

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

NEW ISSUE

STANDARD & POOR'S: "AA+/STABLE OUTLOOK"

SERIAL BOND

See "BOND RATING" herein

In the opinion of Bond Counsel to the Village, 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. Interest on the Notes held by certain corporations that are subject to the Federal corporate alternative minimum tax is included in the computation of "adjusted financial statement income" for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on such corporations. 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 NOT be designated by the Village as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to the provision of Section 265 of the Code.

\$4,790,341

VILLAGE OF MAMARONECK WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

CUSIP BASE #: 561501

\$4,790,341 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, 2024
(referred to herein as the "Bonds")

Dated: April 23, 2024

Due: April 15, 2025-2037

MATURITIES**

Year	Amount	Rate	Yield	CSP	Year	Amount	Rate	Yield	CSP	Year	Amount	Rate	Yield	CSP
2025	\$ 290,341	%	%		2030	\$ 350,000	%	%		2035	\$ 425,000*	%	%	
2026	300,000				2031	365,000				2036	445,000*			
2027	310,000				2032	380,000				2037	460,000*			
2028	325,000				2033	395,000*								
2029	335,000				2034	410,000*								

* The Bonds maturing in the years 2033-2037 are subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein under the heading "Optional Redemption."

** Subject to change pursuant to the accompanying Notice of Bond Sale in order to achieve substantially level or declining annual debt service. The aggregate par amount of the Bonds may be decreased in an amount not in excess of the premium offered by the successful bidder, and the amount of each annual maturity, as set forth herein, may be adjusted to the extent necessary, in order that the total proceeds, which include the total par amount of the bonds plus all or a portion of the original issue premium, if any, received by the Village, be used for the capital projects financed by the Bonds.

The Bonds are general obligations of the Village of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York (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 certain applicable statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011 of the State of New York, as amended. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" and "NATURE OF OBLIGATION" herein.

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds and may be registered, at the option of the purchaser, in the name of the purchaser or in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which, if so elected by the purchaser, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. If the Bonds are issued in book-entry form, individual purchases will be in the principal amount of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination maturing in 2025. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on October 15, 2024 and semi-annually thereafter on April 15 and October 15 in each year until maturity. Principal and interest will be paid 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. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein. If the Bonds are issued in registered certificated form, the Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination maturing in 2025, and the Village will act as paying agent. Paying agent fees, if any, in such case are to be paid by the purchaser. The Bonds may not be converted into coupon bonds or be registered to bearer.

Proposals for the Bonds shall be for not less than \$4,790,341 and accrued interest, if any, on the total principal amount of the Bonds.

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser and subject to the receipt of the approving legal opinions of Harris Beach PLLC, New York, New York, Bond Counsel to the Village, as to the validity of the Bonds. It is anticipated that the Bonds will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC located in Jersey City, New Jersey or as may be agreed upon on or about April 23, 2024.

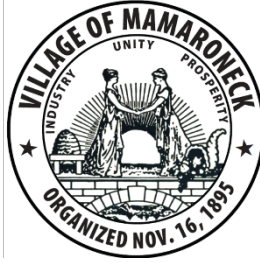
ELECTRONIC BIDS for the Bonds must be submitted via Fiscal Advisors Auction website ("Fiscal Advisors Auction") accessible via www.fiscaladvisorsauction.com on April 9, 2024 until 11:00 A.M., Eastern Time, pursuant to the Notice of Bond Sale. No other form of electronic bidding services will be accepted. No bid will be received after the time for receiving bids specified above. Bids may also be submitted by facsimile at (315) 930-2354. Once the bids are communicated electronically via Fiscal Advisors Auction or facsimile to the Village, each bid will constitute an irrevocable offer to purchase the Bonds pursuant to the terms provided in the Notice of Bond Sale.

April 2, 2024

THE VILLAGE DEEMS THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO BE FINAL FOR PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15C2-12 ("THE RULE"), EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN OMITTED HEREFROM IN ACCORDANCE WITH SAID RULE AND THAT WILL BE SUPPLIED WHEN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS UPDATED FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT WILL BE SO UPDATED UPON REQUEST OF THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS, AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE NOTICE OF BOND SALE WITH RESPECT TO THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE'S AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE FOR THE BONDS AS DESCRIBED IN THE RULE, SEE "APPENDIX C – CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING" HEREIN.

VILLAGE OF MAMARONECK WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

VILLAGE OFFICIALS



SHARON TORRES
Mayor

NORA LUCAS
Deputy Mayor & Trustee

TRUSTEES

MANNY RAWLINGS
LEILANI YIZAR-REID
LOU YOUNG

* * * * *

DANIEL J. SARNOFF
Assistant Village Manager

AGOSTINO A. FUSCO
Village Clerk/Treasurer

LAURA VASAMI
Deputy Treasurer

ROBERT SPOLZINO, ESQ.
Village Attorney



FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.
Municipal Advisor



HARRIS BEACH PLLC
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

HARRIS BEACH PLLC
Bond Counsel

No person has been authorized by the Village to give any information or to make any representations not contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any of the Bonds in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The information, estimates and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Village.

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PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF



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OFFICIAL STATEMENT
of the
VILLAGE OF MAMARONECK
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK
Relating To
\$4,790,341 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, 2024

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and all appendices, has been prepared by the Village of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York (the "Village", "County", and "State", respectively) in connection with the sale by the Village of \$4,790,341, Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, 2024 (the "Bonds").

The factors affecting the Village's financial condition and the Bonds are described throughout this Official Statement. Inasmuch as 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 of New York, 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.

NATURE OF OBLIGATION

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

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

The 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 as required by the Constitution and laws of the State. For the payment of such principal and interest, the Village has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all real property within the Village subject to such taxation by the Village, subject to certain applicable statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended (the "Tax Levy Limitation Law"), as defined below.

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

Under the Constitution of the State, the Village is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds and is required to raise real estate taxes, and without specification, other revenues, if such levy is necessary to repay such indebtedness. While the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limitation on the Village's power to increase its annual tax levy with the amount of such increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, it also provides the procedural method to surmount that limitation.

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

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

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

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

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

In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., the Court of Appeals described this as a "first lien" on revenues, but one that does not give holders a right to any particular revenues. It should thus be noted that the pledge of the faith and credit of a political subdivision in New York State is a pledge of an issuer of a general obligation bond or note to use its general revenue powers, including, but not limited to, its property tax levy to pay debt service on such obligations, but that such pledge may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues.

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

THE BONDS

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds are general obligations of the Village, and will contain a pledge of its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds as required by the Constitution and laws of the State (State Constitution, Art. VIII, Section 2; Local Finance Law, Section 100.00). All the taxable real property within the Village is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon, subject to certain applicable statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended. See "NATURE OF OBLIGATION" and "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

The Bonds will be dated April 23, 2024 and will mature in the principal amounts and on the dates as set forth on the cover page. The Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein under the heading "Optional Redemption." The "Record Date" of the Bonds will be the last business day of the calendar month preceding each such interest payment date. Interest will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis.

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds and may be registered, at the option of the purchaser, in the name of the purchaser or in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”), which, if so elected by the purchaser, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. If the Bonds are issued in book-entry form, individual purchases will be in the principal amount of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination with regard to the 2025 maturity. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on October 15, 2024 and semi-annually thereafter on April 15 and October 15 in each year until maturity. Principal and interest will be paid 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. See “BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM” herein. If the Bonds are issued in registered certificated form, the Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination with regard to the 2025 maturity and the Village will act as paying agent. Paying agent fees, if any, in such case are to be paid by the purchaser. The Bonds may not be converted into coupon bonds or be registered to bearer.

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on or before April 15, 2032 shall not be subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds maturing on or after April 15, 2033 shall be subject to redemption prior to maturity as a whole or in part (and by lot if less than all of a maturity is to be redeemed) at the option of the Village on April 15, 2032 or on any payment date thereafter at par (100.0%), plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

If less than all of the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed, the particular Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed shall be selected by the Village by lot in any customary manner of selection as determined by the Village Treasurer. Notice of such call for redemption shall be given by mailing such notice to the registered holders not more than sixty (60) days nor less than thirty (30) days prior to such date. Notice of redemption having been given as aforesaid, the Bonds so called for redemption shall, on the date for redemption set forth in such call for redemption, become due and payable, together with interest to such redemption date, and interest shall cease to be paid thereon after such redemption date.

Purpose of Issue

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the State Constitution and statutes of the State, including among others, the Village Law and the Local Finance Law, constituting Chapter 33-a of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York and other proceedings and determinations relating thereto, including the bond resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village for the purposes as specified below.

<u>Date Authorized</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount of the Bonds</u>
1/22/2024	Vehicles	\$ 740,255
1/22/2024	Communication Equipment	260,947
1/22/2024	Buildings	342,106
1/22/2024	Streets	1,203,473
1/22/2024	Parks	244,000
1/22/2024	Buildings	20,465
1/22/2024	Machinery	1,559,787
1/22/2024	Fire Equipment	74,620
1/22/2024	Dock Reconstruction	72,034
1/22/2024	Waterway Improvements	272,654
Total:		<u><u>\$ 4,790,341</u></u>

The proceeds of the Bonds will provide original financing for the above-mentioned purposes.

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BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities 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 in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, 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, Government Securities Clearing Corporation, MBS Clearing Corporation, and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its registered 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”). DTC has a Standard & Poor’s rating of AA+. 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.

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

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

Principal and interest payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC’s practice is to credit Direct Participants’ accounts upon DTC’s receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Village, on payable dates 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 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 to DTC.

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 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 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 PARTICIPANTS 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 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.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN CONCERNING DTC AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM DTC AND THE VILLAGE MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR THE ACCURACY OF SUCH INFORMATION OR AS TO THE ABSENCE OF MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGES IN SUCH INFORMATION SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE HEREOF.

Certificated Bonds

DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving notice to the Village and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law, or the Village may terminate its participation in the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC at any time. In the event that such book-entry-only system is discontinued, the following provisions will apply: the Bonds will be issued in fully registered form in denominations of \$5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof for any single maturity, except for one necessary odd denomination with respect to the 2025 maturity. Principal of the Bonds when due will be payable upon presentation at the office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State as a fiscal agent bank to be named by the Village upon termination of the book-entry-only system. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on October 15, 2024 and semi-annually thereafter on April 15 and October 15 in each year until maturity. Such interest will be payable by check drawn on the fiscal agent and mailed to the registered owner on each interest payment date at the address as shown on the registration books of the fiscal agent as of the last business day of the calendar month preceding each such interest payment date. Bonds may be transferred or exchanged at no cost to the registered owner at any time prior to maturity at the office of the fiscal agent for Bonds of the same or any other authorized denomination or denominations in the same aggregate principal amount upon the terms set forth in the Certificate of Determination of the Village Treasurer authorizing the sale of the Bonds and fixing the details thereof and in accordance with the Local Finance Law. The fiscal agent shall not be obligated to make any such transfer or exchange of Bonds between the last business day of the calendar month preceding an interest payment date and such interest payment date.

THE VILLAGE

General Information

The Village was settled in 1661 and was incorporated as a municipal government by the State in 1895. The Village is vested with such powers and has the 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 incur debt subject to the provisions of the State's Local Finance Law. There are two independent public school districts situated in the Village that possess the same powers with respect to taxation and debt issuance. Village residents also pay real property taxes to the Town of Mamaroneck and the Town of Rye (the "Towns") and the County of Westchester to support programs conducted by these governmental entities.

Government operations of the Village are subject to the provisions of the State Constitution and various statutes affecting village governments, including the Village Law, the General Municipal Law and the Local Finance Law. Real property assessment, collection, and enforcement procedures are determined by the Real Property Tax Law and the Westchester County Tax Law. The Village is responsible for the collection of Village and Library District taxes. Other taxes levied in the Village are collected and enforced by the Towns.

Source: Village officials.

Population Trends

	<u>Village of Mamaroneck</u>	<u>Town of Mamaroneck</u>	<u>Town of Rye</u>	<u>Westchester County</u>	<u>New York State</u>
1990	17,325	27,706	39,524	874,866	17,990,455
2000	18,752	28,967	43,880	923,459	18,976,457
2010	18,929	29,156	45,928	949,113	19,378,102
2020	20,151	31,758	49,613	1,004,457	20,201,249
2022 (Estimated)	19,669	30,943	48,340	990,427	19,677,151

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Larger Employers within Westchester County

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type of Business</u>
IBM Corp.	Computer hardware and software
PepsiCo Inc.	Soft drinks and snack foods
Consolidated Edison Inc.	Utility Services
Westchester Medical Center	Hospital and health care services
MasterCard	Credit card services
ITT Corp.	Water and fluid management
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Pharmaceuticals
New York Medical College	Medical college and research
White Plains Hospital	Acute health care services, preventative medical care
New York Presbyterian	Hospital and health care services

Source: Westchester Business Journal.

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Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

Per capita income statistics are available for the Village, Towns, County and State. Listed below are select figures from the 2000 Census Reports, 2006-2010 and 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates.

	<u>Per Capita Income</u>			<u>Median Family Income</u>		
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2006-2010</u>	<u>2018-2022</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2006-2010</u>	<u>2018-2022</u>
Village of:						
Mamaroneck	\$ 36,926	\$ 52,750	\$ 66,178	\$ 75,093	\$ 97,813	\$ 144,886
Towns of:						
Mamaroneck	57,822	78,335	106,351	118,774	151,858	221,352
Rye	28,948	39,563	55,892	65,342	77,883	119,483
County of:						
Westchester	36,726	47,814	67,776	79,881	100,863	147,091
State of:						
New York	23,389	30,948	47,173	51,691	67,405	100,846

Note: 2018-2022 American Community Survey estimates are not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census, 2006-2010 and 2018-2022 American Community Survey data.

Unemployment Rate Statistics

Unemployment statistics are not available for the Village as such. The smallest areas for which such statistics are available (which include the Village) are the Towns and County. The information set forth below with respect to the Towns and County are included for information purposes only. It should not be inferred from the inclusion of such data in this Continuing Disclosure Statement that the Towns or County are necessarily representative of the Village, or vice versa.

	<u>Annual Averages</u>						
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Town of Mamaroneck	3.7%	3.9%	3.4%	3.0%	5.9%	3.8%	2.5%
Town of Rye	3.6%	3.6%	3.2%	3.0%	6.4%	3.7%	2.5%
Westchester County	4.4%	4.5%	3.9%	3.6%	8.0%	4.8%	3.1%
New York State	4.9%	4.6%	4.1%	3.9%	9.8%	7.0%	4.3%

	<u>2023 Monthly Figures</u>											
	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
Town of Mamaroneck	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.1%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	3.4%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.3%
Town of Rye	3.0%	2.9%	2.5%	1.8%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.9%
Westchester County	3.5%	3.3%	2.9%	2.3%	2.8%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	3.2%	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%
New York State	4.6%	4.5%	4.0%	3.7%	3.8%	4.2%	4.1%	4.4%	4.0%	4.4%	4.0%	4.4%

Note: Unemployment rates for January and February 2024 are unavailable as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: Department of Labor, State of New York. (Note: Figures not seasonally adjusted).

Form of Village Government

The Board of Trustees of the Village (the "Village Board" or "Board") is the legislative, appropriating, governing and policy determining body of the Village and consists of four trustees elected at large to serve two-year terms, plus the Mayor. Trustees may be elected to an unlimited number of terms. It is the responsibility of the Board to enact all legislation by resolution and local laws. Annual operating budgets for the Village must be approved by the Board; modifications and transfers between budgetary appropriations also must be authorized by the Board. The original issuance of all Village indebtedness is subject to approval by the Board.

The Mayor is elected for a two-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 Board.

The Board appoints a Village Manager, who is the chief executive officer of the Village and is responsible for managing daily operations.

The Village Clerk/Treasurer is appointed by the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Board, to serve a two-year term.

The responsibilities of the Village Clerk are many and varied. The Village Clerk has custody of the corporate seal, books, records, and papers of the Village, and all the official reports and communications of the Board, and is clerk to the Board and keeps the records of their proceedings. The Village Clerk is responsible for maintaining the Village code of laws and ordinances as it relates to the codes for building, plumbing, electric, zoning, vehicle and traffic regulations, and general ordinances.

The Village Treasurer is the chief fiscal officer of the Village. Duties and responsibilities of the position include: maintaining the Village's accounting systems and records, which includes the responsibility to prepare and file an annual financial report with the State Comptroller, custody and investment of Village funds, and debt management.

Budgetary Procedures

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 on or before March 1st of each year. After reviewing these estimates, the Budget Officer (Village Manager) prepares a tentative budget which includes his 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 Village Board at a regular or special meeting. Review and preliminary alteration of the tentative budget by the Village Board must be completed by May 20th. 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 Village Board may further change and revise the preliminary budget. The Village Board must adopt the preliminary budget as submitted or amended by May 20th, at which time the preliminary budget becomes the annual budget of the Village for the ensuing fiscal year.

Services

The Village provides its residents with many of the services traditionally provided by village governments. In addition, the Towns and County furnish certain other services. A list of these services provided by the Village are as follows: police protection and law enforcement; sewage collection services; refuse collection; highway and public facilities maintenance; a local justice court that is responsible for enforcing provisions of the State's Vehicle and Traffic Law and local ordinances as well as having jurisdiction over certain civil and criminal matters; cultural and recreational activities; building code enforcement; and planning and zoning administration. The Westchester Joint Waterworks, which consists of the Village, Town of Mamaroneck and Village/Town of Harrison, provides water to Village residents. The Mamaroneck Public Library District provides library services to Village residents. Fire protection is furnished by a volunteer fire department.

Pursuant to State law, the County is responsible for funding and providing various social service and health care programs such as Medicaid, aid to families with dependent children, home relief and mental health programs. In addition, the County operates a two-year community college which offers associate degrees in various fields of study.

State Aid

The Village receives financial assistance from the State. State aid accounts for approximately 2.02% of the total general fund budgeted revenues of the Village in the 2023-24 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 or future years. The Village may be affected by a delay in the receipt of State aid until sufficient State taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments. Additionally, if the State should not adopt its budget in a timely manner, municipalities and school districts in the State, including the Village, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid.

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

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

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 Village Board to the Treasurer 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 two banks or trust companies 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 allowed under State law.

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

Eligible securities pledged to secure deposits must be held by the depository or third-party bank or trust company pursuant to written security and custodial agreements. The Village's security agreements provide that the aggregate market value of pledged securities must equal 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 of 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.

Employees

The Village provides services through approximately 115 full-time employees. The following table shows employee representation by collective bargaining agent and the date of expiration of their respective collective bargaining agreements.

<u>Employees</u>	<u>Union Representation</u>	<u>Contract Expiration Date</u>
49	Mamaroneck Village Police Benevolent Assn.	May 31, 2025
64	Mamaroneck Village CSEA	May 31, 2024

Source: Village officials.

Status and Financing of Employee Pension Benefits

Substantially all employees of the Village are members of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") or the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS"; with ERS, the "Retirement Systems"). The ERS is generally also known as the "Common Retirement Fund". The Retirement Systems are cost-sharing multiple public employer retirement systems. The obligation of employers and employees to contribute and the benefit to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement System and Social Security Law (the "Retirement System Law"). The Retirement Systems offers a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability benefits and optional methods of benefit payments. All benefits generally vest after five years of credited service. The Retirement System Law generally provides that all participating employers in each 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 Systems.

The ERS is non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 27, 1976 (Tier 1 & 2); members hired from July 27, 1976 through December 31, 2009 (Tier 3 & 4) contribute 3% for the first 10 years of service and then become non-contributory; members hired from January 1, 2010 through March 31, 2012 (Tier 5) must contribute 3% for their entire careers; members hired April 1, 2012 (Tier 6) or after will contribute between 3 and 6 percent for their entire careers based on their annual wage.

The PFRS is non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to January 8, 2010 (Tier 1, 2 & 3); members hired from January 9, 2010 through March 31, 2012 (Tier 5) must contribute 3% for their entire careers; members hired April 1, 2012 (Tier 6) or after will contribute between 3 and 6 percent for their entire careers based on their annual wage.

For both ERS & PFRS, Tier 5 provides for:

- Raising the minimum age at which most civilians can retire without penalty from 55 to 62 and imposing a penalty of up to 38% for any civilian who retires prior to age 62.
- Requiring employees to continue contributing 3% of their salaries toward pension costs so long as they accumulate additional pension credits.
- Increasing the minimum years of service required to draw pension from 5 years to 10 years.
- Capping the amount of overtime that can be considered in the calculation of pension benefits for civilians at \$15,000 per year, and for police & firefighters at 15% of non-overtime wages.

For both ERS & PFRS, Tier 6 provides for:

- Increase in contribution rates of between 3% and 6% base on annual wage
- Increase in the retirement age from 62 years to 63 years
- A readjustment of the pension multiplier
- A change in the period for final average salary calculation from 3 years to 5 years

The Village's payments to ERS and PFRS since the 2019 fiscal year have been as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
2019	\$1,045,627	\$1,422,072
2020	1,045,101	1,502,399
2021	1,103,720	1,580,731
2022	1,276,715	1,276,715
2023	918,268	1,895,746
2024 (Budgeted)	1,101,528	2,051,786

Pursuant to various laws enacted between 1991 and 2002, the State Legislature authorized local governments to make available certain early retirement incentive programs to its employees.

Historical Trends and Contribution Rates. Historically there has been a State mandate requiring full (100%) funding of the annual actuarially required local governmental contribution out of current budgetary appropriations. With the strong performance of the Retirement System in the 1990s, the locally required annual contribution declined to zero. However, with the subsequent decline in the equity markets, the pension system became underfunded. As a result, required contributions increased substantially to 15% to 20% of payroll for the employees' and the police and fire retirement systems, respectively. Wide swings in the contribution rate resulted in budgetary planning problems for many participating local governments.

A chart of average ERS and PFRS rates (2020 to 2024) is shown below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
2020	14.6%	23.5%
2021	14.6	24.4
2022	16.2	28.3
2023	11.6	27.0
2024	13.1	27.8

Chapter 49 of the Laws of 2003 amended the Retirement and Social Security Law and Local Finance Law. The amendments empowered the State Comptroller to implement a comprehensive structural reform program that establishes a minimum contribution for any employer equal to 4.5% of pensionable salaries for required contributions due December 15, 2003 and for all years thereafter where the actual rate would otherwise be 4.5% or less. In addition, it instituted a billing system that will advise employers over one year in advance concerning actual pension contribution rates.

Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2010 (Part TT) amended the Retirement and Social Security Law to authorize participating local government employers, if they so elect, to amortize an eligible portion of their annual required contributions to both ERS and PFRS, when employer contribution rates rise above certain levels. The option to amortize the eligible portion began with the annual contribution due February 1, 2011. The amortizable portion of an annual required contribution is based on a "graded" rate by the State Comptroller in accordance with formulas provided in Chapter 57. Amortized contributions are to be paid in equal annual installments over a ten-year period, but may be prepaid at any time. Interest is to be charged on the unpaid amortized portion at a rate to be determined by State Comptroller, which approximates a market rate of return on taxable fixed rate securities of a comparable duration issued by comparable issuers. The interest rate is established annually for that year's amortized amount and then applies to the entire ten years of the amortization cycle of that amount. When in any fiscal year, the participating employer's graded payment eliminates all balances owed on prior amortized amounts, any remaining graded payments are to be paid into an employer contribution reserve fund established by the State Comptroller for the employer, to the extent that amortizing employer has no currently unpaid prior amortized amounts, for future such use.

Stable Rate Pension Contribution Option: The 2013-14 Adopted State Budget included a provision that authorized local governments, including the Village, with the option to "lock-in" long-term, stable rate pension contributions for a period of years determined by the State Comptroller and ERS and PFRS. For 2014 and 2015 the rate was 12.0% for ERS and 20% for PFRS; the rates applicable to 2016 and thereafter are subject to adjustment. The pension contribution rates under this program would reduce near-term payments for employers but require higher than normal contributions in later years.

The Village is not amortizing or smoothing any pension payments, nor does it intend to do so in the foreseeable future.

The investment of monies and assumptions underlying same, of the Retirement Systems covering the Village's employees is not subject to the direction of the Village. Thus, it is not possible to predict, control or prepare for future unfunded accrued actuarial liabilities of the Retirement Systems ("UAALs"). The UAAL is the difference between total actuarially accrued liabilities and actuarially calculated assets available for the payment of such benefits. The UAAL is based on assumptions as to retirement age, mortality, projected salary increases attributed to inflation, across-the-board raises and merit raises, increases in retirement benefits, cost-of-living adjustments, valuation of current assets, investment return and other matters. Such UAALs could be substantial in the future, requiring significantly increased contributions from the Village which could affect other budgetary matters. Concerned investors should contact the Retirement Systems administrative staff for further information on the latest actuarial valuations of the Retirement Systems.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Healthcare Benefits. School districts and boards of cooperative educational services, unlike other municipal units of government in the State, have been prohibited from reducing retiree health benefits or increasing health care contributions received or paid by retirees below the level of benefits or contributions afforded to or required from active employees since the implementation of Chapter 729 of the New York Laws of 1994. Legislative attempts to provide similar protection to retirees of other local units of government in the State have not succeeded as of this date. Nevertheless, many such retirees of all varieties of municipal units in the State do presently receive such benefits.

OPEB. Other Post-Employment Benefits ("OPEB") refers to "other post-employment benefits," meaning other than pension benefits, disability benefits and OPEB consist primarily of health care benefits, and may include other benefits such as disability benefits and life insurance. Until now, these benefits have generally been administered on a pay-as-you-go basis and have not been reported as a liability on governmental financial statements.

GASB 75. GASB has issued Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, effective for the year ending May 31, 2019. This Statement replaces the requirements of Statements No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, as amended, and No. 57, *OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans*, for OPEB. Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, and establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for OPEB plans. The Village adopted the provisions of Statement No. 75 for the year ending May 31, 2019.

The Village contracted with Danzinger & Markhoff, LLP, an actuarial firm, to calculate its actuarial valuation under GASB 75 for the fiscal years ending May 31, 2021 and May 31, 2022.

	Balance beginning at May 31:	2020	2021
<u>Changes for the year:</u>		<u>\$ 79,634,002</u>	<u>\$ 98,095,223</u>
Service cost		2,399,911	3,466,332
Interest		2,067,369	1,540,976
Differences between expected and actual experience		2,696,606	3,429,726
Changes in assumptions or other inputs		13,350,976	(29,255,818)
Changes of benefit terms		-	-
Benefit payments		<u>(2,053,641)</u>	<u>(2,357,032)</u>
Net Changes		<u>\$ 18,461,221</u>	<u>\$ (23,175,816)</u>
	Balance ending at May 31:	2021	2022
		<u>\$ 98,095,223</u>	<u>\$ 74,919,407</u>

Note: The above table is not audited. The GASB 75 report for fiscal year ending 2023 is unavailable as of the date of this Official Statement

The Village's unfunded actuarial accrued OPEB liability could have a material adverse impact upon the Village's finances and could force the Village to reduce services, raise taxes or both.

There is no authority in current State law to establish a trust account or reserve fund for this liability. The Village has reserved \$0 towards its OPEB liability. The Village funds this liability on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Under GASB 75, an actuarial valuation will be required every 2 years for all plans, however, the Alternative Measurement Method continues to be available for plans with less than 100 members.

Financial Statements

The Village retains an independent certified public accountant firm for a continuous independent audit of all financial transactions of the Village. The financial affairs of the Village are also subject to annual audits by the State Comptroller. The last independent audit covers the fiscal year ending May 31, 2023. The Village's audited financial report for the fiscal year ending May 31, 2023 is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – C".

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

Beginning with the fiscal year ending May 31, 2005 the Village is required to issue its financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34. This statement includes reporting of all assets including infrastructure and depreciation in the Government Wide Statement of Activities, as well as the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

New York State Comptroller Report of Examination

State Comptroller's office, i.e., the Department of Audit and Control, periodically performs a compliance review to ascertain whether the Village has complied with the requirements of various State and Federal statutes. These audits can be found by visiting the Audits of Local Governments section of the Office of the State Comptroller website.

There are no recent State Comptrollers audits of the Village for the past five years, nor any that are currently in progress or pending release at this time.

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller. References to website addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only. Unless specified otherwise, such websites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement.

The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

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

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

The reports of the State Comptroller for the past three years for the Village are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending In</u>	<u>Stress Designation</u>	<u>Fiscal Score</u>
2022	No Designation	5.0
2021	No Designation	3.3
2020	No Designation	1.7

Note: The fiscal score for fiscal year ending May 31, 2023 has not been calculated as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller. References to website addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only. Unless specified otherwise, such websites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement.

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TAX INFORMATION

Taxable Valuations

<u>Fiscal Year Ending May 31:</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Assessed Valuation	\$ 4,240,484,660	\$ 4,281,920,577	\$ 4,391,539,992	\$ 4,514,192,104	\$ 4,799,598,309
New York State Equalization Rate	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Total Taxable Full Valuation	\$ 4,240,484,660	\$ 4,281,920,577	\$ 4,391,539,992	\$ 4,514,192,104	\$ 4,799,598,309

Source: Village officials.

Tax Rate per \$1,000 (Assessed)

<u>Fiscal Year Ending May 31:</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
	\$ 6.09	\$ 6.11	\$ 6.14	\$ 6.10	\$ 5.84

Source: Village officials.

Tax Collection Procedure

The collection and enforcement of real property taxes is governed by the Real Property Tax Law of the State as well as by the County Tax Code.

The Village is responsible for levying and collecting its own real property taxes. Taxes may be paid in two installments on June 1 and December 1. First installment taxes may be paid without penalty at any time during the month of June. There is no penalty for the December installment if that amount is paid prior to January 1. Late payments are assessed a 5% penalty for the first month or fraction thereof and 1% each month thereafter up to a maximum of 12%. Any unpaid taxes are transferred to a real property tax lien holder in mid-March of each year.

Town, County and School District taxes levied against real property in the Village are collected by the respective Town. The Town must remit the full amount of the levy directly to the School District and the County.

Tax Levy and Tax Collection Record

<u>Fiscal Year Ending May 31:</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Total Tax Levy	\$ 25,861,585	\$ 26,203,313	\$ 26,981,915	\$ 27,521,415	\$ 28,034,665
Amount Uncollected ⁽¹⁾	383,534	206,791	452,851	1,552,702	12,921,833
% Uncollected	1.48%	0.79%	1.68%	5.64%	46.09%

⁽¹⁾ The Village is made whole on all uncollected taxes. The 2024 amount uncollected represents the amount collected as of the date of this Official Statement. "Tax Collection Procedure" herein.

Source: Village officials.

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Ten Largest Taxpayers – 2023 Assessment Roll for 2023-24 Village Tax Roll

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Taxable Full Value</u>
Consolidated Edison Co.	Utility	\$80,017,142
Avalon Properties, Inc.	Rental Property	45,640,000
Palmer Terrace Cooperative, Inc.	Co-op Apartments	29,000,000
Sheldrake Station Dev	Apartments	22,500,000
Orienta Gardens Owners Inc.	Rental Property	16,950,000
Fenimore Road LLC	Apartments	16,000,000
Mamaroneck Gardens Inc.	Rental Properties	15,465,000
Beach Point Club Inc.	Rental Properties	9,816,750
Lasthome, LLC	Apartments	9,227,000
Larchmont Acres East Assoc. LLC	Rental Properties	8,679,800

As of the date of this Official Statement the Village does have any pending or outstanding tax certiorari claims that are known or expected to have a material impact on the finances of the Village.

The ten larger taxpayers listed above have a total full valuation of \$253,295,692, which represents 5.28% of the tax base of the Village for the 2023-2024 fiscal year.

Source: Village Tax Rolls.

Constitutional Tax Margin

Computation of Constitutional Tax Margin for fiscal years ending May 31, 2023 and May 31, 2024:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Five-Year Average Full Valuation.....	<u>\$4,333,826,350</u>	<u>\$4,447,157,364</u>
Tax Limit – 2.0% thereof.....	86,676,527	88,943,147
Add: Exclusions from Limit	<u>3,264,701</u>	<u>2,783,773</u>
Total Taxing Power	\$ 89,941,228	\$ 91,726,920
Less Total Levy	<u>27,162,581</u>	<u>31,114,884</u>
Constitutional Tax Margin	<u>\$ 59,513,946</u>	<u>\$ 60,612,036</u>

Source: Village officials.

Additional Tax Information

The Towns of Mamaroneck and Rye assess real property in the Village.

Veterans' and senior citizens' exemptions are offered to those who qualify.

The assessment roll of the Village is constituted approximately as follows: 87% Residential, 2% Commercial and 11% other. The estimated total property tax for an average residence is \$5,394 per year.

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TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the 2011 Laws of New York was signed into law by the Governor (the “Tax Levy Limitation Law”). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to virtually all local governments, including school districts (with the exception of New York City, and the cities of Yonkers, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo). 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. 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 (60%) vote of the total voting strength of such body, a local law (or resolution in the case of fire districts and certain special districts) to override such limitation for such coming fiscal year only. There are exceptions to the tax levy limitation provided in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, including expenditures made on account of certain tort settlements and certain increases in the average actuarial contribution rates of the New York State and Local Employees’ Retirement System, the Police and Fire Retirement System and the Teachers’ Retirement System. 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 each fiscal year budget, must submit for review to the State Comptroller any information that is necessary in the calculation of its tax levy for each fiscal year.

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

While the Tax Levy Limitation Law may constrict an issuer’s power to levy real property taxes for the payment of debt service on debt contracted after the effective date of the Tax Levy Limitation Law, it is clear that no statute is able (a) to limit an issuer’s pledge of its faith and credit to the payment of any of its general obligation indebtedness or (b) 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.

Certain additional restrictions on the amount of the tax credit are set forth in Chapter 59 in order for the tax cap to qualify as one which will provide the tax credit benefit to such real property taxpayers. The tax credit amount is increased in the second year if compliance occurs in both taxable years.

For the second taxable year of the program, the tax credit for real property taxpayers is additionally contingent upon adoption by the school district or municipal unit of government of a state approved “government efficiency plan” which demonstrates “three year savings and efficiencies of at least one per cent per year from shared services, cooperation agreements and/or mergers or efficiencies”.

Municipalities and school districts must provide certification of compliance with the requirements of the new provisions to certain state officials in order to render their real property taxpayers eligible for the tax credit.

While the provisions of Chapter 59 do not directly further restrict the taxing power of the affected school districts and municipal units of government, they do provide an incentive for such tax levies to remain within the tax cap limits established by the Tax Levy Limitation Law. The implications of this for future tax levies and for operations and services of the Village are uncertain at this time.

STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

The New York 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 in summary form, and as generally applicable to the Village and its indebtedness (including the Bonds), include the following provisions:

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, private corporation or private undertaking or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any foreign or public corporation. The Village may contract indebtedness only for a Village purpose and shall pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of any 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; no installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment, unless substantially level or declining debt service is utilized. 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 bonds.

Debt Limit. The Village has the power to contract indebtedness for any Village purpose so long as the principal amount thereof, subject to certain limited exceptions, shall not exceed seven per centum of the average full valuation of taxable real property of the Village and subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as water and certain sewer facilities and cash or appropriations for current debt service. The constitutional method for determining full valuation is by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate as shown upon the latest completed assessment roll and dividing the same by the equalization rate as determined by the State Office of Real Property Services. The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratio shall be determined. Average full valuation is determined by taking the sum of the full valuation of the last completed assessment roll and the four preceding assessment rolls and dividing such sum by five.

Pursuant to Article VIII of the State Constitution and Title 9 of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law, the debt limit of the Village is calculated by taking 7% of the latest five-year average of the full valuation of all taxable real property.

Statutory Procedure

In general, the State Legislature has authorized the power and procedure for the Village to borrow and incur indebtedness by the enactment of the Local Finance Law subject, of course, to the provisions set forth above. The power to spend money, however, generally derives from other law, including specifically the Village Law and the General Municipal Law.

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law and Village Law, the Village authorizes the issuance of bonds by the adoption of a bond resolution approved by at least two-thirds of the members of the Board of Trustees, the finance board of the Village. Customarily, the Board of Trustees has delegated to the Village 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 that when a bond resolution is published with a statutory form of notice, the validity of the Bonds authorized thereby, including bond anticipation notes issued in anticipation of the sale thereof, may be contested only if:

- (1) Such obligations are authorized for a purpose for which the Village is not authorized to expend money, or
- (2) There has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of law which should have been complied with in the authorization of such obligations, and

An action contesting such validity, is commenced within twenty days after the date of such publication, or,

- (3) Such obligations are authorized in violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

The Village generally issues its obligations after the time period specified in 3 above has expired with no action filed that has contested validity. It is a procedure that is recommended by Bond Counsel and followed by the Village, 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 bonds outstanding, commencing no later than two years from the date of the first of such bonds and provided that such renewals do not exceed five years beyond the original date of borrowing. (See “Payment and Maturity” under “Constitutional Requirements” herein.)

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, deficiency and capital notes (see “Details of Outstanding Indebtedness” herein).

Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year

<u>Fiscal Years Ending May 31st:</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Bonds	\$ 35,525,000	\$ 42,183,530	\$ 44,715,000	\$ 48,312,604	\$ 60,232,778
Bond Anticipation Notes	4,991,713	0	0	0	0
Other Debt	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Debt Outstanding	<u>\$ 40,516,713</u>	<u>\$ 42,183,530</u>	<u>\$ 44,715,000</u>	<u>\$ 48,312,604</u>	<u>\$ 60,232,778</u>

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the Village evidenced by bonds and notes as of April 2, 2024.

<u>Type of Indebtedness</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Bonds	2024-2050	\$ 56,750,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	---	<u>0</u>
	Total Indebtedness	<u>\$ 56,750,000</u>

Debt Statement Summary

Statement of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as of April 2, 2024:

Five-Year Average Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property.....	\$ 4,445,547,128
Debt Limit - 7% thereof.....	311,188,299

Inclusions:

Bonds.....	\$ 56,750,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>0</u>
Total Inclusions	<u>\$ 56,750,000</u>

Exclusions:

Appropriations	\$ 0
Sewer Debt ⁽¹⁾	0
Water Debt ⁽²⁾	<u>16,960,409</u>
Total Exclusions.....	<u>\$ 16,960,409</u>

Total Net Indebtedness Subject to Debt Limit.....	<u>\$ 39,789,591</u>
Net Debt-Contracting Margin	<u>\$ 271,398,708</u>
Percent of Debt Contracting Power Exhausted	12.79%

⁽¹⁾ Sewer Debt is excluded pursuant to Section 124.10 of the Local Finance Law.

⁽²⁾ Water Debt is excluded pursuant to Article VIII, Section 5B of the New York State Constitution.

Note: The proceeds of the Bonds will increase the net indebtedness of the Village by \$4,790,341.

Bonded Debt Service

A schedule of bonded debt service, including the principal of the Bonds, may be found in “APPENDIX – B” to this Official Statement.

Authorized But Unissued Debt

Other than the projects for which the Bonds are being issued, there are no other projects authorized and unissued for the Village.

Cash Flow Borrowing

The Village issued tax anticipation notes in June 2023 that were issued on behalf of the Mamaroneck Public Library in anticipation of the collection of taxes or assessments levied or to be levied on behalf of the Library. In June 2024, the Village expects to issue \$766,667 in tax anticipation notes on behalf of the Mamaroneck Public Library. Except as heretofore described, the Village has not over the previous five years issued tax anticipation notes to fund Village operations, nor does it expect to issue revenue anticipation notes, tax anticipation notes, budget notes nor deficiency notes in the foreseeable future to fund such Village operations.

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

In addition to the Village, the following political subdivisions have the power to issue bonds and to levy taxes or cause taxes to be levied on taxable real property in the Village. The estimated indebtedness of such political subdivisions is as follows:

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Status of Debt as of</u>	<u>Gross Indebtedness</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Estimated Exclusions</u>	<u>Net Indebtedness</u>	<u>Village Share</u>	<u>Applicable Indebtedness</u>
County of:						
Westchester	12/31/2021	\$ 1,513,739,932	\$ 582,192,426 ⁽²⁾	\$ 931,547,506	2.29%	\$ 21,332,438
Towns of:						
Mamaroneck	12/31/2021	44,215,000	15,338,216 ⁽²⁾	28,876,784	43.93%	12,685,571
Rye	12/31/2021	12,535,000	- ⁽²⁾	12,535,000	51.31%	6,431,709
School District:						
Mamaroneck UFSD	6/30/2022	64,798,180	19,180,261 ⁽³⁾	45,617,919	45.75%	20,870,198
					Total:	<u>\$ 61,319,915</u>

(1) Bonds and bond anticipation notes are as of the close of the respective fiscal years, and are not adjusted to include subsequent bond or note sales, if any.

(2) Water and sewer debt and appropriations. Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, this indebtedness is excluded from the constitutional debt limit.

(3) Estimated building aid.

Source: State Comptroller's reports for fiscal year ending 2021 for the County and Towns and fiscal year ending 2022 for the School District.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the Village's net indebtedness as of April 2, 2024.

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> ^(a)	<u>Percentage of Full Value</u> ^(b)
Net Indebtedness ^(c)	\$ 39,789,591	\$ 2,022.96	0.83%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness ^(d)	101,109,506	5,140.55	2.11

(a) The 2022 estimated population of the Village is 19,669. (See "THE VILLAGE – Population" herein.)

(b) The Village's full value of taxable real estate for 2023-24 is \$4,799,598,309. (See "TAX INFORMATION" herein.)

(c) See "Debt Statement Summary" herein.

(d) Estimated net overlapping indebtedness is \$61,319,915. (See "Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness" herein.)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

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

Execution/Attachment of Municipal Property. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgments out of certain funds or the proceeds of a tax levy. In accordance with the general rule with respect to municipalities, judgments against the Village may not be enforced by levy and execution against property owned by the Village.

Authority to File for Municipal Bankruptcy. The Federal Bankruptcy Code allows public bodies, such as the Village, recourse to the protection of a Federal Court for the purpose of adjusting outstanding indebtedness. Section 85.80 of the Local Finance Law contains specific authorization for any municipality in the State or its emergency control board to file a petition under any provision of Federal bankruptcy law for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), the constitutionality of that portion of Title 6-A of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law, described below, enacted at the 1975 Extraordinary Session of the State legislature authorizing any county, city, town or village with respect to which the State has declared a financial emergency to petition the State Supreme Court to stay the enforcement against such municipality of any claim for payment relating to any contract, debt or obligation of the municipality during the emergency period, is subject to doubt. In any event, no such emergency has been declared with respect to the Village.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fiscal Stress and State Emergency Financial Control Boards. Pursuant to Article IX Section 2(b)(2) of the State Constitution, any local government in the State may request the intervention of the State in its “property, affairs and government” by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of its legislative body or on request of its chief executive officer concurred in by a majority of such membership. This has resulted in the adoption of special acts for the establishment of public benefit corporations with varying degrees of authority to control the finances (including debt issuance) of the cities of Buffalo, Troy and Yonkers and the County of Nassau. The specific authority, powers and composition of the financial control boards established by these acts varies based upon circumstances and needs. Generally, the State legislature has granted such boards the power to approve or disapprove budget and financial plans and to issue debt on behalf of the municipality, as well as to impose wage and/or hiring freezes and approve collective bargaining agreements in certain cases. Implementation is left to the discretion of the board of the public benefit corporation. Such a State financial control board was first established for New York City in 1975. In addition, on a certificate of necessity of the governor reciting facts which in the judgment of governor constitute an emergency requiring enactment of such laws, with the concurrences of two-thirds of the members elected in each house of the State legislature the State is authorized to intervene in the “property, affairs and governments” of local government units. This occurred in the case of the County of Erie in 2005. The authority of the State to intervene in the financial affairs of local government is further supported by Article VIII, Section 12 of the Constitution which declares it to be the duty of the State legislature to restrict, subject to other provisions of the Constitution, the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money and contracting indebtedness and loaning the credit of counties, cities, towns and villages so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessment and in contracting indebtedness by them.

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

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

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

Several municipalities in the State are presently working with the FRB. The Village has not requested FRB assistance nor does it reasonably expect to do so in the foreseeable future. School districts and fire districts are not eligible for FRB assistance.

Constitutional Non-Appropriation Provision. There is in the Constitution of the State, Article VIII, Section 2, the following provision relating to the annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due principal of and interest on indebtedness of every county, city, town, village and school district in the State: “If at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriations, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. The fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid at the suit of any holder of obligations issued for any such indebtedness.” This constitutes a specific non-exclusive constitutional remedy against a defaulting municipality or school district; however, it does not apply in a context in which monies have been appropriated for debt service but the appropriating authorities decline to use such monies to pay debt service. However, Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State also provides that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set apart and apply such revenues at the suit of any holder of any obligations of indebtedness issued with the pledge of the faith of the credit of such political subdivision. See “General Municipal Law Contract Creditors’ Provision” herein.

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

Default Litigation. In prior years, certain events and legislation affecting a holder’s remedies upon default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have upheld and sustained the rights of bondholders, such courts might hold that future events including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in political subdivisions of the State require the exercise by the State or its political subdivisions of emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services prior to the payment of debt service. See “NATURE OF OBLIGATION” and “State Debt Moratorium Law” herein.

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

MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

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

The financial and economic condition of the Village as well as the market for the 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 on financial assistance from the State. However, if the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes and revenues in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the Village, in any year, the Village may be affected by a delay, until sufficient taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments to the Village. In some years, the Village has received delayed payments of State aid which resulted from the State’s delay in adopting its budget and appropriating State aid to municipalities and school districts, and consequent delay in State borrowing to finance such appropriations.

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

If a holder elects to sell his investment prior to its scheduled maturity date, market access or price risk may be incurred. If and when a holder of any of the Bonds should elect to sell a Note prior to its maturity, there can be no assurance that a market shall have been established, maintained and be in existence for the purchase and sale of any of the Bonds. Recent global financial crises have included limited periods of significant disruption. 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 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 would have an adverse effect on the market value of the Bonds (See “TAX MATTERS” herein).

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

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. No assurances can be given that such security and operational control measures implemented would 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.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Harris Beach PLLC, New York, 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 the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. Interest on the Bonds held by certain corporations that are subject to the Federal corporate alternative minimum tax is included in the computation of “adjusted financial statement income” for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on such corporations. (See below).

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 for interest on the Bonds to 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, and in certain circumstances, payment of amounts in respect of such proceeds to the Federal government. Failure to comply with the requirement of the Code may cause interest on the Bonds to be includable in gross income for purposes of Federal income tax, possibly from their respective dates of issuance. In the Arbitrage and Use of Proceeds Certificate of the Village to be executed in connection with the issuance of the Bonds, the Village will covenant to comply with certain procedures and it will make certain representations and certifications, designed to assure satisfaction of the requirements of the Code with respect to the Bonds. 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 Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, imposes a Federal corporate alternative minimum tax equal to 15 percent of the “adjusted financial statement income” of corporations (other than S corporations, regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts) having an average annual “adjusted financial statement income” for the 3-taxable-year period ending with the tax year that exceeds \$1,000,000,000. Interest on tax-exempt bonds, such as the Bonds, is included in the computation of a corporation’s “adjusted financial statement income”. Prospective Bondholders that may be subject to the corporate alternative minimum tax should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the potential consequences of owning the Bonds.

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

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).

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 any future legislation, 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.

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the authorization and issuance of the Bonds will be covered by the approving legal opinion of Harris Beach PLLC, New York, 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 property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon, subject to certain applicable statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended (see "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein); provided, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Bonds may be limited by any applicable existing or future bankruptcy, insolvency or other law (State or Federal) affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights; (ii) under existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and court decisions, interest on the Bonds is excluded from the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum taxes imposed on individuals; (iii) 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); and (iv) based upon Bond Counsel's examination of law and review of the arbitrage and use of proceeds certificate executed by the Village Treasurer pursuant to Section 148 of the Code and the regulations thereunder, the facts, estimates and circumstances as set forth in said arbitrage certificate are sufficient to satisfy the criteria which are necessary under Section 148 of the Code to support the conclusion that the Bonds will not be "arbitrage bonds" within the meaning of said section, and no matters have come to Bond Counsel's attention which makes unreasonable or incorrect the representations made in said arbitrage certificate. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding Federal or State income tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds.

Such legal opinions will also state that (i) in rendering the opinion 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 therein; (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 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.

LITIGATION

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

Matter of Hampshire Country Club v. Village of Mamaroneck (Hampshire I), Supreme Court, Westchester County Clerk's Index No. 2371/2014 – This is a proceeding to compel the Board of Trustees to hear a petition to rezone certain real property in the Village. Prior counsel made a motion to dismiss, which was denied. The Supreme Court denied the Village's motion to dismiss. The Appellate Division, Second Department, reversed and dismissed the bulk of the case. The petitioner has not yet pursued the balance of the claims. The petition seeks attorneys' fees, but no money damages. The Petitioner does not appear to be pursuing the remaining causes of action, but there is no basis yet to seek its dismissal.

Matter of Hampshire Recreation LLC v. Village of Mamaroneck Planning Board (Hampshire II), Supreme Court, Westchester County commenced on November 25, 2019. Action by applicant to compel Planning Board's submission of the FEIS. The court ordered the Planning Board to complete the FEIS and make SEQRA findings by a date certain. A notice of appeal has been filed. The FEIS was completed and the SEQRA findings were made within the time required by the court. The matter is moot but has not been dismissed.

Matter of Hampshire Recreation LLC v. Village of Mamaroneck Planning Board (Hampshire III) – This is a proceeding pursuant to CPLR article 78 to set aside the denial by the Planning Board of Hampshire's application for site development plan and other approvals to construct 109 residential units on the Hampshire Country Club property. The Supreme Court, Westchester County, granted the petition to the extent of remitting the matter to the Planning Board for further consideration of three environmental issues. The Planning Board appealed, automatically staying the matter pending determination of the appeal.

Hampshire Recreation LLC v. Village of Mamaroneck (Hampshire IV) – This is an action in the Supreme Court, Westchester County (Index No. 56207/2021), for \$58,100,000 in money damages, alleging that the denial of Hampshire's application for its 105-unit residential development deprived it of all potential development of the property and constitutes a taking. Hampshire filed the summons and complaint on May 6, 2021. The Village and the Planning Board moved to dismiss the complaint. By order dated May 3, 2022, the Supreme Court denied the motion. The Village and the Planning Board have filed notices of appeal. The appeal is fully submitted and awaiting oral argument in the Appellate Division. When the Supreme Court in Hampshire III remitted the underlying matter to the Planning Board, the Village renewed its motion to dismiss on the ground that the money damages claim was not ripe for adjudication. The Supreme Court denied the motion. The Village has appealed. In the meantime, discovery is moving forward in the Supreme Court. By order dated November 15, 2023, the Supreme Court granted Hampshire's motion to compel discovery. The Village and the Planning Board filed a notice of appeal on November 16, 2023, staying the Supreme Court's order. Unless the Appellate Division orders otherwise, the Village must file the record and its brief by May 16, 2024.

Matter of Connecticut Fund for the Environment, et al v. Village of Mamaroneck – This is an action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Case No. 15-cv-6323) under the Clean Water Act for remediation of sanitary sewer lines. The matter was resolved in 2017 by a stipulation that, among other things, obligated the Village to make certain repairs to its sanitary sewer infrastructure. The Village was not able to comply with the schedule in the order but has since undertaken much of the required work. The Village has since negotiated an amended consent decree, which includes the Village paying \$350,000 for an environmental benefit project and \$150,000 in fees.

Matter of McCrory and Tiekert v. Village of Mamaroneck – This is a proceeding in the Supreme Court, Westchester County (Index No. 1772/2017), pursuant to the Open Meetings Law. The petition seeks attorneys' fees, but no money damages. The proceeding was dismissed by order dated September 22, 2017 on the ground that the petitioners did not have standing. By order dated February 5, 2020, the Appellate Division, Second Department, reversed, holding that the petitioners did have standing and remitting the matter to the Supreme Court for consideration of the petitioners' substantive claims. The petitioners have not re-noticed the petition.

Matter of McCrory v. Village of Mamaroneck, et al. (Flagler Drive) – This is a proceeding in the Supreme Court, Westchester County (Index No. 2529/2019), for declaratory and injunctive relief regarding the Village's payment for the replacement of a water line in Flagler Drive. By order dated December 22, 2021, the Supreme Court dismissed the complaint and awarded costs to each of the respondents, reasoning that "[t]he burden should not fall on the Village of Mamaroneck taxpayers, nor the Water Works customers to pay for defending this case." In January 2022, the respondents moved for costs, including attorneys' fees. The petitioner cross-moved, effectively for leave to reargue the order dismissing the petition. The motions were fully submitted in March 2022, and we are waiting for a decision. Petitioner filed a notice of appeal in June 2021 from the order dismissing the complaint. The appeal was fully submitted in March 2022 and argued in January 2024. A decision is pending.

Boyd v. Village of Mamaroneck – The plaintiff commenced this action in 2019 in the Supreme Court, Westchester County (Index No. 60693/2019), to recover money damages for the alleged failure of Village police officers to enforce an order of the Family Court on April 27, 2018, allegedly resulting in the death of a child at the hand of her mother. The Village removed the action to the United States District Court and moved to dismiss. After the plaintiff voluntarily discontinued his federal claims, the District Court remanded the matter to the Supreme Court, the plaintiff amended the complaint and the Village moved to dismiss. The Supreme Court granted the motion. The plaintiff moved multiple times for leave to reargue. The Supreme Court denied all of those motions. The orders are now on appeal to the Appellate Division, Second Department, where they are fully submitted awaiting argument.

Village of Mamaroneck v. AVC Properties, LLC – This is an action commenced by the Village in 2019 in the Supreme Court, Westchester County (Index No. 60835/2019), to recover civil penalties for the defendant's continued occupancy of two residential buildings without a certificate of occupancy. By order dated February 14, 2022, the Supreme Court denied the defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint. The defendant has now answered, and the action is in the discovery process.

Matter of Tiekert v. Zoning Boards of Appeals – This is a proceeding pursuant to CPLR article 78 in the Supreme Court, Westchester County (Index No. 1977/2020), challenging the determination by the Zoning Board of Appeals that the petitioner has an illegal third dwelling unit in his residence. The Zoning Board of Appeals is represented by the Albany law firm of Whiteman, Osterman, and Hanna. By order and judgment dated April 12, 2021, the Supreme Court dismissed the petition. The petitioner filed a notice of appeal to the Appellate Division, Second Department, on May 11, 2021. The appeal was fully submitted on April 1, 2022 and is awaiting argument.

Matter of Goldstein v. Village of Mamaroneck – This is a proceeding pursuant to CPLR article 78 in the Supreme Court, Westchester County (Index No. 54409/2020), to set aside the determination by the Village Ethics Board that the petitioner, a member of the Planning Board, had violated the Village Code of Ethics. The plaintiff filed a notice of claim for money damages, but later withdrew that notice. By order dated June 24, 2021, the Supreme Court dismissed the petitioner's claim that the Code of Ethics is unconstitutionally vague and transferred the balance of the petition to the Appellate Division, Second Department, for determination. The matter is now fully submitted and awaiting argument in the Appellate Division.

Matter of Goldstein v. Village of Mamaroneck (FOIL) – This is a proceeding pursuant to CPLR article 78 in the Supreme Court, Westchester County in 2021 (Index No. 50599/2021), regarding the denial of FOIL request. By order dated June 11, 2021, the Supreme Court dismissed the petition. The petitioner filed a notice of appeal to the Appellate Division, Second Department, on June 16, 2021. By order dated November 1, 2023, the Appellate Division reversed the order of the Supreme Court and remitted the matter to the Supreme Court, Westchester County, for further proceedings. The Appellate Division order has not yet been served with notice of entry.

Matter of Fedyna v. HCZMC – This is a proceeding pursuant to CPLR article 78 in the Supreme Court, Westchester County (Index No. 61507/2021) challenging a determination by HCZMC that denying a consistency determination on the ground that the petitioner had not proposed to construct a private sewer lateral to serve the residential premises. On March 5, 2024, the parties filed a joint request for a stay of the proceedings as the Village in installing a new sewer line which would serve petitioners' property and render the action moot when completed. The court denied the application, but adjourned discovery until June 2024. The Albany law firm of Whiteman, Osterman & Hanna is representing the HCZMC.

Jane Doe v. Village of Mamaroneck – This is an action in the Supreme Court, Westchester County (Index No. 56358/2022) against the Village, former Mayor Norman Rosenblum and two former Village employees to recover money damages for injuries arising out of the alleged sexual abuse of a child by a Village camp counselor in 2016. The action is in the discovery stage. The White Plains law firm of Rende, Ryan & Downes is representing the defendants.

Acosta v. Ferraro – This is an action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Docket No. 7:22-cv-01798-PMH), under 42 U.S.C §§ 1983 and 1985 alleging that the plaintiff's civil rights were violated when the defendants, who are police officers employed by the Village, entered her home without a warrant on October 16, 2021. The plaintiff does not allege that she was arrested or taken into custody but does allege that she was detained when the officers entered her home. The Village is no longer a party to this action because the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the claim against it. The plaintiff continued her claims against the individual officers involved in the underlying incident, Officer Marco Ferraro, Jr., Officer Osvaldo Ramos, Officer Sebastian Salazar, Officer Michael Bonacci, Officer Robert Iverson, III and Lt. Dominick Falcone. The only remaining claims are section 1983 abuse of process based on the CPS report that plaintiff claims were false and the section 1985 conspiracy claim. Discovery is complete and we have filed a letter seeking leave to file a motion for summary judgment. At a pre-motion conference on November 29, 2023, the plaintiff conceded exigent circumstances, so the section 1983 warrantless entry claim is gone. On December 4, 2023 plaintiff withdrew the conspiracy claim. The parties have moved for summary judgment on the remaining claims, which were filed on March 14, 2024 and awaiting a decision from the court.

Dunaway v. Village of Mamaroneck and County of Westchester – Michael Dunaway, a pro se plaintiff, filed a complaint against the Village and Westchester County in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Docket No. 22-cv-08823-NSR) alleging that while he was custody on July 11, 2019 and August 15, 2019 at either the Mamaroneck Jail or the Westchester County Jail he was denied access to a glucose monitor and medication by an officer. He does not state whether the unnamed officer was an employee of the Village or the County and does not specify when the alleged medical device and medication were confiscated. He also alleges that he was fed sugar and other inappropriate foods for his diabetic condition but does not allege who fed him or where or when this occurred. Defendants filed motions to dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim, which are fully briefed and awaiting a decision from the court.

Oppenheimer Copyright Claim – In October 2022, the Village received a letter from David Oppenheimer claiming that the photograph of the harbor on the Village’s website was his and had been copyrighted by him before the Village’s use. That appears to be true, but there are serious questions about whether Mr. Oppenheimer has any claim for damages. Negotiations are taking place with Mr. Oppenheimer and with CivicCMS, which produced the website, to resolve this matter without litigation.

Matter of McCrory v. Village of Mamaroneck Board of Trustees – This is a proceeding pursuant to CPLR article 78 in the Supreme Court, Westchester County (Index No. 2027/2023), for an order invalidating the Village Manager’s March 2023 contract extension on the ground that the Board of Trustees violated the Open Meetings Law by authorizing the contract in executive session. The Village has moved to dismiss on the ground, among others, that the approval of the contract was not an “appropriation” of funds, which is the only act prohibited in an otherwise lawful executive session. The motion was fully submitted on September 20, 2023 and is awaiting decision.

McCrory/Tiekert v. Village of Mamaroneck Planning Board and Building Inspector and Jessica Sigalow – This is a proceeding pursuant to CPLR article 78 in the Supreme Court, Westchester County (Index No. 2392/2023) for an order annulling the Planning Board’s approval of an amended site plan for the Sigalow residence at 886 Orienta Avenue, directing the Planning Board to seek an interpretation from the Zoning Board of Appeals and directing the Building Inspector to issue a notice of violation and order to remedy the alleged violation at the premises. The substantive claim is that the Planning Board illegally permitted the Sigalows to convert their carriage house to a second dwelling unit. The Village has moved to dismiss the petition. The motion is fully submitted and awaiting a decision.

Mahon v. Villa Construction, Inc., American Pile and Foundation, Inc., Town of Mamaroneck, and Village of Mamaroneck – This is an action in the supreme Court, Westchester County (Index No. 64548/2023), to recover money damages for alleged damage to the plaintiffs’ property at 640 Hillside Avenue by construction work performed by Villa Construction at the adjacent Hillside Avenue Bridge. The Village is being defended by the Poughkeepsie law firm of McCabe and Mack. The Village has moved to dismiss on the grounds that the complaint is barred by the statute of limitations and fails to state a cause of action. The motion was fully submitted on December 1, 2023 and is awaiting a decision.

Tiekert v. Village of Mamaroneck, Tom Murphy, Charlotte Mountain, Jerry Barberio, Dan Sarnoff, Dan Gray, Frank Tavolacci, Shawn Jimison and Robin Kramer – This is a proceeding in the Supreme Court, Westchester County (Index No. 66002/2023), and now pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, for money damages resulting from various allegedly wrongful acts dating back to the search of Mr. Tiekert’s home which resulted in a determination by the Zoning Board of Appeals that he has an illegal third dwelling unit. Because the complaint asserts federal claims, the Village removed the matter to the United States District Court. On November 17, 2023, the court held a pre-motion conference with respect to the Village’s motion to dismiss the complaint. At the conference, the Judge suggested that Mr. Tiekert agree to discontinue most of his claims because they appear to have no merit. The court gave Mr. Tiekert until January 5, 2024 to amend his complaint. The plaintiff asked for additional time to serve the amended complaint, which was granted until February 5, 2024, at which time he served an amended complaint. The Village expects to file a motion to dismiss on or before April 8, 2024.

United States Environmental Protection Agency v. Westchester Joint Water Works (WJWW), the Village of Mamaroneck, the Town of Mamaroneck and the Town/Village of Harrison – This is a threatened action by the federal government in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to compel Westchester Joint Waterworks (WJWW) to comply with its obligations under the Safe Drinking Water Act and an administrative order issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in 2019 to reduce haloacetic acids in its drinking water. Haloacetic acids are by-products of the disinfecting process used by WJWW. The New York State Department of Health brought an action against WJWW in 2000 for essentially the same relief, which resulted in a 2004 injunction requiring WJWW to build a filtration plant and to pay monetary penalties if it failed to do so within the time required by the court. For various reasons, mostly beyond WJWW’s control, the filtration plant has not been built. Those, if fully enforced, now amount to approximately \$78 million. Abrams Fensterman, on behalf of the Town and Village, Bryan Cave Leighton & Paisner on behalf of WJWW and Katten Muchin on behalf of the Village/Town of Harrison have been involved in negotiations with the United States Attorney and the New York Attorney General for more than a year to settle this matter. At this point, the United States will settle for a commitment to build the filtration plant, the current estimated cost to the Village would be approximately \$28 million, plus a stipulated penalty of \$600,000 and a supplemental environmental project expected to cost \$900,000. The Village’s share would be roughly 27.7% of that, or \$415,500, paid through water fees. The State is insisting, at this point, on a civil penalty of \$650,000 and supplemental environmental projects totaling \$6.8 million, a cost of roughly \$2,011,500 to the Village’s water users.

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

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

In order to assist the purchasers in complying with Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Rule 15c2-12”), the Village will enter into a Continuing Disclosure Undertaking Certificate, a description of which is attached hereto as “APPENDIX – C”.

Historical Compliance

Other than as described below, the Village is in compliance in all material respects within the last five years with all previous undertakings made pursuant to the Rule 15c2-12.

The Village’s Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2020 were not filed in a timely manner as required by various outstanding Village Continuing Disclosure Agreements. Pursuant to various outstanding Continuing Disclosure Agreements, the Village is required to file its audited financial statements within 180 days of the end of its fiscal year. For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2020, the audited financial statements were due November 27, 2020 but were not filed until November 30, 2020. A Material Event Notice to this effect was filed on January 22, 2021.

The Village’s Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2021 were not filed in a timely manner as required by various outstanding Village Continuing Disclosure Agreements. Pursuant to various outstanding Continuing Disclosure Agreements, the Village is required to file its audited financial statements within 180 days of the end of its fiscal year or 30 days following the receipt of the Audited Financial Statements. For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2021, the audited financial statements were dated January 24, 2022 but were not filed until March 1, 2022.

The Village’s Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2022 were not filed in a timely manner as required by various outstanding Village Continuing Disclosure Agreements. Pursuant to various outstanding Continuing Disclosure Agreements, the Village is required to file its audited financial statements within 180 days of the end of its fiscal year. For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2022, the audited financial statements were due November 27, 2022. The audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2022 are dated December 9, 2022 but were not filed until January 19, 2023. A Material Event Notice to this effect was filed on January 19, 2023.

BOND RATING

S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") has assigned its rating of "AA+" with a stable outlook to the Bonds. No application was made to any other rating agency for the purpose of obtaining an additional rating on the Bonds. A rating reflects only the view of the rating agency assigning such rating and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from S&P, Public Finance Ratings, 55 Water Street, 38th Floor, New York, New York 10041, Phone: (212) 553-0038, Fax: (212) 553-1390.

Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on the information and materials furnished to it and on investigations, studies and assumptions by the respective rating agency. There is no assurance that a particular rating will apply for any given period of time or that it will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the agency originally establishing the rating, circumstances so warrant. Any downward revision or withdrawal of the rating of the Bonds may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. (the "Municipal Advisor") is a Municipal Advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The Municipal Advisor serves as independent financial advisor to the Village on matters relating to debt management. The Municipal Advisor is a financial advisory and consulting organization and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, marketing, or trading municipal securities or any other negotiated instruments. The Municipal Advisor has provided advice as to the plan of financing and the structuring of the Bonds. The advice on the plan of financing and the structuring of the Bonds was based on materials provided by the Village and other sources of information believed to be reliable. The Municipal Advisor has not audited, authenticated, or otherwise verified the information provided by the Village or the information set forth in this Official Statement or any other information available to the Village warranty, or other representation is made by the Municipal Advisor respecting the accuracy and completeness of or any other matter related to such information and this Official Statement. The fees to be paid by the Village to Fiscal Advisors are partially contingent on the successful closing of the Bonds.

CUSIP IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

It is anticipated that CUSIP (an acronym that refers to Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures) identification numbers will be printed on the Notes. All expenses in relation to the printing of CUSIP numbers on the Bonds will be paid for by the Village provided, however; the Village assumes no responsibility for any CUSIP Service Bureau charge or other charge that may be imposed for the assignment of such numbers.

MISCELLANEOUS

So far as any statements made in this Official Statement involve matters of opinion or estimates in good faith, no assurance can be given that the facts will materialize as so opined or estimated. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement that may have been made verbally or in writing is to be construed as a contract with the holders of the Bonds.

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. Because the statements are based on expectations about future events and economic performance and are not statements of fact, actual results may differ materially from those projected. Important factors that could cause future results to differ include legislative and regulatory changes, changes in the economy, and other factors discussed in this and other documents that the Village's files with the repositories. When used in Village documents or oral presentation, the words "anticipate", "estimate", "expect", "objective", "projection", "forecast", "goal", or similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

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

Harris Beach PLLC, New York, New York, Bond Counsel to the Village, expressed no opinion as to the accuracy or completeness of information in any documents prepared by or on behalf of the Village for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Bonds, including but not limited to, the financial or statistical information in this Official Statement.

References herein to the Constitution of the State and various State and federal laws are only brief outlines of certain provisions thereof and do not purport to summarize or describe all of such provisions.

Concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds, the Village will furnish a certificate to the effect that as of the date of the Official Statement, the Official Statement did not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, subject to a limitation as to information in the Official Statement obtained from sources other than the Village.

The 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.

The Village hereby disclaims any obligation to update developments of the various risk factors or to announce publicly any revision to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein or to make corrections to reflect future events or developments except to the extent required by Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Municipal Advisor may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at www.fiscaladvisors.com. Unless this Official Statement specifically indicates otherwise, no statement on such website is included by specific reference or constitutes a part of this Official Statement. The Municipal Advisor 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 the Municipal Advisor assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, the Municipal Advisor 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. The Municipal Advisor and the Village also assumes no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

The Village contact information is as follows: Mr. Agostino A. Fusco, Village Clerk/Treasurer, 123 Mamaroneck Avenue, Mamaroneck, New York 10543 telephone (914) 777-7722, fax (914) 777-7787, email afusco@vomny.org.

Additional copies of the Notice of Bond Sale and the Official Statement may be obtained upon request from the offices of Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc., telephone number (315) 752-0051, or at www.fiscaladvisors.com

VILLAGE OF MAMARONECK

Dated: April 2, 2024

AGOSTINO A. FUSCO
Village Treasurer

APPENDIX - A
Village of Mamaroneck

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Years Ending May 31:	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>					
Cash and equivalents	\$ 6,922,484	\$ 4,502,284	\$ 8,485,979	\$ 6,194,408	\$ 12,897,639
Other receivables					
Accounts	814,510	470,913	566,255	444,811	460,104
State and Federal aid	25,913	31,901	26,168	39,429	550,648
Due from other governments	10,494,952	9,989,875	9,972,912	9,563,565	9,002,982
Due from other funds	6,097,657	9,902,499	8,266,872	14,747,898	5,816,141
Leases	-	-	-	-	1,248,414
Prepaid Expenditures	-	-	3,941	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 24,355,516</u>	<u>\$ 24,897,472</u>	<u>\$ 27,322,127</u>	<u>\$ 30,990,111</u>	<u>\$ 29,975,928</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY</u>					
Accounts Payable	\$ 501,386	\$ 725,219	\$ 772,479	\$ 921,402	\$ 784,774
Accrued Liabilities	81,442	59,026	52,280	11,520	3,780
Due to other funds	374,686	347,490	-	1,695,877	-
Due to other governments	21,562	-	-	-	-
Employee payroll deductions	-	-	8,588	7,935	46,369
Unearned revenues	9,565,000	9,067,063	8,520,000	8,961,074	9,412,684
Due to retirement systems	395,362	426,215	518,976	481,527	510,705
Other Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits payable	-	-	296,354	292,789	385,626
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 10,939,438</u>	<u>\$ 10,625,013</u>	<u>\$ 10,168,677</u>	<u>\$ 12,372,124</u>	<u>\$ 11,143,938</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Lease related	-	-	-	-	1,231,780
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>\$ 10,939,438</u>	<u>\$ 10,625,013</u>	<u>\$ 10,168,677</u>	<u>\$ 12,372,124</u>	<u>\$ 12,375,718</u>
<u>FUND EQUITY</u>					
Nonspendable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,941	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted	9,863	9,962	1,085,726	1,052,383	386,796
Committed	335,694	335,694	315,694	315,694	242,194
Assigned	1,360,940	1,229,081	1,081,723	2,360,916	2,143,758
Unassigned	11,709,581	12,697,722	14,666,366	14,888,994	14,827,462
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	<u>13,416,078</u>	<u>14,272,459</u>	<u>17,153,450</u>	<u>18,617,987</u>	<u>17,600,210</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND EQUITY	<u>\$ 24,355,516</u>	<u>\$ 24,897,472</u>	<u>\$ 27,322,127</u>	<u>\$ 30,990,111</u>	<u>\$ 29,975,928</u>

Source: 2019-2023 audited financial reports of the Village. Summary itself not audited.

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Fiscal Years Ending May 31:	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	\$ 25,282,703	\$ 25,883,588	\$ 26,206,335	\$ 26,995,299	\$ 27,521,855
Other Tax Items	270,190	297,356	197,320	205,698	218,283
Non-Property Tax Items	3,391,867	4,065,351	4,846,878	5,227,124	5,593,702
Departmental Income	3,046,994	2,449,277	2,614,329	3,083,113	3,263,235
Intergovernmental charges	853,222	861,373	840,298	851,230	842,181
Use of Money & Property	232,279	291,063	340,095	344,191	397,366
Licenses and Permits	1,032,066	883,617	1,084,825	1,103,615	1,482,192
Fines and Forfeitures	1,011,558	823,319	529,324	638,117	763,788
Sale of Property and					
Compensation for Loss	60,727	14,599	65,685	40,419	28,605
Miscellaneous	169,608	387,105	438,688	314,918	377,308
Interfund Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues from State Sources	696,492	626,197	827,628	815,856	935,066
Revenues from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-	1,609,027
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 36,047,706</u>	<u>\$ 36,582,845</u>	<u>\$ 37,991,405</u>	<u>\$ 39,619,580</u>	<u>\$ 43,032,608</u>
EXPENDITURES					
General Government Support	\$ 6,488,210	\$ 6,556,176	\$ 6,029,898	\$ 6,121,831	\$ 6,572,744
Public Safety	10,165,102	10,292,370	10,221,270	10,165,814	11,791,833
Health	211,319	243,287	223,393	195,325	187,387
Transportation	1,449,340	1,435,919	1,619,668	1,740,122	1,841,514
Economic opportunity and development	2,867	3,581	41	6,510	4,337
Culture and Recreation	2,567,182	2,466,395	2,234,084	2,397,034	2,769,903
Home and Community Services	1,966,106	2,222,494	3,136,304	4,694,841	4,610,019
Employee Benefits	10,326,690	10,053,423	10,385,029	11,060,533	11,423,991
Debt Service	2,700,011	2,680,042	2,838,085	3,222,892	3,226,981
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 35,876,827</u>	<u>\$ 35,953,687</u>	<u>\$ 36,687,772</u>	<u>\$ 39,604,902</u>	<u>\$ 42,428,709</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>170,879</u>	<u>629,158</u>	<u>1,303,633</u>	<u>14,678</u>	<u>603,899</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Insurance recoveries	274,426	253,413	430,053	1,382,497	286,129
Operating Transfers In	-	59,681	252,500	210,000	500,000
Operating Transfers Out	(36,297)	(85,871)	(207,213)	(142,638)	(2,407,805)
Total Other Financing	<u>238,129</u>	<u>227,223</u>	<u>475,340</u>	<u>1,449,859</u>	<u>(1,621,676)</u>
Excess of Revenues and Other					
Sources Over (Under) Expenditures					
and Other Uses	<u>409,008</u>	<u>856,381</u>	<u>1,778,973</u>	<u>1,464,537</u>	<u>(1,017,777)</u>
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	13,007,070	13,416,078	15,374,477	17,153,450	18,617,987
Prior Year Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ 13,416,078</u>	<u>\$ 14,272,459</u>	<u>\$ 17,153,450</u>	<u>\$ 18,617,987</u>	<u>\$ 17,600,210</u>

Source: 2019-2023 audited financial reports of the Village. Summary itself not audited.

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

Fiscal Years Ending May 31:	2023			2024
	Adopted Budget	Final Budget	Audited Actual	Adopted Budget
REVENUES				
Real Property Taxes	\$ 27,521,415	\$ 27,521,415	\$ 27,521,855	\$ 28,034,665
Other Tax Items	274,930	274,930	218,283	209,050
Non-Property Tax Items	4,740,000	4,740,000	5,593,702	5,585,000
Departmental Income	3,413,335	3,420,555	3,263,235	3,967,400
Intergovernmental charges	847,630	847,630	842,181	61,630
Use of Money & Property	351,733	351,733	397,366	225,925
Licenses and Permits	1,051,400	1,051,400	1,482,192	1,766,400
Fines and Forfeitures	805,420	805,420	763,788	705,420
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	55,500	55,500	28,605	327,250
Miscellaneous	245,432	95,750	377,308	1,034,407
Interfund Revenues	-	-	-	1,425,282
Revenues from State Sources	895,008	1,074,690	935,066	893,414
Revenues from Federal Sources	-	-	1,609,027	-
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 40,201,803</u>	<u>\$ 40,239,023</u>	<u>\$ 43,032,608</u>	<u>\$ 44,235,843</u>
EXPENDITURES				
General Government Support	\$ 7,652,067	\$ 7,799,712	\$ 6,572,744	\$ 7,617,649
Public Safety	11,725,264	12,652,901	11,791,833	11,550,167
Health	245,400	247,400	187,387	247,250
Transportation	2,062,574	2,247,009	1,841,514	1,951,536
Economic opportunity and development	3,000	4,350	4,337	3,000
Culture and Recreation	2,776,762	2,870,240	2,769,903	3,185,605
Home and Community Services	3,650,077	5,727,831	4,610,019	3,316,715
Employee Benefits	11,965,698	11,962,805	11,423,991	13,679,886
Debt Service	3,256,877	3,256,877	3,226,981	3,334,035
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 43,337,719</u>	<u>\$ 46,769,125</u>	<u>\$ 42,428,709</u>	<u>\$ 44,885,843</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>(3,135,916)</u>	<u>(6,530,102)</u>	<u>603,899</u>	<u>(650,000)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Insurance recoveries	275,000	275,000	286,129	-
Operating Transfers In	500,000	500,000	500,000	650,000
Operating Transfers Out	-	(2,407,805)	(2,407,805)	-
Total Other Financing	<u>775,000</u>	<u>(1,632,805)</u>	<u>(1,621,676)</u>	<u>650,000</u>
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>(2,360,916)</u>	<u>(8,162,907)</u>	<u>(1,017,777)</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCE				
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	2,360,916	8,162,907	18,617,987	-
Prior Year Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 17,600,210</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Source: 2023 Audited financial report and adopted budgets of the Village. Summary itself not audited.

APPENDIX - B
Village of Mamaroneck

BONDED DEBT SERVICE

Fiscal Year Ending May 31st	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 3,482,778	\$ 1,827,380	\$ 5,310,158
2025	3,605,000	1,700,144	5,305,144
2026	3,730,000	1,567,875	5,297,875
2027	3,890,000	1,429,875	5,319,875
2028	4,035,000	1,292,856	5,327,856
2029	4,070,000	1,166,425	5,236,425
2030	4,190,000	1,044,338	5,234,338
2031	4,300,000	928,413	5,228,413
2032	2,845,000	832,488	3,677,488
2033	2,920,000	756,656	3,676,656
2034	2,995,000	677,175	3,672,175
2035	2,260,000	607,756	2,867,756
2036	2,005,000	547,231	2,552,231
2037	2,055,000	490,456	2,545,456
2038	1,070,000	446,075	1,516,075
2039	1,100,000	414,456	1,514,456
2040	1,135,000	381,144	1,516,144
2041	1,170,000	345,931	1,515,931
2042	1,205,000	308,769	1,513,769
2043	1,245,000	270,450	1,515,450
2044	1,285,000	229,525	1,514,525
2045	1,330,000	187,275	1,517,275
2046	1,370,000	143,525	1,513,525
2047	1,415,000	97,175	1,512,175
2048	1,090,000	48,831	1,138,831
2049	215,000	11,419	226,419
2050	220,000	5,775	225,775
TOTAL	\$ 60,232,778	\$ 17,759,417	\$ 77,992,195

APPENDIX - B1
Village of Mamaroneck

CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending May 31st	2016 Various Projects			2017 Library Refunding Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 500,000	\$ 166,588	\$ 666,588	\$ 655,000	\$ 224,775	\$ 879,775
2025	510,000	156,488	666,488	670,000	204,900	874,900
2026	525,000	146,138	671,138	685,000	184,575	869,575
2027	535,000	135,538	670,538	710,000	163,650	873,650
2028	545,000	124,738	669,738	735,000	141,975	876,975
2029	555,000	113,738	668,738	670,000	120,900	790,900
2030	565,000	102,538	667,538	690,000	100,500	790,500
2031	575,000	91,138	666,138	715,000	79,425	794,425
2032	590,000	79,119	669,119	740,000	57,600	797,600
2033	600,000	66,100	666,100	760,000	35,100	795,100
2034	615,000	52,431	667,431	790,000	11,850	801,850
2035	625,000	38,481	663,481	-	-	-
2036	640,000	23,850	663,850	-	-	-
2037	650,000	8,125	658,125	-	-	-
TOTALS	\$ 8,030,000	\$ 1,305,006	\$ 9,335,006	\$ 7,820,000	\$ 1,325,250	\$ 9,145,250

Fiscal Year Ending May 31st	2019 Refunding			2020 Series A Various Purposes		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 1,145,000	\$ 409,975	\$ 1,554,975	\$ 250,000	\$ 67,000	\$ 317,000
2025	1,200,000	351,350	1,551,350	255,000	62,000	317,000
2026	1,260,000	289,850	1,549,850	260,000	56,900	316,900
2027	1,345,000	224,725	1,569,725	265,000	51,700	316,700
2028	1,410,000	162,900	1,572,900	270,000	46,400	316,400
2029	1,455,000	112,875	1,567,875	275,000	41,000	316,000
2030	1,495,000	68,625	1,563,625	280,000	35,500	315,500
2031	1,540,000	23,100	1,563,100	285,000	29,900	314,900
2032	-	-	-	295,000	24,200	319,200
2033	-	-	-	300,000	18,300	318,300
2034	-	-	-	305,000	12,300	317,300
2035	-	-	-	310,000	6,200	316,200
TOTALS	\$ 10,850,000	\$ 1,643,400.00	\$ 12,493,400.00	\$ 3,350,000	\$ 451,400.00	\$ 3,801,400.00

APPENDIX - B2
Village of Mamaroneck

CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending May 31st	2020 Series B Various Purposes			2021 Various Purposes		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 120,000	\$ 111,238	\$ 231,238	\$ 265,000	\$ 104,700	\$ 369,700
2025	125,000	108,538	233,538	275,000	94,100	369,100
2026	125,000	105,725	230,725	285,000	83,100	368,100
2027	130,000	102,913	232,913	295,000	71,700	366,700
2028	130,000	99,988	229,988	310,000	59,900	369,900
2029	135,000	97,063	232,063	320,000	47,500	367,500
2030	140,000	93,688	233,688	335,000	34,700	369,700
2031	140,000	90,188	230,188	335,000	31,350	366,350
2032	145,000	86,688	231,688	340,000	28,000	368,000
2033	150,000	83,063	233,063	345,000	24,600	369,600
2034	150,000	79,313	229,313	345,000	20,288	365,288
2035	155,000	75,563	230,563	350,000	15,975	365,975
2036	160,000	71,688	231,688	355,000	10,725	365,725
2037	165,000	67,688	232,688	360,000	5,400	365,400
2038	165,000	63,563	228,563	-	-	-
2039	170,000	59,438	229,438	-	-	-
2040	175,000	55,188	230,188	-	-	-
2041	180,000	50,813	230,813	-	-	-
2042	180,000	46,313	226,313	-	-	-
2043	185,000	41,813	226,813	-	-	-
2044	190,000	37,188	227,188	-	-	-
2045	195,000	32,438	227,438	-	-	-
2046	200,000	27,563	227,563	-	-	-
2047	205,000	22,313	227,313	-	-	-
2048	210,000	16,931	226,931	-	-	-
2049	215,000	11,419	226,419	-	-	-
2050	220,000	5,775	225,775	-	-	-
TOTALS	\$ 4,460,000	\$ 1,744,088	\$ 6,204,088	\$ 4,515,000	\$ 632,038	\$ 5,147,038

APPENDIX - B3
Village of Mamaroneck

CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending May 31st	2022 Various Purposes			2023 Various Purposes		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 180,000	\$ 198,200	\$ 378,200	\$ 367,778	\$ 544,905	\$ 912,683
2025	185,000	192,575	377,575	385,000	530,194	915,194
2026	190,000	186,794	376,794	400,000	514,794	914,794
2027	195,000	180,856	375,856	415,000	498,794	913,794
2028	205,000	174,763	379,763	430,000	482,194	912,194
2029	210,000	168,356	378,356	450,000	464,994	914,994
2030	220,000	161,794	381,794	465,000	446,994	911,994
2031	225,000	154,919	379,919	485,000	428,394	913,394
2032	230,000	147,888	377,888	505,000	408,994	913,994
2033	240,000	140,700	380,700	525,000	388,794	913,794
2034	245,000	133,200	378,200	545,000	367,794	912,794
2035	255,000	125,544	380,544	565,000	345,994	910,994
2036	260,000	117,575	377,575	590,000	323,394	913,394
2037	265,000	109,450	374,450	615,000	299,794	914,794
2038	275,000	101,169	376,169	630,000	281,344	911,344
2039	280,000	92,575	372,575	650,000	262,444	912,444
2040	290,000	83,825	373,825	670,000	242,131	912,131
2041	300,000	74,763	374,763	690,000	220,356	910,356
2042	310,000	65,388	375,388	715,000	197,069	912,069
2043	320,000	55,700	375,700	740,000	172,938	912,938
2044	330,000	45,300	375,300	765,000	147,038	912,038
2045	340,000	34,575	374,575	795,000	120,263	915,263
2046	350,000	23,525	373,525	820,000	92,438	912,438
2047	360,000	12,150	372,150	850,000	62,713	912,713
2048	-	-	-	880,000	31,900	911,900
TOTALS	\$ 6,260,000	\$ 2,781,581.25	\$ 9,041,581.25	\$ 14,947,778	\$ 7,876,654.87	\$ 22,824,432.87

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING WITH RESPECT TO THE BONDS

In accordance with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12 as the same may be amended or officially interpreted from time to time (the "Rule"), promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), the Village has agreed to provide, or cause to be provided,

- (i) to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule, during each fiscal year in which the Bonds are outstanding, (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 Official Statement dated February 2, 2023 of the Village relating to the Bonds under the headings "THE VILLAGE", "TAX INFORMATION", "STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS", "LITIGATION" and all Appendices (other than "APPENDIX – C" and other than any related to bond insurance) by the end of the sixth month following the end of each succeeding fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending May 31, 2023, and (ii) a copy of the audited financial statement, if any, (prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in effect at the time of the audit) for the preceding fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending May 31, 2023; such audit, if any, will be so provided on or prior to the later of either the end of the sixth month of each such succeeding fiscal year or, if an audited financial statement is not available at that time, within sixty days following receipt by the Village of its audited financial statement for the preceding fiscal year, but, in any event, not later than the last business day of each such succeeding fiscal year; and provided further, in the event that the audited financial statement for any fiscal year is not available by the end of the sixth month following the end of any such succeeding fiscal year, unaudited financial statements in the form provided to the State, if available, will be provided no later than said date; provided however, that provision of unaudited financial statements in any year shall be further conditioned upon a determination by the Village of whether such provision is compliant with the requirements of federal securities laws including Rule 10b-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933;
- (ii) within 10 business days after the occurrence of such event, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds, to EMMA or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule:
 - (a) principal and interest payment delinquencies
 - (b) non-payment related defaults; if material
 - (c) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties
 - (d) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties
 - (e) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform
 - (f) 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;
 - (g) modifications to rights of Bondholders; if material
 - (h) bond calls, if material, and tender offers
 - (i) defeasances
 - (j) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds; if material
 - (k) rating changes
 - (l) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Village;

- (m) 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;
- (n) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material.
- (o) incurrence of a “financial obligation” (as defined in the Rule) of the Village, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the Village, any of which affect Note holders, if material; and
- (p) 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 (c) is included pursuant to a letter from the SEC staff to the National Association of Bond Lawyers dated September 19, 1995. However, event (c) is not applicable, since no “debt service reserves” will be established for the Bonds.

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

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

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

The Village may from time to time choose to provide notice of the occurrence of certain other events in addition to those listed above, if the Village 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 material event except those events listed above.

- (iii) in a timely manner, to EMMA or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule, notice of its failure to provide the aforescribed annual financial information and operating data and such audited financial statement, if any, on or before the date specified.

The Village reserves the right to terminate its obligations to provide the aforescribed annual financial information and operating data and such audited financial statement, if any, and notices of material events, as set forth above, if and when the Village no longer remains an obligated person with respect to the Bonds within the meaning of the Rule. The Village acknowledges that its undertaking pursuant to the Rule described under this heading is intended to be for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds (including holders of beneficial interests in the Bonds). The right of holders of the Bonds to enforce the provisions of the undertaking will be limited to a right to obtain specific enforcement of the Village's obligations under its continuing disclosure undertaking and any failure by the Village to comply with the provisions of the undertaking will neither be a default with respect to the Bonds nor entitle any holder of the Bonds to recover monetary damages.

The Village reserves the right to modify from time to time the specific types of information provided or the format of the presentation of such information, to the extent necessary or appropriate in the judgment of the Village, provided that, the Village agrees that any such modification will be done in a manner consistent with the Rule.

A Continuing Disclosure Undertaking Certificate to this effect shall be provided to the purchaser at closing.

**VILLAGE OF MAMARONECK
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES**

May 31, 2023

Such Financial Report and opinions were prepared as of date thereof and have not been reviewed and/or updated in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Preliminary Official Statement.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Financial Statements and
Supplementary Information

Year Ended May 31, 2023

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

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Independent Auditors' Report

**The Honorable Mayor and Board of Trustees
of the Village of Mamaroneck, New York**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Mamaroneck, New York ("Village") as of and for the year ended May 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village, as of May 31, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General and Water funds for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAS") and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Village, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Change in Accounting Policy

We draw attention to Note 2E in the notes to financial statements which discloses the effects of the Village's adoption of the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 87, "Leases". Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; and for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Village's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgement made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Village's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis and the schedules included under Required Supplementary Information in the accompanying table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit for the year ended May 31, 2023 was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules for the year ended May 31, 2023 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements for the year ended May 31, 2023 and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying

accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole for the year ended May 31, 2023.

We also previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the basic financial statements of the Village as of and for the year ended May 31, 2022 (not presented herein), and have issued our report thereon dated December 9, 2022, which contained unmodified opinions on the respective financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information. The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules for the year ended May 31, 2022 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 2022 financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the 2022 basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare those financial statements or to those financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole for the year ended May 31, 2022.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 12, 2024 on our consideration of the Village's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Village's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP

Harrison, New York

February 12, 2024

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") as of May 31, 2023

Introduction

The management of the Village of Mamaroneck offers this overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Village for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2023 to readers of the Village's financial statements. This document should be read and considered in conjunction with the basic financial statements, which immediately follow this section, in order to enhance the understanding of the Village's financial performance.

Financial Highlights and Comparative Information

- ❖ For the year ended May 31, 2023, the Village recognized the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions". This pronouncement established new accounting and financial reporting requirements associated with the Village's participation in the cost sharing multiple employer pension plans administered by the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS"). Under the new standards, cost-sharing employers are required to report in their government-wide financial statements a net pension liability (asset), pension expense and pension-related deferred inflows and outflows of resources based on their proportionate share of the collective amounts for all of the municipalities and school districts in the plan. At May 31, 2023 the Village reported in its Statement of Net Position a liability of \$5,760,211 for its proportionate share of ERS and a liability of \$8,473,982 for PFRS. More detailed information about the Village's pension plan reporting in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68, including amounts reported as pension expense and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, is presented in the notes to the financial statements.
- ❖ On the government-wide financial statements, the liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the Village exceeded the assets and deferred outflows of resources at the close of 2021-2022 by \$41,379,021. At the conclusion of fiscal year 2022-23, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$38,413,483.
- ❖ For the year ended May 31, 2023, the Village recognized the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions ("OPEB")". This statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for OPEB by establishing standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources and expenses/expenditures. This statement identifies the methods and assumptions that are required to be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value and attribute that present value to the periods of employee service. As of May 31, 2023, the Village reported \$81,790,815 as it's liability for OPEB.
- ❖ As of the close of 2021-22, the Village's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$13,265,140, of which \$1,818,164 was unassigned. The majority of these funds are included in the General Fund and is available for spending at the Village's discretion.

- ❖ As of the close of 2022-2023, the Village's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$22,596,293 of which \$10,631,816 was unassigned.
- ❖ At the end of FY 2022-2023, the unassigned fund balance for the General Fund decreased by .413% from \$14,888,994 to \$14,827,462, which equates to 35.66% of total General Fund expenditures budgeted for 2022-2023.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Village's basic financial statements, which are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Village's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the Village's assets, liabilities and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator as to whether the financial position of the Village is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the Village's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (ex. uncollected taxes and accrued but unused vacation and compensatory leave, postemployment benefits).

The governmental activities of the Village include general government support, public safety, transportation, economic assistance, home and community services, and culture and recreation.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Village, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Village can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Village maintains three major governmental funds: the General Fund, Water Fund and the Capital Projects Fund. This information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances. The Debt Service, Sewer and Special Purpose Funds are grouped together as non-major governmental funds.

The Village adopts budgets for the General Fund, Water Fund and Debt Service Fund. Budgetary comparison statements are provided for the General Fund and Water Fund within the basic financial statements to demonstrate compliance with the respective budgets.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support Village programs. At this time the Village had no activity of this type to report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements

Other Information

Additional statements and schedules can be found immediately following the notes to the financial statements and include individual fund financial statements and schedules of "budgets to actual" comparisons.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, over time net position may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Village of Mamaroneck, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$38,413,483 for fiscal year ended 2023. A portion of the Village's net position is its investment in capital assets (land, buildings and improvements, infrastructure, machinery and equipment, and construction-in-progress), less any related debt outstanding that was used to acquire those assets. The Village uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens. Consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Village's investments in its capital assets are reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate the debt.

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

	May 31,	
	2023	2022
Current Assets	\$ 37,955,321	\$ 27,910,954
Capital Assets, net	87,916,982	77,656,392
Total Assets	125,872,303	105,567,346
Deferred Outflows of Resources	34,706,664	29,121,839
Current Liabilities	7,198,393	4,772,437
Long-Term Liabilities	160,566,532	128,170,517
Total Liabilities	167,764,925	132,942,954
Deferred Inflows of Resources	31,227,525	43,125,252
Net Position		
Net Invested in Capital Assets	33,455,182	35,922,478
Restricted	7,155,731	6,952,028
Unrestricted	(79,024,396)	(84,253,527)
Total Net Position	\$ (38,413,483)	\$ (41,379,021)

Change in Net Position

	2023	2022
REVENUES		
Program Revenues		
Charges for services	\$ 8,063,627	\$ 6,945,616
Operating grants and contributions	1,810,283	133,687
Capital grants and contributions	4,876,113	2,284,577
	<u>14,750,023</u>	<u>9,363,880</u>
Total Program Revenues		
General Revenues		
Real property taxes	27,527,989	26,995,299
Other tax items	212,149	205,698
Non-property taxes	5,593,702	5,227,124
Unrestricted use of money and property	100,278	192,267
Sale of property and compensation for loss	21,031	28,665
Unrestricted State aid	591,887	682,666
Insurance recoveries	286,129	1,382,497
Miscellaneous	1,170,191	314,918
	<u>35,503,356</u>	<u>35,029,134</u>
Total General Revenues		
Total Revenues	<u>50,253,379</u>	<u>44,393,014</u>
EXPENSES		
General government support	9,433,119	8,514,500
Public safety	19,540,224	15,545,095
Health	662,741	728,312
Transportation	4,230,998	4,067,506
Economic Opportunity and Development	7,019	9,191
Culture and recreation	4,834,511	3,946,674
Home and community services	7,238,509	6,516,197
Interest	1,340,720	1,126,873
	<u>47,287,841</u>	<u>40,454,348</u>
Total Expenses		
Change in Net Position	2,965,538	3,938,666
Net Position - Beginning	<u>(41,379,021)</u>	<u>(45,317,687)</u>
Net Position - Ending	<u>\$ (38,413,483)</u>	<u>\$ (41,379,021)</u>

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the Village's net position by \$2,965,538.

For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2023, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$50,253,379. Real estate property tax revenues for Fiscal Year 2022-2023 were \$27,527,989. Total tax revenues (\$33,333,840), comprised of real property taxes, other tax items and non-property taxes, represent the largest revenue source (65.47%). Total Program Revenues were \$14,750,023.

For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2023, expenses from governmental activities totaled \$47,287,841. The largest components of governmental activities' expenses are public safety \$19,540,224 (41.32%), home and community services \$7,238,509 (15.31%), general government support \$9,433,119 (19.95%), culture and recreation \$4,834,511 (10.22%) and transportation \$4,230,998 (8.95%). Public Safety includes the following: Police, Fire & Safety Inspection and Animal Control. Home and Community Services includes the following: Zoning, Planning, Storm and Sanitary Sewers, Refuse Collection & Recycling, and Shade Trees. General Government Support includes the following: Board of Trustees, Village Manager, Village Treasurer, Village Offices, Clerk, Law, Management Information Systems, Central Communications, Central Garage, Central Supplies, Central Printing and Mail, Unallocated Insurance, Consulting Fees, Bonding Expenses, Taxes on Village Property, Judgments and Claims and Contingency. Transportation includes the following: Highway Maintenance, Snow Removal, Street and Traffic Lights.

Financial Analysis of the Village's Funds

As noted earlier, the Village uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Fund Balance Reporting

GASB issued Statement No. 54, "*Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*", in February 2009. The requirements of GASB Statement No. 54 became effective for financial statements for the fiscal period ending June 30, 2011; therefore they are reflected in this analysis for the first time. Statement No. 54 abandons the reserved and unreserved classifications of fund balance and replaces them with five new classifications: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned. An explanation of these classifications follows below.

Nonspendable – consists of assets that are inherently nonspendable in the current period either because of their form or because they must be maintained intact, including prepaid items, inventories, long-term portions of loans receivable, financial assets held for resale and principal of endowments.

Restricted – consists of amounts that are subject to externally enforceable legal purpose restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – consists of amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint imposed by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority before the end of the fiscal year and that require the same level of formal action to remove the constraint.

Assigned – consists of amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint that represents an intended use established by the government's highest level of decision-making authority, or by their designated body or official. The purpose of the assignment must be narrower than the purpose of

the General Fund, and in funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the residual amount of fund balance.

Unassigned – represents the residual classification for the government's General Fund and could report a surplus or deficit. In funds other than the General Fund, the unassigned classification should be used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

According to GASB, these changes were made to bring greater clarity and consistency to fund balance reporting.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the Village's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Village's financing requirements. In particular, the total of assigned and unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. As of the end of the current fiscal year the Village's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$22,596,293 which included a negative \$4,195,646 Capital Projects fund balance, and a positive \$1,651,108 Water fund balance. \$15,198,368 of the total ending fund balance constitutes assigned and unassigned fund balance. Of this amount, \$650,000 of this fund balance has been appropriated for use in the 2023-2024 budget. A portion of fund balance \$7,155,731 is restricted to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been restricted to trusts (\$376,531), debt service (\$5,767,815), designated for subsequent years (\$1,001,120), and law enforcement (\$10,265).

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Village. At the end of the current fiscal year, total fund balance of the General Fund was \$17,600,210, of which \$2,143,758 was assigned: \$1,493,758 for encumbrances and \$650,000 appropriated for 2023-24 budget.

Actual results of General Fund operations resulted in a decrease in the General Fund Balance by \$1,017,777. Revenues and Other Financing Sources were \$43,818,737 which was \$2,804,714 or 6.83% greater than the final budget. Expenditures were \$44,836,514 which was \$4,340,416 or 8.82% less than the final budget.

The major areas where revenues exceeded budget were: Non-Property taxes of \$853,702, Federal Aid of \$1,609,027 and Miscellaneous of \$281,558.

The major areas where spending was less than budgeted were Home and Community Service of \$1,117,812, General government support of \$1,226,968, Public Safety \$861,068, and Employee Benefits of \$538,814.

The Capital Projects Fund has an unassigned deficit of \$4,195,646, which is normal due to the fact that this includes short-term bond anticipation notes if any. As of May 31, 2023, the majority of capital projects are financed by long-term debt.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The difference between the appropriations in the original adopted budget and the appropriations in the final amended budget for the General Fund was an increase of \$5,839,211. This increase was to provide funding for Storm recovery, various programs, functional categories, and transfers to the Capital Projects Fund.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The value of the Village's investment in capital assets for governmental activities at May 31, 2023, net of accumulated depreciation, was \$87,916,982. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, infrastructure, machinery and equipment and construction-in-progress.

Major capital asset activity during the current fiscal year is depicted in the following chart:

Capital Assets		
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:		
Land	\$ 2,843,273	\$ 2,843,273
Construction-in-Progress	<u>24,118,797</u>	<u>14,253,856</u>
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	<u>26,962,070</u>	<u>17,097,129</u>
Capital Assets, being depreciated:		
Infrastructure	89,244,645	88,872,072
Buildings and improvements	23,733,721	22,691,621
Machinery and equipment	<u>24,693,307</u>	<u>21,913,782</u>
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	<u>137,671,673</u>	<u>133,477,475</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:		
Infrastructure	48,227,601	45,604,707
Buildings and Improvements	10,234,787	9,686,496
Machinery and Equipment	<u>18,254,373</u>	<u>17,627,009</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>76,716,761</u>	<u>72,918,212</u>
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, Net	<u>60,954,912</u>	<u>60,559,263</u>
Capital Assets, net	<u><u>\$ 87,916,982</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 77,656,392</u></u>

Long-Term Debt/Short-Term Debt

At the end of the fiscal 2023 year, the Village had total bonded debt outstanding of \$60,232,778. As required by New York State Law, all bonds and notes issued by the Village are general obligation bonds, backed by the full faith and credit of the Village.

Known as the "Constitutional Debt Limit", and pursuant to New York State Local Finance Law §104, the Village must limit total outstanding long-term debt to no more than 7% of the five-year average full valuation of real property. At May 31, 2023, the Village's five-year average full valuation was \$4,332,216,114 and the constitutional debt limit is \$268,909,416.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

Given the inflationary environment in the past year, the Federal Reserve has moved to significantly increasing interest rates beginning March of 2022. This has resulted in corresponding increases in mortgage rates. Although Mortgage tax revenue increased the year ended May 31, 2023, the increasing rates may negatively impact home sales going forward, reducing this revenue. Alternately the increase in rates will result in greater interest earnings for the Village. Consumer spending has also remained steady based on Sales Tax Revenues distributed by Westchester County.

The Village appropriated unrestricted general fund balance in the amount of \$650,000 for expenditures in FY 2023-2024.

Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 established a tax levy limit on all local governments in New York State, effective January 1, 2012. This law requires that local governments maintain any property tax levy increase to no more than 2 per cent or the rate of inflation, whichever is less. While the Village Board of Trustees voted to over-ride the property cap tax limit, the actual tax levy limit remained within two percent.

The 2023-24 tax levy for Village of Mamaroneck was also within the allowable limit although the tax over-ride was approved for 2023-24.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Village of Mamaroneck's finances. Questions and comments concerning any of the information provided in this report should be addressed to Agostino Fusco, Clerk-Treasurer, Village of Mamaroneck, 123 Mamaroneck Avenue, Mamaroneck, New York, 10543.

Village of Mamaroneck, New YorkStatement of Net Position
May 31, 2023

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and equivalents	\$ 24,198,716
Receivables	
Accounts	2,117,871
State and Federal aid	1,387,338
Due from other governments	9,002,982
Leases	1,248,414
Capital assets	
Not being depreciated	26,962,070
Being depreciated, net	60,954,912
	<hr/>
Total Assets	125,872,303
	<hr/>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred charges on refunding bonds	402,959
Pension related	9,347,476
OPEB related	24,956,229
	<hr/>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	34,706,664
	<hr/>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	3,768,084
Accrued liabilities	3,780
Deposits payable	385,626
Employee payroll deductions	46,369
Unearned revenues	1,992,684
Due to retirement systems	510,705
Accrued interest payable	491,145
Non-current liabilities	
Due within one year	3,708,748
Due in more than one year	156,857,784
	<hr/>
Total Liabilities	167,764,925
	<hr/>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension related	567,233
OPEB related	29,428,512
Lease related	1,231,780
	<hr/>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	31,227,525
	<hr/>
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	33,455,182
Restricted	
Law enforcement	10,265
Special purpose	376,531
Debt service	6,768,935
Unrestricted	(79,024,396)
	<hr/>
Total Net Position	\$ (38,413,483)
	<hr/>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Statement of Activities
Year Ended May 31, 2023

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental Activities					
General government support	\$ 9,433,119	\$ 2,067,360	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (7,365,759)
Public safety	19,540,224	1,138,580	1,759,341	-	(16,642,303)
Health	662,741	-	-	-	(662,741)
Transportation	4,230,998	1,058,390	-	-	(3,172,608)
Economic opportunity and development	7,019	87,950	-	-	80,931
Culture and recreation	4,834,511	1,451,575	9,008	-	(3,373,928)
Home and community services	7,238,509	2,259,772	41,934	4,603,962	(332,841)
Interest	1,340,720	-	-	272,151	(1,068,569)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 47,287,841</u>	<u>\$ 8,063,627</u>	<u>\$ 1,810,283</u>	<u>\$ 4,876,113</u>	<u>(32,537,818)</u>
General revenues					
Real property taxes					27,527,989
Other tax items					
Payments in lieu of taxes					50,050
Interest and penalties on real property taxes					162,099
Non-property taxes					
Non-property tax distribution from County					5,202,638
Utilities gross receipts taxes					391,064
Unrestricted use of money and property					100,278
Sale of property and compensation for loss					21,031
Unrestricted State aid					591,887
Insurance recoveries					286,129
Miscellaneous					1,170,191
Total General Revenues					<u>35,503,356</u>
Change in Net Position					2,965,538
Net Position - Beginning					<u>(41,379,021)</u>
Net Position - Ending					<u>\$ (38,413,483)</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
May 31, 2023

	General	Water	Capital Projects
ASSETS			
Cash and equivalents	\$ 12,897,639	\$ 511,533	\$ 4,354,618
Other receivables			
Accounts	460,104	1,147,575	-
State and Federal aid	550,648	-	836,690
Due from other governments	9,002,982	-	-
Due from other funds	5,816,141	-	-
Leases	1,248,414	-	-
Total Assets	<u>\$ 29,975,928</u>	<u>\$ 1,659,108</u>	<u>\$ 5,191,308</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 784,774	\$ 8,000	\$ 2,968,603
Accrued liabilities	3,780	-	-
Deposits payable	385,626	-	-
Employee payroll deductions	46,369	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	6,418,351
Unearned revenues	9,412,684	-	-
Due to retirement systems	510,705	-	-
Total Liabilities	<u>11,143,938</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>9,386,954</u>
Deferred inflows of resources			
Lease related	<u>1,231,780</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>12,375,718</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>9,386,954</u>
Fund balances (deficits)			
Restricted	386,796	-	-
Committed	242,194	-	-
Assigned	2,143,758	1,651,108	-
Unassigned	14,827,462	-	(4,195,646)
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	<u>17,600,210</u>	<u>1,651,108</u>	<u>(4,195,646)</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances (Deficits)	<u>\$ 29,975,928</u>	<u>\$ 1,659,108</u>	<u>\$ 5,191,308</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

<u>Non-Major Governmental</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
\$ 6,434,926	\$ 24,198,716
510,192	2,117,871
-	1,387,338
-	9,002,982
602,210	6,418,351
-	1,248,414
<u>\$ 7,547,328</u>	<u>\$ 44,373,672</u>

\$ 6,707	\$ 3,768,084
-	3,780
-	385,626
-	46,369
-	6,418,351
-	9,412,684
-	510,705
<u>6,707</u>	<u>20,545,599</u>

<u>-</u>	<u>1,231,780</u>
<u>6,707</u>	<u>21,777,379</u>

6,768,935	7,155,731
-	242,194
771,686	4,566,552
-	10,631,816
<u>7,540,621</u>	<u>22,596,293</u>
<u>\$ 7,547,328</u>	<u>\$ 44,373,672</u>

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position Year Ended May 31, 2023

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 22,596,293
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	
Capital assets - non-depreciable	26,962,070
Capital assets - depreciable	137,671,673
Accumulated Depreciation	(76,716,761)
	87,916,982
Differences between expected and actual experiences, assumption changes and net differences between projected and actual earnings and contributions subsequent to the measurement date for the postretirement benefits (pension and OPEB) are recognized as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources on the statement of net position.	
Deferred outflows - pension related	9,347,476
Deferred outflows - OPEB related	24,956,229
Deferred inflows - pension related	(567,233)
Deferred inflows - OPEB related	(29,428,512)
	4,307,960
Other long-term assets that are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are either deferred or not reported in the funds.	
Due from other governments (Library debt)	7,420,000
Long-term and other liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period are not reported in the funds.	
Accrued interest payable	(491,145)
General obligation bonds payable	(60,232,778)
Claims payable	(481,671)
Compensated absences	(1,775,094)
Net pension liability - ERS	(5,760,211)
Net pension liability - PFRS	(8,473,982)
Total OPEB Liability	(81,790,815)
	(159,005,696)
Governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and refundings and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.	
Deferred amount on refunding	402,959
Premium on general obligation bonds	(2,051,981)
	(1,649,022)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ (38,413,483)

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Year Ended May 31, 2023

	General	Water	Capital Projects
REVENUES			
Real property taxes	\$ 27,521,855	\$ -	\$ -
Other tax items	218,283	-	-
Non-property taxes	5,593,702	-	-
Departmental income	3,263,235	-	-
Intergovernmental charges	842,181	-	-
Use of money and property	397,366	6,488	-
Licenses and permits	1,482,192	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	763,788	-	-
Sale of property and compensation for loss	28,605	-	-
State aid	935,066	-	4,603,962
Federal aid	1,609,027	-	-
Miscellaneous	377,308	1,235,259	-
Total Revenues	<u>43,032,608</u>	<u>1,241,747</u>	<u>4,603,962</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current			
General government support	6,572,744	-	-
Public safety	11,791,833	-	-
Health	187,387	-	-
Transportation	1,841,514	-	-
Economic opportunity and development	4,337	-	-
Culture and recreation	2,769,903	-	-
Home and community services	4,610,019	96,000	-
Employee benefits	11,423,991	-	-
Debt service			
Principal	2,290,401	498,460	-
Interest	936,580	346,554	-
Capital outlay	-	-	12,885,312
Total Expenditures	<u>42,428,709</u>	<u>941,014</u>	<u>12,885,312</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>603,899</u>	<u>300,733</u>	<u>(8,281,350)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Insurance recoveries	286,129	-	-
General obligation bonds issued	-	-	14,947,778
Issuance premium	-	-	-
Transfers in	500,000	-	2,407,805
Transfers out	(2,407,805)	(100,000)	(199,049)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(1,621,676)</u>	<u>(100,000)</u>	<u>17,156,534</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>(1,017,777)</u>	<u>200,733</u>	<u>8,875,184</u>
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)			
Beginning of Year	<u>18,617,987</u>	<u>1,450,375</u>	<u>(13,070,830)</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 17,600,210</u>	<u>\$ 1,651,108</u>	<u>\$ (4,195,646)</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Non-Major Governmental	Total Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ 27,521,855
-	218,283
-	5,593,702
-	3,263,235
-	842,181
42,422	446,276
-	1,482,192
-	763,788
-	28,605
-	5,539,028
-	1,609,027
1,606,511	3,219,078
1,648,933	50,527,250
-	6,572,744
-	11,791,833
-	187,387
-	1,841,514
-	4,337
-	2,769,903
217,122	4,923,141
-	11,423,991
238,743	3,027,604
104,993	1,388,127
-	12,885,312
560,858	56,815,893
1,088,075	(6,288,643)
-	286,129
-	14,947,778
385,889	385,889
199,049	3,106,854
(400,000)	(3,106,854)
184,938	15,619,796
1,273,013	9,331,153
6,267,608	13,265,140
\$ 7,540,621	\$ 22,596,293

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Activities
Year Ended May 31, 2023

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are Different Because

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 9,331,153</u>
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
Capital outlay expenditures	14,855,613
Depreciation expense	<u>(4,595,023)</u>
	<u>10,260,590</u>
Revenues that were reported in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	
Departmental income	<u>(560,000)</u>
Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	
Bonds issued	(14,947,778)
Issuance premium	(385,889)
Principal paid on bonds	3,027,604
Amortization of loss on refunding and issuance premium	<u>138,177</u>
	<u>(12,167,886)</u>
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	
Accrued interest	(90,770)
Claims	6,414
Compensated absences	(93,340)
Changes in pension liabilities and related deferred inflows and outflows of resources	(1,869,718)
Changes in OPEB liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources	<u>(1,850,905)</u>
	<u>(3,898,319)</u>
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 2,965,538</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
General and Water Funds
Year Ended May 31, 2023

	General Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Real property taxes	\$ 27,521,415	\$ 27,521,415	\$ 27,521,855	\$ 440
Other tax items	274,930	274,930	218,283	(56,647)
Non-property taxes	4,740,000	4,740,000	5,593,702	853,702
Departmental income	3,413,335	3,420,555	3,263,235	(157,320)
Intergovernmental charges	847,630	847,630	842,181	(5,449)
Use of money and property	351,733	351,733	397,366	45,633
Licenses and permits	1,051,400	1,051,400	1,482,192	430,792
Fines and forfeitures	805,420	805,420	763,788	(41,632)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	55,500	55,500	28,605	(26,895)
State aid	895,008	1,074,690	935,066	(139,624)
Federal aid	-	-	1,609,027	1,609,027
Miscellaneous	245,432	95,750	377,308	281,558
Total Revenues	40,201,803	40,239,023	43,032,608	2,793,585
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
General government support	7,652,067	7,799,712	6,572,744	1,226,968
Public safety	11,725,264	12,652,901	11,791,833	861,068
Health	245,400	247,400	187,387	60,013
Transportation	2,062,574	2,247,009	1,841,514	405,495
Economic opportunity and development	3,000	4,350	4,337	13
Culture and recreation	2,776,762	2,870,240	2,769,903	100,337
Home and community services	3,650,077	5,727,831	4,610,019	1,117,812
Employee benefits	11,965,698	11,962,805	11,423,991	538,814
Debt service				
Principal	2,350,691	2,320,297	2,290,401	29,896
Interest	906,186	936,580	936,580	-
Total Expenditures	43,337,719	46,769,125	42,428,709	4,340,416
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(3,135,916)	(6,530,102)	603,899	7,134,001
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Insurance recoveries	275,000	275,000	286,129	11,129
Transfers in	500,000	500,000	500,000	-
Transfers out	-	(2,407,805)	(2,407,805)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	775,000	(1,632,805)	(1,621,676)	11,129
Net Change in Fund Balances	(2,360,916)	(8,162,907)	(1,017,777)	7,145,130
FUND BALANCES				
Beginning of Year	2,360,916	8,162,907	18,617,987	10,455,080
End of Year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,600,210	\$ 17,600,210

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Water Fund			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1,000	1,000	6,488	5,488
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1,250,000	1,250,000	1,235,259	(14,741)
1,251,000	1,251,000	1,241,747	(9,253)
115,265	115,265	-	115,265
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
96,000	96,000	96,000	-
-	-	-	-
684,081	593,181	498,460	94,721
255,654	346,554	346,554	-
1,151,000	1,151,000	941,014	209,986
100,000	100,000	300,733	200,733
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	-
(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	-
-	-	200,733	200,733
-	-	1,450,375	1,450,375
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,651,108	\$ 1,651,108

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Village of Mamaroneck, New York ("Village") was established in 1895 and operates in accordance with Village Law and the various other applicable laws of the State of New York. The Village Board of Trustees is the legislative body responsible for overall operation. The Village Manager serves as the chief executive officer and the Village Treasurer serves as the chief financial officer. The Village provides the following services to its residents: public safety, health, transportation, economic opportunity and development, culture and recreation, home and community services and general and administrative support.

The financial statements of the Village have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to local governmental units and the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed by the State of New York. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Village's significant account policies are described below:

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists of a) the primary government, which is the Village, b) organizations for which the Village is financially accountable and c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Village are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete as set forth by GASB.

In evaluating how to define the Village, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the Village's reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth by GASB, including legal standing, fiscal dependency and financial accountability. Based upon the application of these criteria, there are no other entities which would be included in the financial statements.

B. Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the Village as a whole. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements, except for interfund services provided and used.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial position of the Village at the end of its fiscal year. The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods or services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment and (3) interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Taxes and other items not identified as program revenues are reported as general revenues. The Village does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the Statement of Activities.

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Fund Financial Statements

The accounts of the Village are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts which comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balances, revenues and expenditures. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance related legal and contractual provisions. The Village maintains the minimum number of funds consistent with legal and managerial requirements. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds as that term is defined in professional pronouncements. Each major fund is to be presented in a separate column, with non-major funds, if any, aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements' governmental activities column, a reconciliation is presented on the pages following, which briefly explains the adjustments necessary to transform the fund based financial statements into the governmental activities column of the government-wide presentation. The Village's resources are reflected in the fund financial statements in two broad fund categories, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as follows:

Fund Categories

- a. Governmental Funds - Governmental Funds are those through which most general government functions are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The following are the Village's major governmental funds:

General Fund - The General Fund constitutes the primary operating fund of the Village in that it includes all revenues and expenditures not required by law to be accounted for in other funds.

Special Revenue Funds - Special revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The major special revenue fund of the Village is as follows -

Water Fund - The Water Fund is used to account for distributions from the Westchester Joint Water Works.

Capital Projects Fund - The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and other capital assets.

The Village also reports the following non-major governmental funds:

Special Revenue Funds

Sewer Fund - The Sewer Fund is used to account for the operation and maintenance of the Village's sewer system.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Debt Service Fund - The Debt Service Fund is provided to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for principal and interest and for financial resources that are being accumulated for principal and interest maturing in future years.

- b. Fiduciary Funds (Not Included in Government-Wide Statements) - Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the Village on behalf of others. In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 84, "*Fiduciary Activities*", the Village had no such activity to report in this fund category.

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources (current assets less current liabilities) or economic resources (all assets and liabilities). The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the flow of *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized when they have been earned and they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Property taxes are considered to be available if collected within sixty days of the fiscal year end. If expenditures are the prime factor for determining eligibility, revenues from Federal and State grants are recognized as revenue when the expenditure is made and the amounts are expected to be collected within one year of the fiscal year end. A ninety day availability period is generally used for revenue recognition for most other governmental fund revenues. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to certain claims, compensated absences, net pension liability and other postemployment benefit liability are recognized later based on specific accounting rules applicable to each, generally when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under leases are reported as other financing sources.

E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position or Fund Balances

Cash and Equivalents, Investments and Risk Disclosure

Cash and Equivalents - Cash and equivalents consist of funds deposited in demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and short-term investments with original maturities of less than three months from the date of acquisition.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Village's deposit and investment policies are governed by State statutes. The Village has adopted its own written investment policy which provides for the deposit of funds in FDIC insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The Village is authorized to use demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit.

Collateral is required for demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit at 100% of all deposits not covered by Federal deposit insurance. The Village has entered into custodial agreements with the various banks which hold their deposits. These agreements authorize the obligations that may be pledged as collateral. Such obligations include, among other instruments, obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipal and school district subdivisions.

Investments - Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Agencies, repurchase agreements and obligations of New York State or its political subdivisions.

The Village follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 72, "*Fair Value Measurement and Application*", which defines fair value and establishes a fair value hierarchy organized into three levels based upon the input assumptions used in pricing assets. Level 1 inputs have the highest reliability and are related to assets with unadjusted quoted prices in active markets. Level 2 inputs relate to assets with other than quoted prices in active markets which may include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities or other inputs which can be corroborated by observable market data. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs and are used to the extent that observable inputs do not exist.

Risk Disclosure

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that the government will incur losses in fair value caused by changing interest rates. The Village does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from changing interest rates. Generally, the Village does not invest in any long-term investment obligations.

Custodial Credit Risk - Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Village's deposits may not be returned to it. GASB Statement No. 40, "*Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures – an Amendment to GASB Statement No. 3*", directs that deposits be disclosed as exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are either uncollateralized, collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution or collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department but not in the Village's name. The Village's aggregate bank balances that were not covered by depository insurance were not exposed to custodial credit risk at May 31, 2023.

Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty will not fulfill its specific obligation even without the entity's complete failure. The Village does not have a formal credit risk policy other than restrictions to obligations allowable under General Municipal Law of the State of New York.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentration of credit risk is the risk attributed to the magnitude of a government's investments in a single issuer. The Village's investment policy limits the amount on deposit at each of its banking institutions.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Taxes Receivable - Real property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on real property as of June 1st and are levied and payable in two installments, due in June and December. The Village is responsible for the billing and collection of its own taxes and also has the responsibility for conducting in-rem foreclosure proceedings.

Other Receivables - Other receivables include amounts due from other governments and individuals for services provided by the Village. Receivables are recorded and revenues recognized as earned or as specific program expenses/expenditures are incurred. Allowances are recorded when appropriate.

Due From/To Other Funds - During the course of its operations, the Village has numerous transactions between funds to finance operations, provide services and construct assets. To the extent that certain transactions between funds had not been paid or received as of May 31, 2023, balances of interfund amounts receivable or payable have been recorded in the fund financial statements.

Inventory - There are no inventory values presented in the balance sheets of the respective funds of the Village. Purchases of inventorable items at various locations are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase and year-end balances at these locations are not material.

Capital Assets - Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items) are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Village as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. Acquisition value is the price that would be paid to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential on the date of the donation

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives is not capitalized.

In the case of the initial capitalization of general infrastructure assets (i.e., those reported by governmental activities), the Village chose to include all such items regardless of their acquisition date or amount. The Village was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of these assets through backtrending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the infrastructure to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year).

Land and construction-in-progress are not depreciated. Property, plant and equipment of the Village are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Life in Years</u>
Infrastructure	10-65
Buildings and improvements	20-50
Machinery and equipment	5-10

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The costs associated with the acquisition or construction of capital assets are shown as capital outlay expenditures on the governmental fund financial statements. Capital assets are not shown on the governmental fund balance sheet.

Unearned Revenues - Unearned revenues arise when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria has been satisfied. In government-wide financial statements, unearned revenues consists of amounts received in advance and/or grants received before the eligibility requirements have been met.

Unearned revenues in fund financial statements are those where asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. The Village has reported unearned revenues of \$9,412,684 of which \$7,420,000 is due from the Mamaroneck Public Library for an outstanding bond in the General Fund, \$1,962,148 is unexpended American Rescue Plan Act funds and \$30,536 is for other miscellaneous itmes. Such amounts have been deemed to be measurable but not "available" pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the statement of financial position includes separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

The Village reported deferred amounts on refunding bonds resulting from the difference in the carrying value of the refunded debt and it's reacquisition price. This amount is being deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

The Village also reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources in relation to its pension and other postemployment benefit liabilities are detailed in the discussion of the Village's pension plans in Note 3F.

The Village also reported deferred inflows of resources relating to the lease receivable. These amounts are deferred and are amortized to lease revenue in a systematic and rational manner over the term of the lease.

Long-Term Liabilities - In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources, while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as Capital Projects or Debt Service funds expenditures.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Compensated Absences - The various collective bargaining agreements provide for the payment of accumulated vacation and sick leave upon separation of service. The liability for such accumulated leave is reflected in the government-wide Statement of Net Position as current and long-term liabilities. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if the liability matured through employee resignation or retirement. The liability for compensated absences includes salary related payments, where applicable.

Net Pension Liability (Asset) - The net pension liability (asset) represents the Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System. The financial reporting of these amounts are presented in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68, *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions"* and GASB Statement No. 71, *"Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date - An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 68"*.

Other Postemployment Benefit Liability ("OPEB") - In addition to providing pension benefits, the Village provides health care benefits for certain retired employees and their survivors. The financial reporting of these amounts are presented in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75, *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions"*.

Net Position - Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is comprised of three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization and reduced by outstanding balances of bonds and other debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are also included in this component of net position.

Restricted net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Assets are reported as restricted when constraints are placed on asset use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Village or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Restricted net position for the Village includes restricted for Law enforcement, special purpose and debt service.

Unrestricted net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

Fund Balances - Generally, fund balance represents the difference between current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the Village is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Under this standard the fund balance classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form (inventories, prepaid amounts, long-term receivables) or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (the corpus of a permanent fund).

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Restricted fund balance is reported when constraints placed on the use of the resources are imposed by grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through enabling legislation. Enabling legislation includes a legally enforceable requirement that these resources be used only for the specific purposes as provided in the legislation. This fund balance classification is used to report funds that are restricted for debt service obligations and for other items contained in the General Municipal Law of the State of New York.

Committed fund balance is reported for amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to formal action of the entity's highest level of decision making authority. The Board of Trustees is the highest level of decision making authority for the Village that can, by the adoption of a resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, these funds may only be used for the purpose specified unless the entity removes or changes the purpose by taking the same action that was used to establish the commitment. This classification includes certain amounts established and approved by the Board of Trustees.

Assigned fund balance, in the General Fund, represents amounts constrained either by policies of the Board of Trustees for amounts assigned for balancing the subsequent year's budget or the Village Treasurer for amounts assigned for encumbrances. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily, in that additional actions do not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. An assignment cannot result in a deficit in the unassigned fund balance in the General Fund. Assigned fund balance in all funds except the General Fund includes all remaining amounts, except for negative balances, that are not classified as nonspendable and are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned fund balance, in the General Fund, represents amounts not classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed or assigned. The General Fund is the only fund that would report a positive unassigned fund balance. For all governmental funds other than the General Fund, any deficit fund balance is reported as unassigned.

In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted and unrestricted fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. When both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the Village's policy to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted amounts of fund balance, it is the Village's policy to use fund balance in the following order: committed, assigned, and unassigned.

F. Encumbrances

In governmental funds, encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve applicable appropriations is generally employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the General and Water funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are generally reported as assigned fund balance since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

G. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

H. Village as Lessor

The Village is a lessor for a noncancellable lease of a cell tower. The Village recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the government-wide and governmental fund financial statements.

At the commencement of a lease, the Village initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

The Village uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate used to discount the expected lease receipts to present value. The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease receipts included in the measurement of the lease receivable is composed of fixed payments from the lessor.

The Village monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

I. Subsequent Events Evaluation by Management

Management has evaluated subsequent events for disclosure and/or recognition in the financial statements through the date that the financial statements were available to be issued, which date is February 12, 2024.

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

A. Budgetary Data

The Village generally follows the procedures enumerated below in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- a) On or before March 20th, the budget officer submits to the Board of Trustees a tentative operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following June 1st. The tentative budget includes the proposed expenditures and the means of financing.
- b) The Board of Trustees, on or before March 31st, meets to discuss and review the tentative budget.
- c) The Board of Trustees conducts a public hearing on the tentative budget to obtain taxpayer comments on or before April 15th.

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (Continued)

- d) After the public hearing and on or before May 1st, the Trustees meet to consider and adopt the budget.
- e) Formal budgetary integration is employed during the year as a management control device for General, Water and Debt Service funds.
- f) Budgets for General, Water and Debt Service funds are legally adopted annually on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The Capital Projects Fund is budgeted on a project basis. An annual budget is not adopted for the Sewer fund since other means control the use of these resources (e.g., grants awards) and sometimes span a period of more than one fiscal year.
- g) The Village Board has established legal control of the budget at the function level of expenditures. Transfers between appropriation accounts, at the function level, require approval by the Board of Trustees. Any modification to appropriations resulting from an increase in revenue estimates or supplemental reserve appropriations also require a majority vote by the Board.
- h) Appropriations in General, Water and Debt Service funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year, except that outstanding encumbrances are reappropriated in the succeeding year pursuant to the Uniform System of Accounts promulgated by the Office of the State Comptroller.

Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Trustees.

B. Property Tax Limitation

The Village is permitted by the Constitution of the State of New York to levy taxes up to 2% of the five year average full valuation of taxable real estate located within the Village, exclusive of the amount raised for the payment of interest on and redemption of long-term debt. In accordance with this definition, the maximum amount of the levy for the 2022-2023 fiscal year was \$86,676,527 inclusive of exclusions, which exceeded the actual levy by \$59,513,946.

In addition to this constitutional tax limitation, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011, as amended ("Tax Levy Limitation Law"), modified previous law by imposing a limit on the amount of real property taxes a local government may levy. The following is a brief summary of certain relevant provisions of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. The summary is not complete and the full text of the Tax Levy Limitation Law should be read in order to understand the details and implementations thereof.

The Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a limitation on increases in the real property tax levy, subject to certain exceptions. The Tax Levy Limitation Law permits the Village to increase its overall real property tax levy over the

tax levy of the prior year by no more than the "Allowable Levy Growth Factor," which is the lesser of one and two-one hundredths or the sum of one plus the Inflation Factor; provided, however that in no case shall the levy growth factor be less than one. The "Inflation Factor" is the quotient of: (I) the average of the National Consumer Price Indexes determined by the United States Department of Labor for the twelve-month period ending six months prior to the start of the coming fiscal year minus the average of the National Consumer Price Indexes determined by the United States Department of Labor for the twelve-month period ending six months prior to the start of the prior

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (Continued)

fiscal year, divided by (ii) the average of the National Consumer Price Indexes determined by the United States with the result expressed as a decimal to four places. The Village is required to calculate its tax levy limit for the upcoming year in accordance with the provision above and provide all relevant information to the New York State Comptroller prior to adopting its budget. The Tax Levy Limitation Law sets forth certain exclusions to the real property tax levy limitation of the Village, including exclusions for certain portions of the expenditures for retirement system contributions and tort judgments payable by the Village. The Village Board of Trustees may adopt a budget that exceeds the tax levy limit for the coming fiscal year, only if the Board first enacts, by a vote of at least sixty percent of the total voting power of the Board, a local law to override such limit for such coming fiscal year.

C. Capital Projects Fund Deficits

The unassigned deficit in the Capital Projects Fund of \$4,195,646 arises because of expenditures exceeding current financing on the projects. These deficits will be eliminated with the subsequent receipt or issuance of authorized financing.

D. Excess of Actual Expenditures Over Budget

The following category of expenditures exceeded their budgetary authorization by the amount indicated:

General Fund	
Culture and Recreation	
Community center	\$ 345,026
Home and Community Services	
Planning	207,254

The following Capital Projects exceeded their budgetary provision at May 31, 2022:

Sanitary Sewer Inflow & Infiltration	\$ 175,246
I&I Area 7,9,10	8,149
A-1366 New Meter/Pressure Reg	21,240
Multi-Space Parking Meters on West BPR	5,446
CDBG Infrastructure Improvements Waverly & Prospect	201,812
Phase II Dock Repair	760

E. Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle

The Village implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 87, "Leases," for the year ended May 31, 2023, which establish a single model for lease accounting based on the concept that leases are a financing of a "right-to-use" underlying asset. This statement requires a lessor to recognize a lease receivable and a related deferred inflow of resources. As a result, the Village has reported a cumulative effect of change in accounting principle of \$1,343,469 for the lease receivable and \$1,343,469 deferred inflow of resources for a net cumulative effect of \$0 to the May 31, 2022 net position of the Village's activities.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

May 31, 2023

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds**A. Taxes Receivable**

Taxes receivable at May 31, 2023 consisted of the following:

Prior years	\$	20,503
Less - Allowance for uncollectible taxes		<u>20,503</u>
	\$	<u><u>-</u></u>

B. Interfund Receivables/Payables

The composition of due from/to other funds at May 31, 2023 were as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Due From</u>	<u>Due To</u>
General	\$ 5,816,141	\$ -
Capital Projects	-	6,418,351
Non-Major Governmental	<u>602,210</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 6,418,351</u>	<u>\$ 6,418,351</u>

The outstanding balances between funds results mainly from the time lag between the dates that 1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, 2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system and 3) payments between funds are made.

C. Lease Receivable

During 1999 the Village entered into a lease agreement to lease a parcel of land that provides for the lessee to operate a cell tower. The Village extended the agreement through March 30, 2034. During 2006 the Village entered into another lease agreement to lease a parcel of land that provides for the lessee to operate a cell tower. The Village extended the agreement through August 31, 2066.

As of May 31, 2023 the Village's lease receivable for the cell tower lease payments was \$1,248,414. Also, the Village has deferred infows of resources associated with these leases that will be recognized as revenue over the lease term. As of May 31, 2023, the balance of the deferred inflow of resources was \$1,231,780.

D. Capital Assets

Changes in the Village's capital assets are as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Balance June 1, 2022</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance May 31, 2023</u>
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,843,273	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,843,273
Construction-in-Progress	<u>14,253,856</u>	<u>12,885,312</u>	<u>3,020,371</u>	<u>24,118,797</u>
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	<u>\$ 17,097,129</u>	<u>\$ 12,885,312</u>	<u>\$ 3,020,371</u>	<u>\$ 26,962,070</u>

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

May 31, 2023

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

Class	Balance June 1, 2022	Additions	Deductions	Balance May 31, 2023
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	\$ 88,872,072	\$ 372,573	\$ -	\$ 89,244,645
Buildings and Improvements	22,691,621	1,042,100	-	23,733,721
Machinery and Equipment	21,913,782	3,575,999	796,474	24,693,307
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	133,477,475	4,990,672	796,474	137,671,673
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	45,604,707	2,622,894	-	48,227,601
Buildings and Improvements	9,686,496	548,291	-	10,234,787
Machinery and Equipment	17,627,009	1,423,838	796,474	18,254,373
Total Accumulated Depreciation	72,918,212	4,595,023	796,474	76,716,761
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	\$ 60,559,263	\$ 395,649	\$ -	\$ 60,954,912
Capital Assets, net	\$ 77,656,392	\$ 13,280,961	\$ 3,020,371	\$ 87,916,982

Depreciation expense was charged to the Village's functions and programs as follows:

General Government Support	\$ 277,216
Public Safety	872,145
Health	534,272
Transportation	1,543,288
Economic Opportunity and Development	2,682
Culture and Recreation	333,278
Home and Community Services	1,032,142
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 4,595,023

E. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities at May 31, 2023 were as follows:

	General Fund
Payroll and employee benefits	\$ 3,780

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

May 31, 2023

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

F. Long-Term Liabilities

The following table summarizes the changes in the Village's long-term indebtedness for the year ended May 31, 2023:

	Balance June 1, 2022	New Issues/ Additions	Maturities and/or Payments	Balance May 31, 2023	Due Within One-Year
General Obligation Bonds Payable					
Capital construction	\$ 40,332,604	\$ 14,947,778	\$ 2,467,604	\$ 52,812,778	\$ 2,907,748
Other	7,980,000	-	560,000	7,420,000	575,000
	48,312,604	14,947,778	3,027,604	60,232,778	3,482,748
Plus					
Unamortized premium on bonds	1,847,438	385,889	181,346	2,051,981	-
	50,160,042	15,333,667	3,208,950	62,284,759	3,482,748
Other Non-Current Liabilities					
Claims Payable	488,085	81,592	88,006	481,671	48,000
Compensated Absences	1,681,754	168,000	74,660	1,775,094	178,000
Net Pension Liability - ERS	-	5,760,211	-	5,760,211	-
Net Pension Liability - PFRS	921,229	7,552,753	-	8,473,982	-
Other Postemployment Benefit Obligations Payable	74,919,407	9,801,056	2,929,648	81,790,815	-
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities	78,010,475	23,363,612	3,092,314	98,281,773	226,000
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 128,170,517	\$ 38,697,279	\$ 6,301,264	\$ 160,566,532	\$ 3,708,748

Each governmental fund's liability for general obligation bonds, claims, compensated absences, net pension liability and other postemployment benefit liability is liquidated by the General, Water and Sewer funds.

General Obligation Bonds Payable

General obligation bonds payable at May 31, 2023 are comprised of the following individual issues:

Purpose	Year of Issue	Original Issue Amount	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding at May 31, 2023
Various Public Improvements	2016	\$ 10,731,652	March, 2037	2.000 - 2.500 %	\$ 8,030,000
Refunding	2017	10,895,000	August, 2033	3.000	7,820,000
Refunding	2019	13,925,000	August, 2030	3.000 - 5.000	10,850,000
Various Public Improvements	2020	8,908,530	March, 2050	2.250 - 2.625	7,810,000
Various Public Improvements	2021	5,020,000	January, 2037	1.250 - 4.000	4,515,000
Various Public Improvements	2022	6,437,604	April, 2047	3.000 - 3.375	6,260,000
Various Public Improvements	2023	14,947,778	April, 2048	3.000 - 4.000	14,947,778
					<u>\$ 60,232,778</u>

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

May 31, 2023

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

Interest expenditures of \$1,388,127 were recorded in the fund financial statements in the following funds:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General	\$ 936,580
Water	346,554
Sewer	<u>104,993</u>
	<u>\$ 1,388,127</u>

Interest expense of \$1,340,720 was recorded in the government-wide financial statements for governmental activities.

Payments to Maturity

The annual requirements to amortize all bonded debt outstanding as of May 31, 2023, including interest payments of \$17,759,419 are as follows:

<u>Year Ending May 31,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2024	\$ 3,482,778	\$ 1,827,380
2025	3,605,000	1,700,144
2026	3,730,000	1,567,876
2027	3,890,000	1,429,875
2028	4,035,000	1,292,857
2029-2033	18,325,000	4,728,320
2034-2038	10,385,000	2,768,697
2039-2043	5,855,000	1,720,751
2044-2048	6,490,000	706,331
2049-2050	<u>435,000</u>	<u>17,188</u>
	<u>\$ 60,232,778</u>	<u>\$ 17,759,419</u>

The above general obligations bonds are direct borrowings of the Village for which its full faith and credit are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable real property within the Village.

Legal Debt Margin

The Village is subject to legal limitations on the amount of debt that it may issue. The Village's legal debt limit is 7% of the latest five-year average of the full valuation of all taxable real property. At May 31, 2023, that amount was \$268,909,416, the total outstanding debt applicable to was \$34,345,712, which is 11.33% of the total debt limit.

Claims Payable

The government-wide financial statements reflect the liability for self-insured workers' compensation claims (See Note 4). These liabilities are based upon estimates of the ultimate cost

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

May 31, 2023

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

of claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) that have been reported, but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred, but not reported. The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the coverage involved. Because actual claim costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liability and damage awards, the process used in computing claim liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claim liabilities are recomputed periodically using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claim frequency and other economic and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claim costs is implicit in the calculation because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflects past inflation and other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience.

An analysis of the activity of unpaid claim liabilities in the government-wide financial statements is as follows:

	May 31,	
	2023	2022
Balance - Beginning of Year	\$ 488,085	\$ 391,605
Provision for Claims and Claims Adjustment Expenses	81,592	184,261
Claims and Claims Adjustment Expenses Paid	(88,006)	(87,781)
Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ 481,671</u>	<u>\$ 488,085</u>
Due Within One Year	<u>\$ 48,000</u>	<u>\$ 49,000</u>

Compensated Absences

Pursuant to collective bargaining agreements, substantially all full-time employees, with the exception of police officers are entitled to accumulate sick leave up to a maximum of 260 days. These employees may receive payment for accumulated sick leave in an amount which represents 50% of the difference between the amount accumulated and 165 days. Police officers are entitled to unlimited sick leave and therefore, are not compensated for such leave. Vacation time is required to be taken in the year earned by police officers but may be accumulated by other employees. The value of compensated absences has been reflected in the government-wide financial statements.

Pension Plans

New York State and Local Retirement System

The Village participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS") which are collectively referred to as the New York State and Local Retirement System ("System"). These are cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans. The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund ("Fund"), which was established to hold all

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

May 31, 2023

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

assets and record changes in fiduciary net position. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the System. The Comptroller is an elected official determined in a direct statewide election and serves a four year term. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law ("NYSRSSL"). Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The Village also participates in the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan, which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The System is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. That report, including information with regard to benefits provided may be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/about_us/financial_statements_index.php or obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

The System is noncontributory except for employees who joined after July 27, 1976, who contribute 3% of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010, who generally contribute between 3% and 6% of their salary for their entire length of service. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the System's fiscal year ending March 31. The employer contribution rates for the plan's year ending March 31, 2023 are as follows:

	<u>Tier/Plan/Option</u>	<u>Rate</u>
ERS	1 75I/41J165	17.5 %
	4 A15/41J165	13.0
	5 A15/41J165	11.1
	6 A15/41J100	8.2
	6 A15/41J165	8.2
PFRS	2 384D	29.0 %
	5 384D	25.0
	6 384D	20.2

At May 31, 2023, the Village reported the following for its proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) for ERS and PFRS:

	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
Measurement date	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
Net pension liability	\$ 5,760,211	\$ 8,473,982
Village's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0268616 %	0.1537796 %
Change in proportion since the prior measurement date	(0.0011980) %	(0.0083960) %

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

May 31, 2023

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2023 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Village's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a computation of the actuarially determined indexed present value of future compensation by employer relative to the total of all participating members.

For the year ended May 31, 2023, the Village recognized its proportionate share of pension expense in the government-wide financial statements of \$2,073,435 for ERS and \$2,639,475 for PFRS. Pension expenditures of \$944,011 for ERS and \$1,899,181 for PFRS were recorded in the fund financial statements in the General Fund.

At May 31, 2023, the Village reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	ERS		PFRS	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 613,508	\$ 161,768	\$ 828,246	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	2,797,530	30,918	4,129,349	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	33,841	14,981	-
Changes in proportion and differences between Village contributions and proportionate share of contributions	163,554	60,435	289,603	280,271
Village contributions subsequent to the measurement date	158,720	-	351,985	-
	<u>\$ 3,733,312</u>	<u>\$ 286,962</u>	<u>\$ 5,614,164</u>	<u>\$ 280,271</u>
	Total			
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,441,754	\$ 161,768		
Changes of assumptions	6,926,879	30,918		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	14,981	33,841		
Changes in proportion and differences between Village contributions and proportionate share of contributions	453,157	340,706		
Village contributions subsequent to the measurement date	510,705	-		
	<u>\$ 9,347,476</u>	<u>\$ 567,233</u>		

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

May 31, 2023

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

\$158,720 and \$351,985 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to ERS and PFRS, respectively, resulting from the Village's accrued contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended March 31, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to ERS and PFRS will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended March 31,	ERS	PFRS
2024	\$ 803,625	\$ 913,772
2025	(257,991)	(192,608)
2026	1,182,605	2,513,054
2027	1,559,391	1,579,376
2028	-	168,314
Thereafter	-	-
	<u>\$ 3,287,630</u>	<u>\$ 4,981,908</u>

The total pension liability (asset) for the March 31, 2023 measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation date noted below, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liabilities to that measurement date. Significant actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were as follows:

	ERS	PFRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2022	April 1, 2022
Investment rate of return	5.9% *	5.9% *
Salary scale	4.4%	6.2%
Inflation rate	2.9%	2.9%
Cost of living adjustments	1.5%	1.5%

*Compounded annually, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation.

Annuitant mortality rates are based on the System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2021.

The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2020.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

May 31, 2023

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation is summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Domestic Equity	32 %	4.30 %
International Equity	15	6.85
Private Equity	10	7.50
Real Estate	9	4.60
Opportunistic/ARS Portfolio	3	5.38
Credit	4	5.43
Real Assets	3	5.84
Bonds and Mortgages	23	1.50
Cash	<u>1</u>	-
	<u>100 %</u>	

The real rate of return is net of the long-term inflation assumption of 2.9%.

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 5.9%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based upon those assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The following presents the Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 5.9%, as well as what the Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (4.9%) or 1 percentage point higher (6.9%) than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease (4.90%)</u>	<u>Current Assumption (5.90%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (6.90%)</u>
Village's proportionate share of the ERS net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$ 13,919,960</u>	<u>\$ 5,760,211</u>	<u>\$ (1,058,208)</u>
Village's proportionate share of the PFRS net pension liability	<u>\$ 17,664,412</u>	<u>\$ 8,473,982</u>	<u>\$ 863,754</u>

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

May 31, 2023

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

The components of the collective net pension liability as of the March 31, 2023 measurement date were as follows:

	ERS	PFRS	Total
Total pension liability	\$ 232,627,259,000	\$ 43,835,333,000	\$ 276,462,592,000
Fiduciary net position	211,183,223,000	38,324,863,000	249,508,086,000
Employers' net pension liability	<u>\$ 21,444,036,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,510,470,000</u>	<u>\$ 26,954,506,000</u>
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	<u>90.78%</u>	<u>87.43%</u>	<u>90.25%</u>

Employer contributions to ERS and PFRS are paid annually and cover the period through the end of the System's fiscal year, which is March 31st. Retirement contributions as of May 31, 2023 represent the employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2023 through May 31, 2023 based on prior year ERS and PFRS wages multiplied by the employers' contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions to ERS and PFRS for the two months ended May 31, 2023 were \$158,720 and \$351,985 respectively.

Voluntary Defined Contribution Plan

The Village can offer a defined contribution plan to all non-union employees hired on or after July 1, 2013 and earning at the annual full-time salary rate of \$75,000 or more. The employee contribution is between 3% and 6% depending on salary and the Village will contribute 8%. Employer contributions vest after 366 days of service. No current employees participated in this program.

Other Postemployment Benefit Liability ("OPEB")

In addition to providing pension benefits, the Village provides certain health care benefits for retired employees through a single employer defined benefit OPEB plan. The various collective bargaining agreements stipulate the employees covered and the percentage of contribution. Contributions by the Village may vary according to length of service. The cost of providing postemployment health care benefits is shared between the Village and the retired employee as noted below. Substantially all of the Village's employees may become eligible for those benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the Village. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions", so the net OPEB liability is equal to the total OPEB liability. Separate financial statements are not issued for the plan.

At May 31, 2023, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees currently receiving benefit payments	135
Active employees	<u>151</u>
	<u>286</u>

The Village's total OPEB liability of \$81,790,815 was measured as of May 31, 2023, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 1, 2022.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

May 31, 2023

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

The total OPEB liability in the June 1, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	3.00%
Discount rate	4.24%
Healthcare cost trend rates	8.0% for 2023, decreasing 0.5% per year to an ultimate rate of 5.0% for 2029 and later years

The discount rate was based on S&P municipal bond 20-year high grade rate index as of May 31, 2023.

Mortality rates were based on PUB 2010 mortality table and MP-2021 projection.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 1, 2022 valuation for turnover and retirement for ERS and PFRS were based on rates developed in the report "Annual Report to the Comptroller on Actuarial Assumptions."

The Village's change in the total OPEB liability for the year ended May 31, 2023 is as follows:

Total OPEB Liability - Beginning of Year	\$ 74,919,407
Service cost	2,321,651
Interest	2,717,820
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	12,974,031
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(8,212,448)
Benefit payments	<u>(2,929,646)</u>
Total OPEB Liability - End of Year	<u>\$ 81,790,815</u>

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Village, as well as what the Village's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.24%) or 1 percentage point higher (5.24%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (3.24%)	Current Discount Rate (4.24%)	1% Increase (5.24%)
Total OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 95,285,100</u>	<u>\$ 81,790,815</u>	<u>\$ 71,074,801</u>

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

May 31, 2023

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Village, as well as what the Village's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (7.0% decreasing to 4.0%) or 1 percentage point higher (9.0% decreasing to 6.0%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease (7.0% decreasing to 4.0%)	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (8.0% decreasing to 5.0%)	1% Increase (9.0% decreasing to 6.0%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 70,638,279	\$ 81,790,815	\$ 95,988,283

For the year ended May 31, 2023, the Village recognized OPEB expense of \$4,780,551 in the government-wide financial statements. At May 31, 2023, the Village reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$ 9,761,104	\$ 27,740,719
Differences between expected and actual experience	15,195,125	1,687,793
	<u>\$ 24,956,229</u>	<u>\$ 29,428,512</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended May 31,	
2024	\$ (258,920)
2025	(258,917)
2026	(455,275)
2027	(603,329)
2028	(2,895,842)
Thereafter	-
	<u>\$ (4,472,283)</u>

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

G. Revenues and Expenditures

Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers are defined as the flow of assets, such as cash or goods and services, without the equivalent flow of assets in return. The interfund transfers reflected below have been reflected as transfers.

Transfers Out	Transfers In			Total
	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 2,407,805	\$ -	\$ 2,407,805
Water Fund	100,000	-	-	100,000
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	199,049	199,049
Non-Major Governmental Funds	400,000	-	-	400,000
	<u>\$ 500,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,407,805</u>	<u>\$ 199,049</u>	<u>\$ 3,106,854</u>

Transfers are used to 1) move funds earmarked in the operating funds to fulfill commitments for Capital Projects Fund expenditures, 2) move funds from the Water Fund to fulfill commitments for General Fund expenditures, 3) move funds from the Capital Fund for completed capital projects.

H. Net Position

The components of net position are detailed below:

Net investment in capital assets - the component of net position that reports the difference between capital assets less both the accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balance of debt, excluding unexpended proceeds, that is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Restricted for Law Enforcement - the component of net position that represents the proceeds of seized funds which are restricted by New York State for use in law enforcement activities.

Restricted for Special Purpose - the component of net position that represents funds restricted for specific purposes under New York State law or by external parties and/or statutes.

Restricted for Debt Service - the component of net position that reports the difference between assets and liabilities with constraints placed on their use by Local Finance Law.

Unrestricted - all other amounts that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets".

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

May 31, 2023

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

I. Fund Balances

	2023					2022				
	General Fund	Water Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total	General Fund	Water Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total
Restricted:										
Law enforcement	\$ 10,265	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,265	\$ 10,163	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,163
Special purposes	376,531	-	-	-	376,531	1,042,220	-	-	-	1,042,220
Debt service	-	-	-	5,767,815	5,767,815	-	-	-	5,500,645	5,500,645
Debt service - for subsequent year's expenditures	-	-	-	1,001,120	1,001,120	-	-	-	399,000	399,000
Total Restricted	386,796	-	-	6,768,935	7,155,731	1,052,383	-	-	5,899,645	6,952,028
Committed -										
Capital Projects	242,194	-	-	-	242,194	315,694	-	-	-	315,694
Assigned -										
Purchases on order:										
General government support	120,754	-	-	-	120,754	164,750	-	-	-	164,750
Public safety	477,893	-	-	-	477,893	500,151	-	-	-	500,151
Health	365	-	-	-	365	7,150	-	-	-	7,150
Transportation	31,732	-	-	-	31,732	56,447	-	-	-	56,447
Culture and recreation	37,402	-	-	-	37,402	38,530	-	-	-	38,530
Home and community services	825,612	-	-	1,999	827,611	993,888	-	-	-	993,888
Subsequent year's expenditures	1,493,758	-	-	1,999	1,495,757	1,760,916	-	-	-	1,760,916
Major funds	650,000	-	-	-	650,000	600,000	-	-	-	600,000
Non-Major governmental funds	-	-	-	202,000	202,000	-	-	-	367,963	367,963
Sewer Fund	-	-	-	-	1,651,108	-	1,450,375	-	-	1,450,375
Water Fund	-	1,651,108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Major governmental funds	-	-	-	567,687	567,687	-	-	-	-	-
Sewer Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assigned	2,143,758	1,651,108	-	771,686	4,566,552	2,360,916	1,450,375	-	367,963	4,179,254
Unassigned	14,827,462	-	(4,195,646)	-	10,631,816	14,888,994	-	(13,070,830)	-	1,818,164
Total Fund Balances	\$ 17,600,210	\$ 1,651,108	\$ (4,195,646)	\$ 7,540,621	\$ 22,596,293	\$ 18,617,987	\$ 1,450,375	\$ (13,070,830)	\$ 6,267,608	\$ 13,265,140

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

May 31, 2023

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

Certain elements of fund balance are described above. Those additional elements, which are not reflected in the Statement of Net Position but are reported in the governmental funds balance sheet are described below.

Prepaid Expenditures has been provided to account for certain payments made in advance. The amount is classified as nonspendable to indicate that funds are not "available" for appropriation or expenditure even though they are a component of current assets.

Committed for Capital Projects represents amounts that have been established by the Village Board and will be utilized to fund costs associated with various capital projects in the future budgets.

Purchases on order are assigned and represent the Village intention to honor the contracts in process at year-end. The subsequent year's appropriation will be amended to provide authority to complete the transactions.

Subsequent year's expenditures represent that as of May 31, 2023, the Village Board has assigned the above amounts to be appropriated for the ensuing year's budget and for future court awarded property tax refunds.

Unassigned fund balance in the General Fund represents amounts not classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed or assigned. Unassigned fund balance in the Capital Projects Fund represents the deficit in the fund.

J. Joint Venture

The Village, together with the Town of Mamaroneck and the Town/Village of Harrison, participate in the Westchester Joint Water Works. The purpose of the joint venture is to acquire, construct, provide, maintain and operate a water works system.

The following is an audited summary of the General Fund special purpose financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 of the joint venture.

Total Assets	\$ 15,003,660
Total Liabilities	76,687,537
Net Deficit	(61,683,877)
Total Revenues	32,275,996
Total Expenses	32,534,974
Net increase in Net Position	128,002

The Village of Mamaroneck and the Village of Larchmont formed the Tri-Municipal Larchmont-Mamaroneck Cable TV Board of Control. The Board was organized to administer the franchise agreement with UA-Columbia Cablevision of Westchester. The franchise fees received are used to operate three public cable-TV channels, serving the community interests of Larchmont and Mamaroneck.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

May 31, 2023

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

The following is an audited summary of financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 of the joint venture.

Total Assets	\$	329,170
Total Liabilities		24,845
Net Position		304,325
Total Revenues		752,079
Total Expenses		775,361
Net decrease in Net Position		(23,282)

Note 4 - Summary Disclosure of Significant Contingencies

A. Litigation

The Village, in common with other municipalities, receives numerous notices of claims for money damages arising from false arrest, property damages or personal injury. Of the claims currently pending, none are expected to have a material effect on the financial position of the Village, if adversely settled.

There are also currently pending certiorari proceedings, the results of which could require the payment of future tax refunds by the Village if existing assessment rolls are modified based upon the outcome of the litigation proceedings. However, the amount of the possible refunds cannot be determined at the present time. Any payments resulting from adverse decisions will be funded in the year the payment is made.

In addition, the Village is involved in several lawsuits with various housing developers regarding planning and zoning challenges. At this time, the outcome of these matters cannot be determined and no amounts are to be accrued.

B. Contingencies

The Village participates in various Federal grant programs. These programs may be subject to program compliance audits pursuant to the Uniform Guidance. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the Village anticipates such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Westchester Joint Water Works ("WJWW") a joint venture of the Village as reported in note 3 is currently being fined by the New York State Health Department for not meeting a Supreme Court of the State of New York ruling requiring the construction of a filtration plant by December 3, 2008. These fines amount to \$69,686,250 as of December 31, 2022 and continue to accrue at \$13,750 a day. The Village' share of these fines is approximately \$18,850,131 or 27.05% of the total. Management of the WJWW has indicated that the State is holding in abeyance the imposition of these fines although they continue to be accrued by the WJWW. The Village has not accrued their share as the expectation of management is that the fines will be suspended or replaced with a negotiated settlement as the WJWW signed an inter-municipal agreement with the County for a filtration plant alternative.

The WJWW receives numerous additional notices of claims for money damages occurring from property damage or personal injury. Of the claims currently pending, none are expected to have a material effect on the financial position of the WJWW if adversely settled.

Note 4 - Summary Disclosure of Significant Contingencies (Continued)**C. Risk Management**

The Village was self-insured for general liability, auto physical damage, property and workers' compensation benefits through December 1, 1996. The Village's liability was limited to \$100,000 per occurrence for general liability and \$250,000 per occurrence up to a limit of \$1 million per year for workers' compensation. The estimated liability for the remaining claims has been recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

The Village, as of December 2, 1996, purchased various insurance coverages to reduce its exposure to loss. The Village maintains a general liability insurance policy with coverage up to \$1 million for each occurrence and \$2 million in the aggregate and Public Officials liability insurance coverage with limits of \$1 million for each occurrence and \$3 million in the aggregate. The Village maintains an excess liability aggregate coverage of \$10 million for each occurrence. The Village also purchases conventional health insurance and workers' compensation insurance with coverage at statutory levels. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

D. Tax Abatements

The Village has two real property tax abatement agreements with Sarah Neuman organized pursuant to Section 420-a of the Real Property Tax Law of the State of New York and Mamaroneck Towers, Pursuant to Title 1 of Article 18-A of the General Municipal Law of the State of New York for the purpose of creating or preserving affordable housing in the Village.

Generally, these agreements provide for a 100 percent abatement of real property taxes in exchange for a payment in lieu of taxes ("PILOT") based on a percentage of shelter rents, and continue until the property no longer provides the required affordable housing or no longer complies with the requirements of the PHFL.

Copies of the agreements may be obtained from Agostino A Fusco, Clerk – Treasurer, 123 Mamaroneck Avenue, Mamaroneck, NY 10543, Clerktreasurer@vomny.org. Information relevant to disclosure of these agreements for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2023 is as follows:

<u>Start Date</u>	<u>Agreement</u>	<u>Taxable Assessed Value</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u>	<u>Tax Value</u>	<u>PILOT Received</u>	<u>Taxes Abated</u>
06/13/1994	Sarah Neuman	\$ 25,680,000	6.7927	\$ 174,437	\$ 25,000	\$ 149,437
12/31/2014	Mamaroneck Towers	11,250,000	6.7927	76,418	24,230	52,188
		<u>\$ 36,930,000</u>		<u>\$ 250,855</u>	<u>\$ 49,230</u>	<u>\$ 201,625</u>

Note 5 - Recently Issued GASB Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 96, "*Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*" provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements ("SBITAs") for government end users. This Statement defines a SBITA and establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset (intangible asset) and a corresponding liability. The Statement also provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA, as well as detailing the requirements for note disclosures regarding a SBITA. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

This is not an all-inclusive list of recently issued GASB pronouncements but rather a listing of Statements that the Village believes will most impact its financial statements. The Village will evaluate the impact this and other pronouncements may have on its financial statements and will implement them as applicable and when material.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Required Supplementary Information - Schedule of Changes in the
Village's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
Last Ten Fiscal Years (1) (2)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total OPEB Liability:					
Service cost	\$ 2,321,651	\$ 3,466,332	\$ 2,399,911	\$ 2,223,608	\$ 2,036,271
Interest	2,717,820	1,540,976	2,067,369	2,289,300	2,180,204
Differences between expected and actual experience	12,974,031	3,429,726	2,696,606	(3,938,185)	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(8,212,448)	(29,255,818)	13,350,976	4,974,610	1,374,474
Benefit payments	(2,929,646)	(2,357,032)	(2,053,641)	(1,948,719)	(2,079,300)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	6,871,408	(23,175,816)	18,461,221	3,600,614	3,511,649
Total OPEB Liability – Beginning of Year	74,919,407	98,095,223	79,634,002	76,033,388	72,521,739 (3)
Total OPEB Liability – End of Year	<u>\$ 81,790,815</u>	<u>\$ 74,919,407</u>	<u>\$ 98,095,223</u>	<u>\$ 79,634,002</u>	<u>\$ 76,033,388</u>
Village's covered-employee payroll	<u>\$ 12,800,023</u>	<u>\$ 16,985,952</u>	<u>\$ 16,468,274</u>	<u>\$ 16,124,029</u>	<u>\$ 15,288,199</u>
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	<u>638.99%</u>	<u>441.07%</u>	<u>595.66%</u>	<u>493.88%</u>	<u>497.33%</u>
Discount Rate	<u>4.24%</u>	<u>3.70%</u>	<u>1.59%</u>	<u>2.63%</u>	<u>3.05%</u>

Notes to Schedule:

(1) Data not available prior to fiscal year 2019 implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions".

(2) No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of this Statement to pay related benefits.

(3) Restated for the implementation of the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

**Required Supplementary Information
New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System
Last Ten Fiscal Years (1)**

	Schedule of the Village's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) (2)									
	2023 (3)	2022 (4)	2021 (4)	2020 (3)	2019 (3)	2018 (4)	2017 (4)	2016		
Village's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0268616%	0.0280596%	0.0273704%	0.0254247%	0.0258873%	0.0265533%	0.0233639%	0.0251914%		
Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 5,760,211	\$ (2,293,753)	\$ 27,254	\$ 6,732,617	\$ 1,834,191	\$ 856,993	\$ 2,195,326	\$ 4,043,296		
Village's covered payroll	\$ 8,679,361	\$ 8,322,224	\$ 8,257,625	\$ 7,634,021	\$ 7,554,902	\$ 7,477,329	\$ 7,332,384	\$ 6,627,962		
Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	(66.37%)	(27.56%)	0.33%	88.19%	24.28%	11.46%	29.94%	61.00%		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	90.78%	103.65%	99.95%	86.39%	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.70%		
Discount rate	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%	6.80%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%		
Schedule of Contributions										
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016		
Contractually required contribution	\$ 911,348	\$ 1,276,715	\$ 1,103,720	\$ 1,030,877	\$ 1,051,627	\$ 1,099,896	\$ 1,016,240	\$ 1,312,985		
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(911,348)	(1,276,715)	(1,103,720)	(1,030,877)	(1,051,627)	(1,099,896)	(1,016,240)	(1,312,985)		
Contribution excess	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Village's covered payroll	\$ 8,611,655	\$ 8,617,007	\$ 8,231,372	\$ 7,554,902	\$ 7,545,549	\$ 7,496,079	\$ 7,153,913	\$ 6,665,438		
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.58%	14.82%	13.41%	13.65%	13.94%	14.67%	14.21%	19.70%		

(1) Data not available prior to fiscal year 2016 implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions".

(2) The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the March 31st measurement date within the current fiscal year.

(3) Increase in the Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability mainly attributable to decrease in plan fiduciary net position due to investment losses.

(4) Decrease in the Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability mainly attributable to increase in plan fiduciary net position due to investment gains.

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Required Supplementary Information
New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System
Last Ten Fiscal Years (1)

	Schedule of the Village's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (2)									
	2023 (3)	2022 (4)	2021 (4)	2020 (3)	2019 (3)	2018 (4)	2017 (4)	2016		
Village's proportion of the net pension liability	0.1537796%	0.1621756%	0.1647973%	0.1731005%	0.1743726%	0.1824939%	0.1809302%	0.2038508%		
Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 8,473,982	\$ 921,229	\$ 2,861,336	\$ 9,252,115	\$ 2,924,338	\$ 1,844,570	\$ 3,750,053	\$ 6,035,588		
Village's covered payroll	\$ 6,944,279	\$ 6,944,279	\$ 6,948,942	\$ 6,683,839	\$ 6,673,105	\$ 6,420,690	\$ 6,700,136	\$ 6,395,581		
Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	122.03%	13.27%	41.18%	138.43%	43.82%	28.73%	55.97%	94.37%		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	87.43%	95.79%	95.79%	84.86%	95.09%	96.93%	93.50%	90.20%		
Discount Rate	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%	6.80%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%		
	Schedule of Contributions									
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016		
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,882,211	\$ 1,928,494	\$ 1,580,731	\$ 1,485,771	\$ 1,441,046	\$ 1,599,645	\$ 1,495,680	\$ 1,683,734		
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,882,211)	(1,928,494)	(1,580,731)	(1,485,771)	(1,441,046)	(1,599,645)	(1,495,680)	(1,683,734)		
Contribution excess	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Village's covered payroll	\$ 7,191,642	\$ 7,035,397	\$ 6,849,069	\$ 6,673,105	\$ 6,644,457	\$ 6,546,207	\$ 6,424,300	\$ 6,375,845		
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	26.17%	27.41%	23.08%	22.27%	21.69%	24.44%	23.28%	26.41%		

(1) Data not available prior to fiscal year 2016 implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions".

(2) The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the March 31st measurement date within the current fiscal year.

(3) Increase in the Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability mainly attributable to decrease in plan fiduciary net position due to investment losses.

(4) Decrease in the Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability mainly attributable to increase in plan fiduciary net position due to investment gains.

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New YorkGeneral Fund
Comparative Balance Sheet
May 31,

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 12,897,639	\$ 6,194,408
Taxes receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible taxes of \$20,503 in 2023 and \$20,510 in 2022	-	-
Other receivables		
Accounts	460,104	444,811
State and Federal aid	550,648	39,429
Due from other governments	9,002,982	9,563,565
Due from other funds	5,816,141	14,747,898
Leases	1,248,414	-
	17,078,289	24,795,703
Total Assets	\$ 29,975,928	\$ 30,990,111
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 784,774	\$ 921,402
Accrued liabilities	3,780	11,520
Deposits payable	385,626	292,789
Employee payroll deductions	46,369	7,935
Unearned revenues	9,412,684	8,961,074
Due to retirement systems	510,705	481,527
Due to other funds	-	1,695,877
Total Liabilities	11,143,938	12,372,124
Deferred inflows of resources		
Lease related	1,231,780	-
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	12,375,718	12,372,124
Fund balance		
Restricted	386,796	1,052,383
Committed	242,194	315,694
Assigned	2,143,758	2,360,916
Unassigned	14,827,462	14,888,994
Total Fund Balance	17,600,210	18,617,987
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 29,975,928	\$ 30,990,111

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

General Fund

Comparative Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes

in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

Years Ended May 31,

	2023			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Real property taxes	\$ 27,521,415	\$ 27,521,415	\$ 27,521,855	\$ 440
Other tax items	274,930	274,930	218,283	(56,647)
Non-property taxes	4,740,000	4,740,000	5,593,702	853,702
Departmental income	3,413,335	3,420,555	3,263,235	(157,320)
Intergovernmental charges	847,630	847,630	842,181	(5,449)
Use of money and property	351,733	351,733	397,366	45,633
Licenses and permits	1,051,400	1,051,400	1,482,192	430,792
Fines and forfeitures	805,420	805,420	763,788	(41,632)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	55,500	55,500	28,605	(26,895)
State aid	895,008	1,074,690	935,066	(139,624)
Federal aid	-	-	1,609,027	1,609,027
Miscellaneous	245,432	95,750	377,308	281,558
Total Revenues	40,201,803	40,239,023	43,032,608	2,793,585
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
General government support	7,652,067	7,799,712	6,572,744	1,226,968
Public safety	11,725,264	12,652,901	11,791,833	861,068
Health	245,400	247,400	187,387	60,013
Transportation	2,062,574	2,247,009	1,841,514	405,495
Economic opportunity and development	3,000	4,350	4,337	13
Culture and recreation	2,776,762	2,870,240	2,769,903	100,337
Home and community services	3,650,077	5,727,831	4,610,019	1,117,812
Employee benefits	11,965,698	11,962,805	11,423,991	538,814
Debt service				
Principal	2,350,691	2,320,297	2,290,401	29,896
Interest	906,186	936,580	936,580	-
Total Expenditures	43,337,719	46,769,125	42,428,709	4,340,416
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(3,135,916)	(6,530,102)	603,899	7,134,001
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Insurance recoveries	275,000	275,000	286,129	11,129
Transfers in	500,000	500,000	500,000	-
Transfers out	-	(2,407,805)	(2,407,805)	-
Total Other Financing Sources	775,000	(1,632,805)	(1,621,676)	11,129
Net Change in Fund Balance	(2,360,916)	(8,162,907)	(1,017,777)	7,145,130
FUND BALANCE				
Beginning of Year	2,360,916	8,162,907	18,617,987	10,455,080
End of Year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,600,210	\$ 17,600,210

See independent auditors' report.

2022			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
\$ 26,990,915	\$ 26,990,915	\$ 26,995,299	\$ 4,384
327,360	327,360	205,698	(121,662)
4,009,477	4,074,602	5,227,124	1,152,522
3,025,504	3,233,999	3,083,113	(150,886)
828,859	828,859	851,230	22,371
344,974	344,974	344,191	(783)
1,032,070	1,032,070	1,103,615	71,545
889,420	889,420	638,117	(251,303)
27,500	27,500	40,419	12,919
845,746	845,746	815,856	(29,890)
-	-	-	-
95,750	95,750	314,918	219,168
38,417,575	38,691,195	39,619,580	928,385
6,920,360	7,132,713	6,121,831	1,010,882
10,739,960	11,113,557	10,165,814	947,743
241,500	241,500	195,325	46,175
1,920,176	2,089,182	1,740,122	349,060
3,000	6,537	6,510	27
2,446,528	2,581,549	2,397,034	184,515
2,552,631	6,275,308	4,694,841	1,580,467
11,881,270	11,789,270	11,060,533	728,737
2,300,603	2,292,145	2,263,197	28,948
951,237	959,695	959,695	-
39,957,265	44,481,456	39,604,902	4,876,554
(1,539,690)	(5,790,261)	14,678	5,804,939
275,000	431,300	1,382,497	951,197
210,000	210,000	210,000	-
(27,033)	(131,408)	(142,638)	(11,230)
457,967	509,892	1,449,859	939,967
(1,081,723)	(5,280,369)	1,464,537	6,744,906
1,081,723	5,280,369	17,153,450	11,873,081
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,617,987	\$ 18,617,987

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

General Fund

Schedule of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Compared to Budget
Year Ended May 31, 2023
(With Comparative Actuals for 2022)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	2022 Actual
REAL PROPERTY TAXES	\$ 27,521,415	\$ 27,521,415	\$ 27,521,855	\$ 440	\$ 26,995,299
OTHER TAX ITEMS					
Payments in lieu of taxes	49,230	49,230	50,050	820	49,230
Interest and penalties on real property taxes	225,700	225,700	168,233	(57,467)	156,468
	274,930	274,930	218,283	(56,647)	205,698
NON-PROPERTY TAXES					
Non-property tax distribution from County	4,400,000	4,400,000	5,202,638	802,638	4,858,231
Utilities gross receipts taxes	340,000	340,000	391,064	51,064	368,893
	4,740,000	4,740,000	5,593,702	853,702	5,227,124
DEPARTMENTAL INCOME					
Engineering fees	25,000	25,000	46,871	21,871	12,408
Clerk/Treasurer fees	27,600	27,600	31,916	4,316	22,314
Police fees	491,000	491,000	349,601	(141,399)	496,551
Security alarm system	70,000	70,000	38,490	(31,510)	34,775
Parking lots and meters	1,265,735	1,265,735	1,229,193	(36,542)	1,004,496
Parks and recreation charges	277,200	284,420	224,282	(60,138)	231,426
Tennis fees	175,000	175,000	280,960	105,960	204,102
Day camp fees	430,000	430,000	354,461	(75,539)	383,392
Education center fees	10,400	10,400	8,550	(1,850)	9,700
Beach fees	145,200	145,200	154,031	8,831	151,844
Marina and dock fees	437,000	437,000	429,291	(7,709)	421,220
Vital statistics fees	10,200	10,200	10,615	415	12,405
Harbor master fees	28,000	28,000	77,335	49,335	76,170
Planning and zoning fees	21,000	21,000	27,639	6,639	22,310
	3,413,335	3,420,555	3,263,235	(157,320)	3,083,113

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CHARGES

Snow removal services	31,630	31,630	24,949	(6,681)	27,681
Bus shelters	6,000	6,000	1,041	(4,959)	4,831
Selective enforcement	7,000	7,000	8,512	1,512	20,257
Transportation of prisoners	12,000	12,000	16,679	4,679	10,961
Library debt service reimbursement	791,000	791,000	791,000	-	787,500

USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY

Earnings on investments	2,000	2,000	89,970	87,970	1,448
Rental of real property - Land	150,000	150,000	151,224	1,224	151,924
Other rental fees	199,733	199,733	156,172	(43,561)	190,819

LICENSES AND PERMITS

Use of streets	1,400	1,400	1,800	400	1,800
Permit fees	1,035,000	1,035,000	1,467,027	432,027	1,086,979
Dog licenses	3,000	3,000	7,085	4,085	2,889
Other	12,000	12,000	6,280	(5,720)	11,947

FINES AND FORFEITURES

Fines and forfeited bail	1,051,400	1,051,400	1,482,192	430,792	1,103,615
False alarm charges	800,000	800,000	756,438	(43,562)	632,617
	5,420	5,420	7,350	1,930	5,500

SALE OF PROPERTY AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSS

Sale of equipment	30,000	30,000	20,800	(9,200)	27,857
Recycling sales	12,000	12,000	7,574	(4,426)	11,754
Minor sales	13,500	13,500	231	(13,269)	808
	55,500	55,500	28,605	(26,895)	40,419

(Continued)

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

General Fund

Schedule of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Compared to Budget (Continued)

Year Ended May 31, 2023

(With Comparative Actuals for 2022)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	2022 Actual
STATE AID					
Per capita	\$ -	\$ 149,682	\$ 149,682	\$ -	\$ -
Mortgage tax	550,000	550,000	591,887	41,887	682,666
Youth programs	9,008	9,008	9,008	-	9,008
Public safety	5,000	35,000	115,308	80,308	93,906
Navigation law enforcement	30,000	30,000	35,006	5,006	30,276
NYS environmental facilities corporation	-	-	34,175	34,175	-
Consolidated Highway Improvement Program	301,000	301,000	-	(301,000)	-
FEDERAL AID					
Emergency disaster assistance	895,008	1,074,690	935,066	(139,624)	815,856
	-	-	1,609,027	1,609,027	-
	-	-	1,609,027	1,609,027	-
MISCELLANEOUS					
Refunds of prior year's expenditures	15,000	15,000	267,934	252,934	27,105
Larchmont-Mamaroneck Cable TV distributions	80,750	80,750	48,460	(32,290)	169,608
Other	-	-	60,914	60,914	(31,477)
AIM related payments	149,682	-	-	-	149,682
	245,432	95,750	377,308	281,558	314,918
TOTAL REVENUES	40,201,803	40,239,023	43,032,608	2,793,585	39,619,580
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES					
Insurance recoveries	275,000	275,000	286,129	11,129	1,382,497
Transfers in					
Water Fund	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	50,000
Debt Service Fund	400,000	400,000	400,000	-	160,000
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	775,000	775,000	786,129	11,129	1,592,497
TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	\$ 40,976,803	\$ 41,014,023	\$ 43,818,737	\$ 2,804,714	\$ 41,212,077

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

General Fund

Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget
Year Ended May 31, 2023
(With Comparative Actuals for 2022)

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	2022 Actual
Legislative	\$ 103,944	\$ 113,504	\$ 59,208	\$ 54,296	\$ 40,416
Judicial	570,648	574,378	527,406	46,972	516,234
Mayor	15,342	15,342	11,743	3,599	10,430
Manager	718,713	740,200	698,154	42,046	669,478
Clerk/Treasurer	839,469	841,410	789,751	51,659	761,571
Law	790,000	790,000	617,834	172,166	468,475
Human resources	288,408	371,876	366,687	5,189	250,109
Engineer	370,397	430,397	223,721	206,676	255,199
Records management	26,280	26,280	23,895	2,385	25,758
Public works	419,876	496,664	455,850	40,814	381,235
Village hall	84,900	101,900	90,952	10,948	81,864
Administrative offices	127,640	153,240	128,893	24,347	150,899
Central garage	422,621	437,621	421,661	15,960	337,438
Central communications	318,229	318,229	231,363	86,866	291,602
Central printing and mailing	38,012	40,812	40,767	45	37,696
Central data processing	503,107	525,473	503,548	21,925	408,999
Unallocated insurance	1,378,171	1,359,421	1,189,993	169,428	1,156,281
Municipal association dues	8,500	8,500	6,811	1,689	6,811
Taxes and assessments	71,810	71,810	66,499	5,311	71,345
Refunds of real property taxes	350,000	321,889	59,115	262,774	146,507
MTA taxes	56,000	58,893	58,893	-	53,484
Contingency	150,000	1,873	-	1,873	-
	7,652,067	7,799,712	6,572,744	1,226,968	6,121,831

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police	8,921,781	9,789,449	9,278,194	511,255	8,223,439
Jail	3,270	3,270	2,250	1,020	1,223
Traffic control	243,688	244,503	174,385	70,118	153,582
Parking	365,104	366,454	357,769	8,685	360,883
Safety Committee	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-
Electrical Department	105,942	107,942	106,699	1,243	104,009
Fire Department	1,198,131	1,255,935	1,041,358	214,577	633,656
Control of animals	39,000	39,000	25,852	13,148	24,762
Safety inspection	845,348	843,348	805,326	38,022	664,260

	11,725,264	12,652,901	11,791,833	861,068	10,165,814
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HEALTH

Insect control	21,250	23,250	21,847	1,403	16,474
Registrar of Vital Statistics	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	3,500
Community counseling service	48,500	48,500	35,146	13,354	44,937
Ambulance service	172,150	172,150	126,894	45,256	130,414

	245,400	247,400	187,387	60,013	195,325
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TRANSPORTATION

Street maintenance	1,266,134	1,463,082	1,452,713	10,369	1,271,174
Snow removal	295,540	250,116	166,530	83,586	268,059
Street lighting	183,000	210,611	206,245	4,366	186,111
Consolidated Highway Improvement Program	301,000	301,000	-	301,000	-
Off-street parking	16,900	22,200	16,026	6,174	14,778

	2,062,574	2,247,009	1,841,514	405,495	1,740,122
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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Publicity	3,000	4,350	4,337	13	6,510
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(Continued)

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

General Fund

Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (Continued)

Year Ended May 31, 2023

(With Comparative Actuals for 2022)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	2022 Actual
CULTURE AND RECREATION					
Parks and playgrounds	\$ 1,105,524	\$ 1,150,510	\$ 1,132,321	\$ 18,189	\$ 989,925
Community center	1,036,171	1,046,533	1,019,690	26,843	963,633
Council of the Arts	23,080	23,080	18,959	4,121	15,350
Marinas and docks	402,149	411,438	376,784	34,654	297,788
Youth programs	29,000	29,000	29,000	-	29,000
Library/Emelin Theatre	14,700	14,700	14,700	-	14,700
Historian	19,100	19,100	18,131	969	18,000
Celebrations	147,038	175,879	160,318	15,561	68,638
	2,776,762	2,870,240	2,769,903	100,337	2,397,034
HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES					
Board of Appeals	6,250	6,250	3,897	2,353	2,136
Planning	209,061	380,251	299,239	81,012	303,158
Sanitary sewers	5,000	5,000	4,858	142	6,603
Storm sewers	43,500	92,646	60,772	31,874	30,384
Refuse and garbage	1,985,852	2,025,852	1,928,395	97,457	1,844,696
Street cleaning	149,126	149,126	136,204	12,922	142,135
Community beautification	2,000	2,000	1,747	253	285
Shade trees	197,964	197,964	163,968	33,996	82,237
Emergency tenant protection	9,400	9,400	-	9,400	9,300
Emergency response	1,041,924	2,859,342	2,010,939	848,403	2,273,907
	3,650,077	5,727,831	4,610,019	1,117,812	4,694,841

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

State retirement	964,246	964,246	944,011	20,235	1,233,470
State retirement - Police	1,924,597	1,924,597	1,899,181	25,416	1,934,290
Social security	1,324,304	1,321,411	1,263,707	57,704	1,182,328
Workers' compensation benefits	1,207,144	1,207,144	1,099,385	107,759	1,103,782
Hospital, medical and dental insurance	6,215,700	6,215,700	5,920,389	295,311	5,370,799
Life insurance	10,000	10,000	5,816	4,184	7,248
Unemployment benefits	51,578	51,578	35,851	15,727	9,352
Disability benefits	2,779	2,779	617	2,162	703
Police welfare fund	265,350	265,350	255,034	10,316	218,561
	11,965,698	11,962,805	11,423,991	538,814	11,060,533

DEBT SERVICE

Principal					
Serial bonds	2,350,691	2,320,297	2,290,401	29,896	2,263,197
Interest					
Serial bonds	906,186	936,580	936,580	-	959,695
	3,256,877	3,256,877	3,226,981	29,896	3,222,892
	43,337,719	46,769,125	42,428,709	4,340,416	39,604,902

TOTAL EXPENDITURES**OTHER FINANCING USES**

Transfers out					
Capital Projects Fund	-	2,407,805	2,407,805	-	115,605
Sewer Fund	-	-	-	-	27,033

TOTAL OTHER FINANCING USES

	-	2,407,805	2,407,805	-	142,638
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TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES

	\$ 43,337,719	\$ 49,176,930	\$ 44,836,514	\$ 4,340,416	\$ 39,747,540
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See independent auditors' report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Water Fund
Comparative Balance Sheet
May 31,

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
ASSETS		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 511,533	\$ 2,381,685
Accounts receivable	<u>1,147,575</u>	<u>1,234,097</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 1,659,108</u>	<u>\$ 3,615,782</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
Due to other funds	<u>-</u>	<u>2,157,407</u>
Total Liabilities	8,000	2,165,407
Fund balance		
Assigned	<u>1,651,108</u>	<u>1,450,375</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 1,659,108</u>	<u>\$ 3,615,782</u>

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Water Fund

Comparative Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes

in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

Years Ended May 31,

	2023			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Use of money and property	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 6,488	\$ 5,488
Miscellaneous	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,235,259	(14,741)
Total Revenues	1,251,000	1,251,000	1,241,747	(9,253)
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
General government support	115,265	115,265	-	115,265
Home and community services	96,000	96,000	96,000	-
Debt service				
Principal	684,081	593,181	498,460	94,721
Interest	255,654	346,554	346,554	-
Total Expenditures	1,151,000	1,151,000	941,014	209,986
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	100,000	100,000	300,733	200,733
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	-	200,733	200,733
FUND BALANCE				
Beginning of Year	-	-	1,450,375	1,450,375
End of Year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,651,108	\$ 1,651,108

See independent auditors' report.

2022			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 459	\$ (5,541)
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,311,838	311,838
1,006,000	1,006,000	1,312,297	306,297
-	-	-	-
96,000	96,000	96,000	-
354,486	354,486	354,486	-
212,850	212,850	212,848	2
663,336	663,336	663,334	2
342,664	342,664	648,963	306,299
-	(50,000)	(2,207,407)	(2,157,407)
342,664	292,664	(1,558,444)	(1,851,108)
(342,664)	(292,664)	3,008,819	3,301,483
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,450,375	\$ 1,450,375

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Water Fund

Schedule of Revenues

Year Ended May 31, 2023

(With Comparative Actuals for 2022)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	2022 Actual
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY					
Earnings on investments	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 6,488	\$ 5,488	\$ 459
MISCELLANEOUS					
Distribution from Westchester Joint Water Works	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,235,259	(14,741)	1,311,838
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>\$ 1,251,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,251,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,241,747</u>	<u>\$ (9,253)</u>	<u>\$ 1,312,297</u>

See independent auditor's report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York**Water Fund**

Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget
Year Ended May 31, 2023
(With Comparative Actuals for 2022)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	2022 Actual
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT					
Contingency	\$ 115,265	\$ 115,265	\$ -	\$ 115,265	\$ -
HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES					
Meter installation and hydrant rentals	96,000	96,000	96,000	-	96,000
DEBT SERVICE					
Principal					
Serial bonds	684,081	593,181	498,460	94,721	354,486
Interest					
Serial bonds	255,654	346,554	346,554	-	212,848
	939,735	939,735	845,014	94,721	567,334
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,151,000	1,151,000	941,014	209,986	663,334
OTHER FINANCING USES					
Transfers out					
General Fund	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	50,000
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-	2,157,407
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING USES	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	2,207,407
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES	\$ 1,251,000	\$ 1,251,000	\$ 1,041,014	\$ 209,986	\$ 2,870,741

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Capital Projects Fund
Comparative Balance Sheet
May 31,

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
ASSETS		
Cash and equivalents	<u>\$ 4,354,618</u>	<u>\$ 1,172,848</u>
Receivables		
State and Federal aid	836,690	-
Due from other funds	<u>-</u>	<u>2,157,407</u>
	<u>836,690</u>	<u>2,157,407</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 5,191,308</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,330,255</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND DEFICIT		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,968,603	\$ 1,652,278
Due to other funds	<u>6,418,351</u>	<u>14,748,807</u>
Total Liabilities	9,386,954	16,401,085
Fund deficit		
Unassigned	<u>(4,195,646)</u>	<u>(13,070,830)</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Deficit	<u><u>\$ 5,191,308</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,330,255</u></u>

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Capital Projects Fund
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance
Years Ended May 31,

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
REVENUES		
State aid	\$ 4,603,962	\$ 2,035,896
EXPENDITURES		
Capital outlay	<u>12,885,312</u>	<u>13,787,292</u>
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(8,281,350)</u>	<u>(11,751,396)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
General obligation bonds issued	14,947,778	6,437,604
Transfers in	2,407,805	2,273,012
Transfers out	<u>(199,049)</u>	<u>(1,695,886)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>17,156,534</u>	<u>7,014,730</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	8,875,184	(4,736,666)
FUND DEFICIT		
Beginning of Year	<u>(13,070,830)</u>	<u>(8,334,164)</u>
End of Year	<u><u>\$ (4,195,646)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (13,070,830)</u></u>

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Capital Projects Fund
 Project-Length Schedule
 Inception of Project Through May 31, 2023

PROJECT	Authorization	Expenditures and Transfers	Unexpended Balance	Revenues and Transfers	Fund Balance (Deficit) at May 31, 2023
Wayfinding Signage Master Plan	\$ 250,895	\$ 238,111	\$ 12,784	\$ 238,111	\$ -
Home Elevation North James St	377,987	377,987	-	275,836	(102,151)
Repairs To Parks Building	713,485	713,485	-	697,555	(15,930)
Sanitary Sewer Inflow & Infiltration (I&I)	906,167	1,081,413	(175,246)	1,081,413	-
A-1317 WJWW 1000 Ft Water Main Hoyt Ave	500,000	7,015	492,985	500,000	492,985
Hillside Avenue Bridge	3,096,352	373,143	2,723,209	294,842	(78,301)
A-1343 Oak Lane Project	525,000	-	525,000	-	-
A-1352 WJWW UV Treatment Facility	2,144,000	2,125,812	18,188	2,144,000	18,188
Seagrave Marauder Custom Pumper	884,924	858,477	26,447	858,477	-
Street Resurfacing Additional Work (Morano)	332,341	257,530	74,811	257,530	-
3 Police Ford Interceptor Vehicles	155,950	155,950	-	110,391	(45,559)
Scott Paks Units - Fire Dept	30,660	30,660	-	-	(30,660)
Fire Chief's Vehicle 2021 Chevy Tahoe	66,727	66,727	-	66,727	-
Fire Dept Turnout Gear & Pagers	63,135	57,966	5,169	28,175	(29,791)
Parks 2022 Chevy	66,572	66,572	-	-	(66,572)
Sewer I&I Rehabilitation Project	6,844,381	6,612,745	231,636	5,891,158	(721,587)
I&I Area 7, 9, 10	195,000	203,149	(8,149)	25,960	(177,189)
Waste Transfer Station Roof Construction	-	-	-	-	-
A-1364 Prelim Planning WJWW Filtration Facility	1,385,000	1,385,000	-	1,385,000	-
A-1373 Purchase Booster Pump Station	239,358	239,358	-	239,358	-
A-1366 New Meter/Pressure Reg	166,800	188,040	(21,240)	166,800	(21,240)
A-1377 Howard Ave Water Main Replace	275,000	214,820	60,180	275,000	60,180
A-1367 WJWW Meter/Pressure Reg	69,500	69,500	-	69,500	-
2022 Ford Escape	28,171	28,171	-	-	(28,171)
169 Mt Pleasant Emergency Repairs	2,440,920	1,153,663	1,287,257	425,000	(728,663)
Municipity 5 Software Package	91,775	31,232	60,543	91,776	60,544
Ford F150	61,200	-	61,200	-	-
Access Control System / Bullet Proof Door	47,000	47,000	-	-	(47,000)
Multit-Space Parking Meters On West BPR	64,175	69,621	(5,446)	69,646	25
Multi-Space Meters (15)Upgraded & Installed	107,519	107,299	220	107,299	-
Access Control System@ Fd Station #1	61,464	61,464	-	-	(61,464)
Hillside Ave Bridge Inspection & Construction	5,088,957	4,689,971	398,986	3,383,210	(1,306,761)
Paving - Various Streets	263,800	179,491	84,309	263,800	84,309
Engineer & Design Halstead Ave Reconstruction	106,690	10,240	96,450	-	(10,240)
Resurface Harbor Island Park Road & Lots	612,504	611,022	1,482	492,127	(118,895)
Fenimore Rd / Prospect Improvement Proj	62,000	34,295	27,705	-	(34,295)
Street Sweeper	303,140	303,140	-	-	(303,140)
CDBG Infrastructure Improvements Waverly & Prospect	200,000	401,812	(201,812)	200,000	(201,812)
Emergency Sidewalkreplc-Florence Ave Park	12,600	12,300	300	12,600	300
Saxon Dr/Mamaroneck Ave Siphon	141,188	141,188	-	-	(141,188)
Parks Field Seeding Equipment	62,823	60,465	2,358	60,465	-
Parks Truck 2022 Fordf15	74,058	74,058	-	-	(74,058)
Lanza Field Lights Upgrade/Replacement	244,000	244,000	-	-	(244,000)
Harbor Master Roof Repair	33,750	33,750	-	33,750	-
Phase II Dock Repair	73,000	73,760	(760)	71,473	(2,287)
River Dredging	1,357,920	30,907	1,327,013	1,357,920	1,327,013
Mack Lr-64R Daycabchasis W/25-Yrd Rear Packer	312,746	312,746	-	-	(312,746)
A-1365 WJWW Shaft 22 Chlorination System	219,696	50,994	168,702	219,696	168,702
A-1374 WJWW Wholesalemeter Reg @Osborn Rd	117,300	87,361	29,939	117,300	29,939
A-1378 WJWW Weaver Street Pump Station	138,000	124,200	13,800	138,000	13,800
A-1375 WJWW Water Storage Tank #1	455,400	454,290	1,110	455,400	1,110
A-1382 WJWW Water Storage Tank #2 Rehab	455,400	436,455	18,945	455,400	18,945
A-1384 Replace Breevort Ln Water Main	178,800	159,764	19,036	124,200	(35,564)
A-1380 WJWW Infrastructure Replacement Paving	200,000	178,355	21,645	200,000	21,645
Court Office Equipment	22,262	-	22,262	11,310	11,310
Engineer Vehicle - Chevy Tahoe	60,471	60,471	-	-	(60,471)
Alarm and Access Control	175,209	172,653	2,556	-	(172,653)
Street Camera Installation	197,553	197,523	30	-	(197,523)
Police Body Worn Cameras	199,690	-	199,690	199,690	199,690
Traffic Signal Replacement Prospect/Mamaroneck Ave	36,000	-	36,000	-	-

(Continued)

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Capital Projects Fund
 Project-Length Schedule
 Inception of Project Through May 31, 2023

PROJECT	Authorization	Expenditures and Transfers	Unexpended Balance	Revenues and Transfers	Fund Balance (Deficit) at May 31, 2023
Rescue Boats (4) for Emergency Resp & Recovery	\$ 28,000	\$ -	\$ 28,000	\$ -	\$ -
Trailer for Rescue Boats for Emergency Response	58,000	-	58,000	-	-
FD Chief Vehicle - Chevy Tahoe	60,471	59,996	475	-	(59,996)
FD LT - Chevy 2500 HD Silverado	65,853	58,818	7,035	-	(58,818)
Seagrave Maruader Pumper	1,534,600	-	1,534,600	-	-
Chevy Bolt EUV	30,395	30,395	-	-	(30,395)
Front End Loader - John Deer 624	270,178	270,178	-	-	(270,178)
DPW General Foreman - Chevy Tahoe	60,471	54,997	5,474	-	(54,997)
DPW AGF - Chevy 2500 HD Silverado	61,853	61,853	-	-	(61,853)
Excavator	180,000	124,846	55,154	173,500	48,654
DPW (4) Dump Trucks & Salt Conversion Pckg	952,132	-	952,132	-	-
DPW - Dump/Salt Truck	86,381	-	86,381	-	-
DPW - Dump/Salt Truck with Cabinets	92,044	-	92,044	-	-
Emergency Drainage Improvements Colonial Court	57,300	47,750	9,550	-	(47,750)
Paving Coordinated with ConEd Various Streets	91,845	91,845	-	-	(91,845)
Paving of Halstead Avenue	415,000	193,319	221,681	-	(193,319)
Paving Program	1,600,000	-	1,600,000	-	-
4 Snow Plow Replacements	26,200	-	26,200	-	-
Halstead Ave Safety Improvements	5,000,000	64,012	4,935,988	741,000	676,988
E&D Upgrade/Replace Sidewalks	575,681	-	575,681	175,682	175,682
Response Trailer for Emergency Resp & Recovery	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
Trash Water Pump for Emergency Resp & Recovery	8,000	-	8,000	-	-
Portable Light Towers for Emerg Resp & Recovery	64,000	-	64,000	-	-
Temporary Lighting for Emergency Resp & Recovery	5,390	-	5,390	-	-
8KW Generator for Emergency Resp & Recovery	12,000	-	12,000	-	-
Chevy 2500 HD LT Silverado - Parks GF	65,853	65,853	-	-	(65,853)
Kubota RTV-X1100CWL-H-Parks	40,515	-	40,515	-	-
Playground Improvements Jefferson Ave Park	371,869	132,419	239,450	371,869	239,450
Dog Park Construction	95,000	76,380	18,620	95,000	18,620
10 New Doors at the Harbor Island Pavilion	20,465	20,465	-	-	(20,465)
Ford F-150 Supercrew W/5.5' Box	55,281	-	55,281	-	-
Chevrolet Silverado 1500	55,950	-	55,950	-	-
Grove Crane - for Emergency Resp & Recovery	356,204	356,204	-	-	(356,204)
Chevy 2500 HD LT Silverado - Harbor Master	65,853	65,853	-	-	(65,853)
Design Service for Seawall Repairs	600,000	-	600,000	-	-
Dock Repair Phase III	75,000	69,748	5,252	-	(69,748)
Emergency Repair West Basin Sea Wall	273,451	272,655	796	-	(272,655)
Catch BSIN Repair E. Boston Post Road	45,962	45,962	-	-	(45,962)
Emergency South Barry Shipoon Repair	83,804	82,234	1,570	-	(82,234)
Sewer Eng & Design Grove Hill & Various	45,250	4,400	40,850	-	(4,400)
Sewer Improve Design Gertrude Ave (Storm Drain)	91,300	86,600	4,700	-	(86,600)
Engineer Assessment Mamaroneck Reservoir Dam	86,100	83,399	2,701	-	(83,399)
Storm Water Improvement Florence Street	51,250	11,300	39,950	51,250	39,950
Storm Water Eval & Improv Plan	105,190	-	105,190	-	-
Water Transfer Roof - Survey, Archt & Design	12,930	-	12,930	-	-
Electrical Repair @ Trans Station	11,358	11,358	-	-	(11,358)
A-1385 WJWW-Remediation Compromised Slopes	57,600	-	57,600	-	-
A-1387 Purchase Booster Pump Phase II	316,800	310,385	6,415	259,200	(51,185)
A-1390 Water Infrs Replace Related to Paving	500,000	370,311	129,689	-	(370,311)
A-1391 WJWW-Replace 400' Water Main Clafin Ave	450,000	345,517	104,483	450,000	104,483
A-1386 WJWW Rye Lake Repair	259,200	27,303	231,897	-	(27,303)
A-1394 Weaver Str Pump Station Phase 2	158,400	151,693	6,707	-	(151,693)
Emergency Response & Recovery Equipment	114,610	3,873	110,737	-	(3,873)
Totals	\$ 49,427,404	\$ 29,609,042	\$ 19,818,362	\$ 25,413,396	\$ (4,195,646)

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Combining Balance Sheet
Non-Major Governmental Funds
May 31, 2023
(With Comparative Totals for 2022)

	Sewer Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds	
			2023	2022
ASSETS				
Cash and equivalents	\$ 268,201	\$ 6,166,725	\$ 6,434,926	\$ 4,408,039
Accounts receivable	510,192	-	510,192	178,320
Due from other funds	-	602,210	602,210	1,696,786
Total Assets	<u>\$ 778,393</u>	<u>\$ 6,768,935</u>	<u>\$ 7,547,328</u>	<u>\$ 6,283,145</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	<u>\$ 6,707</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,707</u>	<u>\$ 15,537</u>
Fund balances				
Restricted	-	6,768,935	6,768,935	5,899,645
Assigned	<u>771,686</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>771,686</u>	<u>367,963</u>
Total Fund Balances	<u>771,686</u>	<u>6,768,935</u>	<u>7,540,621</u>	<u>6,267,608</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 778,393</u>	<u>\$ 6,768,935</u>	<u>\$ 7,547,328</u>	<u>\$ 6,283,145</u>

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balances
Non-Major Governmental Funds
Year Ended May 31, 2023
(With Comparative Totals for 2022)

	Sewer Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds	
			2023	2022
REVENUES				
Use of money and property	\$ 1,271	\$ 41,151	\$ 42,422	\$ 1,219
Miscellaneous	963,310	643,201	1,606,511	581,525
Total Revenues	964,581	684,352	1,648,933	582,744
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Home and community services	217,122	-	217,122	268,756
Debt service				
Principal	238,743	-	238,743	222,317
Interest	104,993	-	104,993	107,121
Total Expenditures	560,858	-	560,858	598,194
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	403,723	684,352	1,088,075	(15,450)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Issuance premium	-	385,889	385,889	-
Transfers in	-	199,049	199,049	1,722,919
Transfers out	-	(400,000)	(400,000)	(160,000)
Total Other Financing Sources	-	184,938	184,938	1,562,919
Net Change in Fund Balances	403,723	869,290	1,273,013	1,547,469
FUND BALANCES				
Beginning of Year	367,963	5,899,645	6,267,608	4,720,139
End of Year	<u>\$ 771,686</u>	<u>\$ 6,768,935</u>	<u>\$ 7,540,621</u>	<u>\$ 6,267,608</u>

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Sewer Fund
Comparative Balance Sheet
May 31,

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 268,201	\$ 205,180
Accounts receivable	510,192	178,320
Total Assets	<u>\$ 778,393</u>	<u>\$ 383,500</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 6,707	\$ 15,537
Fund balance		
Assigned	771,686	367,963
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 778,393</u>	<u>\$ 383,500</u>

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Sewer Fund
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balance
Years Ended May 31,

	2023	2022
REVENUES		
Use of money and property	\$ 1,271	\$ 38
Miscellaneous	963,310	581,525
Total Revenues	964,581	581,563
EXPENDITURES		
Current		
Home and community services	217,122	268,756
Debt service		
Principal	238,743	222,317
Interest	104,993	107,121
Total Expenditures	560,858	598,194
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	403,723	(16,631)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES		
Transfers in	-	27,033
Net Change in Fund Balance	403,723	10,402
FUND BALANCE		
Beginning of Year	367,963	357,561
End of Year	\$ 771,686	\$ 367,963

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Debt Service Fund
Comparative Balance Sheet
May 31,

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
ASSETS		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 6,166,725	\$ 4,202,859
Due from other funds	<u>602,210</u>	<u>1,696,786</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 6,768,935</u>	<u>\$ 5,899,645</u>
FUND BALANCE		
Restricted	<u>\$ 6,768,935</u>	<u>\$ 5,899,645</u>

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Debt Service Fund
 Comparative Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
 in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
 Years Ended May 31,

	2023			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Use of money and property	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 41,151	\$ 40,151
Miscellaneous	-	-	643,201	643,201
Total Revenues	1,000	1,000	684,352	683,352
EXPENDITURES	-	-	-	-
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	1,000	1,000	684,352	683,352
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Issuance premium	-	-	385,889	385,889
Transfers in	-	-	199,049	199,049
Transfers out	(400,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(400,000)	(400,000)	184,938	584,938
Net Change in Fund Balance	(399,000)	(399,000)	869,290	1,268,290
FUND BALANCE				
Beginning of Year	399,000	399,000	5,899,645	5,500,645
End of Year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,768,935	\$ 6,768,935

See independent auditors' report.

2022			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,181	\$ (819)
-	-	-	-
2,000	2,000	1,181	(819)
-	-	-	-
2,000	2,000	1,181	(819)
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
(160,000)	(160,000)	1,695,886	1,695,886
(160,000)	(160,000)	(160,000)	-
(160,000)	(160,000)	1,535,886	1,695,886
(158,000)	(158,000)	1,537,067	1,695,067
158,000	158,000	4,362,578	4,204,578
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,899,645	\$ 5,899,645

**Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements
Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards***

Independent Auditors' Report

**The Honorable Mayor and Board of Trustees
of the Village of Mamaroneck, New York**

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Mamaroneck, New York ("Village") as of and for the year ended May 31, 2023 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 12, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Village's internal control over financial reporting ("internal control") as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Village's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Village's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Village's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP

Harrison, New York

February 12, 2024



**Report on Compliance For Each Major Federal Program and Report
on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by
the Uniform Guidance**

Independent Auditors' Report

**The Honorable Mayor and Board of Trustees
of the Village of Mamaroneck, New York**

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Village of Mamaroneck, New York's ("Village") compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Village's major federal programs for the year ended May 31, 2023. The Village's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the Village complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended May 31, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAS"); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States ("*Government Auditing Standards*"); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* ("Uniform Guidance"). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Village and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Village's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the Village's federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Village's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than that resulting from error; as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Non-compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the Village's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the Village's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the Village's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. *A material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a

material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP
PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP
Harrison, New York
February 12, 2024

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended May 31, 2023

<u>Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title</u>	<u>Federal Assistance Listing Number</u>	<u>Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number</u>	<u>Provided to Subrecipients</u>	<u>Total Federal Expenditures</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Homeland Security</u>				
Indirect Program - Passed Through New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services				
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	4515DR	\$ -	\$ 1,609,027
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$	\$ 1,609,027

See Accompanying Notes to the Schedule of Federal Awards.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Notes to the Schedule of Federal Awards

May 31, 2023

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards ("Schedule") includes the federal award activity of the Village of Mamaroneck, New York ("Village") under programs of the federal government for the year ended May 31, 2023. Federal awards received directly from the Federal agencies as well as Federal awards passed through other government agencies are included in the Schedule. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* ("Uniform Guidance"). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Village, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position or cash flows of the Village.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Pass-through identifying numbers are presented where available.

Note 3 - Indirect Cost Rate

The Village has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
May 31, 2023

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness(es) identified?
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified?

____ Yes X No
____ Yes X None reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

____ Yes X No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major federal programs:

- Material weakness(es) identified?
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified?

____ Yes X No
____ Yes X None reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major federal programs

Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?

____ Yes X No

Identification of major federal programs:

Assistance

Listing Number(s)

Name of Federal Program or Cluster

97.036

Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:

\$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

____ Yes X No

Village of Mamaroneck, New York

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (Concluded)
May 31, 2023

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

None

Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None