

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

NEW AND RENEWAL ISSUE

BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual alternative minimum tax. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Notes included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

The Notes will be designated "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

\$2,690,000

TOWN OF PAMELIA

JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

\$2,690,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2023

(the "Notes")

Dated: June 20, 2023

Due: June 20, 2024

The Notes are general obligations of the Town of Pamela, Jefferson County, New York, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limits imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 of the State of New York. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" and "NATURE OF OBLIGATION" herein.

The Notes will be subject to redemption on or after December 1, 2023 at par, upon 20 days prior written notice to the registered owner(s) thereof.

At the option of the purchaser, the Notes will be issued in (i) registered certificated form in a single note certificate registered in the name of the successful bidder or (ii) registered book-entry-only form registered to Cede & Co., as the partnership nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC").

If the Notes are issued registered in the name of the purchaser, a single note certificate will be issued for those Notes of an issue bearing the same rate of interest in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser at such interest rate. Principal of and interest on such Notes will be payable in Federal Funds by the Town. Paying agent fees, if any, will be the responsibility of the purchaser should the purchaser choose to engage same.

If the Notes are issued in book-entry-only form, such notes will be delivered to DTC, which will act as securities depository for the Notes. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their interest in the Notes. Individual purchases may be made in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. A single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser at such interest rate. Principal of and interest on said Notes will be paid in Federal Funds by the Town to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Notes as described herein. Transfer of principal and interest payments to beneficial owners by participants of DTC will be the responsibility of such participants and other nominees of beneficial owners. The Town will not be responsible or liable for payments by DTC to its participants or by DTC participants to beneficial owners or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing the records maintained by DTC, its participants or persons acting through such participants. (See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein).

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser and subject to the receipt of the approving legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC in Jersey City, New Jersey, or as may be agreed upon with the purchaser, on or about June 20, 2023.

ELECTRONIC BIDS for the Notes must be submitted via Fiscal Advisors Auction website ("Fiscal Advisors Auction") accessible via www.fiscaladvisorsauction.com on June 6, 2023 by no later than 10:30 A.M., Prevailing Time, pursuant to the Notice of Sale. Bids may also be submitted by facsimile at (315) 930-2354. No other form of electronic bidding services will be accepted. Once the bids are communicated electronically via Fiscal Advisors Auction or via facsimile to the Town, each bid will constitute an irrevocable offer to purchase the Notes pursuant to the terms provided in the Notice of Sale.

May 30, 2023

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

TOWN OF PAMELIA JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK

TOWN OFFICIALS

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Supervisor

ANNIE SNYDER

Supervisor's clerk

TOWN BOARD

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Syracuse, New York



ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP

Bond Counsel
New York, New York

No person has been authorized by the Town 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 Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The information, estimates, and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Town.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
NATURE OF OBLIGATION	1	SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING	
THE NOTES	2	REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT	18
Description of the Notes	2	MARKET AND RISK FACTORS.....	20
Optional Redemption.....	3	TAX MATTERS.....	21
Purpose of Issue.....	3	LEGAL MATTERS	22
BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM.....	3	LITIGATION	22
Certificated Notes	4	CONTINUING DISCLOSURE.....	22
THE TOWN	4	Historical Compliance.....	22
General Information.....	4	MUNICIPAL ADVISOR	22
Population Trends.....	5	CUSIP IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS	23
Major Employers	5	RATING.....	23
Selected Wealth and Income Indicators.....	6	MISCELLANEOUS	23
Unemployment Rate Statistics.....	6		
Form of Town Government	6	APPENDIX – A	
Budgetary Procedures.....	7	GENERAL FUND - Balance Sheets	
Financial Organization.....	7	APPENDIX – A1	
Investment Policy	7	GENERAL FUND – Revenues, Expenditures and	
State Aid.....	7	Changes in Fund Balance	
Employees	8	APPENDIX – A2	
Status and Financing of Employee Pension Benefits.....	8	GENERAL FUND – Revenues, Expenditures and	
Other Post-Employment Benefits	9	Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual	
Other Information	10	APPENDIX – B	
Financial Statements.....	10	MATERIAL EVENT NOTICES	
New York State Comptroller Report of Examination.....	11	APPENDIX – C	
The State Comptroller’s Fiscal Stress Monitoring System ...	11	FORM OF BOND COUNSEL’S OPINION	
TAX INFORMATION	12		
Taxable Valuations.....	12		
Tax Rate Per \$1,000 (Assessed)	12		
Tax Collection Procedure	12		
Tax Levy and Tax Collection Record	12		
Larger Taxpayers 2022 Assessment Roll for 2023			
Town Tax Roll.....	12		
Sales Tax Revenue.....	13		
Additional Tax Information	13		
TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW	13		
STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS.....	14		
Constitutional Requirements.....	14		
Statutory Procedure	15		
Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year	16		
Details of Outstanding Indebtedness.....	16		
Debt Statement Summary	16		
Authorized But Unissued Debt	17		
Cash Flow Borrowing.....	17		
Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness	17		
Debt Ratios	17		

PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF



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**OFFICIAL STATEMENT
OF THE
TOWN OF PAMELIA
JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**Relating To
\$2,690,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2023**

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and appendices, has been prepared by the Town of Pamela, Jefferson County, New York (the "Town," "County," and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale by the Town of \$2,690,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2023 (the "Notes") (collectively referred to herein as the "Notes").

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

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

NATURE OF OBLIGATION

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

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

The Notes will be general obligations of the Town and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the Town 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 Town has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all real property within the Town subject to such taxation by the Town, subject to applicable statutory limitations.

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

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

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

"A pledge of the City's faith and credit is both a commitment to pay and a commitment of the City's revenue generating powers to produce the funds to pay. Hence, an obligation containing a pledge of the City's "faith and credit" is secured by a promise both to pay and to use in good faith the City's general revenue powers to produce sufficient funds to pay the principal and interest of the obligation as it becomes due. That is why both words, "faith" and "credit" are used and they are not tautological. That is what the words say and this is what the

courts have held they mean...So, too, although the Legislature is given the duty to restrict municipalities in order to prevent abuses in taxation, assessment, and in contracting of indebtedness, it may not constrict the City's power to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness previously contracted...While phrased in permissive language, these provisions, when read together with the requirement of the pledge and faith and credit, express a constitutional imperative: debt obligations must be paid, even if tax limits be exceeded".

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

The pledge has generally been understood as a promise to levy property taxes without limitation as to rate or amount to the extent necessary to cover debt service due to language in Article VIII Section 10 of the Constitution which provides an exclusion for debt service from Constitutional limitations on the amount of a real property tax levy, ensuring 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 NOTES

Description of the Notes

The Notes are general obligations of the Town, and will contain a pledge of its faith and credit for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon as required by the laws of the State of New York. All the taxable real property within the Town is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limitations. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

Under Article VIII of the Constitution of the State, the Town is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the Town to levy taxes on real property for the payment of such indebtedness.

The Notes are dated June 20, 2023 and will mature on June 20, 2024. Interest will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis, payable at maturity. The Notes will be subject to redemption on or after December 1, 2023 at par, upon 20 days prior written notice to the registered owner(s) thereof.

The Notes will be issued in either (i) at the option of the purchaser, as registered notes, and, if so issued, registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. Under this option, payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes to the Beneficial Owner of the Notes will be made by DTC Participants and Indirect Participants in accordance with standing instructions and customary practices. Payment will be the responsibility of the DTC, subject to any statutory and regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein; or (ii) registered in the name of the purchaser with principal and interest payable in Federal Funds at the office of the Town.

Optional Redemption

The Notes will be subject to redemption on or after December 1, 2023 at par, upon 20 days prior written notice to the registered owner thereof.

Purpose of Issue

The Notes are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State including among others, the Town Law, the Local Finance Law and a bond resolution adopted by the Town Board on May 13, 2019 authorizing the issuance of up to \$1,500,000 serial bonds, and subsequent bond resolutions adopted by the Town Board on March 8, 2021 and August 8, 2022 authorizing, respectively, the issuance of up to \$3,000,000 and \$4,250,000 serial bonds, for the purpose of increasing and improving the Consolidated Water District in and for the Town. The total project cost is \$21,240,000 with the balance to be funded through grants and with loans through the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation.

A \$2,540,000 portion of the Notes will provide \$2,540,000 in new money for the aforementioned purpose. A \$150,000 portion of the Notes will redeem and partially renew the \$300,000 bond anticipation notes currently outstanding and maturing on August 9, 2023 for this purpose. The Town anticipates calling and redeeming said \$300,000 outstanding bond anticipation notes, with the balance of the currently outstanding notes to be redeemed with available funds of the Town.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the Notes, if requested. The Notes 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 Note certificate will be issued for Notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number, and will be deposited with DTC.

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

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Notes deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Notes; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

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

Principal and interest payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC’s practice is to credit Direct Participants’ accounts 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 Town, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to DTC is the responsibility of the Town, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Town. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Note certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company.

THE TOWN CANNOT AND DOES NOT GIVE ANY ASSURANCES THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC WILL DISTRIBUTE TO THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE NOTES (1) PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE NOTES, (2) CONFIRMATIONS OF THEIR OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN THE NOTES, OR (3) OTHER NOTICES SENT TO DTC OR CEDE & CO., ITS PARTNERSHIP NOMINEE, AS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE NOTES, 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 TOWN 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 OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE NOTES; (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 NOTES.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN CONCERNING DTC AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM DTC AND THE TOWN 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 Notes

DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Notes at any time by giving notice to the Town and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law, or the Town may terminate its participation in the system of book-entry-only system transfers through DTC at any time. In the event that such book-entry-only system is discontinued, the following provisions will apply:

The Notes will be issued in registered form registered in the name of the Purchaser in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable at the Town. The Notes will remain not subject to redemption prior to their stated final maturity date.

THE TOWN

General Information

The Town of Pamela, located north of and adjacent to the City of Watertown, Jefferson County and is approximately 10 miles east of the Fort Drum training grounds of the U.S. Army. The Town covers 35.6 square miles and has an estimated population of 2,837.

Public schooling is provided by the Indian River Central School District, General Brown Central School District, Watertown City School District and Board of Cooperative Educational Services ("BOCES"). Institutions of higher learning located nearby include Jefferson Community College and Universities and Colleges in the Syracuse, Utica, Canton and Potsdam communities, all within an hour's drive.

Major highway transportation includes New York State Routes #26, #37, #11, #12, #283 and #342 as well as Interstate Route #81 and #781 and various county and town roads. The Town of Pamela is the gate way to Fort Drum, the Thousand Islands, Canada and all areas north of the town via the state road system.

Source: Town officials.

Population Trends

	<u>Town of Pamela</u>	<u>Jefferson County</u>	<u>New York State</u>
1990	2,811	110,943	17,990,455
2000	2,897	111,738	18,976,457
2010	3,160	116,229	19,378,102
2020	2,837	116,721	20,201,249
2022 (Estimated)	N/A	116,637	19,677,151

Note: Population estimate for the Town for 2022 is not yet available.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Major Employers

The larger employers located within or in close proximity to the Town are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type of Product or Service</u>	<u>Approximate Number of Employees</u>
Jefferson County Highway Department	County Highway Department	110
New York State Department of Transportation	State Highway Department	110
New York State Troopers	State Police troopers	65
Jefferson Concrete	Concrete Structure Manufacturing	60
Barrett Paving	Stone Quarry and Asphalt Batch Plant	50
Student First	Transportation specialists	50
New York State Bridge inspectors	Engineers and inspecting	50
UPS Shipping company	Transportation	50
Hanson Crushed Stone	Stone Quarry and Asphalt Batch Plant	40
Grand Union Foods	Grocery Store	40
FX Caprara	Car and Truck Sales and Repair	38
S&L Electrical	Electrical contractors	35
Hyde Stone Mechanical	Mechanical contractors	25
7&11 truck stops	Petroleum Products Sales and Retail	25
Circle K truck stop	Petroleum Product Sales and Retail	20
Empire Farm Equipment	Farm Equipment Sales	18
Cooper Specialties	Wholesale of Electrical Equipment	18
Wilcox Trucking	Transportation	16
Teals Trucking	Transportation	16
A J Misserts Beer Distributors	Beer Distribution	15
Fed X Shipping Company	Transportation	12
Doldo Brothers	Beer Distribution	12
Longway's Truck Stop & Diner	Truck Stop & Diner	10

Source: Town officials.

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Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

Per capita income statistics are available for the Town, County and State. Listed below are select figures from the 2006-2010, 2016-2020, and 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

	<u>Per Capita Income</u>			<u>Median Family Income</u>		
	<u>2006-2010</u>	<u>2016-2020</u>	<u>2017-2021</u>	<u>2006-2010</u>	<u>2016-2020</u>	<u>2017-2021</u>
Towns of:						
Pamelia	\$ 22,344	\$ 33,895	\$ 34,260	\$ 68,684	\$ 87,568	\$ 96,715
County of:						
Jefferson	21,823	28,120	29,892	51,834	66,711	70,928
State of:						
New York	30,948	40,898	43,208	51,691	87,270	92,731

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

Source: 2006-2010, 2016-2020, and 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year data.

Unemployment Rate Statistics

Unemployment statistics are not available for the Town as such. The smallest area for which such statistics are available (which includes the Town) is the County. The information set forth below with respect to the County and State of New York is included for information purposes only. It should not be inferred from the inclusion of such data in this Official Statement that the County or the State is necessarily representative of the Town, 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>
Jefferson County	6.3%	6.5%	5.5%	5.3%	8.4%	5.1%	4.0%
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>
Jefferson County	5.4%	5.0%	4.5%	N/A	N/A
New York State	4.6%	4.5%	4.0%	N/A	N/A

Note: Unemployment rates for June and April and May of 2023 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 Town Government

The chief executive officer and the chief fiscal officer of the Town is the Supervisor who is elected to a term of two years and was reelected to the position in 2021. The Supervisor is also a member of the Town Board. In addition to the Supervisor, there are four members of the Town Board who are elected to four-year terms. There is no limitation as to the number of terms which may be served by members of the Town Board. The Supervisor and the Town Board are elected at large.

The Town appoints the Assessor who at this time is a Jefferson county employee serves under a contract with the town and the county. The Town appoints the Town Attorney and is appointed to a one-year term. The Town at large elects the Town Clerk and Highway Superintendent to four-year terms.

Budgetary Procedures

The Supervisor is the Budget Officer of the Town. He prepares a preliminary budget each year, pursuant to various laws of the State of New York, and submits this to the Town Board for possible amendments. The Town Board then holds a public hearing thereon. Subsequent to the public hearing revisions, if any, are made and the budget is then adopted by the Town Board as its final budget for the coming fiscal year. The budget is not subject to referendum.

Financial Organization

The Supervisor is the chief fiscal officer of the Town. He is responsible for administration, direction and control of the following divisions: Accounting, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Audit and Control and Budgeting. The Supervisor is responsible for direction and control of the water system and the sewer systems in the Town.

Investment Policy

Pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, the Town is permitted to invest only in the following investments: (1) special time deposits or certificates of deposits in a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York; (2) obligations of the United States of America; (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America; (4) obligations of the State of New York; (5) with the approval of the New York State Comptroller, tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes issued by any New York municipality or district corporation, other than the Town; (6) obligations of a New York public corporation which are made lawful investments by the Town pursuant to another provision of law; (7) certain certificates of participation issued on behalf of political subdivisions of the State of New York; and, (8) in the case of Town moneys held in certain reserve funds established pursuant to law, obligations issued by the Town. These statutes further require that all bank deposits, in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, be secured by either a pledge of eligible securities, an eligible surety bond or an eligible letter of credit, as those terms are defined in the law.

Consistent with the above statutory limitations, it is the Town's current policy to invest in: (1) certificates of deposit or time deposit accounts that are fully secured as required by statute, (2) obligations of the United States of America, (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America, (4) obligations of the State of New York, (5) Repurchase agreements are permitted to the extent that all repurchase agreements must be entered into subject to a Master Repurchase Agreement with collateral held by a third party bank, (6) obligations issued, or fully insured or guaranteed as to the payment of principal in interest, by the United States of America, or (7) obligations issued or fully insured or guaranteed by the State of New York, obligations issued by a municipal corporation, school district or district corporations of the State of New York.

The investment policy does not permit the Town to invest in reverse repurchase agreements or other derivative-type investments and the Town has never invested in reverse repurchase agreements, or other derivative-type investments.

State Aid

The Town receives financial assistance from the State. In its budget for the 2023 fiscal year, approximately 32.02% of the General Fund revenues of the Town are estimated to be received in the form of State aid.

The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue State aid to the Town. No assurance can be given that present State aid levels will be maintained in the future. In view of the State's continuing budget problems, future State aid reductions are likely. State budgetary restrictions which eliminate or substantially reduce State aid could have a material adverse effect upon the Town requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available, or a curtailment of expenditures. (See also "MARKET AND RISK FACTORS" herein)

Should the Town 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 Town is authorized by the Local Finance Law to provide operating funds by borrowing in anticipation of the receipt of uncollected State aid.

Employees

The Town employs approximately 25 full- and part-time employees. There are no collective bargaining units.

Source: Town officials.

Status and Financing of Employee Pension Benefits

Substantially all employees of the Town are members of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS"). The ERS is generally also known as the "Common Retirement Fund". The ERS is a cost-sharing multiple public employer retirement system. 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 ERS 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 ERS.

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.

For ERS, 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, which has since been changed to 5 years as of April 9, 2022.
- 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 ERS, Tier 6 provides for:

- Increase in contribution rates of between 3% and 6% based 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 Town's contributions to ERS since 2018 are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>ERS</u>
2018	\$ 28,149
2019	24,572
2020	21,723
2021	25,862
2022	19,371
2023 (Budgeted)	34,200

Source: Town officials.

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. The Town does not have any early retirement incentives outstanding.

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 (2019 to 2023) is shown below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
2019	14.9	23.5
2020	14.6	23.5
2021	14.6	24.4
2022	16.2	28.3
2023	11.6	27.0

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 Town, with the option to "lock-in" long-term, stable rate pension contributions for a period of years determined by the State Comptroller and ERS. The pension contribution rates under this program would reduce near-term payments for employers, but require higher than normal contributions in later years.

The Town 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 ERS covering the Town's employees is not subject to the direction of the Town. Thus, it is not possible to predict, control or prepare for future unfunded accrued actuarial liabilities of the ERS ("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 Town which could affect other budgetary matters. Concerned investors should contact the ERS administrative staff for further information on the latest actuarial valuations of the ERS.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Healthcare Benefits. It should be noted that the Town provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs may be expected to rise substantially in the future. There is now an accounting rule that requires governmental entities, such as the Town, to account for post-retirement healthcare benefits as it accounts for vested pension benefits. GASB Statement No. 45 ("GASB 45") of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), described below, requires such accounting.

OPEB. 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. In 2015, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") released new accounting standards for public Other Post-Employment Benefits ("OPEB") plans and participating employers. These standards, GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* ("GASB 75"), have substantially revised the valuation and accounting requirements previously mandated under GASB Statements No. 43 and 45. The implementation of this statement requires towns to report OPEB liabilities, OPEB expenses, deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to OPEB. GASB Statement No. 75 replaced GASB Statement 45, which also required towns to calculate and report a net OPEB obligation. However, under GASB 45 towns could amortize the OPEB liability over a period of years, whereas GASB 75 requires towns to report the entire OPEB liability on the statement of net position.

The Town evaluated the costs and benefits of adopting GASB 45 and determined that the cost outweighs the benefit. Therefore, the Town has continued to recognize OPEB costs on a pay-as-you-go basis, which is not in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The amount that would be recorded in the long-term debt account group had GASB 75 been adopted is not known. The Town has not elected to adopt GASB 75, and does not intend to do so in the foreseeable future.

Other Information

The statutory authority for the power to spend money for the object or purpose, or to accomplish the object or purpose for which the Notes are to be issued, is the Town Law and the Local Finance Law.

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

No principal or interest upon any obligation of this Town is past due.

The fiscal year of the Town is January 1 through December 31.

Except for as shown under "STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS – Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness", this Official Statement does not include the financial data of any political subdivision having power to levy taxes within the Town.

Financial Statements

The Town does not retain an independent certified public accountant firm for a continuous independent audit of all financial transactions of the Town. The Annual Financial Report Update Documents of the Town for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022 are unavailable as of the date of this Official Statement. The Annual Financial Report Update Document (unaudited) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 is available and can be obtained by contacting the Town or Fiscal Advisors & Marketing. Certain financial information of the Town is also included in the Appendices to this Official Statement.

The Town complies with the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed for towns in New York State. The financial statements of the Town have been prepared on a regulatory basis in conformity with the New York State Accounting and Reporting Manual. The basis of presentation is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America as applied to governmental units. Reference should be made to the Town's unaudited annual financial report update document for a summary of significant accounting policies.

Beginning with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2003, the Town was required to implement the accounting requirements promulgated by 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. The Town is currently in compliance with Statement No. 34.

Unaudited Results for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2021

The Town expects to end the fiscal year ending December 31, 2021 with a cumulative unappropriated unreserved fund balance of \$2,388,348.00.

Summary unaudited information for the General Fund for the period ending December 31, 2021 is as follows:

Revenues:	\$694,213.00
Expenditures:	<u>\$436,232.00</u>
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures:	<u>\$257,981.00</u>
Total Fund Balance:	\$2,388,348.00

Note: These projections are based upon certain current assumptions and estimates, and the audited results may vary therefrom.

Source: Town officials.

Unaudited Results for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2022

The Town expects to end the fiscal year ending December 31, 2022 with a cumulative unappropriated unreserved fund balance of \$2,446,744.00.

Summary unaudited information for the General Fund for the period ending December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Revenues:	\$503,433.00
Expenditures:	<u>\$468,779.00</u>
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures:	<u>\$ 34,654.00</u>
Total Fund Balance:	\$2,446,744.00

Note: These projections are based upon certain current assumptions and estimates, and the audited results may vary therefrom.

Source: Town officials.

New York State Comptroller Report of Examination

The State Comptroller's office, i.e., the Department of Audit and Control, periodically performs a compliance review to ascertain whether the Town 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 have been no State Comptroller's audits of the Town released within the past five years, nor are there any that are currently in progress or pending release.

Note: Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein, nor inclusion herein by reference.

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 Town are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending In</u>	<u>Stress Designation</u>	<u>Fiscal Score</u>
2021	No Designation	1.7
2020	No Designation	1.7
2019	No Designation	1.7

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

Note: Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein, nor inclusion herein by reference.

TAX INFORMATION

Taxable Valuations

For Years Ending December 31:	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u> ⁽¹⁾
Assessed Valuation	\$ 177,635,764	\$ 179,289,262	\$ 180,393,343	\$ 184,885,965	\$ 386,611,182
NYS					
Equalization Rate	57.00%	57.00%	55.00%	51.00%	100.00%
Full Valuation	\$ 311,641,691	\$ 314,542,565	\$ 327,987,896	\$ 362,521,500	\$ 386,611,182

⁽¹⁾ Tentative.

Note: As of the date of this Official Statement, the Town is in the process of finalizing a Town-wide property assessment revaluation.

Tax Rate per \$1,000 (Assessed)

Years Ending December 31:	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
General Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

Note: As of the date of this Official Statement, the Town is in the process of finalizing a Town-wide property assessment revaluation.

Tax Collection Procedure

Taxes for purposes other than general Town-Wide Functions are levied in January and are collected by the Receiver of Taxes over a three-month period in the following manner: there is no penalty if paid within the first 30 days, a 1% penalty if paid during the next 30 days and a 2% penalty if paid during the last 30 days. After this collection period, delinquent taxes are returned to the County, thus assuring the Town of receiving 100% of its tax levy.

Special purpose, sewer and water, Town taxes are levied. Residents receive bills for such services which cover usage, operating and maintenance and debt service expenses. Delinquent bills are turned over to the County, thus assuring the Town of receiving 100% of its bills.

Tax Levy and Tax Collection Record

Years Ending December 31:	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Total Tax Levy ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Amount Uncollected	0	0	0	0	0
% Uncollected	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

⁽¹⁾ The Town does not collect general real property taxes. Revenues are derived from sales tax and other sources.

Larger Taxpayers 2022 Assessment Roll for 2023 Town Tax Roll

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>
National Grid	Utility	\$ 6,827,586
BL Watertown LLC	Commercial	3,568,500
BT NEWYO LLC.	Shipping	2,018,500
K O Storage of Watertown LLC.	Storage	1,909,000
Heather Acres Properties LLC	Commercial	1,605,200
W&C LLC ⁽¹⁾	Car Dealership	1,335,000
Beacon Deerfield LLC	Commercial	1,250,000
Jefferson Concrete Corp.	Concrete Contractor	1,217,000
Pala Wood Services Co., Inc.	Mulch Supplier	1,173,100
Barrett Paving Materials, Inc.	Construction/Paving	1,155,800

⁽¹⁾ W&C LLC has an exemption for 2022 that reduces its County Taxable assessment by \$233,750. Its Town and School Taxable assessment values are \$1,335,000.

The ten larger taxpayers listed above have a total taxable assessed valuation of \$22,059,686, which represents 5.71% of the tentative tax base of the Town for 2023. (See "Taxable Valuations" herein.)

As of the date of this Official Statement, the Town does not currently have any pending or outstanding tax certioraris that are known or reasonably expected to have a material impact on the Town.

Source: Town Tax Rolls.

Sales Tax Revenue

The Town is heavily reliant on sales tax revenues for its general operations. The Town shares sales tax with the City of Watertown receiving 24% of collections, the towns and villages receive 29% of collections and the rest is kept by Jefferson County. Of the 29% of sales tax that goes to the towns and villages, the percentage is determined by the total assessed value of the property in each area, equalized to 100%. The most recent percentage assigned to the Town of Pamela is .01116033.

The historical collections for the past five fiscal years and the budgeted collections for the current fiscal year are as follows.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Sales Tax</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Sales Tax</u>
2018	\$ 271,006	\$ 494,380	54.82%
2019	273,386	500,924	54.58
2020	289,028	555,658	52.02
2021	412,999	694,213	59.49
2022	295,086	503,433	58.61
2023 (Collected) ⁽¹⁾	553,135	N/A	N/A

⁽¹⁾ Collected as of May 8, 2023. Includes all funds. (Not sourced through the unaudited Annual Financial Report Update documents of the Town.)

Source: Annual Financial Report Update Documents (unaudited) and Town officials.

Additional Tax Information

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

The total assessed valuation of the Town consists of approximately 56%-residential, 40%-commercial, 2%-industrial and 2%-agricultural properties.

The total property tax bill of a \$50,000 market value residential property located in the Town is approximately \$834.00 including County and School District taxes.

TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

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

The Tax Levy Limitation Law restricts, among other things, the amount of real property taxes (including assessments of certain special improvement districts) that may be levied by or on behalf of a municipality in a particular year, beginning with fiscal years commencing on or after January 1, 2012. It was set to expire June 15, 2020 unless extended; it has since been made permanent. Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the tax levy of a municipality cannot increase by more than the lesser of (i) two percent (2%) or (ii) the annual increase in the consumer price index ("CPI"), over the amount of the prior year's tax levy. Certain adjustments are required 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 town may exceed the tax levy limitation for the coming fiscal year only if the governing body of such town first enacts, by at least a sixty percent vote of the total voting strength of the board, a local law, 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 levy limitation for the payment of debt service on either outstanding general obligation debt of municipalities or such debt incurred after the effective date of the tax levy limitation provisions.

While the Tax Levy Limitation Law may constrict an issuer's power to levy real property taxes for the payment of debt service on debt contracted after the effective date of said Tax Levy Limitation Law, it is clear that no statute is able (1) to limit an issuer's pledge of its faith and credit to the payment of any of its general obligation indebtedness or (2) to limit 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.

Real Property Tax Rebate. Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2014 ("Chapter 59"), a newly adopted State budget bill includes provisions which provide a refundable personal income tax credit to real property taxpayers in school districts and certain municipal units of government. Real property owners in school districts are eligible for this credit in the 2014 and 2015 taxable years of those property owners. Real property taxpayers in certain other municipal units of government are eligible for this credit in the 2015 and 2016 taxable years of those real property taxpayers. The eligibility of real property taxpayers for the tax credit in each year depends on such jurisdiction's compliance with the provisions of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. School districts budgets must comply in their 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 fiscal years. Other municipal units of government must have their budgets in compliance for their 2015 and 2016 fiscal years. Such budgets must be within the tax cap limits set by the Tax Levy Limitation Law for the real property taxpayers to be eligible for this personal income tax credit. The affected jurisdictions include counties, cities (other than any city with a population of one million or more and its counties), towns, villages, school districts (other than the dependent school districts of New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers, the latter four of which are indirectly affected by applicability to their respective city) and independent special districts.

Certain additional restrictions on the amount of the personal income 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 refundable personal income 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 refundable personal income tax credit for real property taxpayers is additionally contingent upon adoption by the school district or municipal unit 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, school districts and independent special 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 personal income tax credit.

While the provisions of Chapter 59 do not directly further restrict the taxing power of the affected municipalities, school districts and special districts, 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 and any future similar laws for future tax levies and for operations and services of the Town are uncertain at this time.

STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

The New York State Constitution limits the power of the Town (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 Town and the Notes include the following:

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

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

Payment and Maturity. Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes or to be paid within three fiscal year periods, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose as determined by statute; unless substantially level or declining debt service is utilized, no installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment. The Town is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest due during the year on its indebtedness and for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its serial bonds and such required annual installments on its notes.

Debt Limit. The Town has the power to contract indebtedness for any Town 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 estate of the Town 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 Town 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, by the enactment of the Local Finance Law, authorized the powers and procedure for the Town to borrow and incur indebtedness, subject, of course, to the constitutional provisions set forth above. The power to spend money, however, generally derives from other law, including specifically the Town Law and the General Municipal Law.

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

The Local Finance Law also provides that where 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 Town 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.

Except on rare occasions the Town complies with this estoppel procedure. It is a procedure that is recommended by Bond Counsel, but it is not an absolute legal requirement.

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

Statutory law in New York permits bond anticipation notes to be renewed each year provided annual principal installments are made in reduction of the total amount of such notes outstanding, commencing no later than two years from the date of the first of such notes and provided, generally, that such renewals do not exceed five years beyond the original date of borrowing. (See "Payment and Maturity" under "Constitutional Requirements" herein, and "Details of Outstanding Indebtedness" herein).

In general, the Local Finance Law contains provisions providing the Town with the power to issue certain other short-term general obligations indebtedness including revenue and tax anticipation notes and budget and capital notes (see "Details of Outstanding Indebtedness" herein).

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

<u>Fiscal Year Ending December 31</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Bonds	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Bond Anticipation Notes	900,000	890,000	2,380,000	5,370,000	300,000
EFC Indebtedness – Sewer	405,080	389,500	373,920	358,340	342,760
EFC Indebtedness – Water	<u>1,655,529</u>	<u>1,548,348</u>	<u>1,441,167</u>	<u>1,333,986</u>	<u>1,226,805</u>
Total Debt Outstanding	<u>\$ 2,960,609</u>	<u>\$ 2,827,848</u>	<u>\$ 4,195,087</u>	<u>\$ 7,062,326</u>	<u>\$ 1,869,565</u>

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the Town as of May 30, 2023.

<u>Type of Indebtedness</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Bonds	-	\$ 0
Bond Anticipation Notes		
Water and Sewer District improvements	August 9, 2023	300,000 ⁽¹⁾
EFC Indebtedness – Sewer ⁽²⁾		327,180
EFC Indebtedness – Water ⁽²⁾		1,226,805
Total Indebtedness		<u>\$ 1,853,985</u>

⁽¹⁾ To be redeemed and partially renewed at maturity with a \$150,000 portion of the proceeds of the Notes and \$150,000 available funds of the Town.

⁽²⁾ New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation long-term indebtedness.

Debt Statement Summary

Statement of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as of May 30, 2023:

Five-Year Average Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property.....	\$ 340,660,967
Debt Limit – 7% thereof.....	23,846,268

Inclusions:

Bonds.....	\$ 0
Bond Anticipation Notes	300,000
EFC Indebtedness - Water.....	1,226,805
EFC Indebtedness - Sewer.....	<u>327,180</u>
Total Inclusions.....	<u>\$ 1,853,985</u>

Exclusions:

Appropriations.....	\$ 0
Sewer Debt ⁽¹⁾	0
Water Debt ⁽²⁾	<u>1,226,805</u>
Total Exclusions.....	<u>\$ 1,226,805</u>

Total Net Indebtedness Subject to Debt Limit.....	<u>\$ 627,180</u>
Net Debt-Contracting Margin	<u>\$ 23,219,088</u>
Percent of Debt Contracting Power Exhausted.....	2.63%

⁽¹⁾ Sewer Debt is excluded pursuant to Section 124.10 of the Local Finance Law. The Town currently does not have sewer debt exclusions authorized by the New York State Office of the State Comptroller.

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

Note: The proceeds of the Notes will increase the net indebtedness of the Town by \$2,390,000.

Authorized But Unissued Debt

Other than the project for which the Notes are being issued, the Town has no other authorized projects contemplated at this time.

Cash Flow Borrowing

The Town has not found it necessary to issue revenue anticipation notes or tax anticipation notes or budget or deficiency notes in the recent past, and does not anticipate issuing either such notes in the foreseeable future.

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

In addition to the Town, the following political subdivisions have the power to issue obligations and to levy taxes or cause taxes to be levied on taxable real property in the Town.

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Status of Debt as of</u>	<u>Gross Indebtedness</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Estimated Exclusions</u>	<u>Net Indebtedness</u>	<u>Town Share</u>	<u>Applicable Indebtedness</u>
County of:						
Jefferson	12/31/2021	\$ 20,399,406	\$ 3,499,406 ⁽²⁾	\$ 16,900,000	3.40%	\$ 574,600
School District:						
General Brown	6/30/2022	12,176,731	10,228,454 ⁽³⁾	1,948,277	30.28%	589,938
LaFargeville	6/30/2022	3,314,200	2,406,109 ⁽³⁾	908,091	0.19%	
Indian River	6/30/2022	61,104,453	59,882,364 ⁽³⁾	1,222,089	3.21%	39,229
Watertown	6/30/2022	18,595,000	17,051,615 ⁽³⁾	1,543,385	0.66%	10,186
Total:						<u>\$ 1,213,954</u>

⁽¹⁾ Bonds and bond anticipation notes are as of the close of the respective fiscal year, 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 state building aid.

Source: Comptroller's Special Report on Municipal Affairs for Local Finance Years Ended in 2021 and 2022.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the Town's net indebtedness as of May 30, 2023.

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> ^(a)	<u>Percentage of Full Value</u> ^(b)
Net Indebtedness ^(c)	\$ 627,180	\$ 221.07	0.16%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness ^(d)	1,841,134	648.98	0.48

^(a) The current estimated population of the Town is 2,837. (See "THE TOWN – Population" herein.)

^(b) The Town 2023 full value of taxable real estate is \$386,611,182. (See "TAX INFORMATION" herein.)

^(c) See "Debt Statement Summary" herein.

^(d) Estimated net overlapping indebtedness is \$1,213,954. (See "Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness" herein.)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision. Each Note when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the Town and the holder thereof. Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors of the Town 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 Town upon any judgment or accrued claim against it on an amount adjudged due to a creditor shall not exceed nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. This provision might be construed to have application to the holders of the Notes in the event of a default in the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes.

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

Authority to File for Municipal Bankruptcy. The Federal Bankruptcy Code allows public bodies, such as the Town, 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 Notes should the Town 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 Town could be adversely affected by the restructuring of the Town'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 Town (including the Notes) to payment from monies retained in any debt service fund or from other cash resources would be recognized if a petition were filed by or on behalf of the Town 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 City 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 Town.

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 Town 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.

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 “THE BONDS - Nature of Obligation” and “State Debt Moratorium Law” herein.

No Past Due Debt. No principal of or interest on Town indebtedness is past due. The Town 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 Notes. The following is a discussion of certain events that could affect the risk of investing in the Notes. In addition to the events cited herein, there are other potential risk factors that an investor must consider. In order to make an informed investment decision, an investor should be thoroughly familiar with the entire Official Statement, including its appendices, as well as all areas of potential investment risk.

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

The Town 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 Town, in any year, the Town may be affected by a delay, until sufficient taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments to the Town. In some years, the Town has received delayed payments of State aid which resulted from the State's delay in adopting its budget and appropriating State aid to municipalities and school districts, and consequent delay in State borrowing to finance such appropriations. (See also "State Aid".)

There are a number of general factors which could have a detrimental effect on the ability of the Town 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 Town. Unforeseen developments could also result in substantial increases in Town expenditures, thus placing strain on the Town's financial condition. These factors may have an effect on the market price of the Notes.

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

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

Cybersecurity. The Town, like many other public and private entities, relies on a large and complex technology environment to conduct its operations. As such, it may face multiple cybersecurity threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computer or other sensitive digital systems and networks. There can be no assurances that any security and operational control measures implemented by the Town will be completely successful to guard against and prevent cyber threats and attacks. The result of any such attacks could impact business operations and/or digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be significant.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP ("Bond Counsel"), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings, and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual alternative minimum tax. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Notes included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth in "APPENDIX – C".

The Code imposes various restrictions, conditions and requirements relating to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on obligations such as the Notes. The Town has covenanted to comply with certain restrictions designed to ensure that interest on the Notes will not be included in federal gross income. Failure to comply with these covenants may result in interest on the Notes being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes possibly from the date of original issuance of the Notes. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes compliance with these covenants. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) or any other matters coming to the attention of Bond Counsel after the date of issuance of the Notes may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Notes. Accordingly, the opinion of Bond Counsel is not intended to and may not be relied upon in connection with any such actions, events or matters.

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

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

Future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, clarification of the Code or court decisions may cause interest on the Notes to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation, or otherwise prevent Beneficial Owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. For example, legislative proposals have been made in recent years that would limit the exclusion from gross income of interest on obligations like the Notes to some extent for taxpayers who are individuals and whose income is subject to higher marginal income tax rates. Other proposals have been made that could significantly reduce the benefit of, or otherwise affect, the exclusion from gross income of interest on obligations like the Notes. The reform legislation is presently under consideration in Congress. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals, clarification of the Code or court decisions may also affect, perhaps significantly, the market price for, or marketability of, the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, and regarding the impact of future legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Notes are subject to the approving legal opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel expects to deliver such opinion at the time of issuance of the Notes substantially in the form set forth in "APPENDIX – C" hereto.

LITIGATION

The Town is not subject to any lawsuits as of the date of this Official Statement.

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 Town, threatened against or affecting the Town 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 Town taken with respect to the authorization, issuance or sale of the Notes or contesting the corporate existence or boundaries of the Town.

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 Town will enter into an Undertaking to Provide Notice of Material Events Certificate, a description of which is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – B".

Historical Compliance

The Town has maintained compliance, in all material respects, within the last five years with all other prior undertakings made pursuant to the Rule 15c2-12.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. (the "Municipal Advisor"), serves as independent financial advisor to the Town 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 Notes. The advice on the plan of financing and the structuring of the Notes was based on materials provided by the Town and other sources of information believed to be reliable. The Municipal Advisor has not audited, authenticated, or otherwise verified the information provided by the Town or the information set forth in this Official Statement or any other information available to the Town with respect to the appropriateness, accuracy, or completeness of disclosure of such information and no guarantee, warranty, or other representation is made by the Municipal Advisor respecting the accuracy and completeness of or any other matter related to such information and this Official Statement. The fees to be paid by the Town to the Municipal Advisor are partially contingent on the successful closing of the Notes.

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 Notes will be paid for by the Town, however, the Town assumes no responsibility for any CUSIP Service Bureau charge or other charge that may be imposed for the assignment of such numbers.

RATING

The Notes are not rated. The purchaser(s) of the Notes may choose to have a rating completed after the sale at the expense of the purchaser(s), including any fees to be incurred by the Town, as such rating action may result in the filing of a material event notification and/or the provision of a supplement to this Official Statement.

The Town currently has no rated general obligation debt outstanding.

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 outstanding bonds may have an adverse effect on the market price of the outstanding bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS

So far as any statements made in this Official Statement involve matters of opinion or estimates whether or not expressly stated, they are set forth as such and not as representations of fact, and no representation is made that any of the statements will be realized. 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 Notes.

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 Town management's beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the Town'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 Town's files with the repositories. When used in Town 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 Notes.

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel to the Town, expresses no opinions as to the accuracy or completeness of information in any documents prepared by or on behalf of the Town for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes, 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 Notes, the Town 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 Town.

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

The Town 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.

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. 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. Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. has prepared such website information for convenience, but no decisions should be made in reliance upon that information. Typographical or other errors may have occurred in converting original source documents to digital format, and neither the Town nor Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. and the Town 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. Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. and the Town also assume no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

The Town's contact information is as follows: Scott J. Allen, Town Supervisor, 25859 NYS Route 37, Watertown, New York 13601. Phone: (315) 785-9792, Fax: (315) 788-0789, Email: supervisor@townofpamelia.com.

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

This Official Statement has been duly executed and delivered by the Town Supervisor of the Town of Pamela.

TOWN OF PAMELIA

Dated: May 30, 2023

SCOTT J. ALLEN
Town Supervisor

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Years Ending December 31st:	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>					
Cash	\$ 1,159,978	\$ 1,266,513	\$ 1,292,859	\$ 1,201,824	\$ 1,221,242
Accounts Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Due From Other Funds	1,150,028	1,080,829	1,009,072	934,638	857,408
State and Federal Aid Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Due From Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	<u>9,723</u>	<u>14,802</u>	<u>14,425</u>	<u>12,372</u>	<u>13,242</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 2,319,729</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,362,144</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,316,356</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,148,835</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,091,893</u></u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY</u>					
Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
<u>FUND EQUITY</u>					
Nonspendable	\$ 1,159,751	\$ 1,095,631	\$ 1,023,497	\$ 947,010	\$ 872,408
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned	212,000	93	285,000	242,441	26,745
Unassigned	<u>947,977</u>	<u>1,266,420</u>	<u>1,007,859</u>	<u>959,383</u>	<u>1,192,739</u>
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	<u><u>\$ 2,319,728</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,362,144</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,316,356</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,148,834</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,091,893</u></u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES and FUND EQUITY	<u><u>\$ 2,319,729</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,362,144</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,316,356</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,148,835</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,091,893</u></u>

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Fiscal Years Ending December 31st:	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
<u>REVENUES</u>					
Real Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Real Property Tax Items	1,105	1,902	-	-	-
Non-Property Tax Items	330,911	381,079	300,457	303,480	318,673
Departmental Income	1,349	1,702	1,590	882	1,044
Intergovernmental Charges	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money & Property	36,484	39,872	31,539	28,885	26,114
Licenses and Permits	3,841	4,159	3,935	4,745	3,253
Fines and Forfeitures	109,379	125,864	79,041	84,795	101,543
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	-	-	505
Miscellaneous	-	5	133	11,686	11,595
Interfund Revenues	-	-	-	-	10,800
Revenues from State Sources	88,873	92,696	77,636	66,450	92,180
Revenue from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 571,942</u>	<u>\$ 647,279</u>	<u>\$ 494,330</u>	<u>\$ 500,924</u>	<u>\$ 565,707</u>
Other Sources:					
Interfund Transfers	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Revenues and Other Sources	<u>\$ 571,942</u>	<u>\$ 647,279</u>	<u>\$ 494,380</u>	<u>\$ 500,924</u>	<u>\$ 565,707</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>					
General Government Support	\$ 274,451	\$ 298,031	\$ 313,105	\$ 271,237	\$ 265,443
Public Safety	-	-	-	10,741	10,418
Health	3,230	4,600	4,840	4,560	4,630
Transportation	43,372	45,740	46,795	47,255	48,651
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	450	450	1,250	1,250	1,250
Culture and Recreation	500	500	500	500	500
Home and Community Services	375	571	432	391	448
Employee Benefits	32,517	45,389	46,644	44,457	46,783
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 354,895</u>	<u>\$ 395,281</u>	<u>\$ 413,566</u>	<u>\$ 380,391</u>	<u>\$ 378,123</u>
Other Uses:					
Interfund Transfers	<u>208,372</u>	<u>209,582</u>	<u>126,225</u>	<u>286,000</u>	<u>258,897</u>
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>\$ 563,267</u>	<u>\$ 604,863</u>	<u>\$ 539,791</u>	<u>\$ 666,392</u>	<u>\$ 637,020</u>
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>8,675</u>	<u>42,416</u>	<u>(45,411)</u>	<u>(165,468)</u>	<u>(71,313)</u>
<u>FUND BALANCE</u>					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	2,311,058	2,319,728	2,362,144	2,316,356	2,148,836
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(377)</u>	<u>(2,053)</u>	<u>14,372</u>
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u><u>\$ 2,319,728</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,362,144</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,316,356</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,148,836</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,091,895</u></u>

Source: Annual Financial Report Update Documents (Unaudited) of the Town. This appendix is not audited

GENERAL FUND

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

Fiscal Years Ending December 31st:

	2020		2021	2022	2023
	Adopted Budget	Actual	Adopted Budget	Adopted Budget	Adopted Budget
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Real Property Tax Items	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Property Tax Items	215,000	318,673	222,757	136,866	151,622
Departmental Income	900	1,044	750	800	900
Intergovernmental Charges	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Money & Property	49,036	26,114	24,200	20,122	17,325
Licenses and Permits	3,350	3,253	2,850	2,350	3,550
Fines and Forfeitures	105,000	101,543	105,000	95,000	70,000
Sale of Property and					
Compensation for Loss	-	505	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	11,595	-	11,400	11,400
Interfund Revenues	-	10,800	-	-	-
Revenues from State Sources	76,000	92,180	76,000	90,000	120,000
Revenues from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	\$ 449,286	\$ 565,707	\$ 431,557	\$ 356,538	\$ 374,797
Other Sources:					
Interfund Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	\$ 449,286	\$ 565,707	\$ 431,557	\$ 356,538	\$ 374,797
EXPENDITURES					
General Government Support	\$ 339,684	\$ 265,443	\$ 304,995	\$ 339,614	\$ 392,379
Public Safety	-	10,418	13,000	15,000	15,000
Health	4,620	4,630	4,762	4,929	5,160
Transportation	51,376	48,651	51,737	58,370	60,214
Economic Assistance and					
Opportunity	1,250	1,250	1,263	1,500	1,570
Culture and Recreation	500	500	500	525	550
Home and Community Services	700	448	700	700	700
Employee Benefits	49,700	46,783	54,600	55,900	58,100
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 447,830	\$ 378,123	\$ 431,557	\$ 476,538	\$ 533,673
Other Uses:					
Interfund Transfers	243,897	258,897	-	-	-
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	\$ 691,727	\$ 637,020	\$ 431,557	\$ 476,538	\$ 533,673
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	(242,441)	(71,313)	-	(120,000)	(158,876)
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	242,441	2,148,836	-	120,000	158,876
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	14,372	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ -	\$ 2,091,895	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Source: Annual Financial Report Update Document (Unaudited) and budgets of the Town. This appendix is not audited

MATERIAL EVENT NOTICES

In accordance with the provisions 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") pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Town has agreed to provide or cause to be provided, in a timely manner not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event, during the period in which the Notes are outstanding, 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, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Notes:

- (a) principal and interest payment delinquencies
- (b) non-payment related defaults, if material
- (c) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties
- (d) in the case of credit enhancement, if any, provided in connection with the issuance of the Notes, 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 or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Notes, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes
- (g) modifications to rights of Note holders, if material
- (h) note calls, if material and tender offers
- (i) defeasances
- (j) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Notes
- (k) rating changes
- (l) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Town
- (m) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Town or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Town, 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 Town, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the Town, 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 Town, 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 Notes.

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

With respect to event (l) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the Town in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Town, 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 Town.

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

The Town reserves the right to terminate its obligation to provide the aforescribed notices of material events, as set forth above, if and when the Town no longer remains an obligated person with respect to the Note within the meaning of the Rule. The Issuer acknowledges that its undertaking pursuant to the Rule described under this heading is intended to be for the benefit of the holders of the Notes (including holders of beneficial interests in the Notes). The right of holders of the Notes to enforce the provisions of the undertaking will be limited to a right to obtain specific enforcement of the Town’s obligations under its material event notices undertaking and any failure by the Town to comply with the provisions of the undertaking will neither be a default with respect to the Notes nor entitle any holder of the Note to recover monetary damages.

The Town 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 Town; provided that the Town agrees that any such modification will be done in a manner consistent with the Rule.

An "Undertaking to Provide Notice of Material Events" to this effect shall be provided to the purchaser at closing.

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION

June 20, 2023

Town of Pamela
County of Jefferson
State of New York

Re: Town of Pamela, Jefferson County, New York
\$2,690,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2023

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have been requested to render our opinion as to the validity of \$2,690,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2023 (the "Obligations"), of the Town of Pamela, Jefferson County, New York (the "Obligor"), dated June 20, 2023, numbered 1, of the denomination of \$_____, bearing interest at the rate of ____% per annum, payable at maturity, and maturing June 20, 2024, subject to redemption on or after December 1, 2023 at par, upon 20 days prior written notice to the registered owner thereof.

We have examined:

- (1) the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York;
- (2) the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including particularly Sections 103 and 141 through 150 thereof, and the applicable regulations of the United States Treasury Department promulgated thereunder (collectively, the "Code");
- (3) an arbitrage certificate executed on behalf of the Obligor which includes, among other things, covenants, relating to compliance with the Code, with the owners of the Obligations that the Obligor will, among other things, (i) take all actions on its part necessary to cause interest on the Obligations not to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, restricting, to the extent necessary, the yield on investments made with the proceeds of the Obligations and investment earnings thereon, making required payments to the Federal government, if any, and maintaining books and records in a specified manner, where appropriate, and (ii) refrain from taking any action which would cause interest on the Obligations to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, refraining from spending the proceeds of the Obligations and investment earnings thereon on certain specified purposes (the "Arbitrage Certificate"); and
- (4) a certificate executed on behalf of the Obligor which includes, among other things, a statement that compliance with such covenants is not prohibited by, or violative of, any provision of local or special law, regulation or resolution applicable to the Obligor.

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

In our opinion:

- (a) The Obligations 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 Obligor, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Obligations and interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limitations; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Obligations: (i) may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights, and (ii) may be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.

- (b) The Obligor has the power to comply with its covenants with respect to compliance with the Code as such covenants relate to the Obligations; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of such covenants may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights.
- (c) Interest on the Obligations is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Interest on the Obligations is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual alternative minimum tax. We observe that, for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Notes included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Obligations.

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

/s/ ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP