or note principal or interest past due.

The fiscal year of the Village is June 1 to May 31.

This Official Statement does not include the financial data of any political subdivision of the State of New York having power to levy taxes within the Village, except as expressed in the "Calculation of Estimated Overlapping and Underlying Indebtedness."

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may be obtained upon request from the office of the Jacob Schwartz, Village Treasurer, 37 Reagan Road, New Square, New York 10977, (845) 354-1000, email: treasurer@newsquare.us. or from the office of Munistat Services Inc., 12 Roosevelt Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York 11776, telephone number (631) 331-8888 and website: https://www.munistat.com.

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

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

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

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP expresses no opinion as to the accuracy or completeness of any documents prepared by or on behalf of the Village for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes, including this Official Statement.

The preparation and distribution of this Official Statement have been approved by the Village Treasurer pursuant to the power delegated to her by the authorizing note resolutions to sell and deliver the Notes.

This Official Statement has been duly executed and delivered by the Village Treasurer of the Village of New Square.

VILLAGE OF NEW SQUARE, NEW YORK

By: s/s JACOB SCHWARTZ
Village Treasurer

September , 2026

VILLAGE OF NEW SQUARE, NEW YORK

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Balance Sheet
General Fund

		Fiscal Year Ending May 31: 2024		2025
Assets:				
Cash	$	790,150	$	345,281
Other Receivables		594,781		958,552
Due from Other Funds		245,192		190,091
Due from Other Governments				
Prepaid Expenses				
Total Assets:	$	1,630,123	$	1,493,924
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable & Accrued Liabilities	$	113,936	$	324,425
Due to Other Funds				
Other Liabilities		912,849		329,081
Due to Other Governments				
Total Liabilities		1,026,785		653,506
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Fund Balance:				
Assigned		100,000		30,000
Nonspendable				
Unassigned		503,338		810,418
Total Fund Balance		603,338		840,418
Total Liabilities, Deferred Revenues and Fund Balance	$	1,630,123	$	1,493,924

Sources: Unaudited Annual Financial Report (2024-2025).
NOTE: This Schedule is NOT audited.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balances
General Fund

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31: 2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Revenues:					
Real Property Taxes	$ 535,572	$ 550,880	$ 568,530	$ 590,307	$ 629,515
Real Property Tax Items	10,704	11,116	12,246	13,025	12,413
Non Property Tax	228,784	386,361	362,286	349,384	377,601
Department Income	1,749,842	1,771,720	1,809,784	1,898,099	1,983,094
Intergovernmental Charges	267,399	337,674	425,378	452,189	464,369
Use of Money and Property		26	268	276	1
Licenses and Permits	61,517	130,808	141,490	91,227	143,156
Fines and Forfeitures	1,980	3,825	3,095	6,860	34,942
Sale of Property and Comp. for Loss	18,890	17,704	27,412	160,030	19,750
Miscellaneous		462		7,108	
State and Federal Aid	227,756	1,863,630	256,371	275,843	1,340,433
Interfund Transfers				176,455	
Total Revenues	3,102,444	5,074,206	3,606,860	4,020,803	5,005,274
Expenditures:					
General Government Support	278,611	303,116	379,232	730,641	470,998
Public Safety	179,414	127,809	343,655	216,570	349,804
Health	709,018	832,069	826,163	893,157	817,385
Transportation	230,605	294,442	295,211	508,621	728,266
Culture and Recreation	21,545	22,067	22,406	23,994	22,450
Home and Community Services	1,151,447	2,706,643	1,448,600	1,474,091	1,610,497
Employee Benefits	119,093	121,957	125,855	139,591	150,424
Debt Service	176,644	310,155	226,535	268,222	402,334
Interfund Transfers					216,036
Total Expenditures	2,866,377	4,718,258	3,667,657	4,254,887	4,768,194
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues & Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures & Other Uses	236,067	355,948	(60,797)	(234,084)	237,080
Prior Period Adjustments			1,534 [a]	45,308 [b]	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	259,362	495,429	851,377	792,114	603,338
Fund Balance End of Year	$ 495,429	$ 851,377	$ 792,114	$ 603,338	$ 840,418

Source: Audited Financial Statements (2021-2022) & Unaudited Annual Financial Report (2023-2025)
The Annual Financial Reports are unaudited and not prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principals
NOTE: This Schedule is NOT audited.

a. To reverse expenses recorded erroneously in prior period
b. In prior period, deferred revenues was reclassified to revenues

Budget Summaries
General fund

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31: 2025-2026	2026-2027
Revenues:		
Real Property Taxes	$ 828,285	$ 878,532
Non Property Tax Items	279,000	349,500
Licenses and Permits	330,305	285,000
Fines and Forfeitures	60,000	40,000
Intergovernmental Charges	2,984,500	3,006,100
Appropriated Fund Balance	30,000	0
State & Federal Aid	638,602	258,602
Total Revenues	$ 5,150,692	$ 4,817,734
Expenditures:		
General Government Support	$ 523,756	$ 638,400
Public Safety	473,000	448,000
Health	817,000	862,400
Highway	552,500	456,500
Culture and Recreation	423,000	25,000
Home and Community Services	1,761,500	1,779,500
Employee Benefits	197,600	216,600
Debt Service	402,336	391,334
Total Expenditures	$ 5,150,692	$ 4,817,734

Source: Adopted Budgets of the Village.

APPENDIX B

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION

September 24, 2026

Village of New Square,
County of Rockland,
State of New York

Re: Village of New Square, Rockland County, New York
$3,000,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2026

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have been requested to render our opinion as to the validity of a $3,000,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2026 (the "Obligation"), of the Village of New Square, Rockland County, New York (the "Obligor"), dated September 24, 2026, numbered , of the denomination of , bearing interest at the rate of % per annum, payable at maturity, and maturing September 24, 2027.

We have examined:

(1) the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York;

(2) the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including particularly Sections 103 and 141 through 150 thereof, and the applicable regulations of the United States Treasury Department promulgated thereunder (collectively, the "Code");

(3) an arbitrage certificate executed on behalf of the Obligor which includes, among other things, covenants, relating to compliance with the Code, with the owners of the Obligation that the Obligor will, among other things, (i) take all actions on its part necessary to cause interest on the Obligation not to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, restricting, to the extent necessary, the yield on investments made with the proceeds of the Obligation and investment earnings thereon, making required payments to the Federal government, if any, and maintaining books and records in a specified manner, where appropriate, and (ii) refrain from taking any action which would cause interest on the Obligation to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, refraining from spending the proceeds of the Obligation and investment earnings thereon on certain specified purposes (the "Arbitrage Certificate"); and

(4) a certificate executed on behalf of the Obligor which includes, among other things, a statement that compliance with such covenants is not prohibited by, or violative of, any provision of local or special law, regulation or resolution applicable to the Obligor.

We also have examined a certified copy of proceedings of the finance board of the Obligor and other proofs authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Obligation, including the form of the Obligation. In rendering the opinions expressed herein we have assumed (i) the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records, documents and proceedings, including factual information, expectations and statements contained therein, examined by us which have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacities, and have not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof, and (ii) compliance by the Obligor with the covenants contained in the Arbitrage Certificate. We also have assumed the genuineness of the signatures appearing upon such public records, documents and proceedings and the certifications thereof.

In our opinion:

(a) The Obligation has been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitutes a valid and legally binding general obligation of the Obligor, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Obligation and interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limitations; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Obligation: (i) may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights, and (ii) may be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.

(b) The Obligor has the power to comply with its covenants with respect to compliance with the Code as such covenants relate to the Obligation; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of such covenants may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights.

(c) Interest on the Obligation is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Interest on the Obligation is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual alternative minimum tax on individuals. Interest on the Obligation included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Obligation.

Certain agreements, requirements and procedures contained or referred to in the Arbitrage Certificate and other relevant documents may be changed and certain actions (including, without limitation, economic defeasance of the Obligation) may be taken or omitted under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such documents.

The opinions expressed herein are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. Such opinions may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring after the date hereof. Accordingly, this opinion is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon in connection with any such actions, events or matters. Our engagement with respect to the Obligation has concluded with their issuance, and we disclaim any obligation to update this opinion. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents. Furthermore, we have assumed compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in the Arbitrage Certificate, including without limitation covenants and agreements compliance with which is necessary to assure that future actions, omissions or events will not cause interest on the Obligation to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. We call attention to the fact that the rights and obligations under the Obligation and the Arbitrage Certificate and their enforceability may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance, moratorium or other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases and to the limitations on legal remedies against municipal corporations such as the Obligor in the State of New York. We express no opinion with respect to any indemnification, contribution, penalty, choice of law, choice of forum, choice of venue, or waiver provisions contained in the foregoing documents.

The scope of our engagement in relation to the issuance of the Obligation has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein. Such opinions are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of real property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the Obligor, together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the Obligor to pay the principal of or interest on the Obligation as the same respectively become due and payable. Reference should be made to the Official Statement prepared by the Obligor in relation to the Obligation for factual information which, in the judgement of the Obligor, could materially affect the ability of the Obligor to pay such principal and interest. While we have participated in the preparation of such Official Statement, we have not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of factual information contained therein and, accordingly, we express no opinion as to whether the Obligor, in connection with the sale of the Obligation, has made any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make any statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

Very truly yours,

/es

APPENDIX C

UNAUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2025

Village of New Square
Annual Financial Report
For the Fiscal Period 06/01/2024 - 05/31/2025

Village of New Square

Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Period 06/01/2024 - 05/31/2025

Authorization

Article 3, Section 30 of the General Municipal Law

1. ***Every Municipal Corporation*** shall annually make a report of its financial condition to the Comptroller. Such report shall be made by the Chief Fiscal Officer of such Municipal Corporation***

5. All reports shall be certified by the officer making the same and shall be filed with the Comptroller*** it shall be the duty of the incumbent officer at the time such reports are required to be filed with the Comptroller to file such report***

Certification Statement

I, Jacob Schwartz (LG390469803425), hereby certify that I am the Chief Financial Officer of the Village of New Square, and that the information provided in the Annual Financial Report of the Village of New Square for the fiscal year ended 05/31/2025, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Table of contents

Financial Statements

Financial information for the following funds and accounts groups are included in the Annual Financial Report filed by your government for the fiscal year ended 2025 and has been used by the OSC as the basis for preparing this Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended 2025:

List of funds being used

- A - General
- H - Capital Projects
- TC - Custodial
- K - Schedule of Non-Current Government Assets
- W - Schedule of Non-Current Government Liabilities

All amounts included in this Annual Financial Report for 2025 represent data filed by your government with OSC as reviewed and adjusted where necessary.

A - General
Balance Sheet

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Assets and Deferred Outflows			
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
200 - Cash	$345,281.00	$790,150.00	$1,391,261.00
Total for Cash and Cash Equivalents	**$345,281.00**	**$790,150.00**	**$1,391,261.00**
Net Other Receivables			
380 - Accounts Receivable	$958,552.00	$594,781.00	$504,034.00
Total for Net Other Receivables	**$958,552.00**	**$594,781.00**	**$504,034.00**
Due From			
391 - Due From Other Funds	$190,091.00	$245,192.00	$696.00
Total for Due From	**$190,091.00**	**$245,192.00**	**$696.00**
Other Assets			
480 - Prepaid Expenses	-	-	$8,373.00
Total for Other Assets	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$8,373.00**
Total for Assets	**$1,493,924.00**	**$1,630,123.00**	**$1,904,364.00**
Total for Assets and Deferred Outflows	**$1,493,924.00**	**$1,630,123.00**	**$1,904,364.00**

A - General
Balance Sheet

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances			
Liabilities			
Payables			
600 - Accounts Payable	$324,425.00	$113,936.00	$150,592.00
Total for Payables	**$324,425.00**	**$113,936.00**	**$150,592.00**
Other Liabilities			
688 - Other Liabilities *ARPA Funds and Customer Deposits*	$329,081.00	$912,849.00	$961,658.00
Total for Other Liabilities	**$329,081.00**	**$912,849.00**	**$961,658.00**
Total for Liabilities	**$653,506.00**	**$1,026,785.00**	**$1,112,250.00**
Fund Balance			
Nonspendable Fund Balance			
806 - Not In Spendable Form	-	-	$8,373.00
Total for Nonspendable Fund Balance	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$8,373.00**
Assigned Fund Balance			
914 - Assigned Appropriated Fund Balance	$30,000.00	$100,000.00	-
Total for Assigned Fund Balance	**$30,000.00**	**$100,000.00**	**$0.00**
Unassigned Fund Balance			
917 - Unassigned Fund Balance	$810,418.00	$503,338.00	$783,741.00

A - General
Balance Sheet

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Total for Unassigned Fund Balance	**$810,418.00**	**$503,338.00**	**$783,741.00**
Total for Fund Balance	**$840,418.00**	**$603,338.00**	**$792,114.00**
Total for Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	**$1,493,924.00**	**$1,630,123.00**	**$1,904,364.00**

A - General
Results of Operations

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Revenues and Other Sources			
Revenues			
Property Taxes			
1001 - Real Property Taxes	$629,515.00	$590,307.00	$568,530.00
Total for Property Taxes	**$629,515.00**	**$590,307.00**	**$568,530.00**
Property Tax Items			
1090 - Interest and Penalties on Real Prop Taxes	$4,723.00	$5,093.00	$4,594.00
1091 - Interest and Penalties on Special Assessments	$7,690.00	$7,932.00	$7,652.00
Total for Property Tax Items	**$12,413.00**	**$13,025.00**	**$12,246.00**
Non-Property Tax Items			
1120 - Non Property Tax Distribution by County	$263,005.00	$253,142.00	$257,932.00
1130 - Utilities Gross Receipts Tax	$114,596.00	$96,242.00	$104,354.00
Total for Non-Property Tax Items	**$377,601.00**	**$349,384.00**	**$362,286.00**
Departmental Income			
1255 - Clerk Fees	$307.00	$8.00	$12.00
1265 - Attorney Fees	$10,976.00	$4,735.00	$7,381.00
1640 - Ambulance Charges	$960,000.00	$960,000.00	$960,000.00
1689 - Other Health Departmental Income	-	-	$4,025.00
1710 - Public Works Charges	-	$3,175.00	-
1750 - Bus Operations	$30,520.00	$5,631.00	-
2110 - Zoning Fees	$600.00	$2,100.00	$4,800.00

A - General
Results of Operations

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
2115 - Planning Board Fees	$18,191.00	$16,950.00	$15,225.00
2130 - Refuse and Garbage Charges	$962,500.00	$905,500.00	$818,341.00
Total for Departmental Income	**$1,983,094.00**	**$1,898,099.00**	**$1,809,784.00**
Intergovernmental Charges			
2376 - Refuse and Garbage Services Other Governments *Refuse and Recyclables pick-up*	$464,369.00	$452,189.00	$425,378.00
Total for Intergovernmental Charges	**$464,369.00**	**$452,189.00**	**$425,378.00**
Use of Money and Property			
2401 - Interest and Earnings	$1.00	$276.00	$268.00
Total for Use of Money and Property	**$1.00**	**$276.00**	**$268.00**
Licenses and Permits			
2555 - Building and Alteration Permits	$128,116.00	$73,736.00	$129,779.00
2560 - Street Opening Permits	$15,040.00	$17,491.00	$11,711.00
Total for Licenses and Permits	**$143,156.00**	**$91,227.00**	**$141,490.00**
Fines and Forfeitures			
2610 - Fines and Forfeited Bail	$34,942.00	$6,860.00	$3,095.00
Total for Fines and Forfeitures	**$34,942.00**	**$6,860.00**	**$3,095.00**
Sales of Property and Compensation for Loss			
2651 - Sales of Refuse For Recycling	$19,750.00	$25,388.00	$22,412.00
2665 - Sales of Equipment	-	$120,000.00	$5,000.00
2680 - Insurance Recoveries	-	$14,642.00	-

A - General
Results of Operations

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Total for Sales of Property and Compensation for Loss	**$19,750.00**	**$160,030.00**	**$27,412.00**
Other Revenues			
2701 - Refunds of Prior Year Expenditures	-	$108.00	-
2705 - Gifts and Donations	-	$7,000.00	-
Total for Other Revenues	**$0.00**	**$7,108.00**	**$0.00**
State Aid			
3001 - State Aid Revenue Sharing	$98,602.00	$98,602.00	$98,602.00
3005 - State Aid Mortgage Tax	$112,329.00	$153,065.00	$137,864.00
3089 - State Aid Other *SAM Grant for snow equipment and JCAP grant for court facilities*	$120,098.00	-	-
3389 - State Aid Other Public Safety	$430,535.00	-	-
3501 - State Aid Consolidated Highway Aid	-	$24,176.00	$19,905.00
Total for State Aid	**$761,564.00**	**$275,843.00**	**$256,371.00**
Federal Aid			
4089 - Federal Aid Other	$578,869.00	-	-
Total for Federal Aid	**$578,869.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**
Total for Revenues	**$5,005,274.00**	**$3,844,348.00**	**$3,606,860.00**
Other Sources			
Operating Transfers			
5031 - Interfund Transfers	-	$176,455.00	-

A - General
Results of Operations

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Total for Operating Transfers	**$0.00**	**$176,455.00**	**$0.00**
Total for Other Sources	**$0.00**	**$176,455.00**	**$0.00**
Total for Revenues and Other Sources	**$5,005,274.00**	**$4,020,803.00**	**$3,606,860.00**

A - General
Results of Operations

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Expenditures and Other Uses			
Expenditures			
General Government Support			
Legislative Board			
10101 - Legislative Board - Personal Services	-	$1,250.00	$1,250.00
Total for Legislative Board	**$0.00**	**$1,250.00**	**$1,250.00**
Judicial			
11104 - Municipal Court - Contractual	$10,920.00	$3,021.00	-
Total for Judicial	**$10,920.00**	**$3,021.00**	**$0.00**
Executive			
12101 - Mayor - Personal Services	$78,000.00	$80,750.00	$78,000.00
Total for Executive	**$78,000.00**	**$80,750.00**	**$78,000.00**
Finance			
13204 - Auditor - Contractual	$12,000.00	$15,000.00	$15,000.00
13251 - Treasurer - Personal Services	$28,907.00	$29,386.00	$26,566.00
13254 - Treasurer - Contractual	$11,957.00	$23,416.00	$31,539.00
13804 - Fiscal Agents Fees - Contractual	$3.00	-	-
Total for Finance	**$52,867.00**	**$67,802.00**	**$73,105.00**
Municipal Staff			

A - General
Results of Operations

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
14101 - Clerk - Personal Services	$125,948.00	$123,092.00	$107,172.00
14102 - Clerk - Equipment and Capital Outlay	$8,120.00	-	$5,995.00
14104 - Clerk - Contractual	$28,295.00	$35,794.00	$16,680.00
14204 - Law - Contractual	$114,604.00	$30,404.00	$32,538.00
14504 - Elections - Contractual	$1,000.00	-	$1,000.00
14902 - Public Works Administration - Equipment and Capital Outlay	$2,643.00	$309,655.00	-
14904 - Public Works Administration - Contractual	$20,397.00	$34,386.00	$17,094.00
Total for Municipal Staff	**$301,007.00**	**$533,331.00**	**$180,479.00**
Shared Services			
16204 - Operation of Plant - Contractual	-	$12,000.00	$12,000.00
16504 - Central Communication System - Contractual	-	-	$6,848.00
Total for Shared Services	**$0.00**	**$12,000.00**	**$18,848.00**
Special Items			
19104 - Unallocated Insurance - Contractual	$27,000.00	$27,000.00	$27,000.00
19304 - Judgements and Claims - Contractual	-	$4,669.00	-
19504 - Taxes and Assessments on Municipal Property - Contractual	$1,204.00	$818.00	$550.00
Total for Special Items	**$28,204.00**	**$32,487.00**	**$27,550.00**
Total for General Government Support	**$470,998.00**	**$730,641.00**	**$379,232.00**
Public Safety			
Traffic Control			

A - General
Results of Operations

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
33101 - Traffic Control - Personal Services	$3,000.00	$3,000.00	$3,000.00
Total for Traffic Control	**$3,000.00**	**$3,000.00**	**$3,000.00**
Other Public Safety			
36204 - Safety Inspection - Contractual	$240,636.00	$118,570.00	$114,303.00
39894 - Public Safety, Other - Contractual *Village Patrol Services*	$106,168.00	$95,000.00	$226,352.00
Total for Other Public Safety	**$346,804.00**	**$213,570.00**	**$340,655.00**
Total for Public Safety	**$349,804.00**	**$216,570.00**	**$343,655.00**
Health			
Other Health			
45401 - Ambulance - Personal Services	$125,000.00	$127,180.00	$114,710.00
45402 - Ambulance - Equipment and Capital Outlay	$18,313.00	$8,373.00	$39,272.00
45404 - Ambulance - Contractual	$674,072.00	$757,604.00	$672,181.00
Total for Other Health	**$817,385.00**	**$893,157.00**	**$826,163.00**
Total for Health	**$817,385.00**	**$893,157.00**	**$826,163.00**
Transportation			
Highway			
50204 - Engineering - Contractual	$26,755.00	$31,372.00	$44,275.00
51104 - Maintenance of Roads - Contractual	$46,417.00	$81,369.00	$51,797.00
51424 - Snow Removal - Contractual	$121,417.00	$124,918.00	$119,857.00
51824 - Street Lighting - Contractual	$56,376.00	$34,611.00	$33,974.00

A - General
Results of Operations

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Total for Highway	**$250,965.00**	**$272,270.00**	**$249,903.00**
Public Transportation			
56302 - Bus Operations - Equipment and Capital Outlay	$79,000.00	-	$45,308.00
56304 - Bus Operations - Contractual	$398,301.00	$236,351.00	-
Total for Public Transportation	**$477,301.00**	**$236,351.00**	**$45,308.00**
Total for Transportation	**$728,266.00**	**$508,621.00**	**$295,211.00**
Culture and Recreation			
Recreation			
71104 - Parks - Contractual	$2,450.00	$3,994.00	$2,406.00
71404 - Playground and Recreation Centers - Contractual	$20,000.00	$20,000.00	$20,000.00
Total for Recreation	**$22,450.00**	**$23,994.00**	**$22,406.00**
Total for Culture and Recreation	**$22,450.00**	**$23,994.00**	**$22,406.00**
Home and Community Services			
General Environment			
80101 - Zoning - Personal Services	-	-	$1,250.00
Total for General Environment	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$1,250.00**
Sanitation			
81602 - Refuse and Garbage - Equipment and Capital Outlay	-	-	$45,657.00
81604 - Refuse and Garbage - Contractual	$1,571,200.00	$1,471,542.00	$1,281,032.00

A - General
Results of Operations

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
81894 - Sanitation, Other - Contractual *Promoting new recycling program*	$21,153.00	-	-
Total for Sanitation	**$1,592,353.00**	**$1,471,542.00**	**$1,326,689.00**
Community Environment			
85404 - Drainage - Contractual	$18,144.00	$2,549.00	$120,661.00
Total for Community Environment	**$18,144.00**	**$2,549.00**	**$120,661.00**
Total for Home and Community Services	**$1,610,497.00**	**$1,474,091.00**	**$1,448,600.00**
Employee Benefits			
Employee Benefits			
90108 - State Retirement System - Employee Benefits	$35,753.00	$29,807.00	$24,824.00
90308 - Social Security - Employee Benefits	$27,605.00	$27,896.00	$25,393.00
90608 - Hospital, Medical and Dental Insurance - Employee Benefits	$87,066.00	$81,888.00	$75,638.00
Total for Employee Benefits	**$150,424.00**	**$139,591.00**	**$125,855.00**
Total for Employee Benefits	**$150,424.00**	**$139,591.00**	**$125,855.00**
Debt Service			
Debt Service			
97856 - Installment Purchase Debt - Debt Principal	$331,157.00	$231,387.00	$204,643.00
97857 - Installment Purchase Debt - Debt Interest	$71,177.00	$36,835.00	$21,892.00
Total for Debt Service	**$402,334.00**	**$268,222.00**	**$226,535.00**

A - General
Results of Operations

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Total for Debt Service	**$402,334.00**	**$268,222.00**	**$226,535.00**
Total for Expenditures	**$4,552,158.00**	**$4,254,887.00**	**$3,667,657.00**
Other Uses			
Interfund Transfers			
Interfund Transfers			
99509 - Transfers to Capital Projects Fund - Interfund Transfer	$216,036.00	-	-
Total for Interfund Transfers	**$216,036.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**
Total for Interfund Transfers	**$216,036.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**
Total for Other Uses	**$216,036.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**
Total for Expenditures and Other Uses	**$4,768,194.00**	**$4,254,887.00**	**$3,667,657.00**

A - General
Changes in Fund Balance

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Analysis of Changes in Fund Balance			
8021 - Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	$603,338.00	$792,114.00	$851,377.00
8012 - Prior Period Adjustment OR Change in Accounting Principle - Increase in Fund Balance	-	$45,308.00	$1,534.00
8022 - Restated Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	$603,338.00	$837,422.00	$852,911.00
Add Revenues and Other Sources	$5,005,274.00	$4,020,803.00	$3,606,860.00
Deduct Expenditures and Other Uses	$4,768,194.00	$4,254,887.00	$3,667,657.00
8029 - Fund Balance - End of Year	$840,418.00	$603,338.00	$792,114.00

A - General
Adopted Budget Summary

	05/31/2026	05/31/2025	05/31/2024
Estimated Revenues and Other Sources			
Estimated Revenue			
1049 - Est Rev - Property Taxes	$828,285.00	$628,921.00	$589,917.00
1199 - Est Rev - Non-Property Tax Items	$279,000.00	$272,000.00	$263,950.00
2399 - Est Rev - Intergovernmental Charges	$2,984,500.00	$2,528,100.00	$2,304,600.00
2599 - Est Rev - Licenses and Permits	$330,305.00	$107,000.00	$152,500.00
2649 - Est Rev - Fines and Forfeitures	$60,000.00	$3,000.00	$2,000.00
3099 - Est Rev - State Aid	$238,602.00	$222,602.00	$203,602.00
4099 - Est Rev - Federal Aid	$400,000.00	$775,345.00	-
Total for Estimated Revenue	**$5,120,692.00**	**$4,536,968.00**	**$3,516,569.00**
Estimated Other Sources			
599 - Appropriated Fund Balance	$30,000.00	$100,000.00	-
Total for Estimated Other Sources	**$30,000.00**	**$100,000.00**	**$0.00**
Total for Estimated Revenues and Other Sources	**$5,150,692.00**	**$4,636,968.00**	**$3,516,569.00**

A - General
Adopted Budget Summary

	05/31/2026	05/31/2025	05/31/2024
Estimated Appropriations and Other Uses			
Estimated Appropriations			
1999 - App - General Government Support	$523,756.00	$415,648.00	$422,598.00
3999 - App - Public Safety	$473,000.00	$218,000.00	$218,000.00
4999 - App - Health	$817,000.00	$817,000.00	$849,500.00
5999 - App - Transportation	$552,500.00	$755,000.00	$297,000.00
7999 - App - Culture and Recreation	$423,000.00	$222,000.00	$22,100.00
8999 - App - Home and Community Services	$1,761,500.00	$1,607,500.00	$1,384,500.00
9199 - App - Employee Benefits	$197,600.00	$149,100.00	$133,100.00
9899 - App - Debt Service	$402,336.00	$452,720.00	$189,771.00
Total for Estimated Appropriations	**$5,150,692.00**	**$4,636,968.00**	**$3,516,569.00**
Total for Estimated Appropriations and Other Uses	**$5,150,692.00**	**$4,636,968.00**	**$3,516,569.00**

H - Capital Projects
Balance Sheet

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Assets and Deferred Outflows			
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
200 - Cash	$51.00	$51.00	$51.00
Total for Cash and Cash Equivalents	**$51.00**	**$51.00**	**$51.00**
Total for Assets	**$51.00**	**$51.00**	**$51.00**
Total for Assets and Deferred Outflows	**$51.00**	**$51.00**	**$51.00**

H - Capital Projects
Balance Sheet

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances			
Liabilities			
Payables			
600 - Accounts Payable	$213,497.00	$172,398.00	-
Total for Payables	**$213,497.00**	**$172,398.00**	**$0.00**
Due to			
630 - Due To Other Funds	$189,104.00	$244,205.00	$134.00
Total for Due to	**$189,104.00**	**$244,205.00**	**$134.00**
Total for Liabilities	**$402,601.00**	**$416,603.00**	**$134.00**
Fund Balance			
Unassigned Fund Balance			
917 - Unassigned Fund Balance	($402,552.00)	($416,552.00)	($83.00)
Total for Unassigned Fund Balance	**($402,552.00)**	**($416,552.00)**	**($83.00)**
Total for Fund Balance	**($402,552.00)**	**($416,552.00)**	**($83.00)**
Total for Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	**$49.00**	**$51.00**	**$51.00**

H - Capital Projects
Results of Operations

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Revenues and Other Sources			
Revenues			
Federal Aid			
4097 - Federal Aid Capital Projects	$14,000.00	-	$1,500,000.00
Total for Federal Aid	**$14,000.00**	**$0.00**	**$1,500,000.00**
Total for Revenues	**$14,000.00**	**$0.00**	**$1,500,000.00**
Other Sources			
Operating Transfers			
5031 - Interfund Transfers	$216,036.00	-	-
Total for Operating Transfers	**$216,036.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**
Proceeds of Obligations			
5785 - Installment Purchase Debt	-	$1,055,995.00	$111,292.00
Total for Proceeds of Obligations	**$0.00**	**$1,055,995.00**	**$111,292.00**
Total for Other Sources	**$216,036.00**	**$1,055,995.00**	**$111,292.00**
Total for Revenues and Other Sources	**$230,036.00**	**$1,055,995.00**	**$1,611,292.00**

H - Capital Projects
Results of Operations

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Expenditures and Other Uses			
Expenditures			
Public Safety			
Administration			
30972 - Public Safety Capital Project - Equipment and Capital Outlay	-	$352,925.00	-
Total for Administration	**$0.00**	**$352,925.00**	**$0.00**
Total for Public Safety	**$0.00**	**$352,925.00**	**$0.00**
Health			
Other Health			
45402 - Ambulance - Equipment and Capital Outlay	-	$88,029.00	$111,292.00
Total for Other Health	**$0.00**	**$88,029.00**	**$111,292.00**
Total for Health	**$0.00**	**$88,029.00**	**$111,292.00**
Transportation			
Public Transportation			
56302 - Bus Operations - Equipment and Capital Outlay	-	$422,000.00	-
Total for Public Transportation	**$0.00**	**$422,000.00**	**$0.00**
Total for Transportation	**$0.00**	**$422,000.00**	**$0.00**

H - Capital Projects
Results of Operations

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Home and Community Services			
Sanitation			
81602 - Refuse and Garbage - Equipment and Capital Outlay	-	$369,511.00	-
Total for Sanitation	**$0.00**	**$369,511.00**	**$0.00**
Community Environment			
85402 - Drainage - Equipment and Capital Outlay	$216,036.00	$63,544.00	-
Total for Community Environment	**$216,036.00**	**$63,544.00**	**$0.00**
Special Services			
89892 - Home and Community Services, Other - Equipment and Capital Outlay	-	-	$1,500,000.00
Total for Special Services	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$1,500,000.00**
Total for Home and Community Services	**$216,036.00**	**$433,055.00**	**$1,500,000.00**
Total for Expenditures	**$216,036.00**	**$1,296,009.00**	**$1,611,292.00**
Other Uses			
Interfund Transfers			
Interfund Transfers			
99019 - Transfers to Other Funds - Interfund Transfer	-	$176,455.00	-
Total for Interfund Transfers	**$0.00**	**$176,455.00**	**$0.00**
Total for Interfund Transfers	**$0.00**	**$176,455.00**	**$0.00**

H - Capital Projects
Results of Operations

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Total for Other Uses	**$0.00**	**$176,455.00**	**$0.00**
Total for Expenditures and Other Uses	**$216,036.00**	**$1,472,464.00**	**$1,611,292.00**

H - Capital Projects
Changes in Fund Balance

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Analysis of Changes in Fund Balance			
8021 - Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	($416,552.00)	($83.00)	($83.00)
8022 - Restated Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	($416,552.00)	($83.00)	($83.00)
Add Revenues and Other Sources	$230,036.00	$1,055,995.00	$1,611,292.00
Deduct Expenditures and Other Uses	$216,036.00	$1,472,464.00	$1,611,292.00
8029 - Fund Balance - End of Year	($402,552.00)	($416,552.00)	($83.00)

TC - Custodial
Statement of Net Position

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Assets and Deferred Outflows			
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
200 - Cash	$9,709.00	$6,767.00	$6,857.00
Total for Cash and Cash Equivalents	**$9,709.00**	**$6,767.00**	**$6,857.00**
Total for Assets	**$9,709.00**	**$6,767.00**	**$6,857.00**
Total for Assets and Deferred Outflows	**$9,709.00**	**$6,767.00**	**$6,857.00**

TC - Custodial
Statement of Net Position

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position			
Liabilities			
Payables			
735 - Bail Deposits	$5,595.00	$5,095.00	$5,095.00
Total for Payables	**$5,595.00**	**$5,095.00**	**$5,095.00**
Due to			
630 - Due To Other Funds	$987.00	$987.00	$562.00
631 - Due To Other Governments *Fees due to the Office of the State Comptroller*	$3,127.00	$685.00	$1,200.00
Total for Due to	**$4,114.00**	**$1,672.00**	**$1,762.00**
Total for Liabilities	**$9,709.00**	**$6,767.00**	**$6,857.00**
Total for Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position	**$9,709.00**	**$6,767.00**	**$6,857.00**

TC - Custodial
Results of Operations

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Revenues and Other Sources			
Total for Revenues and Other Sources	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**

TC - Custodial
Results of Operations

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Expenditures and Other Uses			
Total for Expenditures and Other Uses	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

TC - Custodial
Changes in Net Position

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Analysis of Changes in Net Position			
8021 - Net Position - Beginning of Year	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
8022 - Restated Net Position - Beginning of Year	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Add Revenues and Other Sources	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Deduct Expenditures and Other Uses	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
8029 - Net Position - End of Year	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

K - Schedule of Non-Current Government Assets
Schedule of Non-Current Government Assets

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Non-Current Assets			
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets			
101 - Land	$60,700.00	$60,700.00	$60,700.00
Total for Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	**$60,700.00**	**$60,700.00**	**$60,700.00**
Depreciable Capital Assets			
103 - Improvements Other Than Buildings	$1,539,721.00	$1,539,721.00	$1,539,721.00
104 - Machinery and Equipment	$3,613,710.00	$3,595,705.00	$2,899,468.00
107 - Other Capital Assets	$618,038.00	$539,038.00	$179,461.00
Total for Depreciable Capital Assets	**$5,771,469.00**	**$5,674,464.00**	**$4,618,650.00**
Accumulated Depreciation			
113 - Accumulated Depreciation Improvements Other than Buildings	($1,114,022.00)	($1,020,183.00)	($926,344.00)
114 - Accumulated Depreciation Machinery and Equipment	($2,432,125.00)	($2,047,780.00)	($2,184,381.00)
117 - Accumulated Depreciation Other Capital Assets	($254,010.00)	($138,885.00)	($107,699.00)
Total for Accumulated Depreciation	**($3,800,157.00)**	**($3,206,848.00)**	**($3,218,424.00)**
Total for Non-Current Assets	**$2,032,012.00**	**$2,528,316.00**	**$1,460,926.00**

W - Schedule of Non-Current Government Liabilities
Schedule of Non-Current Government Liabilities

	05/31/2025	05/31/2024	05/31/2023
Long-Term Obligations			
Debt Obligations			
685 - Installment Purchase Contract Debt	$952,590.00	$1,283,746.00	$459,139.00
Total for Debt Obligations	**$952,590.00**	**$1,283,746.00**	**$459,139.00**
Other Long-Term Obligations			
638 - Net Pension Liability Proportionate Share	$135,802.00	$125,190.00	$191,591.00
Total for Other Long-Term Obligations	**$135,802.00**	**$125,190.00**	**$191,591.00**
Total for Long-Term Obligations	**$1,088,392.00**	**$1,408,936.00**	**$650,730.00**

Supplemental Schedules

The Supplemental Schedules includes the following schedules:

- Statement of Indebtedness
- Bond Repayment
- Bank Reconciliation
- Employee and Retiree Benefits

Statement of Indebtedness
Debt Summary

Debt Type	Beginning Balance	Debt Issued	Principal Paid	Paid From debt Proceeds	Accreted Interest	Prior Year Adjustment	Ending Balance
Installment Purchase Contract	$1,283,747.00	$0.00	$331,157.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$952,590.00
Total	$1,283,747.00	$0.00	$331,157.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$952,590.00

Statement of Indebtedness
Debt Records

Debt Type/ Purpose	Lender Name	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Beginning Balance	Debt Issued	Principal Paid	Paid From Debt Proceeds	Prior Year Adjustment	Accreted Interest	Ending Balance
Installment Purchase Contract Ambulance		10/20/21	4/20/26	$78,111.00	$0.00	$38,292.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$39,819.00
Installment Purchase Contract Sanitation		10/20/21	4/20/26	$117,504.00	$0.00	$57,603.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$59,901.00
Installment Purchase Contract Ambulance		11/5/21	4/1/26	$55,994.00	$0.00	$27,409.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$28,585.00
Installment Purchase Contract Ambulance		3/4/23	4/4/27	$66,776.00	$0.00	$22,258.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$44,518.00
Installment Purchase Contract Ambulance		6/15/23	12/15/26	$65,993.00	$0.00	$20,225.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$45,768.00
Installment Purchase Contract Sanitation		2/15/24	8/15/28	$369,511.00	$0.00	$74,231.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$295,280.00
Installment Purchase Contract Transportation		6/23/23	1/23/29	$353,403.00	$0.00	$61,236.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$292,167.00
Installment Purchase Contract DPW		4/11/24	4/11/29	$176,455.00	$0.00	$29,903.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$146,552.00

Bond Repayment

Fiscal Year Ending	Bond Principal Due	Bond Interest Due	Total Due	Remaining Principal Balance
2026	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Total	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
$0.00 Total Bond Ending Balance for Statement of Indebtedness.				

Bank Reconciliation

Accounts

Account No.	Account Type	Associated Fund(s)	Bank Balance	Deposits In Transit	Outstanding Checks	Adjustments	Total
1879	Checking	A	$463,507.00	$0.00	($118,276.00)	$0.00	$345,231.00
1887	Checking	TC	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
1895	Checking	H	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
1903	Checking	TC	$8,773.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$8,773.00
2874	Checking	A	$50.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$50.00
2882	Checking	TC	$511.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$511.00
2916	Checking	TC	$51.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$51.00
2908	Checking	H	$425.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$425.00
		Total	$473,317.00	$0.00	($118,276.00)	$0.00	$355,041.00
						Total Cash From Financials	$355,041.00

Bank Reconciliation

Collateralization of Cash

Total Bank Balance	$473,317.00
FDIC Insurance	$250,000.00
Collateralized with Securities held in possession of the municipality or its agent or otherwise secured	$226,799.00
Total of FDIC Insurance and Collateralized with securities held in possession of the municipality or its agent or otherwise secured	$476,799.00

Investments and Collateralization of Investments

Investments From Financials	$0.00
Market Value as of Fiscal Year End Date	$0.00
Collateralized with Securities held in possession of the municipality or its agent or otherwise secured	$0.00

Employee and Retiree Benefits

Total Number

Full Time Employees	Part Time Employees	Volunteers with Paid Benefits	Retirees with Paid Benefits
3	4		

Number Receving Benefits

Benefit	Amount	Full Time	Part Time	Volunteer	Retiree
State Retirement System	$35,753.00	3	4		
Police Retirement					
Fire Retirement					
Local Pension Fund					
Social Security	$27,605.00	3	4		
Worker's Compensation					
Life Insurance					
Unemployment Insurance					
Disability Insurance					
Hospital, Medical and Dental Insurance	$87,066.00	3	4		
Union Welfare Benefits					
Supplemental Benefit Payments to Disabled Firefighters					
Employee Benefits,Other					
Total Employee Benefits Paid	$150,424.00				