**NEW ISSUE SERIAL BONDS** **RATING: See "RATING" herein**

*In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings, and court decisions, and assuming continuing compliance by the Village with its covenants relating to certain requirements contained in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and the accuracy of certain representations made by the Village, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, and is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that under existing statutes interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). No opinion is expressed regarding other Federal or State tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.*

*The Bonds will be designated by the Village as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to the provisions of Section 265 of the Code.*

# VILLAGE OF WEST HAVERSTRAW
# ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK

# $3,775,000
# PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT (SERIAL) BONDS, SERIES 2020

**(the "Bonds")**

**Date of Issue: Date of Delivery** **Maturity Dates: December 1, 2021 – 2038**

The Bonds will constitute general obligations of the Village of West Haverstraw, Rockland County, New York (the "Village"), and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the Village for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, and unless paid from other sources, the Bonds are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the Village, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the 2011 Laws of New York (see "*TAX INFORMATION - Tax Levy Limitation Law*" in Appendix A hereto).

The Bonds are issued in book-entry only form and, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") which will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases would then be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Purchasers would not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by the Village to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Bonds as described herein. See "Book-Entry-Only System" herein.

The Bonds will be dated their date of delivery, and will bear interest from such date until maturity at the annual rate or rates as shown on the inside cover hereof, payable December 1, 2021 and semiannually thereafter on each June 1 and December 1 until maturity. Interest will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis.

The Bonds will mature in the years and amounts as set forth on the inside cover page hereof. Certain maturities of the Bonds are subject to optional redemption prior to maturity. (See "Optional Redemption," herein).

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued by the Village subject to receipt of the final approving opinion of Harris Beach PLLC, White Plains, New York, Bond Counsel to the Village, and certain other conditions. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has served as Municipal Advisor to the Village in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. It is expected that delivery of the Bonds will be made on or about December 3, 2020 in New York, New York.

FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE'S AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE FOR THE BONDS AS DESCRIBED IN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12, SEE "DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING" HEREIN.

Dated: November 24, 2020

# BAIRD

The Bonds mature on December 1 in each year as set forth below:

| Date | Amount | | Interest Rate | Yield | CUSIP Number** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | $150,000 | | 5.00% | 0.20% | 953165 EH6 |
| 2022 | 155,000 | | 5.00 | 0.23 | 953165 EJ2 |
| 2023 | 165,000 | | 5.00 | 0.26 | 953165 EK9 |
| 2024 | 175,000 | | 5.00 | 0.30 | 953165 EL7 |
| 2025 | 180,000 | | 5.00 | 0.35 | 953165 EM5 |
| 2026 | 190,000 | | 5.00 | 0.45 | 953165 EN3 |
| 2027 | 200,000 | | 5.00 | 0.55 | 953165 EP8 |
| 2028 | 210,000 | | 5.00 | 0.65 | 953165 EQ6 |
| 2029 | 220,000 | * | 1.00 | 1.00 | 953165 ER4 |
| 2030 | 225,000 | * | 1.10 | 1.10 | 953165 ES2 |
| 2031 | 225,000 | * | 1.20 | 1.20 | 953165 ET0 |
| 2032 | 230,000 | * | 1.30 | 1.30 | 953165 EU7 |
| 2033 | 230,000 | * | 1.40 | 1.40 | 953165 EV5 |
| 2034 | 235,000 | * | 1.50 | 1.50 | 953165 EW3 |
| 2035 | 240,000 | * | 2.00 | 1.55 | 953165 EX1 |
| 2036 | 245,000 | * | 2.00 | 1.65 | 953165 EY9 |
| 2037 | 250,000 | * | 2.00 | 1.75 | 953165 EZ6 |
| 2038 | 250,000 | * | 2.00 | 1.80 | 953165 FA0 |

* Subject to optional redemption prior to maturity. (See *"Optional Redemption"* herein).

** CUSIP numbers have been assigned by an independent company not affiliated with the Village and are included solely for the convenience of the holders of the Bonds. The Village is not responsible for the selection or uses of these CUSIP numbers and no representation is made as to their correctness on the Bonds or as indicated above.

**VILLAGE OF WEST HAVERSTRAW**
**ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**Robert R. D'Amelio**
**Mayor**

**VILLAGE BOARD**

Frances Nardi ............................................................................... Trustee

Robert LaGrow............................................................................... Trustee

Ramon Lopez ............................................................................... Trustee

Ralph Kirschkel............................................................................... Trustee

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O. Fred Miller........................................................................... Village Clerk

Catherine Kopf ..................................................................... Village Treasurer

John S. Edwards .................................................................... Village Attorney

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR**

**Berard & Associates CPA's P.C.**
**Suffern, New York**

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**BOND COUNSEL**

**Harris Beach PLLC**
**White Plains, New York**

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**MUNICIPAL ADVISOR**

**Capital Markets Advisors, LLC**
**Hudson Valley * Long Island * New York City * Southern Tier * Western New York**
**(516) 274-4504**

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

# OFFICIAL STATEMENT

# VILLAGE OF WEST HAVERSTRAW
# ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK

## Relating to

## $3,775,000
## PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT (SERIAL) BONDS, SERIES 2020
**(the "Bonds")**

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, inside cover page and appendices attached hereto, presents certain information relating to the Village of West Haverstraw in the County of Rockland, State of New York (the "Village," "County," and "State," respectively), in connection with the sale of $3,775,000 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, Series 2020 (the "Bonds").

The factors affecting the Village's financial condition are described throughout this Official Statement and many of these factors, including economic and demographic factors, are complex and may influence the Village's tax base, revenues, and expenditures. This Official Statement should be read in its entirety.

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

Statements in this Official Statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements, which are based on the Village management's beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the Village's management and staff. **This Official Statement should be read with the understanding that the ongoing COVID-19 global pandemic has created prevailing economic conditions (at the global, national, State and local levels) that are highly uncertain, generally negative, and rapidly changing, and these conditions are expected to continue for an indefinite period of time. Accordingly, the Village's overall economic situation and outlook (and all of the specific Village-related information contained herein) should be carefully reviewed, evaluated and understood in the full light of this unprecedented world-wide event, the effects of which are extremely difficult to predict and quantify. See "COVID-19" herein.**

The financial condition of the Village, as well as the market for the Bonds, could be affected by a variety of factors, some of which are beyond the control of the Village. See "MARKET AND RISK FACTORS," herein.

## THE BONDS

### *Description of the Bonds*

The Bonds will be dated the date of delivery, which is expected to be December 3, 2020, and will bear interest from such date at the annual rate or rates as shown on the inside cover page hereof, payable December 1, 2021 and semiannually thereafter on each June 1 and December 1 until maturity. The Bonds will mature in each of the years and amounts as set forth on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds are subject to optional redemption prior to maturity. (See "Optional Redemption," herein).

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), which will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases may be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Payments of principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by the Village to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Bonds as described herein. See "Book-Entry-Only System" herein.

The record payment date for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds will be the close of business on the fifteenth day of the month preceding each interest payment date.

The Village will act as Paying Agent for the Bonds. Paying Agent fees, if any, will be paid by the successful purchaser. The Village contact information is as follows: Catherine Kopf, Treasurer, 130 Samsondale Avenue, West Haverstraw, New York 10993, (845) 947-2800, e-mail: ckopf@westhaverstraw.org.

### *Authorization for and Purpose of the Bonds*

**Authorization.** The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State, including the Local Finance Law and two bond resolutions duly adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village on their respective dates as set forth below.

**Purpose.** The proceeds of the Bonds will be used to provide original financing for streetscape improvements and to fund the purchase of firefighting equipment.

| Date of Authorization | Purpose | Amount of Bonds Proceeds |
|---|---|---|
| 10-21-2020 | Samsondale Streetscape Improvements | $1,500,000 |
| 9-14-2019 | Fire Fighting Vehicles | 2,400,000 |
| | | $3,900,000 |

### *Optional Redemption*

**Call Provisions.** The Bonds maturing on or before December 1, 2028 will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds maturing on or after December 1, 2029 will be subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the Village, in whole or in part, and if in part, in any order of their maturity and in any amount within a maturity (selected by lot within a maturity) on any date on or after December 1, 2028 at par, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

**Selection of Bonds to be Redeemed.** So long as DTC or a successor securities depository is the sole registered owner of the Bonds, the Village will cause notice of redemption to be given only to DTC as registered owner. The selection of the book-entry interests within each bond maturity to be redeemed will be done in accordance with DTC procedures. See "Book-Entry-Only System" herein regarding DTC's practice of determining by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant for partial bond redemptions.

If the Bonds are not registered in book-entry form, any redemption of less than all of a maturity of the Bonds shall be allocated (in the amounts of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof) among the registered owners of such maturity of the Bonds then outstanding as nearly as practicable in proportion to the principal amounts of such maturity of the Bonds owned by each registered owner. This will be calculated based on the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{(principal to be redeemed) x (principal amount owned by owner)}}{\text{(principal amount outstanding)}}$$

**Notice of Redemption.** Notice of such call for redemption shall be given by mailing such notice to the registered owner at least thirty (30) days prior to the date set for such redemption. Notice of redemption having been given as aforesaid, the Bonds so called for redemption shall, on the date for redemption set forth in such call notice, become due and payable, together with interest to such redemption date. Interest shall cease to be paid thereon after such redemption date.

## *Book-Entry-Only System*

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

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of the Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping 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 Securities within an issue 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 Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's Money Market Instruments (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 Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within an issue 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.

Principal and interest payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Village, on 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 Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Village. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

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

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

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE SECTION CONCERNING DTC AND DTC'S BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM SAMPLE OFFERING DOCUMENT LANGUAGE SUPPLIED BY DTC, BUT THE VILLAGE TAKES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY THEREOF. IN ADDITION, THE VILLAGE WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO PARTICIPANTS, TO INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WITH RESPECT TO: (I) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC, ANY PARTICIPANT OR ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (II) THE PAYMENTS BY DTC OR ANY PARTICIPANT OR ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPAL OF, OR PREMIUM, IF ANY, OR INTEREST ON THE BONDS OR (III) ANY NOTICE WHICH IS PERMITTED OR REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO BONDOWNERS.

THE VILLAGE CANNOT AND DOES NOT GIVE ANY ASSURANCES THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC WILL DISTRIBUTE TO THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE BONDS (1) PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE BONDS (2) CONFIRMATIONS OF THEIR OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN THE BONDS OR (3) OTHER NOTICES SENT TO DTC OR CEDE & CO., ITS PARTNERSHIP NOMINEE, AS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE BONDS, OR THAT THEY WILL DO SO ON A TIMELY BASIS, OR THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS WILL SERVE AND ACT IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

THE VILLAGE WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATIONS TO DTC, THE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, THE INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OR THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS WITH RESPECT

TO (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC; (2) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY AMOUNT DUE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE BONDS; (3) THE DELIVERY BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY NOTICE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER THAT IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED TO BE GIVEN TO OWNERS; OR (4) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS THE REGISTERED HOLDER OF THE BONDS.

## NATURE OF OBLIGATION

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

The Bonds will be general obligations of the Village and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the Village for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon. For the payment of such principal and interest, the Village has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all real property within the Village subject to such taxation by the Village, subject to applicable statutory limitations (See "Appendix A - TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW," herein).

Under the Constitution of the State, the principal of and interest on the Bonds will constitute indebtedness contracted by the Village, for the payment of which the Village is required to pledge its faith and credit, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the Village to levy taxes on real property for the payment of such indebtedness. 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 "Appendix A – TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.)

## SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors, including bond and noteholders of the Village, to enforce payments upon such contracts, if necessary, through court action, although the present statute limits interest on the amount adjudged due to creditors to nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgments out of current funds or the proceeds of a tax levy.

Remedies for enforcement of payment are not expressly included in the Village's contract with holders of its bonds and notes, although any permanent repeal by statute or constitutional amendment of a bondholder's or noteholder's remedial right to judicial enforcement of the contract should, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, be held unconstitutional.

The State has consented that any municipality in the State may file a petition with any United States district court or court of bankruptcy under any provision of the laws of the United States, now or hereafter in effect for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. 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, generally to the effect and with the purpose of affording municipal corporations, under certain circumstances, with easier access to judicially approved adjustment of debts including judicial control over identifiable and unidentifiable creditors.

In recent times, certain events and legislation affecting remedies on default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have upheld and sustained the rights of bondholders and noteholders such courts might hold that future events, including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in municipalities of the State, require the exercise by the State of its emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services.

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

## MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

The financial and economic condition of the Village as well as the market for the Bonds 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 Bonds. 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 Bonds, could be adversely affected.

Economic impacts from disease outbreaks or similar public health threats could have an adverse impact on the Village's financial condition and operating results. The outbreak of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus, had been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020. See "COVID-19" herein for a further discussion of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has had an adverse effect on the Village's finances.

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 counties 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. There can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to villages will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the Village can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment may also be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget and other circumstances, including State fiscal stress. In any event, State aid appropriated and apportioned to the Village can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. (See "FINANCIAL FACTORS-Revenues-State Aid" in Appendix A attached hereto).

Should the Village fail to receive monies expected from the State in the amounts and at the times expected, the Village is permitted to issue revenue anticipation notes in anticipation of the receipt of delayed State aid.

In addition, there may be unforeseen adverse events within the Village that affect the market for the Bonds, which could result in adverse comment by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or any other rating agency with respect to the Village's financial situation, or in possible actions by these rating agencies to withdraw, suspend or lower their credit ratings on outstanding indebtedness and obligations of the Village.

If and when a holder of any of the Bonds should elect to sell a Bond 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 Bonds. In addition, the price and principal value of the Bonds 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 the U.S. Internal Revenue Code could reduce or eliminate the favorable tax treatment granted to municipal debt, including the Bonds and other debt issued by the Village. Any such future legislation could have an adverse effect on the market value of the Bonds (See "TAX MATTERS" herein).

The enactment of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 on June 24, 2011, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, including the Village, school districts, and fire districts in the State could have an impact upon operations of the Village and as a result, the market price for the Bonds. (See "Appendix A - TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW," herein.)

## COVID-19

The spread of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus, which was first detected in China and has since spread globally, including the United States, and to New York State, has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The outbreak of the disease has affected travel, commerce and financial markets globally and is widely expected to affect economic growth worldwide.

Uncertainty regarding the short, medium and long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic has caused extreme volatility across all financial markets, including the primary and secondary markets for municipal bonds. In the United States, Congress and the Federal Reserve have taken significant steps to backstop those markets and to provide much-needed liquidity, but the markets remain volatile.

***Federal Response***

The federal government has passed several pieces of legislation in response to the COVID-19 pandemic including the $2.3 trillion Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act, which attempt to address financial stability and liquidity issues through a variety of stimulus measures.

Stimulus Measures for Individuals and Businesses: Individual taxpayers who meet certain income limits received direct cash payments from the federal government. Unemployment rules have been changed to allow self-employed workers, independent contractors and others who would not normally qualify to receive benefits, and unemployment insurance recipients received an additional $600 per week payment until July 31, 2020.

Businesses will benefit from various federal tax law changes, including a payroll tax credit. Air carriers and businesses critical to national security are eligible for direct loans and loan guarantees from the United States Department of the Treasury, and the Federal Reserve has received financial support for its lending programs. Smaller businesses have been incentivized to keep workers in their jobs through the Paycheck Protection Program (offering short-term loans that can be forgiven in whole or in part).

Stimulus Efforts for State and Local Governments: The CARES Act includes a $150 billion Coronavirus Relief Fund, which provides funds to states, tribal governments and local governments with populations exceeding 500,000 (local governments with smaller populations can receive monies from the amount allocated to their state). This money is intended for programs that are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency resulting from the pandemic. This money is not intended to be used to directly account for revenue shortfalls due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but it may indirectly assist with revenue shortfalls in cases where the expenses that are being covered by this fund would otherwise create a further budget shortfall.

***State Response***

Executive Orders: Governor Cuomo has released a number of executive orders in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including various mandates requiring "non-essential" employees to work from home. As of March 22, 2020, 100% of such "non-essential" employees were mandated to work from home or take leave without accruals.

Starting on May 15, 2020, regions of the State that met certain criteria were allowed to begin reopening. Reopening is occurring in phases, with different industries allowed to open in each phase. Phase One generally includes construction, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, retail (limited to curbside or in-store pickup or drop off), manufacturing, and wholesale trade. Phase Two generally includes professional services, retail, administrative support, real estate activities, and outdoor dining at restaurants (with certain restrictions). Phase Three generally includes dine-in food services and additional personal care services, and Phase Four generally includes arts, entertainment and recreational facilities, as well as education services. See https://forward.ny.gov/ for more details on the different phases, including which regions of the State are in which phase. Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

State Budget: The City of New York has been the epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States, and as a result the State has suffered (and expects to continue to suffer) significant revenue shortfalls and unanticipated expenses. At the time that the State budget was being finalized in early April, the Budget Director estimated that, due to COVID-19, the State would suffer an anticipated budget gap of $10-$15 billion.

To mitigate such a potential gap, the State's adopted budget for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2021 allows the State to reduce expenditures (including aid to local school districts and municipalities) if, during certain defined periods in

2020 (i.e., April 1 - April 30, May 1- June 30, and July 1 - December 31), tax receipts are lower than anticipated or disbursements from the State's general fund are higher than anticipated. In such a scenario, the State Budget Director will develop a plan to make spending reductions. The State Budget Director's plan would take effect automatically unless the Legislature passes its own plan within ten days. It is theoretically possible for such reductions to later be restored under certain circumstances

On April 25, 2020, the State Division of the Budget announced the release of the State's Fiscal Year 2021 Enacted State Budget Financial Plan (the "Financial Plan"), which projects a $13.3 billion (14%) shortfall in revenue from the Executive Budget Forecast that was released in January and estimates a $61 billion decline in State revenues through Fiscal Year 2024 as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, in the absence of federal assistance, initial budget control actions outlined in the Financial Plan will reduce spending by $10.1 billion from the Executive Budget. This represents a $7.3 billion reduction in state spending from FY 2020 levels.

At this point the extent of COVID-19-related direct federal financial relief, if any, to states, localities and school districts cannot be predicted. Reductions in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of municipalities in the State, including the Village.

***Local Response***

The impact to the Village's operations and finances cannot be predicted at this time due to the dynamic nature of the COVID-19 outbreak, including uncertainties relating to its (i) duration, and (ii) severity, as well as with regard to what actions may be taken by governmental and other health care authorities, including the State and the County, to contain or mitigate its impact. There can be no assurances that the spread of COVID-19 will not materially adversely impact the financial condition of the Village. Potential impacts to the Village include, but are not limited to, costs and challenges to maintain existing services with decreases in major revenues. The Village is monitoring the situation and will take such proactive measures as may be required to maintain its operations and meet its obligations. The Village continues to evaluate various options to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the Village's finances, including reductions of budgeted expenditures, and eligibility for federal or state aid for COVID-19 related costs and revenue losses.

## 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 STATE COMPTROLLER'S FISCAL STRESS MONITORING SYSTEM AND COMPLIANCE REVIEWS

The New York State Comptroller has reported that New York State's school districts and municipalities are facing significant fiscal challenges. As a result, the Office of the State Comptroller ("OSC") 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 the State Comptroller designates the Village as "No Designation."

See the State Comptroller's official website for more information on FSMS. Reference to this website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

The financial affairs of the Village are subject to periodic compliance reviews by OSC to ascertain whether the Village has complied with the requirements of various State and federal statutes. OSC completed two audits in 2019; one, addressed cash controls for the Summer Day Camp program and the second focused on accrued leave and benefits tracking. The Village immediately implemented the suggestions and procedures.

## LITIGATION

The Village from time to time receives notices of claim and is party to litigation. Presently there are no claims or notices of claim of financial significance and none that would not be covered by the Village's insurance. There are also pending against the Village various proceedings brought pursuant to Article 7 of the Real Property Tax Law to review and reduce real estate assessments and obtain a refund for alleged overpayments of real estate taxes. While the results of tax certiorari proceedings are difficult to determine at this time, these proceedings generally result in tax refunds well below the amounts requested and are generally settled over a period of years.

For the fiscal years ended May 31, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the Village paid $65,866, $26,108, $689, $27,085 and $3,927, respectively, for tax refunds. (The settlement of such claims are further generally associated with reductions in assessed valuations, resulting in corresponding decreases in tax revenues going forward.) Pursuant to the New York State Local Finance Law, the Village may issue serial bonds to fund judgments and settled claims.

In the opinion of the Village Attorney, unless otherwise set forth herein and apart from matters provided for by applicable insurance coverage, there are no claims or actions pending which, if determined against the Village, would have an adverse material effect on the financial condition of the Village.

## TAX MATTERS

### *Federal Income Taxes*

In the opinion of Harris Beach PLLC, White Plains, New York, Bond Counsel to the Village, based on existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and court decisions and assuming compliance by the Village with certain covenants and the accuracy of certain representations, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of federal alternative minimum tax on individuals.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), imposes various limitations, conditions and other requirements which must be met at and subsequent to the date of issue of the Bonds in order that interest on the Bonds will be and remain excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes. Included among these requirements are restrictions on the investment and use of proceeds of the Bonds, as applicable, and in certain circumstances, payment of amounts in respect of such proceeds to the United States. Failure to comply with the requirements of the Code may cause interest on the Bonds, as applicable, to be includable in gross income for purposes of Federal income tax, possibly from the date of issuance of the Bonds. The Village will covenant to comply with certain procedures and make certain representations and certifications, designed to assure satisfaction of the requirements of the Code in respect to the Bonds, as applicable. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes compliance with such covenants and the accuracy, in all material respects, of such representations and certificates.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that ownership of the Bonds, and the accrual or receipt of interest thereon, may have collateral federal income tax consequences for certain taxpayers, including financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, S corporations, certain foreign corporations, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad benefits and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry such obligations. Prospective purchasers should consult their tax advisors as to any possible collateral consequences of their ownership of the Bonds and their accrual or receipt of interest thereon. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such collateral federal income tax consequences.

The Bonds will be designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" within the meaning of, and pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

## *State and Local Income Taxes*

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State or any political subdivision thereof, including The City of New York.

Interest on the Bonds may or may not be subject to state or local income taxes in jurisdictions other than the State of New York under applicable state or local tax laws. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion, however, as to the tax treatment of the Bonds under other state or local jurisdictions. Each purchaser of the Bonds should consult his or her own tax advisor regarding the taxable status of the Bonds in a particular state or local jurisdiction other than the State of New York.

## *Other Considerations*

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 and delivery of the Bonds may affect the tax status of interest on the Bonds.

No assurance can be given that current or future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, including amendments to the Code or the State income tax laws, regulations, administrative rulings, or court decisions, will not, directly or indirectly, cause interest on the Bonds to be subject to Federal or State income taxation, or otherwise prevent Bondholders from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. Further, no assurance can be given that the introduction or enactment of any such future legislation, or any judicial decision or action of the Internal Revenue Service or any State taxing authority, including, but not limited to, the promulgation of a regulation or ruling, or the selection of the Bonds for audit examination, or the course or result of any Internal Revenue Service examination of the Bonds or of obligations which present similar tax issues, will not affect the market price or marketability of the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

All summaries and explanations of provisions of law do not purport to be complete and reference is made to such laws for full and complete statements of their provisions.

ALL PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS OF THE BONDS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR TAX ADVISORS IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE CODE AS TO THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING OR HOLDING THE BONDS.

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## LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Bonds will be subject to the final approving opinion of Harris Beach PLLC, White Plains, New York, Bond Counsel to the Village. Such legal opinion will state that in the opinion of Bond Counsel (i) the Bonds have been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the Village, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon, subject to the applicable statutory limitations of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 of the State of New York; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Bonds, as applicable, may be limited by any applicable existing or future bankruptcy, insolvency or other law (State or Federal) affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights.

Such legal opinion will also state that (i) in rendering the opinions expressed therein, Bond Counsel has assumed the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records, documents and proceedings examined by Bond Counsel which have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacities and has not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof, and Bond Counsel also has assumed the genuineness of the signatures appearing upon such public records, documents and proceedings and such certifications thereof; (ii) the scope of Bond Counsel's engagement in relation to the issuance of the Bonds has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein; (iii) the opinions expressed therein 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 Village together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the Village to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds, as applicable, as the same respectively become due and payable; (iv) reference should be made to the Official Statement for factual information which, in the judgment of the Village, would materially affect the ability of the Village to pay such principal and interest; and (v) while Bond Counsel has participated in the preparation of the Official Statement, Bond Counsel has not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the factual information contained therein and, accordingly, no opinion is expressed by Bond Counsel as to whether the Village, in connection with the sale of the Bonds, 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.

## 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 Bonds, the Village will provide an executed copy of its undertaking to provide continuing disclosure 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 Bonds, 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 or to the functions of such Board contemplated by the Undertaking:

(1) by the end of the sixth month following the end of each succeeding fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending May 31, 2021 (i) certain annual financial information and operating data for the preceding fiscal year in a form generally consistent with the information contained or cross-referenced in the final Official Statement of the Village relating to the Bonds under the headings "*LITIGATION*" and in *APPENDICES A* and *B*, and (ii) a copy of the audited financial statement, if any, (prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in effect at the time of the audit) for the preceding fiscal year, unless such audited financial statement, if any, shall not then be available in which case the unaudited financial statement shall be provided and an audited financial statement shall be provided within 60 days after it becomes available and in no event later than 360 days after the end of each fiscal year;

(2) timely notice, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of such event, of the occurrence of any of the following events:

(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 Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (vii) modifications to rights of Bondholders, if material; (viii) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (ix) defeasances; (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (xi) rating changes; (xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event 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 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 security holders, 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 for the SEC staff to the National Association of Bond Lawyers dated September 19, 1995. However, event (iii) is not applicable, since no "debt service reserves" will be established for the Bonds.

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 Bonds.

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 Bonds; but the Village does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any event except those events listed above; and

(3) in a timely manner not in excess of ten (10) business days, notice of a failure to provide the annual financial information and operating data and such audited financial statement by the date specified.

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 Bonds shall have been paid in full or in the event that those portions of the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 ("Rule 15c2-12") which require the Undertaking, or such provision, as the case may be, do not or no longer apply to the Bonds. 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 Bonds, 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 Bonds.

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 amended.

## MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, Great Neck, New York, (the "Municipal Advisor") is an independent municipal advisor registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The Municipal Advisor has served as the independent financial advisor to the Village in connection with this transaction.

In preparing the Official Statement, the Municipal Advisor has relied upon governmental officials, and other sources, who have access to relevant data to provide accurate information for the Official Statement. The Municipal Advisor has not been engaged, nor has it undertaken, to independently verify the accuracy of such information. The Municipal Advisor is not a public accounting firm and has not been engaged by the Village to compile, review, examine or audit any information in the Official Statement in accordance with accounting standards. The Municipal Advisor is not a law firm and does not provide legal advice with respect to this or any debt offerings of the Village. The Municipal Advisor is an independent advisory firm and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, trading or distributing municipal securities or other public securities and therefore will not participate in the underwriting of the Bonds.

## RATING

On November 19, 2020, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") upgraded the rating on the Village's outstanding general obligation limited tax bonds and issuer rating to "Aa3" from "A1" and applied such rating to the Bonds.

Such rating reflects only the views of such organization and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from Moody's at the following address: Moody's Investors Service, 7 World Trade Center at 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007. There can be no assurance that such rating will continue for any specified period of time or that such rating will not be revised or withdrawn, if in the judgment of Moody's circumstances so warrant. Any such change or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds or the availability of a secondary market for the Bonds.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may be obtained from Catherine Kopf, Treasurer, 130 Samsondale Avenue, West Haverstraw, New York 10993, (845) 947-2800, e-mail: ckopf@westhaverstraw.org or from the Village's Municipal Advisor, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, 11 Grace Avenue, Suite 308, Great Neck, New York 11021, (516) 274-4504.

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

Harris Beach PLLC 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 or sale of the Bonds, including this Official Statement.

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at www.capmark.org. 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. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC 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 Capital Markets Advisors, LLC assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC 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. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC and the Village also assume no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

This Official Statement is submitted only in connection with the sale of the Bonds by the Village and may not be reproduced or used in whole or in part for any other purpose.

VILLAGE OF WEST HAVERSTRAW
ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK

By: /s/ Catherine Kopf
Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer

DATED: November 24, 2020

# APPENDIX A

## THE VILLAGE

# THE VILLAGE

## *General Information*

The Village is situated in the Town of Haverstraw (the "Town"), Rockland County. Pursuant to a special election of the voters, the Village was incorporated in 1883 with a land area of two square miles. The Village is suburban residential in its makeup; many residents find employment throughout the County as well as in New York City.

## *Form of Government*

The Village was established as a municipal government by the State and is vested with such powers and responsibilities inherent in the operation of municipal government including the adoption of rules and regulations to govern its affairs. In addition, the Village may tax real property situated in its boundaries and issue debt subject to the provision of the State's Local Finance Law. There is one independent school district operating in the Village that possesses powers with respect to taxation and debt issuance. Village residents also pay real property taxes to the Town and County to support programs administered by those governmental entities.

Government operations of the Village are subject to the provisions of the State Constitution and various statutes including the Village Law, the General Municipal Law and the Local Finance Law. Real property assessment, collection and enforcement procedures are governed by the Real Property Tax Law.

The Village Board of Trustees is the legislative, appropriating, governing and policy determining body of the Village and consists of four trustees and a Mayor, all of whom are elected at large to serve four-year terms. The number of terms which may be served is not limited. It is the responsibility of the Board of Trustees to enact, by resolution, all legislation and operating policies, including local laws. Annual operating budgets for the Village must be authorized by the Board. All Village indebtedness is authorized by the Board of Trustees. Certain authority regarding issuance of indebtedness is generally delegated by the Board to the Village Treasurer, as chief fiscal officer.

The executive responsibility for the Village is vested in the Mayor. The Mayor is elected for a four-year term of office with the right to succeed himself. In addition, the Mayor is a full member of and the presiding officer of the Village Board. Subject to Board approval, the Mayor appoints the Village Clerk, Village Treasurer and Village Attorney.

## *Services*

The Village provides its residents with many of the services traditionally provided by municipal governments. In addition, the Town and County furnish certain other services. A list of the services provided by the Village are as follows: highway and public facilities maintenance; cultural and recreational activities; building code enforcement; planning and zoning administration; and tax collections. Fire protection is furnished by a Village volunteer fire department. Vehicles and equipment for fire and emergency services are maintained by the Village and the Village funds the fire department's operating expenses.

Pursuant to State law, the County, not the Village, is responsible for funding and providing various social service and health care programs such as Medicaid, aid to the families with dependent children, home relief and mental health programs.

## *Employees*

The Village employs approximately 21 full-time employees and 37 part-time employees, exclusive of volunteer firefighters. Collective bargaining units do not represent any Village employees.

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## *Employee Benefits*

Substantially all employees of the Village are members of the New York State and Local Employees Retirement System ("ERS" or the "Retirement System"). The Retirement System is a cost-sharing multiple public employer retirement system. The obligation of employers and employees to contribute and the benefits paid to employees thereunder 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.

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. The Village chose to prepay the required contribution by December 15, 2018 and received an overall discount of $2,443. The Village's share of the required contributions, based on covered payroll paid for the Village's year ended May 31, 2019 was $287,663.

The State Retirement System 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%. Those local governments and school districts that amortize their pension obligations are required to establish reserve accounts to fund payment increases that are a result of fluctuations in pension plan performance.

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 contributions on a pay as you go basis and does not expect to participate in the SCO in the foreseeable future.

On August 29, 2019, the State Comptroller announced that for fiscal year 2020-21, the average contribution rates for ERS will remain the same and the average contribution rates for PFRS will increase 0.9% from 23.5% to 24.4% when compared to fiscal year 2019-20. Projections of required contributions will vary by employer depending on factors such as retirement plans, salaries and the distribution of their employees among the six retirement tiers.

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**ERS Contributions.** The current retirement expenditures presented in the Village's financial statements for each of the last five years and the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year are shown in the following table:

| Fiscal Year | ERS |
|---|---|
| 2016 | $290,466 |
| 2017 | 234,557 |
| 2018 | 250,596 |
| 2019 | 250,839 |
| 2020 | 291,985 |
| 2021 (Budget) | 331,100 |

Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budgets of the Village. Summary itself not audited.

## *Other Postemployment Benefits*

The Village implemented GASB Statement No. 75 ("GASB 75") of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), which replaces GASB Statement No. 45 as of fiscal year ended May 31, 2020. GASB 75 requires state and local governments to account for and report their costs associated with post-retirement healthcare benefits and other non-pension benefits, known as other post-employment benefits ("OPEB"). GASB 75 generally requires that employers account for and report the annual cost of OPEB and the outstanding obligations and commitments related to OPEB similarly to GASB Statement No. 68 reporting requirements for pensions.

GASB 75 requires state and local governments to measure a defined benefit OPEB plan as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees, attributable to past periods of service in order to calculate the total OPEB liability. Total OPEB liability generally is required to be determined through an actuarial valuation using a measurement date that is no earlier than the end of the employer's prior fiscal year and no later than the end of the employer's current fiscal year.

GASB 75 requires that most changes in the OPEB liability be included in OPEB expense in the period of the changes. Based on the results of an actuarial valuation, certain changes in the OPEB liability are required to be included in OPEB expense over current and future years.

The Village's total OPEB liability as of May 31, 2020 was $10,715,288 using a discount rate of 2.63% and actuarial assumptions and other inputs as described in the Village's May 31, 2020 audited financial statements.

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

At this time, New York State has not developed guidelines for the creation and use of irrevocable trusts for the funding of OPEB. As a result, the Village will continue funding this expenditure on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Legislation had been introduced in the last two legislative sessions to create an optional investment pool to help the State and local governments fund retiree health insurance and OPEB. The proposed legislation would authorize the creation of irrevocable OPEB trusts so that the State and its local governments can help fund their OPEB liabilities, establish an OPEB investment fund in the sole custody of the State Comptroller for the investment of OPEB assets of the State and participating eligible local governments, designate the president of the Civil Service Commission as the trustee of the State's OPEB trust and the governing boards as trustee for local governments and allow school districts to transfer certain excess reserve balances to an OPEB trust once it is established. Under the proposed legislation, there would be no limits on how much a local government can deposit into the trust. Such legislation has not been considered for a full legislative approval and the Village cannot predict whether such legislation will be enacted into law in the foreseeable future.

## FINANCIAL FACTORS

### *Budgetary Procedure*

The head of each administrative unit of the Village is required to file detailed estimates of revenues (other than real property taxes) and expenditures for the next fiscal year with the Budget Officer (the Village Treasurer) on or before March 1st of each year. After reviewing these estimates, the Budget Officer prepares a tentative budget which includes her recommendations. The tentative budget is filed with the Village Clerk not later than March 20th. Subsequently, the Village Clerk presents the tentative budget to the Board at a regular or special meeting held prior to March 31st. Review and preliminary alteration of the tentative budget by the Board must be completed at that meeting. Following this review process, the tentative budget and such modifications, if any, as approved by the Board become the preliminary budget. A public hearing on the preliminary budget, notice of which must be given at least five (5) days prior to the hearing, must be held not later than April 15th. After the public hearing, the Board may further change and revise the preliminary budget. The Board must adopt the preliminary budget as submitted or amended by May 1st, at which time the preliminary budget becomes the annual budget of the Village for the ensuing fiscal year. Budgetary control is the responsibility of the Village Treasurer.

### *Independent Audits*

The Village retained the firm of Berard & Associates CPA's P.C. to audit its financial statements for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2020. Appendix B, attached hereto, presents excerpts from the Village's most recent audited reports covering the last five fiscal years. Appendix C contains a link to the last fiscal year audit.

In addition, the Village is subject to audit by the State Comptroller to review compliance with legal requirements and the rules and regulations established by the State. See "The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System and Compliance Reviews" herein.

### *Investment Policy*

Pursuant to Section 39 of the State's General Municipal Law, the Village has an investment policy applicable to the investment of all moneys and financial resources of the Village. The responsibility for the investment program has been delegated by the Board to the Chief Financial Officer who was required to establish written operating procedures consistent with the Village's investment policy guidelines. According to the investment policy of the Village, all investments must conform to the applicable requirements of law and provide for: the safety of the principal; sufficient liquidity; and a reasonable rate of return.

**Authorized Investments.** The Village has designated one bank or trust company located and authorized to conduct business in the State to receive deposits of money. The Village is permitted to invest in special time deposits or certificates of deposit.

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 may also utilize repurchase agreements to the extent such agreements are based upon direct or guaranteed obligations of the United States of America. Repurchase agreements are subject to the following restrictions, among others: all repurchase agreements are subject to a master repurchase agreement; trading partners are limited to banks or trust companies authorized to conduct business in the State or primary reporting dealers as designated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; securities may not be substituted; and the custodian for the repurchase security must be a party other than the trading partner. All purchased obligations, unless registered or inscribed in the name of the Village, must be purchased through, delivered to and held in the custody of a bank or trust company located and authorized to conduct business in the State. Reverse repurchase agreements are not permitted under State law.

**Collateral Requirements.** All Village deposits in excess of the applicable insurance coverage provide 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 or exceed the principal amount of deposit, 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, sales tax receipts, State aid and departmental fees and charges. A summary of such revenues for the years 2016-2020 is presented in Appendix B, hereto. Information for said fiscal years has been excerpted from the Village's audited financial reports, however, such presentation has not been audited.

**Property Taxes.** The Village derives a major portion of its revenues from a tax on real property (see "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance" in Appendix B.) Property taxes accounted for 71.1% of total general fund and other governmental funds revenues for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2020. The Village completed fiscal year 2021 collections on October 31, 2020 and reports that collections are on pace with prior years. Property tax receipts have not suffered as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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The following table sets forth total fund revenues and real property taxes received for each of the past five audited fiscal years and the amount budgeted for the most recent fiscal year.

**Fund Revenues & Real Property Taxes**[1]

| Fiscal Year Ended May 31: | Total Revenues | Real Property Taxes | Taxes to Revenues |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2016 | $5,957,918 | $4,520,673 | 75.9% |
| 2017 | 5,961,297 | 4,527,996 | 76.0 |
| 2018 | 6,521,097 | 4,751,762 | 72.9 |
| 2019 | 6,994,177 | 5,035,000 | 72.0 |
| 2020 | 7,049,072 | 5,010,000 | 71.1 |
| 2021 (Budget) | 7,556,557 | 5,164,987 | 68.4 |

(1) General Fund.
Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budgets of the Village. Summary itself not audited.

## *State Aid*

The Village receives financial assistance from the State. State aid accounted for approximately 5.5% of General Fund revenue, excluding other financing sources, during the 2020 fiscal year. A substantial portion of the State aid received is directed to be used for specific programs. 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, 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 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. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the State has declared a state of emergency and the Governor took steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses. The outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the State to address it are expected to negatively impact the State's economy and financial condition. The full impact of COVID19 upon the State is not expected to be known for some time; however, it is anticipated that the State will experience budgetary restrictions which will require certain gap-closing actions. Such actions may include but are not limited to reductions in State agency operations and/or the delay, elimination or substantial reduction in payments to municipalities, school districts or other recipients of State aid in the State. There can be no assurance that the State's financial position will not change materially and adversely from current projections. 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. (See also *"IMPACTS OF COVID-19"*, herein.)

The State's 2020-21 Enacted Budget for fiscal year 2020-2021 grants authority to reduce aid-to-localities appropriations and disbursements by any amount needed to achieve a balanced budget. In addition, the State Budget Director is authorized to withhold and reduce specific local aid payments during the fiscal year. In September 2020, the Village received notice that its annual State Aid and Incentives for Municipalities ("AIM") payment was reduced to 80% of the Village's $144,824 statutory payment with remaining 20% of the expected payment withheld pursuant to the aforementioned authorization.

The Governor's Executive Budget for the State's 2020-2021 fiscal year maintains the Aid and Incentives for Municipalities ("AIM") Related Revenue Sharing consistent with the 2019-2020 Enacted Budget.

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 federal government may enact budgetary changes or take other actions that adversely affect State finances. State legislation adopted with the State's 2019-2020 Budget continues authorization for a process by which the State would manage significant reductions in federal aid during Federal fiscal year 2020 should they arise. Specifically, the legislation allows the State Budget Director to prepare a plan for consideration by the State Legislature in the event that the federal government (i) reduces federal financial participation in Medicaid funding to the State or its subdivisions by $850 million or more; or (ii) reduces federal financial participation of other federal aid funding to the State that affects the State Operating Funds financial plan by $850 million or more, exclusive of any cuts to Medicaid. Each limit is triggered separately. The plan prepared by the State Budget Director must equally and proportionately reduce appropriations and cash disbursements in the State's General Fund and State Special Revenue Funds. Upon receipt of the plan, the State Legislature has 90 days to prepare its own corrective action plan, which may be adopted by concurrent resolution passed by both houses, or the plan submitted by the State Budget Director takes effect automatically.

The State's 2020-2021 Adopted Budget authorizes the State's Budget Director to make periodic adjustments to nearly all State spending, including State Aid, in the event that actual State revenues come in below 99% percent of estimates or if actual disbursements exceed 101% of estimates. Specifically, the legislation provides that the State Budget Director will determine whether the State's 2020-2021 budget is balanced during three "measurement periods": April 1 to April 30, May 1 to June 30, and July 1 to Dec. 31. According to the legislation, if "a General Fund imbalance has occurred during any Measurement Period," the State's Budget Director will be empowered to "adjust or reduce any general fund and/or state special revenue fund appropriation … and related cash disbursement by any amount needed to maintain a balanced budget," and "such adjustments or reductions shall be done uniformly across the board to the extent practicably or by specific appropriations as needed." The legislation further provides that prior to making any adjustments or reductions, the State's Budget Director must notify the Legislature in writing and the Legislature has 10 days following receipt of such notice to prepare and approve its own plan. If the Legislature fails to approve its own plan, the Budget Director's reductions take effect automatically.

It is anticipated that the State Budget Director's powers discussed herein will be activated and across-the-board and targeted reductions to local aid programs will be taken to close a substantial portion of the State fiscal year 2021 budget gap caused by the receipts shortfall. On April 25, 2020, the New York State Division of the Budget announced that the State fiscal year 2021 Enacted State Budget Financial Plan (the "Financial Plan"), projects a $13.3 billion shortfall as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, in the absence of Federal assistance, initial budget control actions are expected to significantly reduce State spending in several areas, including "aid-to-localities," a broad spending category that includes funding for health care, K-12 schools, and higher education as well as support for local governments, public transit systems, and not-for-profits. Reduced receipts are expected to carry through each subsequent year of the four year Financial Plan through State fiscal year 2024. Reductions or delays in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of municipalities and school districts in the State.

The amount of State aid to Villages is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. Currently, due the outbreak of COVID-19 the State has declared a state of emergency and the Governor has taken steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses. The outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the State to address it are expected to negatively impact the State's economy and financial condition. The full impact of COVID-19 upon the State is not expected to be known for some time; however, it is anticipated that the State will be required to take certain gap-closing actions. Such actions may include, but are not limited to: reductions in State agency operations and/or delays or reductions in payments to local governments in the State. If this were to occur, reductions in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of local governments in the State, including the Village.

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The following table sets forth total fund revenues and State aid revenues received for each of the past five audited fiscal years and the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year.

**Fund Revenues & State Aid Revenues**[1]

| Fiscal Year Ended May 31: | Total Revenues | State Aid | State Aid to Revenues |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2016 | $5,957,918 | $329,317 | 7.3% |
| 2017 | 5,961,297 | 338,175 | 7.4 |
| 2018 | 6,521,097 | 381,020 | 5.8 |
| 2019 | 6,994,177 | 449,197 | 6.4 |
| 2020 | 7,049,072 | 388,395 | 5.5 |
| 2021 (Budget) | 7,556,557 | 337,824 | 4.5 |

(1) General Fund.
Source: The Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budgets of the Village. The Summary itself is not audited.

**Sales Tax.** The Village receives a share of the County sales tax. As authorized pursuant to Section 1210 of the New York Tax Law, the County currently imposes a sales and use tax of 4.00%. This is in addition to the 4.00% sales and use tax imposed by the State and 0.375% Metropolitan Commuter Tax. The sales and use tax collections are administered by the State Tax Commission and the proceeds are paid monthly to the County. In March 2002, the County increased its sales tax from 3.000% to 3.625%, of which 0.125% is distributed to towns and villages in the County based on population. In January 2008, the County agreed to share an additional 0.125% with towns and villages with police departments and in March 2009 increased its sales tax from 3.625% to 4.00%. For the quarter ending May 31, 2020, the Village reports that sales tax receipts were 17% below budgeted. The Village anticipates an overall decrease in Sales and Use tax receipts of approximately 10% for Fiscal Year 2021.

The following table sets forth total fund revenues and sale taxes received for each of the past five fiscal years ended May 31, and the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year.

**General Fund Revenues & Sales Tax**[1]

| Fiscal Year Ended May 31: | Total Revenues | Sales Tax | Sales Tax to Revenues |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2016 | $5,957,918 | $203,539 | 3.4% |
| 2017 | 5,961,297 | 213,285 | 3.6 |
| 2018 | 6,521,097 | 213,945 | 3.9 |
| 2019 | 6,994,177 | 228,123 | 3.3 |
| 2020 | 7,049,072 | 220,000 | 3.1 |
| 2021 (Budget) | 7,556,557 | 220,000 | 2.9 |

(1) General Fund.
Source: Annual Update Documents and Adopted Budgets of the Village. Summary itself not audited.

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## REAL PROPERTY TAXES

### *Assessed and Full Valuations*

| Assessment Roll Year<br>For Year Ended May 31: | 2016<br>2017 | 2017<br>2018 | 2018<br>2019 | 2019<br>2020 | 2020<br>2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assessed Valuation | $ 653,353,827 | $ 651,952,155 | $ 650,814,282 | $ 648,855,340 | $650,509,090 |
| Equalization Rate: | 107.50% | 103.19% | 99.65% | 93.92% | 86.78% |
| Full Valuation: | $ 607,771,002 | $ 631,797,805 | $ 653,100,132 | $ 690,859,604 | $749,607,156 |
| Tax Rate Per $1,000: (a) | | | | | |
| Homestead | $5.14 | $5.42 | $5.76 | $5.96 | $5.93 |
| Non-Homestead | $13.17 | 13.83 | 14.73 | 14.03 | 15.12 |
| Tax Levy (a) | $4,530,539 | $4,750,000 | $5,035,000 | $5,010,000 | $5,164,987 |
| Amount Uncollected (b) | None | None | None | None | None |

(a) Village general purposes only.
(b) The Village is guaranteed 100% of its taxes by the County. See "Tax Collection Procedures" herein.

### *Tax Collection Procedures*

The Village Board of Trustees levies real property taxes pursuant to a resolution and such taxes become a lien on the first day of June. Taxes are due on June 1 and may be paid without penalty through the last day of June. Thereafter, a penalty of 5% is charged for the first month or fraction thereof and an additional 1% penalty is charged for each month or part of a month thereafter up to a maximum of 8%.

Pursuant to an agreement between the Village and County, unpaid Village taxes are enforced by the County. The Village transmits to the County a list of taxes unpaid at the expiration of the tax warrant on November 1st. The County pays the Village the full amount of unpaid taxes including accrued interest by April 15th of the current fiscal year. Thus, the Village is paid 100% of its taxes during year of levy, whether by the property owner or by the County.

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### *Ten of the Largest Taxpayers*

The following table set forth the Village's larger taxpayers as shown on 2020 assessment roll used to levy real property taxes for fiscal 2021.

**2021 Fiscal Year**

| Taxpayer | Classification | Assessed Valuation | Percent of Total Assessed Valuation [(1)] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orange & Rockland Utilities | Utility | $22,469,063 | 3.5% |
| Berk-Cohen Associates | Apartments | 21,000,000 | 3.2 |
| DPSW Samsondale LLC | Shopping Plaza | 12,700,000 | 2.0 |
| United Water New York Inc | Utility | 7,541,768 | 1.2 |
| NYS Department of Health | Hospital | 6,167,700 | 1.0 |
| Double Wings Realty Corp | Shopping Plaza | 5,075,000 | 0.8 |
| Ramapo Road Assoc. LLC [(2)] | Professional Building | 4,300,000 | 0.7 |
| Verizon New York Inc | Utility | 2,971,787 | 0.5 |
| Garnerville Holding Co. | Warehouse/Commercial | 2,600,000 | 0.4 |
| Banbury Square Apts Inc. | Apartment Building | 2,322,500 | 0.4 |
| | | $87,147,818 | 13.7% |

(1) The total assessed value for the fiscal year ending May 31, 2021 is $650,509,090.
(2) Pending tax certiorari.

## 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 all local governments, including school districts (with the exception of New York City, the counties comprising New York City and the Big 5 City School Districts (Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Yonkers) which are affected indirectly by applicability to their respective city). It also applies to independent special districts and to town and county improvement districts as part of their parent municipalities tax levies.

The Tax Levy Limitation 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. On April 12, 2019, the enacted State budget legislation made the Tax Levy Limitation Law permanent. 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 permissible 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. Municipalities are also permitted to carry forward a certain portion of their unused levy limitation from a prior year. Each municipality prior to adoption of its fiscal year budget must submit for review to the State Comptroller any information that is necessary in the calculation of its tax levy for such 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 Law (June 24, 2011).

Article 8 Section 2 of the State Constitution requires every issuer of general obligation notes and bonds in the State to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon. This 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 that is what courts have held they mean."

Article 8 Section 12 of the State Constitution specifically provides as follows:

> "It shall be the duty of the legislature, subject to the provisions of this constitution, to restrict the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting indebtedness, and loaning the credit of counties, cities, towns and villages, so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessments and in contracting of indebtedness by them. Nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the legislature from further restricting the powers herein specified of any county, city, town, village or school district to contract indebtedness or to levy taxes on real estate. The legislature shall not, however, restrict the power to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted."

On the relationship of the Article 8 Section 2 requirement to pledge the faith and credit and the Article 8 Section 12 protection of the levy of real property taxes to pay debt service on bonds subject to the general obligation pledge, the Court of Appeals in the *Flushing National Bank* case stated:

> "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 of 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* 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 municipalities.

Therefore, 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 an 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.

It is possible that the Tax Levy Limitation Law will be subject to judicial review to resolve the constitutional issues raised by its adoption. Although courts in New York have historically been protective of the rights of holders of general obligation debt of political subdivisions, the outcome of any such legal challenge cannot be predicted.

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# VILLAGE INDEBTEDNESS

## *Constitutional Requirements*

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

**Purpose and Pledge.** Subject to certain enumerated exceptions, the Village shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual or private corporation or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any of the foregoing or any public corporation.

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

**Payment and Maturity.** Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes or to be paid within three fiscal year periods, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose as determined by statute or, in the alternative, the weighted average period of probable usefulness of the several objects or purposes for which it is contracted. No installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment, unless the Village determines to issue a particular debt obligation amortizing on the basis of 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 such required annual installments on its 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, subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as water and certain sewer facilities and cash or appropriations for current debt service. The constitutional method for determining full valuation is by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the last completed assessment roll and applying thereto the rate which such assessed valuation bears to the full valuation as determined by the State Office of Real Property Tax Services (the "ORPTS"). The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such rate shall be determined. Average full valuation is determined by taking the sum of the full valuations of such last completed assessment roll and the four preceding assessment rolls and dividing such sum by five.

## *Statutory Procedure*

In general, the State Legislature, by enactment of the Local Finance Law, has authorized the powers and procedure for the Village to borrow and incur indebtedness by the enactment of the Local Finance Law, subject, of course, to the constitutional provisions set forth above. The power to spend money, however, generally derives from other law, including specifically the General Municipal Law of New York State and the Village Law. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW," herein.

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the Village authorizes the issuance of bonds by the adoption of a resolution, approved by at least two-thirds of the members of the Village Board, the finance board of the Village. Customarily the Village has delegated to the Treasurer, as chief fiscal officer of the Village, the power to authorize and sell bond anticipation notes in anticipation of authorized bonds.

The Local Finance Law also provides an estoppel procedure whereby a bond resolution, or a summary thereof, is published. The passage of 20 days from the date of such publication effective estops legal challenges to the validity of the obligations authorized by such bond resolution except for alleged constitutional violations. Except on rare occasions the Village complies with this estoppel procedure. It is a procedure that is recommended by Bond Counsel, but it is not an absolute legal requirement.

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

Statutory law in New York permits bond anticipation notes to be renewed each year provided annual principal installments are made in reduction of the total amount of such notes outstanding, commencing no later than two years from the date of the first of such notes, and provided that such renewals do not (with certain exceptions) extend five years beyond the original date or borrowing. However, notes issued in anticipation of 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.

In general, the Local Finance Law contains provisions providing the Village with power to issue certain other short-term general obligation indebtedness including revenue and tax anticipation notes and budget notes.

## *Constitutional Debt-Contracting Limitation*

ORPTS annually establishes State equalization rates for all assessing units in the State, including the Town of Haverstraw which is the assessing unit for the Village, which rates are determined by statistical sampling of market/assessment studies. The equalization rates are used in the calculation and distribution of certain state aids and are used by many localities in the calculation of debt contracting and real property taxing limitations. The Village is not subject to a constitutional real property taxing limitation but has a debt contracting limitation equal to seven percent (7%) of average full valuation (See "Constitutional Requirements, Debt Limit," herein). **See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.**

The Town of Haverstraw determines the assessed valuation for taxable real properties located in the Village . The ORPTS determines the assessed valuation of special franchises and the taxable ceiling of railroad property. Special franchises include assessments on certain specialized equipment of utilities under, above, upon or through public streets or public places. Certain properties are taxable for school purposes but exempt for Village purposes.

The following table sets forth the Village's debt-contracting limitation.

**Computation of Statutory**
**Debt Contracting Limitation**
**As of November 12, 2020**

| For Fiscal Year Ended May 31: | Assessed Valuations | Equalization Rate | Full Valuations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2017 | $653,353,827 | 107.50% | $607,771,002 |
| 2018 | 651,952,155 | 103.19 | 631,797,805 |
| 2019 | 650,814,282 | 99.65 | 653,100,132 |
| 2020 | 648,855,340 | 93.92 | 690,859,604 |
| 2021 | 650,509,090 | 86.78 | 749,607,156 |
| Total Five-Year Full Valuation | | | $3,333,135,699 |
| Five-Year Average Full Valuation | | | 666,627,140 |
| Debt Contracting Limitations: 7% of Five-Year Average Full Valuation | | | $ 46,663,899 |

### *Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness*

The following table presents the debt-incurring power of the Village and shows that the Village is within its constitutional debt limit.

**Statement of Debt Contracting Power**
**As of November 12, 2020**

| | Amount | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Debt Contracting Limitation: | $46,663,899 | 100.00% |
| Gross Indebtedness: | | |
| Serial Bonds | 2,990,000 | 6.80 |
| Bond Anticipation Notes | 108,000 | 0.25 |
| Total Gross Indebtedness | $3,098,000 | 7.05 |
| Less Exclusions: | | |
| Unexpended Appropriation to Pay Non-Exempt Principal Debt | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total Exclusions | 0 | 0.0 |
| Net Indebtedness | $3,098,000 | 7.05 |
| Net Debt Contracting Margin | $43,565,899 | 93.36% |

### *Short-Term Indebtedness*

The Village is authorized under the Local Finance Law to issue short-term notes for various purposes including temporary financing of capital projects, in anticipation of certain operating revenues and emergency funds for budgetary expenditures. Subject to the provisions of the law, notes generally may be renewed from time to time but must be retired within specific time limits which vary, according to the type of note, generally up to five years in the case of bond anticipation notes.

### *Bond Anticipation Notes*

The Village has the following bond anticipation notes outstanding.

| Date of Original Issue | Purpose | Amount Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| 09-09-17 | Vehicle acquisition | $108,000 |
| | | $108,000 |

### *Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes*

The Village has not issued tax anticipation notes or revenue anticipation notes during the last ten years.

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## *Trend of Capital Debt*

The following table sets forth the gross amount of debt outstanding at the end of the 2016-2020 fiscal years:

**Debt History**

| Fiscal Year Ended May 31: | Bonded Debt | Bond Anticipation Notes | Total Debt |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2016 | $2,055,000 | $520,000 | $2,575,000 |
| 2017 | 1,830,000 | 415,000 | 2,245,000 |
| 2018 | 1,595,000 | 2,315,000 | 3,910,000 |
| 2019 | 3,225,000 | 159,000 | 3,384,000 |
| 2020 | 2,990,000 | 108,000 | 3,098,000 |

## *Overlapping and Underlying Debt*

The real property taxpayers of the Village are responsible for a proportionate share of outstanding debt obligations of the County, the Town and one school district which covers the Village. Such taxpayers' share of this overlapping debt is based upon the amount of the Village's equalized property values taken as a percentage of each separate units' total values. The following table presents the amount of overlapping debt and the Village's share of this debt as of the dates indicated; authorized but unissued debt has not been included.

**Statement of Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness**

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross Direct Indebtedness | $ 3,098,000 |
| Exclusions and Deductions | 0 |
| Net Direct Indebtedness | $ 3,098,000 |

| Overlapping Units | As of | Net Overlapping Debt | Percentage Applicable | Applicable Net Overlapping Debt |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rockland County | 06/30/20 | $461,298,000 | 1.96% | $ 9,041,441 |
| Town | 06/04/20 | 27,130,000 | 21.96 | 5,957,748 |
| Haverstraw-Stony Point CSD | 06/30/19 | 178,645,000 | 16.55 | 29,565,748 |
| Total | | | | $44,564,937 |

Source: Data provided by County and School District Officials and State Comptroller.

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## *Debt Ratios*

**Direct and Overlapping Debt Ratios**

| | Amount | Debt Per Capita (a) | Ratio To Full Value (b) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net Direct Debt | $3,098,000 | $304.05 | 0.51% |
| Net Direct and Overlapping Debt | 47,662,937 | 4,677.88 | 7.82 |

(a) The population of the Village is estimated to be 10,189.
(b) The full valuation of the Village for the 2019 fiscal year is $609,404,935.

## *Authorized But Unissued Debt*

As of May 31, 2020, the Village has authorized $2.4 million bonds for the purchase of 2 firefighting vehicles with apparatus. On October 7, 2020, the Village Board authorized the issuance of $1.5 million bonds to fund Samsondale Streetscapes.

## *Debt Service Schedule*

The following sets forth the principal and interest payments required to amortize the Village's outstanding bonds, exclusive of the Bonds.

**Schedule of Debt Service Requirements**

| Year Ending May 31: | Principal | Interest | Total | % Principal Paid |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021(1) | $275,000 | $118,456 | $393,456 | 9.20% |
| 2022 | 295,000 | 107,554 | 402,554 | 19.06% |
| 2023 | 305,000 | 95,919 | 400,919 | 29.26% |
| 2024 | 315,000 | 83,584 | 398,584 | 39.80% |
| 2025 | 320,000 | 70,638 | 390,638 | 50.50% |
| 2026 | 215,000 | 57,288 | 272,288 | 57.69% |
| 2027 | 220,000 | 48,325 | 268,325 | 65.05% |
| 2029 | 150,000 | 29,600 | 179,600 | 70.07% |
| 2028 | 230,000 | 38,775 | 268,775 | 77.76% |
| 2030 | 155,000 | 23,500 | 178,500 | 82.94% |
| 2031 | 160,000 | 17,200 | 177,200 | 88.29% |
| 2032 | 170,000 | 10,600 | 180,600 | 93.98% |
| 2033 | 180,000 | 3,600 | 183,600 | 100.00% |
| | $2,990,000 | $705,039 | $3,695,039 | |

(1) For entire year

# ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

## *Population*

**Population Trend**

| | 2000 | 2010 | 2019 | % Change 2000-10 | % Change 2010-19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Village | 10,295 | 10,165 | 10,189 | (1.3)% | 0.2% |
| Town | 33,811 | 36,634 | 37,000 | 8.3 | 1.0 |
| County | 286,753 | 311,687 | 325,789 | 8.7 | 4.5 |
| State | 18,976,457 | 19,378,102 | 19,453,561 | 2.1 | 0.4 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

## *Income*

**Per Capita Money Income**

| | 2010 | 2018 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Village | $26,952 | $26,198 | (2.8)% |
| Town | 30,080 | 31,858 | 5.9 |
| County | 34,304 | 38,076 | 11.0 |
| State | 30,948 | 37,470 | 21.1 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (American Community Survey – 5 Year Estimate).

**Median Income of Families - 2018**

| | Median Income |
|---|---|
| Village of Haverstraw | $ 71,674 |
| Town of Haverstraw | 85,637 |
| County | 106,787 |
| State | 80,419 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (American Community Survey – 5 Year Estimate).

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## *Employment*

The following tables provide certain information about major employers and unemployment information. Such data is presented for the County as a whole and is not necessarily representative of the Village. Nor does it reflect recent increases in unemployment due to COVID-19.

**Employed Civilian Labor Force**
**2000-2019**

| | | | | % Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2010 | 2019 | 2000-10 | 2010-19 |
| Town | 16,300 | 18,000 | 18,600 | 10.4% | 3.3% |
| County | 139,300 | 138,800 | 146,100 | (3.6) | 5.2 |
| State | 8,718,700 | 8,769,700 | 9,514,400 | 0.6 | 5.5 |

Source: New York State Department of Labor

**Average Unemployment Rates (%)**
**2015-2019**

| Year | Town of Haverstraw | County | State |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2015 | 5.7% | 4.5% | 5.3% |
| 2016 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| 2017 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| 2018 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| 2019 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 4.0 |

**Monthly Unemployment Rates**

| Month | Haverstraw Town | County | State |
|---|---|---|---|
| January 2020 | 5.2 | 3.7% | 4.1% |
| February | 5.0 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| March | 5.1 | 3.7 | 4.2 |
| April | 19.3 | 13.8 | 15.1 |
| May | 15.4 | 11.1 | 14.2 |
| June | 15.8 | 12.2 | 15.5 |
| July | 16.8 | 13.8 | 16.0 |
| August | 12.7 | 10.4 | 12.5 |
| September | 8.4 | 6.5 | 9.4 |

(1) Monthly Rates.
Source: New York State Labor Department and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

*(The remainder of this page intentionally left blank)*

**Larger Commercial and Industrial Employers in the County**

| Name | Industry or Business | Number of Employees |
|---|---|---|
| Hamaspik of Rockland County | Health Services | 1,993 |
| Nyack Hospital | Hospital | 1,850 |
| Bon Secours Good Samaritan Hospital | Hospital | 1,751 |
| Rockland Psychiatric Center | Health Care | 1,219 |
| Jawonio, Inc. | Health Care | 1,100 |
| Helen Hayes Hospital | Hospital | 891 |
| Verizon Wireless | Communications | 850 |
| Northern Services Group | Nursing Home | 832 |
| St. Dominic’s Home | Nursing Home | 820 |
| Orange & Rockland Utilities | Public Utility | 817 |
| AT&T Healthcare | Health Care | 800 |
| Pfizer, Inc | Pharmaceuticals | 800 |
| Nice-Pak / PDI | Paper Manufacturing | 768 |
| ARC of Rockland | Health Care | 715 |
| Camp Venture, Inc. | Health Services | 680 |
| Aide Services, Inc. | Health Services | 600 |
| Par Pharmaceutical, Inc. | Pharmaceuticals | 591 |
| Community Home Health & Aide Svc, Inc. | Health Services | 560 |
| Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory | Earth Sciences Research | 560 |
| Chestnut Ridge Transportation, Inc. | Transportation | 531 |
| Hudson Valley Dev. Disabilities Services | Health Services | 523 |
| Intercos America, Inc. | Cosmetic Manufacturing | 425 |
| Raymour & Flanigan | Commercial | 415 |
| Aluf Plastics, A Division of API | Commercial | 401 |
| Rockland Bakery Inc. | Commercial | 400 |

Source: Rockland County 2019 CAFR and County Officials.

## *Financial Institutions*

Commercial banks located within or nearby the Village include: Commerce Bank, JPMorgan Chase, Key Bank and Sterling Bank.

## *Transportation*

The Village maintains its own interior network of roads. The Village is served by the Palisades Interstate Parkway; State Route 94; and U.S. Routes 9W and 202. Commercial airline service is available at New York City’s LaGuardia and Kennedy International Airports; Newark International Airport in New Jersey; Stewart Airport in Newburgh; and Westchester County Airport. Railroad passenger service is provided by New Jersey Transit.

## *Utilities*

Electricity and natural gas are supplied to Village homes and businesses by Orange and Rockland Utilities. Telephone service is provided by Verizon.

## LITIGATION

The Village from time to time receives notices of claim and is party to litigation. Presently there are no claims or notices of claim of financial significance and none that would not be covered by the Village's insurance. There are also pending against the Village various proceedings brought pursuant to Article 7 of the Real Property Tax Law to review and reduce real estate assessments and obtain a refund for alleged overpayments of real estate taxes. While the results of tax certiorari proceedings are difficult to determine at this time, these proceedings generally result in tax refunds well below the amounts requested and are generally settled over a period of years.

For the fiscal years ended May 31, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 the Village paid $65,866, $26,108, $689, $27,085 and $3,927, respectively, for tax refunds. (The settlement of such claims are further generally associated with reductions in assessed valuations, resulting in corresponding decreases in tax revenues going forward.). Pursuant to the New York State Local Finance Law, the Village may issue serial bonds to fund judgments and settled claims.

In the opinion of the Village Attorney, unless otherwise set forth herein and apart from matters provided for by applicable insurance coverage, there are no claims or actions pending which, if determined against the Village, would have an adverse material effect on the financial condition of the Village.

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

## IMPACTS OF COVID-19

The financial and economic condition of the Village as well as the market for the Bonds 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 Bonds. 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 Bonds, could be adversely affected.

The Village is dependent in part upon financial assistance from the State in the form of State aid as well as grants and loans to be received ("State Aid"). The Village's receipt of State aid may be delayed as a result of the State's failure to adopt its budget timely and/or to appropriate State Aid to municipalities. The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment may also be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget, the impact to the State's economy and financial condition due to the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreak and other circumstances, including State fiscal stress. Should the Village fail to receive all or a portion of the amounts of State Aid expected to be received from the State in the amounts and at the times anticipated, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such moneys or by a reduction in State Aid or its elimination, the Village is authorized pursuant to the Local Finance Law ("LFL") to provide operating funds by borrowing in anticipation of the receipt of such uncollected State Aid, however, there can be no assurance that, in such event, the Village will have market access for any such borrowing on a cost effective basis. (See also "*State Aid*" herein.)

If and when a holder of any of the Bonds should elect to sell a Bond 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 Bonds. In addition, the price and principal value of the Bonds 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 the U.S. Internal Revenue Code could reduce or eliminate the favorable tax treatment granted to municipal debt, including the Bonds and other debt issued by the Village. Any such future legislation could have an adverse effect on the market value of the Bonds (See "TAX MATTERS" herein).

The enactment of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 on June 24, 2011, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, including the Village, school districts, and fire districts in the State could have an impact upon operations of the Village and as a result, the market price for the Bonds. (See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*," herein.)

An outbreak of disease or similar public health threat, such as the COVID-19 outbreak, or fear of such an event, could have an adverse impact on the Village's financial condition and operating results. Currently, the COVID-19 outbreak has spread globally, including to the United States, and has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The outbreak of the disease has affected travel, commerce and financial markets globally and is widely expected to continue to affect economic growth worldwide. The outbreak caused the Federal government to declare a national state of emergency, which was followed by the enactment of a variety of stimulus measures designed to address financial stability and liquidity issues caused by the outbreak. The State also declared a state of emergency and the Governor has taken steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses. Efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19 has reduced the spread of the virus in some areas and there have been recent efforts to relax some of the restrictions put in place following the initial outbreak. Nevertheless, the outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the Federal government and State to address it are expected to negatively impact federal and local economies, including the economy of the State. The full impact of COVID-19 on the State's operations and financial condition is not expected to be known for some time. Similarly, the degree of the impact on the Village's operations and finances as a result of COVID-19 is extremely difficult to predict due to uncertainties relating to its (i) duration, and (ii) severity, as well as with regard to what actions may be taken by governmental and other health care authorities, including the State, to contain or mitigate its impact. The spread of the outbreak or resurface later in the year could have a material adverse effect on the State and municipalities, including the Village. The Village is continuously monitoring the situation and will take such proactive measures as may be required to maintain its operations and meet its obligations.

**END OF APPENDIX A**

# APPENDIX B

## UNAUDITED SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND BUDGETS

# VILLAGE OF WEST HAVERSTRAW
# BALANCE SHEET
# GENERAL FUND
# UNAUDITED PRESENTATION

| | AS OF MAY 31: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| **ASSETS** | | | | | |
| Cash & Investments | $ 871,914 | $ 2,442,480 | $ 3,015,799 | $ 2,664,528 | $ 3,034,450 |
| Receivables: | | | | | |
| Accounts | 91,034 | 237,830 | 130,929 | 317,185 | 193,501 |
| Due From Other Funds | 54,877 | 425,522 | 415,488 | 894,135 | 1,101,079 |
| Due From Agency Funds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prepaid Expenditures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107,728 |
| Total Assets | $ 1,017,825 | $ 3,105,832 | $ 3,562,216 | $ 3,875,848 | $ 4,436,758 |
| **LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY** | | | | | |
| Liabilities: | | | | | |
| Accounts Payable | $ 155,496 | $ 67,391 | $ 90,371 | $ 104,593 | $ 304,840 |
| Accrued Liabilities | 179,959 | 197,209 | 142,725 | 170,939 | 261,228 |
| Deferred Revenues-Excess Tax Le | 0 | 658 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Due To Other Funds | 25,043 | 23,752 | 43,880 | 7,089 | 32,791 |
| Due To Agency Fund | 17,538 | 16,893 | 123,442 | 36,741 | 1,672 |
| Total Liabilities | 378,036 | 305,903 | 400,418 | 319,362 | 600,531 |
| Fund Balance: | | | | | |
| Non-Spendable | $ 0 | $ 0 | $ 0 | $ 0 | $ 107,728 |
| Restricted | 108,878 | 2,068,715 | 2,296,575 | 2,366,863 | 2,441,058 |
| Assigned | 5,000 | 731,214 | 865,223 | 5,000 | 24,479 |
| Unassigned | 525,911 | 0 | 0 | 1,184,623 | 1,262,962 |
| Total Equity Balance | 639,789 | 2,799,929 | 3,161,798 | 3,556,486 | 3,836,227 |
| **Total Liabilities and Equity** | $ 1,017,825 | $ 3,105,832 | $ 3,562,216 | $ 3,875,848 | $ 4,436,758 |

The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the audited financial statements of the Village.
Such presentation, however, has not been audited.
Complete copies of the Village's audited financial statements are available upon request to the Village.

VILLAGE OF WEST HAVERSTRAW
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GENERAL FUND
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION

| | AS OF MAY 31 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| **REVENUES:** | | | | | |
| Real Property Taxes | $ 4,520,673 | $ 4,527,996 | $ 4,751,762 | $ 5,035,000 | $ 5,010,000 |
| Other Tax Items | 104,383 | 106,496 | 111,305 | 125,985 | 119,549 |
| Non-Property Taxes | 526,491 | 556,140 | 551,783 | 583,869 | 577,139 |
| Departmental Income | 72,592 | 78,252 | 107,273 | 161,026 | 252,051 |
| Intergovernmental Charges | 840 | 840 | 840 | 840 | 840 |
| Use Of Money And Property | 2,638 | 61,826 | 231,898 | 19,648 | 15,536 |
| Net Change in Fair Value of Investments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45,170 | 114,331 |
| Licenses And Permits | 85,458 | 79,115 | 106,273 | 115,572 | 102,055 |
| Fines And Forfeitures | 83,108 | 85,903 | 102,504 | 106,115 | 74,497 |
| Sale Of Property And Compensation For Loss | 5,809 | 188,916 | 55,921 | 101,917 | 15,097 |
| Miscellaneous | 17,935 | 19,109 | 47,963 | 249,838 | 66,282 |
| State Aid | 329,317 | 338,175 | 381,020 | 449,197 | 388,395 |
| Federal Aid | 214,483 | 107,445 | 72,555 | 0 | 313,300 |
| Total Revenues | 5,963,727 | 6,150,213 | 6,521,097 | 6,994,177 | 7,049,072 |
| **EXPENDITURES:** | | | | | |
| General Government Support | 1,155,611 | 1,207,779 | 1,222,458 | 1,366,151 | 1,345,247 |
| Public Safety | 797,492 | 779,007 | 764,082 | 714,866 | 735,509 |
| Transportation | 1,520,093 | 1,613,332 | 1,745,396 | 2,081,856 | 1,998,552 |
| Ecoonomic Assisttance And Opportunity | 11,015 | 11,000 | 12,500 | 13,500 | 13,500 |
| Culture And Recreation | 323,053 | 393,478 | 340,171 | 361,602 | 405,907 |
| Home And Community Services | 462,576 | 314,718 | 275,150 | 219,857 | 557,795 |
| Employee Benefits | 1,266,531 | 1,199,254 | 1,278,978 | 1,275,873 | 1,306,018 |
| Capital Outlay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Debt Service | 303,335 | 293,344 | 295,493 | 304,784 | 355,803 |
| Total Expenditures | 5,839,706 | 5,811,912 | 5,934,228 | 6,338,489 | 6,718,331 |
| Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures | 124,021 | 338,301 | 586,869 | 655,688 | 330,741 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):** | | | | | |
| Proceeds From Bonds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Operating Transfers - In | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Operating Transfers - Out | (75,000) | (75,000) | (225,000) | (261,000) | (51,000) |
| Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) | (75,000) | (75,000) | (225,000) | (261,000) | (51,000) |
| Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses | 49,021 | 263,301 | 361,869 | 394,688 | 279,741 |
| Fund Balances - Beginning of Year | 590,768 | 639,789 | 2,799,929 | 3,161,798 | 3,556,486 |
| Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle | 0 | 1,896,839 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fund Balances - Beginning of Year (Restated) | 590,768 | 2,536,628 | 2,799,929 | 3,161,798 | 3,556,486 |
| **Fund Balances - End of Year** | $ 639,789 | $ 2,799,929 | $ 3,161,798 | $ 3,556,486 | $ 3,836,227 |

The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the audited financial statements of the Village.
Such presentation, however, has not been audited.
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VILLAGE OF WEST HAVERSTRAW
FINAL ADOPTED BUDGET - GENERAL FUND
YEAR ENDING MAY 31

| | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| **REVENUES:** | | |
| Real Property Taxes | $ 5,010,000 | $ 5,164,987 |
| Other Tax Items | 140,213 | 133,912 |
| Non-Property Tax Items | 558,000 | 558,000 |
| Departmental Income | 166,000 | 233,000 |
| Intergovernmental Charges | 800 | 855,233 |
| Use Of Money and Property | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Licenses and Permits | 90,800 | 97,101 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 85,000 | 85,000 |
| Sale of Property and Comp. For Loss | 14,500 | 14,500 |
| Miscellaneous | 73,000 | 73,000 |
| State Aid | 412,824 | 337,824 |
| Total Estimated Revenues | $ 6,555,137 | $ 7,556,557 |
| **APPROPRIATIONS:** | | |
| General Government Support | 1,430,678 | 1,481,894 |
| Public Safety | 876,030 | 856,430 |
| Transportation | 1,796,120 | 1,742,900 |
| Economic Assistance and Opportunity | 16,000 | 17,500 |
| Culture and Recreation | 342,400 | 497,900 |
| Home and Community Services | 267,200 | 1,127,033 |
| Employee Benefits | 1,419,609 | 1,437,959 |
| Debt Service | 407,100 | 394,941 |
| Total Appropriations | 6,555,137 | 7,556,557 |

## APPENDIX C

**LINK TO**
**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**
**THEREON FOR THE**
**YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2020**

**Can be accessed on the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") website of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") at the following link:**

https://emma.msrb.org/P21502429.pdf

*** Such Financial Statements and opinion are intended to be representative only as of the date thereof. Berard & Associates CPA's P.C. has not been requested by the Village to further review and/or update such Financial Statements or opinion in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Official Statement.**